

City of Eugene POLICE COMMISSION



The Police Commission recommends to the City Council, City Manager, police department, and the people, the resources, preferred policing alternatives, policies, and citizen responsibilities needed to achieve a safe community. We strive to create a climate of mutual respect and partnership between the community and the police department that helps to achieve safety, justice and freedom for all people in Eugene.

Policy Screening and Review Committee Members: Bob Walker, Chair; Jesse Lohrke, Vice-Chair, James Manning, Tamara Miller, Tim Mueller, Juan Carlos Valle

Policy Screening and Review Committee Eugene Police Commission

5:30 PM Tuesday, February 7, 2012
Eugene City Hall, Room 109, 777 Pearl Street

Staff Contact: Carter Hawley, 541-682-5852

<u>Starting Time</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Minutes</u>
5:30	Agenda and Material Review	5
5:35	Minutes Review and Approval	5
5:40	Public Comment	10
5:50	Review of Canine Policy	60
6:40	Community Dialogue and Member Comment	20

Upcoming Scheduled Meetings

Tuesday, March 6, 2012



Police Commission

Memorandum

City of Eugene
777 Pearl Street, Room 106
Eugene, Oregon 97401
(541) 682-5852

February 3, 2012

To: Members of the Policy Screening & Review Policy - Police Commission

From: Carter Hawley, Police Commission Analyst

Subject: Material Review for February 7, 2012 meeting

Canine Policy Review

At the meeting February 7, 2012, the Committee will continue review of the Canine Policy. Chuck Tilby will be present to review the proposed draft and review the summary table which compares the draft to other versions.

This is the third meeting where a different approach is being attempted. At the meeting on January 25, the Committee members discussed general provisions, conditions and principles they wanted to see in the policy. Staff are returning with a document that 1) captures what staff understood as the principles, and 2) revised language that attempts to reflect those principles in technical policies. The overall principles are captured in the inserted language in underscore in the far-left column. The next column to the right contains the proposed EPD language. Changes since the January 3 meeting are noted with editor's marks.

**Eugene Police Commission
Policy Screening and Review Committee
Meeting Notes**

Meeting: Police Commission – Policy Screening and Review Committee

Date: Tuesday, January 25, 2012

Attendance: Committee members present: Bob Walker, Chair, Jesse Lohrke, Vice Chair; James Manning; Tamara Miller, Tim Mueller
Absent – Juan Carlos Valle

The meeting convened at 5:30pm

Agenda Review

Ms. Hawley reviewed the agenda memo, included in the packet.

Minutes Review

Mr. Mueller moved to approve minutes. Mr. Manning seconded the motion. The motion was approved unanimously.

Public Comments

Carol Berg Caldwell stated that she'd heard interest about policies related to the homeless. While she is not aware if there are existing policies about homeless, perhaps the Policy Screening and Review Committee could look into policies that affect the homeless, including overnight camping and open containers, and when people get cited for stepping off the curb to solicit for funds.

Mr. Manning discussed his involvement in the homelessness task force.

Ms. Miller explained that the Relay for Life is held to the same standard as people experiencing homelessness and are not allowed to step off the curb when they solicit for their fundraiser.

Canine Policy

Lt. Terry Martin was introduced who is filling in for Lt. Bills.

Mr. Walker started the review with the beginning of the document. Ms. Hawley explained that at the last meeting the committee members expressed their interests and proposed changes. Those comments were captured in the far left column of the document under review. EPD staff reviewed the comments and developed language intended to meet the committee's intent. Mr. Walker asked the committee to review the proposed language developed as a result of the preceding meeting to assure it was satisfactory. Hearing no concerns, the group moved to the sections that had not been reviewed.

Mr. Tilby began the review, explaining that there is a vast difference of policies, with some examples very brief and others very lengthy. He explained that the policy is intended to provide guidance.

Section 318.2.1- Warnings

Mr. Mueller asked if the canine handler has the ultimate authority to call out a dog. Lt. Fellman explained that the while the canine handler has the ultimate authority to not deploy a dog, the converse is not true; a supervisor may decide not to deploy the dog.

Mr. Mueller asked why all language from current EPD policy is not carried forward. Mr. Tilby explained that the intent was to carry forward most language, although it may be moved in the new policy. Mr. Mueller asked if staff could reference where existing language has moved.

318.2.2 – Warnings

In response to a question from Mr. Lohrke, Lt. Martin responded that the dogs bark when they find the person they're searching for. Sometimes also the dogs also bark to announce their presence in a building.

Lt. Martin explained the process for a search of a building.

In response to a question from Mr. Mueller, Lt. Martin responded that if telling the suspect about the tool would render it ineffective, the handler may not announce the dog.

318.2.3 – Drug Detection Dog

Mr. Walker asked whether there should be some language about the policies governing the drug dogs from other jurisdictions.

Ms. Miller supported the idea and suggested that language be added to reflect that if a drug dog is called in from another jurisdiction, the other jurisdiction's policy should govern the drug dog.

Mr. Mueller asked if a drug dog alert can be used to justify a search. The consensus was that yes, an alert from a drug dog could provide probable cause. Lt. Fellman stated that if EPD secured a drug dog, a new policy would be necessary addressing all aspects of the drug dog.

318.2.4 – Non-apprehension use

Lt. Martin suggested that "down stay" should be removed, and language inserted that the dog should be secured as soon as practical.

318.2.5

Mr. Walker asked whether a report is generated every time the unit is deployed. Lt. Martin responded that forms are only completed if the dog is successfully deployed.

Ms. Miller suggested that the language from the TASER policy about documenting injury to sensitive areas.

Lt. Martin suggested that the Use of Force form only be filled out when an injury occurs as a result of deployment, and not if the injury occurred during training.

Ms. Miller suggested that section f be further explained.

318.2.6 – Reporting K9 injuries. No comments

318.2.7 – Assignment of K9. No comments

318.3 (1-3). No comments

318.3.4

In response from a question from Mr. Walker, Lt. Martin responded that the sometimes the canine unit is called out for community presentations.

Mr. Lohrke asked if there is a separate policy for the community presentations specifying any required buffer between the dogs and the public. Lt. Martin responded that no separate policy is needed because the dogs are highly trained.

318.4

Mr. Lohrke asked whether the commitment for officers in the canine team was 3 years or for their lifetime Lt. Martin responded that it is preferable for the lifetime. The language will be changed to reflect that the commitment is for the useful life of the dog.

Lt. Martin suggested that the specifics of the home conditions be changed to be dependent upon supervisor approval.

318.5.1 No comments

318.5.2

Mr. Walker suggested striking the word spontaneous. Mr. Tilby suggested that the language be amended to reflect conditions similar to other department policies.

Mr. Walker suggested striking section (i)

318.5.3

Housekeeping changes suggested, which will be addressed by staff.

318.5 (4-6) No comments

318.7

Ms. Miller suggested that the Department review and recommend any changes at the next meeting.

318.8 No comments

318.9 – Disposition of K9

Mr. Lohrke recommended changing the word “policy” to “practice” in the last sentence of 318.9

Community Comments

Ms. Berg-Caldwell suggested that the warning given have a duration, for example have a one minute time between the time a warning is given and the time the dog are released.

Mr. Walker suggested that the department may want to consider using the canine unit for crowd control if necessary.

The meeting adjourned at 7:15 pm.

Notes taken by Carter Hawley

POLICY 318 – CANINE
PSRC COMPARATIVE TABLE
 Draft Date 020112

TOPIC	LEXIPOL/EPD	CURRENT EPD	OTHER AGENCIES
<p>Purpose and Scope</p> <p><i>Add search for other people -Add location of org, purpose, etc similar to Tucson Add limitations, e.g. use of force</i></p>	<p>318.1 The Canine Program was established to augment police services to the community. Highly skilled and trained teams of handlers and canines are used to supplement police operations <u>and to expand officer's effectiveness in to locateing -individuals, and contraband, and to apprehending criminal offenders.</u></p> <p><u>A canine's greatest value lies in the deterrent effect of their presence. The deployment of a canine to apprehend a criminal suspect constitutes a use of force and, therefore, must be consistent with EPD's principles of escalation and de-escalation of force.</u></p> <p><u>The Canine Program is in the Special Operations Section of the East Operations Division.</u></p>	<p>The Police Service Dog Program was established to augment police services to the community. Highly skilled and trained teams of handlers and police service dogs (K9 Teams) have evolved from the program and are used to supplement police operations to locate and apprehend criminal offenders.</p>	<p>Beaverton PD 9.1 PHILOSOPHY. The canine unit is primarily supportive to the patrol function. Arrests made or things found will be considered to have been done by the patrol officer involved, using the canine team as the means to do so, unless canine is the primary response unit. Each "dog handler/police canine" is considered "specialized". Dog handlers will apply the dog with proper restraint. It is recognized that a strong bond between dog and handler is vital to accomplish the goals of the canine unit. The stronger the bond, the greater success can be achieved. To form the strongest possible bond, dog handlers and their families take every opportunity to provide attention and genuine affection for their dog; the assignment is voluntary.</p> <p>Tucson PD 2432.1 General [CALEA 1.3.4; 41.1.4 a] The Service Dog Unit (SDU) is a unit of the Tactical Support Section (TSS) within the Specialized Response Division of the Support Services Bureau. A police service dog is not a substitute for a police officer, but is a resource to expand the officer's effectiveness. Although their greatest value lies in the deterrent effect of their presence, all members of the Department shall bear in mind that the use of a service dog in making or maintaining an arrest constitutes the use of force, or the implied threat of the use of force.</p>
<p>Use / Deployment</p> <p><i>Add search for other people -Add location of org, purpose, etc similar to Tucson Add limitations, e.g. use of force</i></p>	<p>318.2 A canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes, <u>based upon the totality of the circumstances,</u> -that the individual has either committed or threatened to commit any serious offense and if any of the following conditions exists:</p> <p>(a) There is a reasonable belief the individual poses an imminent threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any officer, or the handler.</p> <p>(b) The individual is physically resisting or threatening to resist arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.</p> <p>(c) The individual is believed to be</p>	<p>Part 1, A. (modified July 13, 2010)</p> <p>1. The decision to deploy a police service dog will be based upon the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The severity of the crime; • Whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others; and • Whether the suspect is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest at the time. <p>2. A police service dog may be used to locate and apprehend a person if the handler reasonably believes that the person has either committed or is attempting to commit a crime for which the person would normally be taken into</p>	<p>PPB 635.10 prohibits use for crowd management or control</p> <p>PPB Foot pursuits 630.15 listed K9 Track as a tactic to apprehend</p> <p>Beaverton PD Canine Unit 9.1 The canine unit is responsible for, but not limited to:</p> <p>A. By use of their olfactory abilities, locating lost/missing persons and/or suspects that have fled on foot.</p> <p>B. Assisting patrol officers in criminal apprehensions;</p> <p>C. Conducting area searches;</p> <p>D. Conducting building searches; and</p> <p>E. Conducting public relations demonstrations;</p> <p>F. Article Searches</p>

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	<p>concealed in an area where entry by other than the canine would pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public.</p> <p>Once the individual has been located, the canine should be placed in a down stay or otherwise secured as soon as it becomes reasonably practical.</p> <p>It is recognized that situations may arise that do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. In any such case, the handler will use a standard of objective reasonableness to determine whether or not to use the canine, and the handler's decision will be reviewed by that same standard.</p> <p>Absent a reasonable belief that an individual has committed or threatened to commit a serious offense, mere flight from pursuing officer(s) will not serve as good cause for the use of a canine to apprehend the individual.</p> <p><u>Canines will not be used for crowd management or control.</u></p>	<p>custody if one or more of the following conditions exist(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a reasonable belief that the individual poses an immediate threat of violence or serious harm to the public, the handler, or any other officer. • The individual is physically resisting or evading (fleeing) arrest and the use of the dog reasonably appears to be necessary to make an arrest. The fact that the person is fleeing will not by itself serve as justification for use of the dog, unless the person's behavior while fleeing is creating a significant hazard to officers or the public. • The individual has left the area and the use of the dog appears reasonable to locate and, if necessary, apprehend the individual. • The individual is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by officers without the dog would likely pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public. • There is a need to search an area or building for a crime suspect and use of the dog will significantly reduce the time needed to conduct the search, or a search by the dog is reasonably needed to provide a more thorough search. <p>3. Because canines have senses far superior to those of humans, they may often be effectively utilized to track or search for non-criminals (e.g., lost children, individuals who may be disoriented or in need of medical attention) or suspects wanted for minor criminal offenses. In such circumstances, it will be necessary for the handler to evaluate the conditions and ability of the canine to determine the feasibility of such an application. Absent a change in circumstances which presents an immediate threat to officers, the canine, or the public, such applications should be conducted on leash or under such conditions that will minimize the likelihood that the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.</p> <p>4. Unless it would otherwise unreasonably increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning to announce that a canine will be released if the person does</p>	<p>Beaverton 9.1 THE DOG AS A MEANS OF "FORCE". Dogs may be used as an instrument of force. Their proper use as a means of force shall be based on the totality of the circumstances present at the time the decision is made.</p> <p>Beaverton: A police canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the dog handler reasonably believes that the individual has either committed or is about to commit any offense and if any of the following conditions exist: A. There is a reasonable belief that the individual poses an immediate threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any officer, or the handler. B. The individual is physically resisting arrest and the use of a police canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance. C. The individual(s) is/are believed to be concealed in an area where entry by other that the police canine would pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public. D. It is recognized that situations may arise which do not fall within the provisions set forth in this General Order. In any such case, a standard of objective reasonableness shall be used to review the decision to use a police canine in view of the totality of the circumstances. Absent the presence of one or more of the above conditions, mere flight from pursuing officer(s) shall not serve as good cause for the use of a police canine to apprehend an individual.</p> <p>Tucson PD The Service Dog Unit assists in the prevention and detection of crime by searching for persons, conducting building searches, and aiding in the detection of substances according to their training.</p> <p>IACP a. the severity of the crime; b. whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others;</p>

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		<p>not comply with an officer's commands will be made prior to releasing a canine. In the event of an apprehension, the handler will document in any related report whether or not a verbal warning was given and, if none was given, the reason(s) why.</p> <p>5. When apprehending a suspect, the canine will be commanded to disengage as soon as the suspect is subdued or readily complies with the officer's directions.</p> <p>6. It is recognized that situations may arise which do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. In any such case, the handler will use a standard of objective reasonableness based on the totality of the circumstances in deciding whether to deploy the police service dog. That decision will be evaluated using the same standard.</p>	<p>and</p> <p>c. whether the suspect is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest at the time.</p> <p>Their use includes but may not be limited to:</p> <p>a. conducting building searches for what are believed to be serious felony or armed misdemeanor suspects in hiding;</p> <p>b. assisting in the arrest or prevention of the escape of serious or violent offenders;</p> <p>c. protecting officers or others from death or serious injury; and engaging in assignments not listed here with the approval of the canine team supervisor.</p> <p>4. A canine team may be used to respond to minor complaint situations but the canine should not be deployed.</p> <p>6. Canine teams should not be used to apprehend anyone suspected to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol if no other crime is involved, nor the mentally disturbed if no other crime is involved.</p> <p>7. Extra care should be taken and alternatives to the deployment of a canine should be considered in the case of juvenile suspects.</p> <p>8. Where a tactical deployment is justified by agency policy, the tactical measures used shall be at the discretion of the canine handler and must be objectively reasonable. However, utilization of canines requires adherence to procedures that properly control their use-of-force potential and that channel their specialized capabilities into legally acceptable crime prevention and control activities.</p> <p>IV. PROCEDURES</p> <p>A. Canine Team Utilization for Location and Apprehension of Suspects</p> <p>1. The deployment of a police canine for the location and apprehension of a suspect is a use of force that must be consistent with this agency's principles of escalation and de-escalation of force.</p> <p>2. Decisions to deploy a canine shall be based upon the following: a. the severity of the crime; b. whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others; and c. whether the suspect is actively resisting arrest or</p>

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<p>Preparation for utilizing / utilization</p>	<p>318.2.1 Prior to the use of a canine to search for or apprehend any individual, the canine handler and/or the supervisor on scene will carefully consider all pertinent information that is reasonably available at the time. The information should include, but is not limited to, the following:</p> <p>(a) The individual's age or estimate thereof (b) The nature of the suspected offense (c) Any potential danger to the public and/or other officers at the scene if the canine is released (d) The degree of resistance or threatened resistance, if any, the subject has shown (e) The potential for escape or flight if the police dog is not utilized (f) The potential for injury to officers or the public caused by the suspect if the canine is not utilized</p> <p>As circumstances permit, the canine handler should make every reasonable effort to communicate and coordinate with other involved personnel to minimize the risk of unintended injury. Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting personnel should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.</p> <p>A canine handler will have the ultimate authority not to deploy the dog. The handler will evaluate each situation and determine if the use of a canine is technically feasible. Generally, the decision to deploy the dog will remain with the handler; however, a supervisor sufficiently apprised of the situation may decide not to deploy the dog .</p>	<p>Part 1, B. 1. Dispatch K9 teams to assist officers on calls where they could help locate an individual. Examples of such calls are intrusion alarms, foot or vehicle pursuits, or crimes in progress or crimes from which suspects have recently fled on foot. 2. K9 teams may respond if not dispatched if their response does not take them from other necessary duties. 3. K9 teams are available to cover officers on other calls; however, lengthy investigations do not make full utilization of the dog's potential. Consider these factors in deciding whether to dispatch a K9 team to a call which does not require a dog: , the availability of other on-duty K9 teams , the length of time the dog is likely to be out of service , the availability of other patrol officers who could handle the call, whether it is necessary to handle the call immediately. 4. K9 handlers are expected to conduct on-duty training exercises as call load permits. When doing so, they must attempt to remain available for calls, and advise dispatch if the training would preclude their immediate response to a call.</p>	<p>attempting to evade arrest at the time.</p> <p>Beaverton 9.1 1. The individual's age or estimate thereof. 2. The nature of the suspected offense. 3. Any potential danger to the public and/or other officers at the scene if the police canine is released. 4. The degree of resistance, if any the subject has shown. 5. The potentials for escape or flight if the police canine is not utilized. 6. The potential for injury to officers or the public caused by the suspect if the police canine is not utilized.</p> <p>Tucson PD 2432.4 Utilization of a Service Dog [CALEA 1.3.4; 41.1.4 a] Service dogs can detect human scent, provided conditions are suitable. When searching a building and scouting an outside area for a person dogs use their natural senses of smell and hearing. Every effort shall be made by officers requesting a service dog to avoid human scent contamination of the scene. Small Unit Tactics shall be used when practical. A dog's search ability may be utilized in such instances as at the scene of a burglary, robbery, rape, theft, recently abandoned stolen vehicle, or other felony offense. In addition, service dogs with specialty training may be used to detect certain narcotics, narcotic paraphernalia, or other substances according to their training. Service dogs may be used to effect the arrest or prevent the escape of a suspect only on command and only when the use of the canine constitutes that force which is reasonably necessary to apprehend a suspect. The canine may be used to make an arrest under the following circumstances: The safety of officers or others is immediately threatened and time does not allow use of other means of force. The nature or type of resistance indicates that the use of less force would be ineffective. The crime in question is of a serious nature. A canine may be used to help locate a suspect of a lesser crime, but not effect an arrest unless the</p>

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			<p>circumstances justify that level of force. Service Dog units will not normally be deployed at a crowd control situation except to provide support security in an area away from the main body of a crowd.</p>
<p>Warnings</p>	<p>318.2.2 Unless it would otherwise increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning to announce that a canine will be released if the person does not come forth will be made prior to releasing a canine. The canine handler, when practical, will first advise the supervisor of his/her decision if a verbal warning is not given prior to releasing the canine. In the event of an apprehension, the handler will document in any related report whether or not a verbal warning was given and, if none was given, the reason(s) why.</p>	<p>Part 1,A,4. Unless it would otherwise unreasonably increase the risk of injury or escape, a Clearly audible warning to announce that a canine will be released if the person does not comply with an officer's commands will be made prior to releasing a canine. In the event of an apprehension, the handler will document in any related report whether or not a verbal warning was given and, if none was given, the reason(s) why.</p>	<p>Beaverton 9.1 Definition: Announcement - A loud verbal warning that a police canine will be deployed in a police application to search a building within one minute and that anyone within the building must immediately show and identify himself. Beaverton: Unless it would otherwise increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning to announce that a canine will be released if the person does not come forth shall be made prior to conducting a building search or releasing a canine. The dog handler, when practical, shall first advise the supervisor of their decision if a verbal warning is not given prior to releasing the police canine.</p>
<p>Specialized K9</p>	<p>318.2.3 Drug Detection A drug-detection-trained canine may be used in accordance with current law under the following circumstances: (a) To assist in the search for controlled substances during a search warrant service (b) To obtain a search warrant by using the detection canine in support of probable cause (c) To search vehicles, buildings, bags, and any other articles deemed necessary (d) <u>Drug Detection Dogs from other agencies will be governed by that agencies policies and practices.</u> A drug-detection canine will not be used to search a person for controlled substances</p>		
<p>Patrol Ofcr Duties</p> <p><i>(these are good, ensure they exist somewhere in the new policy)</i></p>		<p>1 1. Identify those situations where use of a police service dog would be Advantageous and request that a K9 team respond. 2. If the dog is to be used: a. Do not search; instead, set up a perimeter for containment. b. Avoid or minimize contamination of the scene.</p>	

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		<p>c. Be prepared to brief the responding K@9 handler(s), including information as to where officers or other non-suspects have been. Provide suspect description, nature of the crime, and last known Location of the suspect.</p> <p>d. When searching an area with a K9 team, you should generally stay several yards behind the handler, scan the areas to the sides and adjacent to the K9 team, and avoid backlighting the handler with your flashlight. Searches vary significantly; the handler will discuss particulars at the time.</p> <p>e. When interacting with police service dogs, check with the handler. In general, do not tease, harass, or engage in activity which the dog may construe as hostile. Do not give commands to a dog without approval of the handler, except in an emergency.</p>	
<p>Handler Responsibilities</p>		<p>1,D, 1. Keep your dog properly maintained and fit for service. 2. Keep your dog with you while on duty, unless: a. Attending training, court, or other work situations not related to the dog (although the dog may accompany the handler if circumstances allow, when full uniform and equipment are available in K9 car). b. The dog is too ill for duty. c. Otherwise authorized by the K@9 Supervisor. 3. Evaluate requests for use of the dog and make considered decisions regarding deployment of your dog. Make sure you adhere to department policies, legal requirements, and objective reasonableness standards. 4. For any contact between the teeth of your dog and any person, other than intentional contact during training or demonstrations: a. Notify the K9 Supervisor or a patrol supervisor as soon as possible. b. Identify the person involved. c. Look at and photograph the affected area (or document any refusal by the involved person). d. If the skin is broken, advise the person</p>	

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		<p>to seek medical attention. If they are in custody, have them examined by medical personnel.</p> <p>e. Document the circumstances.</p> <p>5. Prepare a report outlining the dog's actions in instances where a dog has taken a substantive action toward the resolution of a case (e.g., located a suspect or evidence).</p> <p>6. Document and maintain accurate records of training you have done with your dog. Keep apprised of current K9 related issues pertaining to training, litigation, and deployment tactics.</p> <p>7. Comply with all other applicable K9 Team policies.</p>	
<p>Non-apprehension Use</p>	<p>318.2.4 Because canines have senses far superior to those of humans, they may often be effectively utilized to track or search for non-criminals (e.g., lost children, individuals who may be disoriented or in need of medical attention) or suspects wanted for minor criminal offenses. In such circumstances, it will be necessary for the handler to evaluate the conditions and ability of the canine to determine the feasibility of such an application.</p> <p>(a) Absent a change in circumstances which presents an immediate threat to officers, the canine, or the public, such applications should be conducted on leash or under such conditions that will minimize the likelihood that the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.</p> <p>(b) When the canine is deployed to locate persons who are not criminal suspects, the handler should consider giving periodic verbal assurances that the canine will not bite or hurt the person.</p>	<p>3. Because canines have senses far superior to those of humans, they may often be effectively utilized to track or search for non-criminals (e.g., lost children, individuals who may be disoriented or in need of medical attention) or suspects wanted for minor criminal offenses. In such circumstances, it will be necessary for the handler to evaluate the conditions and ability of the canine to determine the feasibility of such an application.</p> <p>Absent a change in circumstances which presents an immediate threat to officers, the canine, or the public, such applications should be conducted on leash or under such conditions that will minimize the likelihood that the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.</p>	
<p><i>PSRC and Sgt Martin, 012512 "down stay" is not secure so needs to be</i></p>	<p>(c) Once the individual has been located, the canine should be placed in a down stay or otherwise secured as soon as it becomes reasonably practical.</p>		

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<i>stronger</i>			
Outside Agency Requests	<p>318.3.3 The Watch Commander or the Unit Supervisor must approve all requests for canine assistance from outside agencies subject to the provisions below. When feasible, we will attempt to honor such requests.</p> <p>(a) Canine teams will not be used beyond the boundaries of Eugene to perform any assignment that is not consistent with this policy.</p> <p>(b) Upon arrival at the scene, the handler has the ultimate decision as to whether or not the canine is to be used for a specific assignment.</p>	<p>1.E. Requests for utilization of on-duty K@9 Teams by other jurisdictions will be made Via the K9 Supervisor or a patrol supervisor. Where it is feasible to do so, attempts will be made to assist in such situations. Procedures to request off-duty K9 teams are outlined in General Order 1201.4 (K9 Team Call-out) 1201.4</p> <p>B Requests from other agencies If an EPD K9 team is not working determine whether Springfield PD has an on-duty K9 team An on-duty Springfield team should be contacted before off-duty Eugene teams</p> <p>2 All outside agency requests for K9 team assistance will be directed to the K9 Supervisor If the K9 Supervisor is not available use the callout sequence in the computerized callout file to contact other K9 Team members for evaluation of the agency request and response as appropriate</p> <p>3 When it is feasible to do so attempts will be made to assist other agencies</p>	
<i>PSRC 012512, Canine CoC to determine order of contact</i>	<p>(c) Canine teams will not be called out while off duty or used outside the boundaries of the City of Eugene unless authorized by the Watch Commander, the Unit Supervisor, or the Special Operations Lieutenant. <u>Special Operations Lieutenant, Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander.</u> <u>(Authorization should be sought in that order)</u></p> <p>(d) It is the responsibility of the canine handler to coordinate with outside agency personnel in order to minimize the risk of unintended injury.</p>		
Reporting Use, Bites and Injuries	<p>318.2.5 (a) Whenever the canine is deployed, a Canine Use Report will be completed by and the there is no result (capture, bite, etc) -the handler and turned in to the Unit Supervisor before going off duty will ensure that an entry is made into CAD at the time they clear.</p>	<p>D.4. For any contact between the teeth of your dog and any person, other than intentional contact during training or demonstrations:</p> <p>a. Notify the K9 Supervisor or a patrol supervisor as soon as possible. b. Identify the person involved. c. Look at and photograph the affected area (or document any refusal by the</p>	<p>PPB 940 requires after-action report for K9 bites PPB 1010.20 Canine Bites Complete Force Data Collection Report for all bites that follow a members intentional application of a K9 for the purpose of biting. Report will include justification for application of canine and whether the bite was directed, or not.</p>

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	<p>(b) <u>Except during training,</u> whenever the use of the canine results in a <u>capture, arrest,</u> bite or any injury, a Canine Use Report Form will be completed documenting the bite and/or injury and included with any related incident report.</p> <p>(c) <u>Whenever the deployment results in a bite or injury, the Unit Supervisor will be notified and will respond to the scene.</u> If the Unit Supervisor is not immediately available, a patrol supervisor will respond to the scene of a canine bite. If the injury is serious, or there may be an issue as to whether the bite was an appropriate use of force (e.g., the canine bit the wrong person), the Unit Supervisor will be notified. If s/he is not available, notify the Special Operations Lieutenant .</p>	<p>involved person).</p> <p>d. If the skin is broken, advise the person to seek medical attention. If they are in custody, have them examined by medical personnel.</p> <p>e. Document the circumstances.</p> <p>5. Prepare a report outlining the dog's actions in instances where a dog has taken a substantive action toward the resolution of a case (e.g., located a suspect or evidence).</p>	<p>Beaverton 9.1</p> <p>In EVERY situation where the dog bites, grabs, nibbles, or pinches anyone, the following procedure will be adhered to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask permission to look at the affected area. If a camera is available, take a color photograph picture of the area, whether or not there is visible injury. If any injury exists, render first aid before photographing. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If an adult refuses to allow a dog handler to see the affected bite area, refusal should be witnessed by another officer. b. If a juvenile refuses to allow the dog handler to see the alleged bite area, have another officer witness the refusal. In any situation involving a juvenile, make every reasonable effort to notify the juvenile's parents of the situation and to have them respond for custody release and acceptance of responsibility for treatment. c. In all cases of visible injury, the person should be provided medical treatment. 2. Written accounts of all dog bites situations shall be forwarded by the supervisor to the Chief of Police or his designee. <p>IACP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whenever a canine has bitten or scratched an individual or has alleged to have done so, whether or not in the line of duty, the handler shall notify a supervisor and perform the following. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If no arrest is made, an offer will be made to the individual to provide medical care and treatment by a qualified medical professional. b. If an arrest is made, the individual will be provided with medical attention in accordance with agency policy on transporting and booking prisoners. c. The officer shall take color photographs of the affected area if possible prior to and following medical treatment. d. Prepare and submit a use-of-force report 2. Whenever a canine is deployed or a person is injured, a written report shall be made detailing the circumstances surrounding the incident, the identity of the

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			<p>individual involved and any witnesses, whether the canine located the suspect, the extent of any injuries if known, and measures taken in response to the incident.</p> <p>3. Each canine team shall maintain a current "handlers log" that contains information on training, certification, awards, bite memos, recall memos and other information designated by the canine supervisor.</p>
<p><i>PSRC – consult Taser policy regarding injury to private/sensitive area – 309.5 Aftercare “. If a person is struck with the probes in a sensitive area, the probes should be removed by a medical professional” Search and Seizure policy talks about dignity in conducting searches.</i></p>	<p>(d) Photographs will be taken of the bite or injury as soon as practicable after tending to the immediate needs of the injured party. <u>If the injuries are located in a sensitive area, the individuals privacy and dignity will be maintained by photographing injuries at the hospital, if transported. If the person is not transported to the hospital, a suitable, and reasonable, location will be found where the photographs may be taken (for example inside an ambulance, or inside a residence/business).</u></p>		
<p><i>Proposed technical corrections</i></p>	<p>(e) Photographs will be <u>submitted and retained as evidence in accordance with current department evidence procedures. It will be the responsibility of the Unit Supervisor to advise the Property Control Unit that the Supervisor must authorize disposition of the photographs. The Canine Program Supervisor will</u> ensure that such photographs are retained until the potential need for use in any related civil proceeding has expired. If a subject alleges an injury that is not visible, a supervisor will be notified and the location of the alleged injury should be photographed, with the photographs retained as described above.</p>		

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	<p>(ef) The injured party should be transported to an appropriate medical facility if the injury requires medical attention beyond first aid. If the injured party is in custody an officer should remain with the suspect until treatment has been rendered.</p>		
<p><i>Search and Seizure policy talks about dignity in conducting searches.</i></p>	<p>(fg) The Unit Supervisor will maintain liaison with the Lane County Animal Services (LCAS) so that City and County Code is followed and they are advised that documentation is being handled by EPD. This also ensures there is not a duplication of effort regarding the bite. to ensure that information regarding on-duty canine bites is not retained by its office.</p>		
<p>Reporting K9 injuries</p> <p><i>Reflects EPD Chain of Command</i></p>	<p>2.6 In the event that a canine is injured, medical care will be obtained as outlined in § 318.6. The injury will be immediately reported to the Watch Commander <u>Canine Unit Supervisor who will, in turn, notify the Special Operations Lieutenant.</u> <u>The injury will be documented in an administrative memo and documented on a Canine Use Report Form.</u></p>		
<p>Emergencies</p>		<p>F. Emergency situations</p> <p>1. In the event a dog handler becomes unable to give the dog necessary commands, call for the immediate response (in the order listed) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ another K9 handler from this department □ a Springfield Police Department K9 handler □ a member of the handler's family or other person who has been in close contact with the dog <p>2. If possible, an attempt may be made to encourage the dog to get into the K9 car (or another patrol car) while trying to contact the above.</p> <p>3. If none of the above are available, police or animal control personnel will attempt to confine the dog using standard animal control procedures and equipment.</p>	
<p>Assignment</p>	<p>2.7</p>	<p>1. Supervisors will attempt to assign K9 teams to minimize response</p>	

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of K9	<p>The canine teams will be assigned to the <u>Patrol Operations</u> Division to supplement and assist Patrol.</p> <p>Canine teams should function primarily as cover units, however; they may be assigned by the Watch Commander to other functions based on the needs of the watch at the time.</p> <p>Canine teams should not be assigned to handle matters that will take them out of service for extended periods of time unless absolutely necessary and only with the approval of the Watch Commander.</p>	<p>time to incidents (e.g., wild, east, west), unless circumstances dictate another assignment would use the dog to better advantage.</p>	
Interaction with other personnel	<p>(a) Employees should get the handler's permission before interacting with a police canine. Employees should not tease or harass the canine, or engage in activity which the canine may construe as hostile.</p> <p>(b) Employees should not give commands to a police canine without permission of the handler, except in an emergency.</p> <p>(c) In the event a canine handler becomes unable to give his/her canine necessary commands, call for an immediate response (in the order listed) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • another EPD canine handler • a canine handler from another agency • a member of the handler's family or other person who has been in close contact with the canine <p>(d) In an emergency situation, an attempt may be made to encourage the dog to get into the canine vehicle (or another police vehicle) pending the arrival of one of the individuals listed above. If no other reasonable options are available, officers or animal control personnel will attempt to confine the canine using standard animal control procedures and equipment.</p>	<p>e. When interacting with police service dogs, check with the handler. In general, do not tease, harass, or engage in activity which the dog may construe as hostile. Do not give commands to a dog without approval of the handler, except in an emergency</p>	

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Requests for use of K9	<p>318.3 Personnel within the Department are encouraged to freely solicit the use of the canines. Requests for a canine team from outside of Patrol will go through the Unit Supervisor or the Watch Commander.</p>	<p>1201-3,II,A Supervisors will consider the evaluation of the handler in making a determination whether and how to utilize the dog/handler team. The handler shall have the authority not to deploy the dog, unless ordered to do so by the K-9 Supervisor or Special Operations Captain or designee. Generally the decision to deploy the dog shall remain with the handler; however, a supervisor sufficiently apprised of the situation may decide not to deploy the dog</p>	
Utilization	<p>318.3.1 On-duty canine teams should be dispatched to assist officers on calls where they could help locate an individual (e.g., intrusion alarms, foot or vehicle pursuits, or crimes in progress or crimes from which suspects have recently fled on foot). Canine teams may respond if not dispatched if their response does not take them from other necessary duties.</p> <p>(b) If a canine team is to be used, officers on the scene should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not conduct a search, but set up a perimeter for containment • avoid or minimize contamination of the scene • be prepared to provide the responding canine handler(s) with relevant information (e.g., suspect description, nature of crime, suspect's last known location, where officers or other non-suspects have been) <p>(c) Cover officer(s) should generally stay several yards behind the handler, scan the areas to the sides and adjacent to the canine team, and avoid backlighting the handler. Since searches vary significantly, the handler's instructions should be followed</p>	<p>1201-3,II,B 1. Supervisors will attempt to assign K9 teams to minimize response time to incidents (e.g., wild, east, west), unless circumstances dictate another assignment would use the dog to better advantage.</p>	
Call-out of off-duty K9	<p>318.3.2)In determining whether to call out an off-duty canine team, consider the seriousness of the offense and the likelihood that the canine would be effective, given the conditions and response time of the team. Factors to consider include the weather and other</p>	<p>1201.4 Callout procedure for Eugene PD Evaluation of the request a Consider the seriousness of the incident and the likely effectiveness of the dog. For example a lengthy search on a hot sunny afternoon will quickly diminish a dogs scenting</p>	

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	<p>environmental conditions, the likelihood that the suspect is contained in an area or can successfully be tracked, and the size of the area/building to be searched. If needed, the Unit Supervisor can assist in this evaluation.</p> <p>(b) Request an on-duty team from another agency (e.g., SPD, LCSO) before calling out an off-duty EPD team.</p> <p>(c) Call-out should be done through the Unit Supervisor. If s/he cannot be reached, use the call-out sequence in the computerized call-out file.</p> <p>(d) In all cases, the canine handler has the authority, based on his/her assessment of the situation and the present capabilities of his/her canine, to decide whether to respond or not, unless directed to respond by his/her supervisor. If a handler declines to respond, the next handler in the call-out sequence can then be called.</p>	<p>ability and usefulness Examples of incidents that would normally warrant a K9 call out Include a burglary with a probability that the suspect is still at the scene or close by an offender who has fled to an area that is either contained or is conducive to tracking a search for a suspect in a large wooded area or large warehouse where use of a dog may reduce risk to officers and the public the time required for a search or the number of officers necessary</p> <p>b. Call Springfield PD for an on-duty K9 team before calling out an off-duty EPD K9 team</p> <p>c. Contact the K9 Supervisor if the situation is not clear</p> <p>2. If the K9 Supervisor cannot be reached use the call out sequence in the computerized callout file</p> <p>3. In rare cases more than one K9 team may be needed Consider the terrain weather conditions size of area requiring a search number of suspects and tactical issues</p> <p>4. In all cases the dog handler has the authority based on the condition of the dog and an assessment of the situation to decide whether to respond or not If a handler declines to respond the next handler in the callout sequence may then be called</p>	
<p>Public Demonstrations</p>	<p>318.3.4 All public requests for a canine team will be approved by the Unit Supervisor prior to making any commitment.</p> <p>Handlers will not demonstrate any apprehension work to the public unless authorized to do so by the Unit Supervisor.</p>	<p>1201-3,G Requests from the public for police service dog demonstrations will be directed to the K9 Supervisor</p>	<p>Beaverton PD 9.1 To avoid misunderstanding and in furtherance of good public relations, the following rules will be generally adhered to by the dog handlers:</p> <p>A. Canine training work will not be photographed, video taped, or publicly exhibited without first obtaining approval from the Chief of police.</p> <p>B. All public relations demonstrations must have prior approval by the unit coordinator.</p> <p>C. Public relations demonstrations are to be prepared in a manner that will assure a professional presentation to the audience and shall not include “apprehension” work unless approved by the unit coordinator.</p> <p>D. Apparel worn by the dog handler shall be the assigned canine uniform, neat and clean in appearance.</p>
<p>K9 Handler</p>	<p>318.4</p>		<p>Beaverton PD 9.1</p>

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<p>Selection</p> <p><i>PSRC 012512 needs to be more general</i></p>	<p>The following are the minimum qualifications for the assignment of canine handler:</p> <p>(a) Eugene Police Department officer (currently off probation)</p> <p>(b) Reside in an adequately fenced, single-family residence (minimum five-foot high fence with locking gates) <u>designed residence that will provide for the security of the dog.</u></p> <p>(c) Have a garage which can be secured and accommodate a canine vehicle</p> <p><u>(c) Live in a residence that has off-street parking for the canine vehicle.</u></p> <p>(d) Live within 30 minutes travel time from the Eugene City limits</p> <p>(e) Agree to be assigned to the position for a minimum of three years <u>the working life of the dog.</u></p>		<p>In selecting superior dog handlers, candidates must meet the selection criteria set forth in the job description. In addition, the following will be considered:</p> <p>A. Interest in the canine field;</p> <p>B. Knowledge of or a willingness to become familiar with canine work and procedures;</p> <p>C. Temperament and suitability for dog handler duties;</p> <p>D. Have a reputation of excellent initiative and judgment;</p> <p>E. Ability to perform duties in stressful situations with limited supervision;</p> <p>F. Good physical condition;</p> <p>G. Willing to work as part of a team.</p> <p>IACP</p> <p>B. Team Qualifications and Training</p> <p>1. Applicants for police canine teams must have:</p> <p>a. at least three years of uniform patrol experience with satisfactory work performance, disciplinary, and medical leave records;</p> <p>b. a willingness to remain with the unit for an extended period of time as prescribed by this agency;</p> <p>c. a willingness (together with other family members) to care for and house the canine at the officer's residence with a secure outdoor area for the canine that conforms with departmental requirements;</p> <p>d. a strong desire to work with canines and a willingness to care for and train the animal; and .</p> <p>e. the ability to pass designated physical fitness and agility tests related to the tasks of canine handling.</p>
<p>Handler Responsibilities:</p> <p>Availability</p>	<p>318.5.1</p> <p>The handler will be available for callout under conditions specified by the Unit Supervisor. The handler will have the canine with him/her while on duty unless performing an assignment where the dog will not be used (e.g., court appearance, training), the dog is too ill for duty, or as otherwise authorized by the Unit Supervisor.</p>	<p>2. Keep your dog with you while on duty, unless:</p> <p>a. Attending training, court, or other work situations not related to the dog (although the dog may accompany the handler if circumstances allow, when full uniform and equipment are available in K9 car).</p> <p>b. The dog is too ill for duty.</p> <p>c. Otherwise authorized by the K9 Supervisor.</p> <p>3. Evaluate requests for use of the dog and make considered decisions regarding deployment of your dog. Make</p>	

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		<p>sure you adhere to department policies, legal requirements, and objective reasonableness standards.</p> <p>7. Comply with all other applicable K-9 Team policies.</p>	
<p>Handler Responsibilities: Care for K9 and Equipment</p>	<p>318.5.2 The handler will ultimately be responsible for the health and welfare of the canine and will ensure that the canine receives proper nutrition, grooming, training, medical care, affection, and living conditions. The handler will be responsible for the following:</p> <p>(a) Unless required by a particular application, the handler will not expose the canine to any foreseeable and unreasonable risk of harm.</p> <p>(b) The handler will maintain all department equipment under his/her control in a clean and serviceable condition and when not on duty will maintain the canine vehicle in a garage, secured from public view. <u>Using off-street parking.</u></p> <p>(c) When a handler takes a vacation or extended number of days off, the canine vehicle will be maintained at the Police facility <u>a location determined by the Unit Supervisor.</u></p>	<p>1. Keep your dog properly maintained and fit for service</p>	<p>Tucson PD SDU handlers are responsible for the care of their canine partners, to include feeding, grooming, veterinary care, and control of their home environment. They are also responsible for the maintenance of any required equipment, to include an electronic collar, harness, muzzle, and leash IACP 2. Officers shall maintain their canine both on and off duty in a safe and controlled manner. Police canines shall never be allowed to run loose unless engaged in agency-authorized training or exercise. 3. This agency shall provide canine officers with proper housing for their dog and will conduct periodic inspections to ensure that the housing is properly maintained. 4. Canine handlers are personally responsible for the daily care and feeding of their animal to include a. maintenance and cleaning of the kennel and yard area where the canine is housed; b. provision of food, water, and general diet maintenance as prescribed by the department's authorized veterinarian; c. grooming on a daily basis or more often as required by weather, working conditions, or other factors; d. daily exercise; and e. general medical attention and maintenance of health care records. 5. Canine handlers shall immediately notify the canine supervisor of any changes that would affect the case and housing conditions of their dog. 6. Where the handler is unable to perform these and related duties due to illness, injury, or leave a. another canine handler may be assigned to temporarily care for the dog; or b. the canine may be housed in a departmentally approved kennel.</p>

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			7. Teasing, agitating, or roughhousing with a police canine is strictly prohibited unless performed as part of a training exercise. 8. Handlers shall not permit anyone to pet or hug their canine without their prior permission and immediate supervision. Should a civilian express a desire to do so, he or she should be informed that police canines are serious working dogs and that they can be dangerous if improperly approached.
<p><i>Policy too intrusive. Look to IA Policy?</i></p> <p><i>Delineates between inspection & investigation of misconduct</i></p>	<p>(d) A handler will permit the Unit Supervisor to conduct spontaneous <u>administrative</u> on-site inspections of affected areas of his/her residence as well as the canine vehicle, to verify that conditions and equipment conform to this policy. <u>Handlers will receive reasonable notice prior to an administrative inspection. If an administrative inspection is being conducted pursuant to Policy 1020 "Personnel Complaint Procedure" that policy will supersede this section.</u></p> <p>(e) Any changes in the living status of the handler which may affect the lodging or environment of the canine will be reported to the Unit Supervisor as soon as possible.</p>		
<p><i>PSRC 012512 should rely on the normal security precautions and not be too specific since the precautions are approved by the Supervisor up front.</i></p>	<p>(f) When off duty, canines will be maintained <u>and adequately secured</u> at the homes of their handlers. When a canine is kenneled at the handler's home, the gate will be secured with a lock. When off duty, canines may be let out of their kennels while under the direct control of their handlers.</p>		
<p><i>Not just in the home</i></p>	<p>(g) The canine should be permitted to socialize in the home with the handler's family under the direct supervision of the handler.</p> <p>(h) Under no circumstances will the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander <u>Special Operations Lieutenant.</u></p>		

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	<p>(i) When off duty, handlers will not involve their canines in any activity or conduct unless approved in advance by the Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander <u>Special Operations Lieutenant</u>.</p> <p>(j) Whenever a canine handler anticipates taking a vacation or an extended number of days off, it may be necessary to temporarily relocate the canine. In those situations, the handler will give reasonable notice to the Unit Supervisor so that appropriate arrangements can be made.</p>		
<p>Handler Responsibilities: K9 in Public Areas</p>	<p>318.5.3 All canines will be kept on a leash when in areas that allow access to the public. Exceptions would include specific police operations for which the canines are trained.</p> <p>(a) Canines will not be left unattended in any area to which the public may have access.</p>		
<p><i>PSRC 012512 and Sgt. Martin: security precautions change and improve. E.G. windows have non-penetrable metal covers so they can be left open without compromising security</i></p>	<p>(b) When the canine vehicle is left unattended, all windows and doors the vehicle will be secured in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized access to the dog. The handler will also insure that the unattended vehicle remains inhabitable for the canine.</p>		
<p>Handler Responsibilities: Compensation</p>	<p>318.5.4 The canine handler will be compensated for time spent in the care, feeding, grooming, and caring for other needs of the dog as provided in the EPEA contract.</p>		
<p>Medical Care for K9 – Generally</p>	<p>318.6 All medical attention will be rendered by the designated canine veterinarian, except</p>		<p>Tucson PD SDU handlers are responsible for the care of their canine partners, to include feeding,</p>

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	<p>during an emergency as provided in § 318.6.2. If the handler and dog are out of the area, the handler may use the nearest available veterinarian. All records of medical treatment will be maintained in the canine's file</p>		<p>grooming, veterinary care, and control of their home environment. They are also responsible for the maintenance of any required equipment, to include an electronic collar, harness, muzzle, and leash.</p>
<p>Medical Care for K9 – Non Emergency</p>	<p>318.6.1 Non-emergency medical care will be coordinated through the Unit Supervisor.</p> <p>Any indication that a canine is not in good physical condition will be reported to the Unit Supervisor or the Watch Commander <u>Special Operations Lieutenant</u> as soon as practical.</p>		
<p>Medical Care for K9 – Emergency</p>	<p>318.6.2 The designated emergency medical treatment center or canine veterinarian will render emergency medical treatment. The handler will notify the Unit Supervisor as soon as practicable when emergency medical care is required</p>		
<p>Training – Generally</p>	<p><u>PSRC DEFERS TO EPD TO ESTABLISH TRAINING STANDARDS IN THIS POLICY – FEEDBACK WILL BE GIVEN WHEN COMPLETED.</u></p> <p>318.7 Before assignment in the field, each canine handler must have completed at least 360 hours of training in the care and use of the law enforcement animal, or must have passed the demonstration of minimum standards established by the Oregon Police Canine Association (OCPA) or other accredited and recognized animal handling organization (ORS 167.310). Cross-trained dog teams or those dog teams trained exclusively for the detection of drugs and/or explosives will be trained and certified to meet the standards established for such detection dogs.</p>	<p>4. K9 handlers are expected to conduct on-duty training exercises as call load permits. When doing so, they must attempt to remain available for calls, and advise dispatch if the training would preclude their immediate response to a call.</p>	<p>Tucson PD Personnel assigned as part of an active-duty handler-dog team are required to meet the criteria as outlined by the National Police Canine Association (NPCA) for Patrol, Explosive, or Narcotic Certification. Each team will certify with the NPCA annually</p>
<p>Training – Continued</p>	<p>318.7.1 Each canine team will thereafter be recertified to current OPCA standards (as applicable), or the standards of another accredited and recognized animal handling</p>		

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	<p>organization, on an annual basis. Additional training considerations are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Canine teams will receive training as defined in the current contract with the Department's canine training provider.</p> <p>(b) Canine handlers are encouraged to engage in additional training with approval of the Unit Supervisor .</p> <p>(c) To ensure that all training is consistent, no handler, trainer, or outside vendor is authorized to train any EPD dog or handler to a standard that is contrary to the policies of the Eugene Police Department.</p> <p>(d) All canine training will be conducted while on duty unless otherwise approved by the Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander. Canine teams are expected to conduct on-duty training exercises a call load permits. When doing so, they must attempt to remain available for calls, and must advise dispatch if the training would preclude their immediate response to a call.</p>		
<p>Failure to meet Standards</p> <p><i>PSRC DEFERS TO EPD TO DEVELOP THIS SECTION – FEEDBACK WILL BE GIVEN WHEN COMPLETED.</i></p>	<p>318.7.2 Any dog team failing the OPCA canine certification standards or other accredited or recognized animal handling organization standards (as applicable) will not be deployed in the field until certification is achieved. When practical, pending successful certification, the canine handler will be temporarily reassigned to regular patrol duties.</p>		
<p>Records</p>	<p>318.7.3 All canine training records will be maintained in the canine handler's training file .</p>	<p>6. Document and maintain accurate records of training you have done with your dog. Keep apprised of current K9 related issues pertaining to training, litigation, and deployment tactics</p>	
<p>Unit Supervisor Responsibilities</p>	<p>318.8 The Unit Supervisor will be appointed by staff and will supervise the Canine Program.</p>	<p>1201-3,C 1. Administer the Police Service Dog Program: supervise K9 handlers, oversee the K9 budget, and manage the procurement of needed equipment and</p>	

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	<p>The Unit Supervisor is directly responsible to the Special Operations Lieutenant. The Unit Supervisor’s responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <p>(a) Review all Canine Use Reports to ensure completeness and accuracy of the reports and compliance with policy.</p> <p>(b) Identify training issues and other needs of the canine team or the program.</p> <p>(c) Ensure the canine teams are scheduled for continuous training to maximize the capabilities of the teams, and ensure proper documentation of all canine training.</p> <p>(d) Recommend policy and set performance standards for canine teams.</p> <p>(e) Maintain liaison with the vendor kennel.</p> <p>(f) Maintain liaison with administrative staff and functional supervisors.</p> <p>(g) Maintain liaison with other agency canine coordinators.</p> <p>(h) Maintain accurate records to document canine activities.</p> <p>(i) Recommend and oversee the procurement of needed equipment and services for the unit.</p> <p>(j) Schedule all canine related activities</p>	<p>services for the K9 Team.</p> <p>2. Maintain liaison with administrative staff, patrol supervisors, other agency police service dog supervisors, and the vendor kennel.</p> <p>3. Investigate allegations of improper handling or use of dogs.</p> <p>4. Recommend policy and set performance standards for members of the K9 Team.</p> <p>5. Ensure the K9 Teams are scheduled for regular training to maximize the capabilities of the teams.</p> <p>6. Approve or disapprove all requests from the public regarding police service dog demonstrations or K9 related public presentations.</p> <p>7. Function as a K9 handler: train, deploy, and maintain a police service dog for duty. Utilize the dog on calls as appropriate.</p>	
<p>Disposition of K9</p> <p><i>Not policy, but rather practice</i></p>	<p>318.9</p> <p>(a) If a handler leaves his/her canine handler assignment and the police service dog is fit for further service, it will<u>may</u> be assigned to another handler.</p> <p>(b) If a police service dog becomes unfit for further service due to age, injury, or other factors and must be retired from service, the City will normally allow the current handler the option to keep the retired dog, in accordance with established <u>policiespractice</u>.</p>	<p>1201-3,1,H</p> <p>1. If a handler leaves his/her K9 assignment and the police service dog is fit for further service, it will be assigned to another handler.</p> <p>2. If a police service dog becomes unfit for further service due to age, injury, or other factors and must be retired from service, the City will normally allow the current handler the option to keep the retired dog, in accordance with established policies.</p>	<p>IACP</p> <p>9. A canine handler may apply to take possession of his dog where a. the dog is retired from duty or relieved due to injury; or c. the handler is transferred or promoted or retires and a decision is made not to retrain the dog for another handler.</p>
<p>Building Searches</p>			<p>IACP</p> <p>D. Building Searches for Suspects in Hiding A primary use of departmental canines is for locating suspects in buildings or related structures. These</p>

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TOPIC	LEXIPOL/EPD	CURRENT EPD	OTHER AGENCIES
			<p>searches should be governed by the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The building perimeter shall be secured by police personnel. 2. Whenever possible, the building's owner should be contacted to determine whether there may be tenants or others in the building and to ascertain the building's layout. 4. When a canine building search is anticipated, a preliminary search by officers should not be conducted as this will interfere with the canine's ability to discriminate scents. 5. The on-scene supervisor shall also take the following steps in preparation for the canine search. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Evacuate all tenants, workers, or others from the facility. b. Request that all air conditioning, heating, or other air-blowing systems be shut off so as not to interfere with the canine's scent. 6. Upon entrance to the building, all exits should be secured and communications limited to that of a tactical nature. 7. The canine may be unleashed during a building search unless there is an imminent risk of injury to innocent persons within the facility. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Generally, the canine should be released once a backup officer is available to work with the canine team. b. Except in exigent circumstances or where there is an imminent danger of death or serious injury, the canine should be kept in visual contact by the canine handler. S. The canine should not be used to search facilities that contain substances potentially harmful to the animal unless overriding risk to human life is present. 9. Before commencing the search, the handler or other appropriate personnel shall make an amplified and recorded announcement and repeat the statement. The announcement shall say that there are police officers on the premises and that a trained police canine will be released and may bite you if you do not surrender. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A reasonable amount of time shall be

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			<p>allowed for the suspect to respond. This warning shall be repeated on each level of all multilevel structures.</p> <p>b. Where there is a reasonable belief that the suspect speaks a language other than English, an officer or other individual fluent in that language should be summoned to the scene if available and the exigency of the situation permits.</p> <p>10. When apprehending suspects, the canine shall be commanded to disengage as soon as the suspect is subdued or readily complies with officer direction.</p> <p>11. Arrestees shall not be transported in the same vehicle with a police canine unless alternative transportation is not available and immediate transport is essential for safety or security reasons.</p>
Crowd Control			<p>IACP E. Crowd Control</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canine teams may respond as backup but may not deploy the dog for crowd control at peaceful demonstrations. 2. Canine teams may be used upon approval of the agency CEO or designee to protect life or property during a riot or other major unlawful assembly after an order to disperse has been made. In these situations, canines shall a. be short-leashed at all times to protect individuals from serious injury, and b. not initiate any offensive action, unless to guard against imminent loss of life, serious bodily injury, or substantial property damage
Tracking			<p>IACP G. Tracking</p> <p>Where trained police canines are available for tracking, they may be used with supervisory approval to track missing persons or criminal suspects or to locate evidence that the supervisor has reason to believe has been abandoned or hidden in a specified open area. Such searches are subject to the following conditions and limitations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When officers are pursuing suspects and contact with the suspect is lost, the officer, prior to summoning a canine team, shall a. stop and pinpoint the location where the suspect was last seen; b. shut off engines of vehicles in the area if possible; and

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			<p>c. avoid vehicle or foot movements in the area where the suspect or subject was last seen.</p> <p>2. Canines used for tracking persons should remain on a leash of sufficient length to provide a reasonable measure of safety to the subject of the search without compromising the canine's tracking abilities.</p> <p>3. On-scene supervisory personnel shall a. secure the perimeter of the area to be searched;</p> <p>b. secure the integrity of the area to be searched by keeping all personnel out of the area; and</p> <p>c. protect all items of clothing that will be used for scent from being handled.</p>

POLICY

318

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Eugene Police Department



PSRC DRAFT POLICY

Canine Program

318.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Canine Program was established to augment police services to the community. Highly skilled and trained teams of handlers and canines are used to supplement police operations and to expand officer's effectiveness in locating individuals, contraband, and apprehending criminal offenders.

A canine's greatest value lies in the deterrent effect of their presence. The deployment of a canine to apprehend a criminal suspect constitutes a use of force and, therefore, must be consistent with EPD's principles of escalation and de-escalation of force.

The Canine Program is in the Special Operations Section of the East Operations Division.

318.2 GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF CANINES

A canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes, based upon the totality of the circumstances that the individual has either committed or threatened to commit any serious offense and if any of the following conditions exists:

- (a) There is a reasonable belief the individual poses an imminent threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any officer, or the handler.
- (b) The individual is physically resisting or threatening to resist arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.
- (c) The individual is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by other than the canine would pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public.

Once the individual has been located, the canine should be secured as soon as it becomes reasonably practical.

It is recognized that situations may arise that do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. In any such case, the handler will use a standard of objective reasonableness to determine whether or not to use the canine, and the handler's decision will be reviewed by that same standard.

Absent a reasonable belief that an individual has committed or threatened to commit a serious offense, mere flight from pursuing officer(s) will not serve as good cause for the use of a canine to apprehend the individual.

Canines will not be used for crowd management or control

318.2.1 PREPARATION FOR UTILIZING A CANINE

Prior to the use of a canine to search for or apprehend any individual, the canine handler and/or the supervisor on scene will carefully consider all pertinent information that is reasonably available at the time. The information should include, but is not limited to, the following:

- (a) The individual's age or estimate thereof
- (b) The nature of the suspected offense
- (c) Any potential danger to the public and/or other officers at the scene if the canine is released
- (d) The degree of resistance or threatened resistance, if any, the subject has shown
- (e) The potential for escape or flight if the police dog is not utilized
- (f) The potential for injury to officers or the public caused by the suspect if the canine is not utilized

As circumstances permit, the canine handler should make every reasonable effort to communicate and coordinate with other involved personnel to minimize the risk of unintended injury. Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting personnel should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.

A canine handler will have the ultimate authority not to deploy the dog. The handler will evaluate each situation and determine if the use of a canine is technically feasible. Generally, the decision to deploy the dog will remain with the handler; however, a supervisor sufficiently apprised of the situation may decide not to deploy the dog.

318.2.2 WARNINGS GIVEN TO ANNOUNCE THE USE OF A CANINE

Unless it would otherwise increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning to announce that a canine will be released if the person does not come forth will be made prior to releasing a canine. The canine handler, when practical, will first advise the supervisor of his/her decision if a verbal warning is not given prior to releasing the canine. In the event of an apprehension, the handler will document in any related report whether or not a verbal warning was given and, if none was given, the reason(s) why.

318.2.3 USE OF DRUG-DETECTION CANINES

A drug-detection-trained canine may be used in accordance with current law under the following circumstances:

- (a) To assist in the search for controlled substances during a search warrant service
- (b) To obtain a search warrant by using the detection canine in support of probable cause
- (c) To search vehicles, buildings, bags, and any other articles deemed necessary
- (d) Drug Detection Dogs from other agencies will be governed by that agencies policies and practices.

A drug-detection canine will not be used to search a person for controlled substances.

318.2.4 GUIDELINES FOR NON-APPREHENSION USE

Because canines have senses far superior to those of humans, they may often be effectively utilized to track or search for non-criminals (e.g., lost children, individuals who may be

disoriented or in need of medical attention) or suspects wanted for minor criminal offenses. In such circumstances, it will be necessary for the handler to evaluate the conditions and ability of the canine to determine the feasibility of such an application.

(a) Absent a change in circumstances which presents an immediate threat to officers, the canine, or the public, such applications should be conducted on leash or under such conditions that will minimize the likelihood that the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.

(b) When the canine is deployed to locate persons who are not criminal suspects, the handler should consider giving periodic verbal assurances that the canine will not bite or hurt the person.

(c) Once the individual has been located, the canine should be secured as soon as it becomes reasonably practical.

318.2.5 REPORTING CANINE USE, BITES, AND INJURIES

(a) Whenever the canine is deployed, and there is no result (capture, bite, etc) the handler will ensure that an entry is made into CAD at the time they clear from the call.

(b) Except during training, whenever the use of the canine results in a capture, arrest bite or any injury, a Canine Use Report Form will be completed documenting the bite and/or injury and included with any related incident report.

(c) Whenever the deployment results in a bite or injury, the Unit Supervisor will be notified and will respond to the scene. If the Unit Supervisor is not immediately available, a patrol supervisor will respond to the scene of a canine bite. If the injury is serious, or there may be an issue as to whether the bite was an appropriate use of force (e.g., the canine bit the wrong person), the Unit Supervisor will be notified. If s/he is not available, notify the Special Operations Lieutenant.

(d) Photographs will be taken of the bite or injury as soon as practicable after tending to the immediate needs of the injured party. If the injuries are located in a sensitive area, the individual's privacy and dignity will be maintained by photographing injuries at the hospital, if transported. If the person is not transported to the hospital, a suitable, and reasonable, location will be found where the photographs may be taken (for example inside an ambulance, or inside a residence/business).

(e) Photographs will be submitted and retained as evidence in accordance with current department evidence procedures. It will be the responsibility of the Unit Supervisor to advise the Forensics Evidence Unit that the Supervisor must authorize disposition of the photographs. The Canine Program Supervisor will ensure that such photographs are retained until the potential need for use in any related civil proceeding has expired. If a subject alleges an injury that is not visible, a supervisor will be notified and the location of the alleged injury should be photographed, with the photographs retained as described above.

(f) The injured party should be transported to an appropriate medical facility if the injury requires medical attention beyond first aid. If the injured party is in custody an officer should remain with the suspect until treatment has been rendered.

g) The Unit Supervisor will maintain liaison with the Lane County Animal Services (LCAS) so that City and County Code requirements are followed and they are advised that documentation is being handled by EPD. This also ensures there is not a duplication of effort regarding the bite. .

318.2.6 REPORTING CANINE INJURIES

In the event that a canine is injured, medical care will be obtained as outlined in § 318.6. The injury will be immediately reported to the Canine Unit Supervisor who will, in turn, notify the Special Operations Lieutenant. The injury will be documented in an administrative memo

318.2.7 ASSIGNMENT OF CANINES

The canine teams will be assigned to the Special Operations Section to supplement and assist Patrol.

Canine teams should function primarily as cover units however; they may be assigned by the Watch Commander to other functions based on the needs of the watch at the time.

Canine teams should not be assigned to handle matters that will take them out of service for extended periods of time unless absolutely necessary and only with the approval of the Watch Commander.

318.2.8 INTERACTION WITH CANINES BY OTHER PERSONNEL

(a) Employees should get the handler's permission before interacting with a police canine. Employees should not tease or harass the canine, or engage in activity which the canine may construe as hostile.

(b) Employees should not give commands to a police canine without permission of the handler, except in an emergency.

(c) In the event a canine handler becomes unable to give his/her canine necessary commands, call for an immediate response (in the order listed) of:

- another EPD canine handler
- a canine handler from another agency
- a member of the handler's family or other person who has been in close contact with the canine

(d) In an emergency situation, an attempt may be made to encourage the dog to get into the canine vehicle (or another police vehicle) pending the arrival of one of the individuals listed above. If no other reasonable options are available, officers or animal control personnel will attempt to confine the canine using standard animal control procedures and equipment.

318.3 REQUEST FOR USE OF CANINE TEAMS

Personnel within the Department are encouraged to freely solicit the use of the canines. Requests for a canine team from outside of Patrol will go through the Unit Supervisor or the Watch Commander.

318.3.1 UTILIZATION

(a) On-duty canine teams should be dispatched to assist officers on calls where they could help locate an individual (e.g., intrusion alarms, foot or vehicle pursuits, or crimes in progress

or crimes from which suspects have recently fled on foot). Canine teams may respond if not dispatched if their response does not take them from other necessary duties.

- (b) If a canine team is to be used, officers on the scene should:
 - not conduct a search, but set up a perimeter for containment
 - avoid or minimize contamination of the scene
 - be prepared to provide the responding canine handler(s) with relevant information (e.g., suspect description, nature of crime, suspect's last known location, where officers or other non-suspects have been)
- (c) Cover officer(s) should generally stay several yards behind the handler, scan the areas to the sides and adjacent to the canine team, and avoid backlighting the handler. Since searches vary significantly, the handler's instructions should be followed.

318.3.2 CALL-OUT OF OFF-DUTY CANINE TEAMS

- (a) In determining whether to call out an off-duty canine team, consider the seriousness of the offense and the likelihood that the canine would be effective, given the conditions and response time of the team. Factors to consider include the weather and other environmental conditions, the likelihood that the suspect is contained in an area or can successfully be tracked, and the size of the area/building to be searched. If needed, the Unit Supervisor can assist in this evaluation.
- (b) Request an on-duty team from another agency (e.g., SPD, LCSO) before calling out an off-duty EPD team.
- (c) Call-out should be done through the Unit Supervisor. If s/he cannot be reached, use the call-out sequence in the computerized call-out file.
- (d) In all cases, the canine handler has the authority, based on his/her assessment of the situation and the present capabilities of his/her canine, to decide whether to respond or not, unless directed to respond by his/her supervisor. If a handler declines to respond, the next handler in the call-out sequence can then be called.

318.3.3 REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER AGENCIES

The Watch Commander or the Unit Supervisor must approve all requests for canine assistance from outside agencies subject to the provisions below. When feasible, we will attempt to honor such requests.

- (a) Canine teams will not be used beyond the boundaries of Eugene to perform any assignment that is not consistent with this policy.
- (b) Upon arrival at the scene, the handler has the ultimate decision as to whether or not the canine is to be used for a specific assignment.
- (c) Canine teams will not be called out while off duty or used outside the boundaries of the City of Eugene unless authorized by the Special Operations Lieutenant, Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander. (Authorization should be sought in that order)

- (d) It is the responsibility of the canine handler to coordinate with outside agency personnel in order to minimize the risk of unintended injury.

318.3.4 REQUEST FOR PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

All public requests for a canine team will be approved by the Unit Supervisor prior to making any commitment.

318.4 SELECTION OF CANINE HANDLERS

The following are the minimum qualifications for the assignment of canine handler:

- (a) Eugene Police Department officer (currently off probation)
- (b) Reside in an adequately designed residence that will provide for the security of the dog.
- (c) Have a place for off-street parking for the canine vehicle.
- (d) Live within 30 minutes travel time from the Eugene City limits
- (e) Agree to be assigned to the position for the working life of the dog.

318.5 CANINE HANDLER RESPONSIBILITIES

318.5.1 AVAILABILITY

The handler will be available for callout under conditions specified by the Unit Supervisor. The handler will have the canine with him/her while on duty unless performing an assignment where the dog will not be used (e.g., court appearance, training), the dog is too ill for duty, or as otherwise authorized by the Unit Supervisor.

318.5.2 CARE FOR THE CANINE AND EQUIPMENT

The handler will ultimately be responsible for the health and welfare of the canine and will ensure that the canine receives proper nutrition, grooming, training, medical care, affection, and living conditions. The handler will be responsible for the following:

- (a) Unless required by a particular application, the handler will not expose the canine to any foreseeable and unreasonable risk of harm.
- (b) The handler will maintain all department equipment under his/her control in a clean and serviceable condition and when not on duty will maintain the canine vehicle in a using off-street parking.
- (c) When a handler takes a vacation or extended number of days off, the canine vehicle will be maintained at location determined by the Unit Supervisor.
- (d) A handler will permit the Unit Supervisor to conduct administrative on-site inspections of affected areas of his/her residence as well as the canine vehicle, to verify that conditions and equipment conform to this policy. . Handlers will receive reasonable notice prior to an administrative inspection. If an administrative inspection is being conducted pursuant to Policy 1020 "Personnel Complaint Procedure" that policy will supersede this section.
- (e) Any changes in the living status of the handler which may affect the lodging or environment of the canine will be reported to the Unit Supervisor as soon as possible.

- (f) When off duty, canines will be maintained and adequately secured at the homes of their handlers.
- (g) The canine should be permitted to socialize in the home with the handler's family under the direct supervision of the handler.
- (h) Under no circumstances will the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the Unit Supervisor or Special Operations Lieutenant.
- (i) When off duty, handlers will not involve their canines in any activity or conduct unless approved in advance by the Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander.
- (j) Whenever a canine handler anticipates taking a vacation or an extended number of days off, it may be necessary to temporarily relocate the canine. In those situations, the handler will give reasonable notice to the Unit Supervisor so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

318.5.3 CANINES IN PUBLIC AREAS

All canines will be kept on a leash when in areas that allow access to the public. Exceptions would include specific police operations for which the canines are trained.

- (a) Canines will not be left unattended in any area to which the public may have access.
- (b) When the canine vehicle is left unattended it will be secured in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized access to the dog. The handler will also insure that the unattended vehicle remains inhabitable for the canine.

318.5.4 HANDLER COMPENSATION

The canine handler will be compensated for time spent in the care, feeding, grooming, and caring for other needs of the dog as provided in the EPEA contract.

318.6 MEDICAL CARE OF THE CANINE

All medical attention will be rendered by the designated canine veterinarian, except during an emergency as provided in § 318.6.2. If the handler and dog are out of the area, the handler may use the nearest available veterinarian. All records of medical treatment will be maintained in the canine's file.

318.6.1 NON-EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE

Non-emergency medical care will be coordinated through the Unit Supervisor.

Any indication that a canine is not in good physical condition will be reported to the Unit Supervisor or the Special Operations Lieutenant as soon as practical.

318.6.2 EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE

The designated emergency medical treatment center or canine veterinarian will render emergency medical treatment. The handler will notify the Unit Supervisor as soon as practicable when emergency medical care is required.

318.7 TRAINING PSRC

DEFERS TO EPD TO ESTABLISH TRAINING STANDARDS IN THIS POLICY – FEEDBACK WILL BE GIVEN WHEN COMPLETED.

Before assignment in the field, each canine handler must have completed at least 360 hours of training in the care and use of the law enforcement animal, or must have passed the demonstration of minimum standards established by the Oregon Police Canine Association (OPCA) or other accredited and recognized animal handling organization (ORS 167.310). Cross-trained dog teams or those dog teams trained exclusively for the detection of drugs and/or explosives will be trained and certified to meet the standards established for such detection dogs.

318.7.1 CONTINUED TRAINING

Each canine team will thereafter be recertified to current OPCA standards (as applicable), or the standards of another accredited and recognized animal handling organization, on an annual basis. Additional training considerations are as follows:

- (a) Canine teams will receive training as defined in the current contract with the Department's canine training provider.
- (b) Canine handlers are encouraged to engage in additional training with approval of the Unit Supervisor.
- (c) To ensure that all training is consistent, no handler, trainer, or outside vendor is authorized to train any EPD dog or handler to a standard that is contrary to the policies of the Eugene Police Department.
- (d) All canine training will be conducted while on duty unless otherwise approved by the Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander. Canine teams are expected to conduct on-duty training exercises a call load permits. When doing so, they must attempt to remain available for calls, and must advise dispatch if the training would preclude their immediate response to a call.

318.7.2 FAILURE TO SUCCESSFULLY MEET STANDARDS

PSRC DEFERS TO EPD TO DEVELOP THIS SECTION – FEEDBACK WILL BE GIVEN WHEN COMPLETED

Any dog team failing the OPCA canine certification standards or other accredited or recognized animal handling organization standards (as applicable) will not be deployed in the field until certification is achieved. When practical, pending successful certification, the canine handler will be temporarily reassigned to regular patrol duties.

381.7.3 TRAINING RECORDS

All canine training records will be maintained in the canine handler's training file.

318.8 CANINE UNIT SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Unit Supervisor will be appointed by staff and will supervise the Canine Program. The Unit Supervisor is directly responsible to the Special Operations Lieutenant. The Unit Supervisor's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Review all Canine Use Reports to ensure completeness and accuracy of the reports and compliance with policy.
- (b) Identify training issues and other needs of the canine team or the program.
- (c) Ensure the canine teams are scheduled for continuous training to maximize the capabilities of the teams, and ensure proper documentation of all canine training.
- (d) Recommend policy and set performance standards for canine teams.
- (e) Maintain liaison with the vendor kennel.

- (f) Maintain liaison with administrative staff and functional supervisors.
- (g) Maintain liaison with other agency canine coordinators.
- (h) Maintain accurate records to document canine activities.
- (i) Recommend and oversee the procurement of needed equipment and services for the unit.
- (j) Schedule all canine related activities.

318.9 DISPOSITION OF CANINE

- (a) If a handler leaves his/her canine handler assignment and the police service dog is fit for further service, it may be assigned to another handler.
- (b) If a police service dog becomes unfit for further service due to age, injury, or other factors and must be retired from service, the City will normally allow the current handler the option to keep the retired dog, in accordance with established practice.