K-9 Searches and the Fourth Amendment
Post *Harris* and *Jardines*

29\textsuperscript{TH} ANNUAL RUSTY DUNCAN
ADVANCED CRIMINAL LAW COURSE
TEXAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE LAWYERS
ASSOCIATION
June 13-15, 2013
Hyatt Regency
San Antonio, Texas

Presented by:
Donald H. Flanary, III.
GOLDSTEIN, GOLDSSTEIN & HILLEY
29TH FLOOR TOWER LIFE BUILDING
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205
(210) 226-1463
# Table of Contents

1. Introduction ................................................................................................................................. 3

2. A Dog Sniff Is Not a Search…
   Unless there is a Trespass on the Curtilage of an Individual’s Property ................................. 6

3. A Trespass on Curtilage by a K-9 Team can Constitute a Search ............................................. 11

4. Probable Cause to Search After a K-9 Alert
   will be Viewed Under the Totality of the Circumstances .......................................................... 13

5. The Border Exception to the
   Fourth Amendment and Evaluating Canine Alerts ........................................................................ 14

6. Helping Courts Understand that the Narcotics-Detection Team
   is a Scientific Instrument Employed by Law Enforcement ............................................................ 16

7. Discovery of Canine Training and Certification Materials ............................................................ 17

8. The “Alert”, the Real Focus of Motions to Suppress .................................................................. 18

9. Attacking the “Alert” ................................................................................................................... 19

10. Top 10 Things to Look for on a K-9 Video .................................................................................. 20

11. Other Important Issues ............................................................................................................... 22

12. Standard Operating Procedures for Narcotic Canine Teams .................................................... 24

Appendix A
   Examples of K-9 Certifications

Appendix B
   Examples of Field Utilization of K-9

Appendix C
   Examples of Problems with Reliability of K-9

Appendix D
   Examples of K-9 Training Records
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR NARCOTIC CANINE TEAMS
CHAPTER 1

DRUG/EXPLOSIVE DETECTOR DOG CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1-1. Probable Cause Folder.

1-2. Training Folder.

1-3 Legal Considerations

1-4 Certification/Recertification Requirements.

DRUG DOG CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1-1. Probable Cause Folder. Information and records must be maintained on all drug detector dogs to provide a legal basis for the establishment of probable cause to authorize further searches of suspect items, areas, or persons. The agencies designated person must be confident of the detector dog’s ability to successfully detect the odor of drugs. To provide this assurance, a probable cause history will be maintained for each detector dog team in the following manner:

(1) Drug Detector Initial Dog Certification Letter

(2) Quarterly Review. A quarterly review record (figure 1-1), showing when the designee reviewed these records. The authority should review detector dog folders and document the results by date, signature, and granting authority each quarter.

(3) Resume of training/experience for handler (figure 1-2). A brief summary of the background training of the handler which includes courses attended, graduation dates, substances for which the team is trained to detect, and type of response/reward. The resume should be signed by the kennel master/supervisor.

(4) Department Validity Certification/Demonstration Record (figure 1-3). A certification letter which shows the designee witnessed a detection demonstration including the date, the substances used, and results of the team’s effort. The demonstration should include each substance the dog is trained to detect and a residual odor test.

(5) Training Records (figures B-4 and B-5). This record provides documentation of detector dog proficiency trials/actual search situations. The past 12 months of this record will be kept in the probable cause folder. Older records will be filed in the dogs archive folder.
1-2. Dog Training Folder. All training documentation must be maintained on detector dogs. The past 12 months of records will be kept in the training folder and the remainder in the dogs archive folder. The training folder will be set up in the following manner:

Section 1. Drug Detector Training Record (figure B-7).

Section 2. Dog Training/Utilization Record (figure B-2).

1-3. Legal Aspects. There are several legal considerations in using drug detector dog teams since the apprehension or arrest of offenders is involved.

a. Initial certification of drug detection teams is done at various training facilities prior to shipment to user departments. To meet the legal requirements permitting their operational use, drug detection dog team must undergo validity certification when first assigned to the department.

b. All teams must maintain 95 percent accuracy on each odor that the dog is certified to detect. Proficiency trials will include at least 5 trials per month for each drug the dog is trained to detect. Drug detector dogs may not have a false response rate higher than 4 percent (formula: number of aid: multiplied by .04 equals the allowable number of false responses).

1-4. Certification/Recertification Requirements

a. When drug detection teams are first assigned, designee (preferably the department Chief of Police) must witness a demonstration of the team. After the demonstration, the designee must review the dogs probable cause folder certifying the team as reliable and credible. After the initial department certification, recertification requirements are as follows:

(1) The designee must review the probable cause folders at least once a quarter. A demonstration of the team’s capabilities is not required for quarterly recertification unless the records reflect a lessening of the team’s reliability.

(2) When a new handler is assigned, the new team must be recertified as in paragraph 6-3 before being assigned to operational duty.

(3) When proficiency training/trials has been interrupted for 30 consecutive days or more, designees recertification is required.

(4) Drug detector teams that fail to maintain 95 percent proficiency for each of the required odors for a period of 30 days are considered decertified. Detailed documentation concerning the suspected reason for substandard proficiency and results of retraining efforts will be documented in the training folder and forwarded to the Chief of Police via the chain of command. In all cases, detector dog teams failing to maintain required proficiency standards for more than 60 days will require full recertification.
(5) Full/partial recertification may be required any time the designated authority has reason to doubt the team’s reliability.

(6) Full recertification is required each year in the absence of any of the circumstances listed in paragraphs 1-4a(1) through 1-4a(5).

b. To prevent a requirement for recertification following a handler’s extended absence, the canine supervisor or other qualified detector dog handler should conduct proficiency training/trials at least once a week, using all required odors.

1-5. Disposition of dogs failing to Certify/Recertify

a. If a detector dog is not able to continue its duties for any reason, or fails to maintain certification, and concentrated retraining efforts fail to correct the situation within 30 days, the circumstances must be thoroughly documented.
FIGURE 1-1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

From: Chief of Police

To: Any Agency or Judicial Authority

Subj: QUARTERLY REVIEW RECORD OFFICER JOHN D. DOE, 123-61-6283 AND DRUG DETECTION DOG RICO, 300J.

1. The detector dog trial/use records, quarterly reports, and demonstration records contained within this folder were reviewed as indicated below per Department S.O.P.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE REVIEWED</th>
<th>REVIEWING AUTHORITY</th>
<th>SIGNATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resume of handlers training and experience

HANDLER: Officer John D. Doe, 123-45-6789

Academy Graduation Date:

Drug Detection Dog Training Graduation Date:

Assigned Rico, Tattoo 300J:

Handler experience: Officer Doe was awarded trained at Global Training Academy and began service on 6 Jun 93. He was assigned to handle Rico, 300J and completed department validity certification on 1 Jul 95.

NOTE: Seizures since command certification: Marijuana 100 grams, cocaine 10 kilos.

Dog History/Training: Rico was purchased from Global Training Academy on 16 May 92 as an already trained and proficient Drug Detection Dog. Rico demonstrated no major deficiencies during Certification and has detected marijuana, hashish, heroin, cocaine and methamphetamines.

Rico is a passive (sit) response for he receives a reward of a kong.

Officer Joe Schmuck
Canine Supervisor
Certification Letter

From: Chief of Police

To: Any Agency or Judicial Authority

Subj: DETECTOR DOG DEMONSTRATION ICO OFFICER JOHN D. DOE, 199-36-2300 AND RICO, TATTOO 300J

1. At approximately 0900, 29 June 1995, I witnessed a detector dog demonstration at 1234 Main St. The Canine Supervisor was also present for the demonstration.

2. The team of Officer Doe and Rico demonstrated their ability to detect and respond to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAINING AID #</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>5 gms</td>
<td>Room 121, Under pillow, Bunk “A”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0009</td>
<td>Hashish</td>
<td>5 gms</td>
<td>Room 125, Right side of top dresser drawer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0111</td>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>2 gms</td>
<td>Room 129, Duffle bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>5 gms</td>
<td>Room 133, Left side of bathroom cabinet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Residual odor Marijuana Lounge end table.

NOTE: The marijuana was placed in a plastic cup on an end table in the lounge area. This aid was left in position for approximately 10 minutes and then removed.

Results of search: Rico successfully located and passively responded to each training aid/residual.

3. All training aids were placed by the Canine Supervisor, Officer John Schmuck, approximately 30 minutes prior to the initiation of this demonstration.

JOCELYN E. BRATTON
Chief of Police
CHAPTER 2

DRUG DETECTOR DOG TRAINING AND USE

2-1. The Purpose of Training. The purpose of training detector dog teams (DDTs) is to maintain continual proficiency training of skills necessary to perform required tasks. Without frequent reward reinforcement for correctly performing a task, the dog would lose its proficiency rapidly. Likewise, the ability of the handler to identify and respond to the dog’s behavior is lessened.

2-2. Where to Train. Training should be conducted in areas that closely simulate actual tasks required to perform. Due to the lingering scent of people, recently vacated facilities add realism to detection training. To ensure all officers understand the capability/ uniqueness of DDTs, demonstrations should be provided for non-handler personnel. The following factors should be varied for each training period to avoid repetitious patterns:

a. The general training area.
b. The time of day of the exercise.
c. The number, type, and amount of training aids used.
d. The specific location of the training aid placement within the training area.
e. The type of training aid container, i.e., cloth bag, cigar box, paper bag, etc.
f. The type of distracter material planted with the training aid.
9. The length of time the training aid is left in place before the search.
h. The person used to handle/plant training aids.
i. Disposable clear plastic food handlers gloves should be used to prevent contamination.
j. The height/depth training aids are planted.
k. The size of the room/area in which the aids are planted, i.e., auditorium, office, closet, desk drawer, etc.
k. The handler’s attire to parallel realistic situations.

2-3. When to Train. Training exercises should be conducted during the handler’s normal shift and as often as needed to prevent loss of proficiency. Important factors are the quality of training and the length of time lapsed between task performances. Establish a training schedule that maintains peak proficiency.

2-4. Proficiency Trials. Proficiency trials are conducted at least once per week by the kennel supervisor to test the reliability of assigned dogs. Training aids will be planted within the dogs current proficiency level by someone other than the assigned handler. Proficiency levels are outlined in appendix H. The handler will not know the location of trial aids. During
proficiency trials, the dog will receive a positive or negative score for each aid. Drug detector dogs (DDDs) should receive 5 aids per odor per month. The dogs monthly proficiency percentage is derived from the results of proficiency trials. Documentation requirements are described in appendix B.

2-5. Proficiency Training Plan. The canine supervisor/handler should identify existing deficiencies/corrective actions and develop a proficiency training plan. Additionally, the training plan should include the necessary criteria to increase detection proficiency capabilities as outlined in appendix H.

The training sessions should follow the guidelines described in the training plan to achieve desired goals.

2-6. Proficiency Training. Proficiency training is conducted by the canine supervisor/handler to correct deficiencies, and to increase the level of detection. Initial training taught the dog to follow a search pattern and to recognize/respond to a learned odor. Detector dogs possessing only these basic skills are not fully prepared for real world situations. They will be required to search for long periods of time, under adverse conditions, locating drug odor that has been masked, sealed or otherwise concealed. Once assigned to a department, it is the canine supervisor/handler’s responsibility to conduct advanced training to ensure the dog is fully proficient and effective to meet the required mission.

a. The first step in dog training is to define a goal and establish the criteria to achieve that goal. Using the successive approximation method, the handler establishes the criteria necessary for the dog to meet before it is considered to have learned the new task. For example, in order for the dog to be considered proficient at a new task, it must successively locate and respond to a training aid, planted at a predetermined height and depth, five times per day for 5 consecutive days.

b. During proficiency training, the handler must know the exact location of each training aid and assist the dog in locating the substance by using the training technique that produces the optimum result. During training sessions, handlers will not allow the dog to “walk” a training aid at anytime. If the handler notices a positive change in the dog’s sniffing behavior, he/she will wait until the dog locates source (training aid location) and responds to the substance. If the response is not at source, a sufficient amount of time should be allowed for the dog to locate source on its own. Handlers should not use hand presentation to solve this problem as it conditions the dog to rely on the handler to locate source. An effective method is for handlers to shorten up on the leash and position their bodies preventing dogs to leave the odor. For high areas, the command such as “hup,” with a verbal reinforcement of seek, may be used.

c. Proficiency training will not be used to calculate a DOGS monthly proficiency percentage. However, proficiency training time will be documented as outlined in appendix B.
d. Proficiency training/trials may be conducted during the same session. The training aids used for trials will be identified by an asterisk or yellow highlighted on the Canine Validity Test Data Sheet, to allow for easy reference during proficiency percentage/time calculations.

2-7. Training Definitions/Common Deficiencies/Corrective Actions. All dogs are different and the handler should determine and apply the training techniques that produce the optimum behavior. The following definitions are provided to assist in applying techniques:

a. The Conditioning Model. This model is used to train a dog new tasks and handlers/trainers must be able to apply it at all times. The model is described below:

(1) Stimulus Discriminative (SD) - input the dog receives from any of its senses i.e., command.

(2) Response (R) - action the dog takes as a result of that input.

(3) Reinforcement (RF) - what the handler does as a result of that action, i.e. reward.

b. Just Noticeable Difference (JND). JND is the dog’s ability to be able to detect slight changes/differences pertaining to a specific sense, i.e., smelling of a weak odor as opposed to a stronger odor, the hearing of low volume noises as opposed to louder volumes, and the feeling of light pressure as opposed to progressively heavier pressure.

c. Absolute Threshold (AT). There must be a certain amount of odor concentration for the dog to detect. This minimal level of odor is referred to as the dogs AT and it is a JND between no detectable odor and enough for the dog to recognize. The AT is a fixed amount of odor that is required in order for the dog to recognize it.

d. Point of Saturation. This means that when a stimulus concentration is raised to or beyond that point the dog can no longer detect an increase/decrease in the concentration of that stimulus. When a dog locates a higher JND, it will search for one still higher and so on until it either reaches source or the point of saturation.

e. Successive Approximation. This is a method used to train a dog to perform a new task. The dog is taught a more complex task through a series of simpler tasks using intermediate goals. Never advance the dog until proficient at each step. The handler/trainer should identify the final desired behavior, break that behavior down into a series of simpler behaviors, and teach the behaviors one at a time. The final goal will be achieved as the dogs learns the simpler tasks. To keep from confusing the DOG, change only one variable at a time, i.e., height/depth.

f. Some of the common deficiencies with detector dogs and the corrective action is listed below:

(1) Fringe Response. The dog does not respond (sit) at the source of the odor.
Conditioning Model Example #1

If the training aid is placed in locker #3, the dog may encounter fringe odor and respond on locker #1 or #2. If the dog does this in training, it probably does it in actual searches. This might account for why the dog has non-productive responses in locations where drugs are probable. In the example above there are three different RFs to choose from.

In (a), the handler rewards the dog for the response and using successive approximation ensures that each subsequent response given by the dog is closer to the source before rewarding. Handlers choosing (a) may eventually achieve the desired results; however, this method may take longer to reach the desired behavior as the dog is rewarded for sitting on fringe odor.

In (b), the dog is conditioned to rely on the handler to present the area where it is supposed to sit. If this is done in actual searches where the handler does not know the location of the substance, the dog will still rely on the handler to make a hand presentation. To eliminate this problem, apply the learning model.

The only portion of the learning model that the handler can change is the reinforcement. Handlers should think about how the dog is affected by their actions and what can be done to change the information given to the dog. The dog is conditioned each time it’s rewarded that the response was correct and will continue to make similar responses for further rewards. The goal is to reward the dog for responding on source not fringe, and without handler assistance. The best solution is (c), withholding the reinforcement until the dog displays the optimum behavior. By withholding the reinforcement, the dog is conditioned to solve the problem on its own and will eventually start searching in an attempt to locate the exact location of the training aid. This technique should not be done to the point that it frustrates the dog. Find a balance in your corrective actions.

(2) False Response. The dog has a problem with false responding (FR). Detector dog teams that are prone to FRs lose probable cause reliability and credibility.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SD</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>RF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dog encounters absolute threshold</td>
<td>Dog sits at absolute threshold</td>
<td>(a) Reward the dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Work the dog closer using presentation, and reward the dog when it responds on source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Withhold reward until dog responds on its own.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conditioning Model Example #2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SD</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>RF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>Dog sits, no odor present</td>
<td>(a) Escape dog away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Do not allow the dog to sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Stand still and wait for the dog to get up and begin searching on its own.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Handlers choosing RFs (a) or (b) above are conditioning the dog to rely on the handler to provide information. Statistics indicate that normally these reinforcements do not solve the FR problem. The most effective method, while the dog is in the FR position is (c), the handler should stand perfectly still and watch the dog. After no reward is received, the dog will start searching again on its own. This is called extinction training whereby the dog learns that the FR behavior yields no positive reinforcement.

(3) Walking the Training Aid. The dog has a problem with smelling a learned odor and not responding. During actual searches this could be disastrous.

Conditioning Model Example #3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SD</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>RF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dog encounters AT</td>
<td>Dog does not respond</td>
<td>(a) Circle dog back to aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Tap back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Do not allow Dog to leave the odor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dogs must be conditioned to respond on source the first time they come to it. Selecting RFs (a) or (b) above, the dog learns not to respond at AT the first time because it is conditioned to rely on the handler to bring it back to the training aid. The correct RF is (c), to not allow the dog to walk out of odor once its encountered. The handler must know the exact location of the training aid and once the dog indicates it is on odor, hold position giving the dog only enough leash to work to source.

(4) Scanning. The dog does not search using a methodical pattern missing productive areas.
Conditioning Model Example #4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SD</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>RF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seek</td>
<td>Dog searches, using no pattern missing productive areas</td>
<td>(a) Use hand presentations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Block the dog using handler’s body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Use systematic aid placement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RF in (a) and (b) are incorrect. This conditions the dog to rely on the handler for all areas to be searched. Hand presentations are distracting and introduce a variety of novel odors directly to the dog’s nose. The dog must then discriminate between the odors on the hand and that of a training aid. Blocking the dog with the handler’s body tends to frustrate the dog and only provides a temporary solution. The correct RF is (c), to systematically use aid placement to condition the dog to search productive areas. Scanning is often caused by handlers placing the first training aid 10 or more feet into the training session causing the dog to forge ahead in an attempt to locate the first aid. Aid placement helps keep the dog in the proper search pattern, sniffing productive areas along the way. It also helps to reduce/eliminate presentation and handler blocking. It is important that handlers do not exceed the time/distance that the DOG must work before receiving RF.
CHAPTER 3

UTILISATION OF DETECTOR DOG TEAMS

3-1. Use of Detector Dog Teams (DDTs). DDTs are the most capable and versatile resource for the detection of illegal drugs. Dog use is coordinated at each department within the constraints imposed by local, state and federal law. The local District Attorneys office can provide advice and updated guidelines pertaining to proper search/seizure. All searches will be conducted within these guidelines without exception.

a. Publicity of the presence and effective use of DDTs may help reduce illegal drug use/trafficking.

c. For safety purposes, only those individuals trained to assist a dog team will be permitted to actively participate in training scenarios/operational evolutions. Additionally, for safety and liability purposes dog teams will not be used to conduct searches of individuals. All personnel will be advised to maintain a safe distance from the dogs.

d. The areas to be searched should be cleared of all nonessential personnel. No one should be allowed to remove suitcases, bags, parcels or other items. Personnel who must dress to leave the area should be observed to prevent the removal of small parcels/contraband.

e. All vents, fans, windows and air conditioning units should be secured prior to the arrival of the dog team in order to permit maximum retention of scent.

f. The area to be searched should be cleared of all toxic/volatile substances, paints, metal/wood shavings, broken glass, oil/grease spills powdered substances, cured foods and other items which might distract or be harmful to the dog team. The dog handler may refuse to search any space not considered safe.

g. Photography will not be permitted during actual searches; however, demonstrations may be arranged through the canine supervisor/public affairs office.

h. In order to avoid possible injury, all routes used by the dog team should be cleared of personnel.

i. Dog handlers are available for testimony concerning their operations at judicial, or administrative proceedings.

3-2. Services Not Provided By DDTs. The DDTs sole function is to indicate, on the basis the dog’s response, the suspected location of controlled substances. The team will not provide the following services:

a. Laboratory testing services for suspected contraband.

b. Legal advice, other than to testify to the dogs’ abilities.
3-3. Detection in Vehicles. Most vehicle searches are conducted in an open area environment and have many distracters such as passing autos, people working in and around the area, and curious bystanders. Ensure driver and passengers exit and remain away from the vehicle.

a. The handler must be able to distinguish the dog’s interest in extraneous odors in and about the vehicle, i.e., dog urine, human odors, etc., from an actual response.
b. When searching the exterior of a vehicle ensure the dog sniffs door seams, undercarriage, engine compartment and trunk.
c. Do not allow the dog to enter the vehicle unless the DOG detects odor from the outside and further inspection is necessary.

3-4. Detection in Warehouses homes or other buildings. These areas present unusual problems because of wind circulation, distractions, and inaccessibility to all productive areas. Large areas should be broken down into several smaller areas. The handler must ensure that the DOG maintains a high-low systematic pattern. Non–essential personnel and other distractions should be kept to a minimum to enhance the team’s efforts.
CHAPTER 4

Records

The importance of quality and accurate records cannot be overemphasized. The following guidelines will be followed for maintaining all records.

4-1. Maintenance of Accurate Records. The maintenance of accurate records is of paramount importance and should be prepared with the same care as other official documents. Entries should be made in blue/black ball point ink. Records must be maintained throughout the active service life of DOGS. These records document trends in areas such as training and use, performance and proficiency levels, medical history, and final disposition. All records forms, reports, and records are divided into three basic categories:

a. Administrative Records
b. Training and Use Records
c. Reports and Evaluations

4-2. Detector Dog Training and Utilization Record. This form provides a method of documenting detector dog performance during proficiency trials and actual search situations. It is used in conjunction with Utilization Record Supplemental and is maintained by the respective handler.

NOTE: DOG proficiency training will not be recorded on this record. Use the Detector Dog Training Record to document all training.

Block 1. Enter the year and month of training.
Block 2. Enter the organization and location to which the DOG is assigned.
Block 2 (Name of Dog) Also, enter the name of the DOG in the second
Block 3. Enter the DOGS tattoo number which can be found on the inside of the left ear.
Block 4. Enter the dogs age, in years, rounded to the nearest half year.
Block 5. Enter the type of dog (i.e., patrol/drug detector, drug detector).
Legend (no block number) -
Block 7. Enter the type of search being conducted (e.g., vehicle, building, house, etc.).
Block 8. There are three boxes for each type of search under every day of the month: time in hours, positive, and response. Enter the amount of search time, number of positive responses, and the total number of responses. For example, if the dog searched for two and one half hours, had four positive responses out of four total responses, the entries would be as follows:

Day one 2.5 (search time)
4 (positive responses)
Search time will be recorded as the time a team commences a search until the search is completed. Search time will be rounded to the nearest quarter hour.

Examples: .25 = 15 minutes
.50 = 30 minutes
.75 = 45 minutes
1.0 = 60 minutes

Block 9. Enter the total numbers for the month.
Block 10. Enter a daily score of “S” for satisfactory or “U” for unsatisfactory performance.
Block 11. Enter the total search time in hours for each day with the total time in the far right box.
Block 12. This block is used to record the dogs proficiency percentage for each individual odor that the dog is certified to detect. All drug detection dogs are required to maintain 95 percent proficiency per odor.

NOTE: DOG percentages are obtained from proficiency trials only. A minimum of five aids per odor per month will be used to determine proficiency percentages.
Blocks 13 through 19 are self explanatory.
Block 20. Enter the type of area that the proficiency trials were conducted (e.g., vehicles, buildings, house etc.).
21. Enter under the appropriate day in the top box the number of aids hidden. The middle box will be used to enter positive responses and the bottom box will be used to document the sniff time. Sniff time will be recorded, in actual minutes, from the time each team starts the proficiency trial until completion.
Block 22. Enter the totals for the month for each of the categories.
Block 23. Enter the total number of non-productive residual odor) responses in the upper triangle and total number of false responses (from detection trials only) in the lower triangle for each day.
Block 24. Enter the daily performance rating for each day as “s” for satisfactory and “U” for unsatisfactory.
Block 25. Enter the total training time in minutes for each day and the monthly total in the far right box.
NOTE: Remarks concerning deficiencies or health problems with the dog will be documented on a separate sheet of bond paper and attached to training record.
DEF-1: On 8 June 1995, while conducting a trial, Rico failed to detect 5 grams of heroin planted 6 feet high/3 feet deep concealed in an office supply cabinet for approximately 1 hour. Rico sniffed within 2 feet of the training aid. Dog was acclimated to the selected training area. No environmental distractions (ventilation/temperature) were noted at the time of the missed training aid.

CA-1: I will reduce the height in 1-foot increments until the dog is able to detect/respond to the training aid. Once the dog is responding to the aid, I will conduct 10 trials at concealment level using various locations and times. If Rico maintains proficiency at this level I will increase the height by 1 foot. My target date for completion of this training task is 30 days. Dog will be evaluated by canine supervisor/trainer upon completion of 30-day training period for effectiveness of selected corrective action.

c. Detector Dog Training Record. This form provides a method of documenting detector dog performance during proficiency training. Documentation requirements are as follows:
Block 1. Enter the month and year of period being documented.
Block 2. Enter the organization and location to which the dog is assigned (i.e., San Antonio Police Department).
Block 3. Enter the name of the dog.
Block 4. Enter the tattoo located inside the left ear.
Block 5. Enter the dogs age rounded to the nearest half year.

Block 5. Enter the type of area that the proficiency training was conducted (vehicles, buildings, house etc.).
Block 8. Enter under the appropriate day in the top box the number of aids hidden. The middle box will be used to enter the number of positive responses and the bottom box will be used to document the sniff time. Sniff time will be recorded in actual minutes from the time each team starts the proficiency training until the team has completed.
Block 9. Enter the totals for the month under each of the categories.
Block 10. Enter the daily performance rating for each day as “S” for satisfactory and “U” for unsatisfactory.
Block 11. Enter the total training time in minutes for each day and the monthly total in the far right box.
Block 12 through 18 are self explanatory. Enter the required information.

4-3 Detector Dog Utilization Record (Supplemental). This form is applicable to all detector dogs and is maintained by the respective handler. Residual odor responses are not to be documented on this form. It provides a method to record each positive response and
document the results of field and lab tests for all substances seized as a result of the dogs response.

Blocks 1 through 6. Enter the requested information similar to previous forms in this appendix.
Column A. Enter the date of the first positive response for the month and each subsequent positive response.
Column B. Enter the time of the response.
Column C. Enter the exact location of the response, e.g., glove compartment of vehicle, Missouri license number JO-71O8.
Column D. Enter a brief description of the evidence obtained, e.g., suspected cocaine, suspected marijuana, etc.
Column E. Enter the approximate quantity of substance in the upper triangle and the unit of measure in the lower triangle, e.g., 25/grams.
Column F. Enter the type of field test performed and the results of that test. The date of the test is to be entered in the second half of this column.
Column G. Enter the lab that performed the test and the results of the test. Enter the date of the test in the second half of this column.
Column H. Enter the case control number assigned to the incident report.
Column I. Enter two asterisks (**) in this column denoting any remarks on the reverse side of the form.
Blocks 7 through 13 are self explanatory.

4-4 Canine Validity Test Data. This form will be used during training/trials of drug detector dogs.

Block 1. Enter the type of test being annotated.
Block 2. Enter year, month and day of test.
Block 3. Enter location of test (i.e. 1234 Main Street, house).
Blocks 4 and 5 are self explanatory.
Block 6. Enter the type of training aid planted.
Block 7. Enter the height and depth in feet and inches.
Block 8. Enter the quantity of each training aid.
Block 9. Enter the time each training aid was planted.
Block 10. Enter the location of each training aid planted.
Block 11 and 12 are self explanatory.
Block 13. Enter the beginning and ending times that the trial/training problem was performed (i.e., sniff time).
Block 14. Enter appropriate score for each training aid.

NOTE: The only recognized symbols for documenting proficiency training are positive responses (+) and handler assisted positive responses (a plus symbol with a circle around it). The only recognized symbols for documenting proficiency trials are positive responses (+) and missed training aids (-).
Dog Quarterly Summary Statement. This summary is applicable to all drug detector dogs. Handlers will submit Quarterly summary Statements to the Chief of Police no later than 15 days after the end of the reporting quarter.

Block 1. Enter fiscal year and quarter.
Blocks 2 through 8. Self explanatory.
Block 9. Enter total hours per week of detector dog use for reporting period.
Block 10. Enter total hours per week training/trial times for reporting period.
Block 13. Enter number of actual searches conducted for reporting period.
Block 15. Enter the quantity (in pounds or grams), and value for each drug (or each piece of paraphernalia) found for reporting period.
Block 16(E). Enter number of responses (both productive and non-productive).
Block 16(F). Enter all seizures in suspected drug money, property etc.
Block 17(G). Enter date of last command certification.
Block 17. Self explanatory.