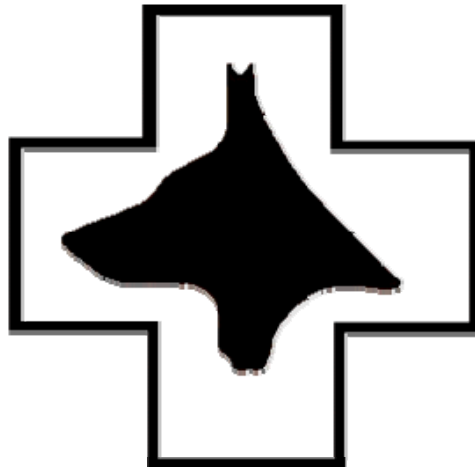


American Rescue Dog Association



Mass Fatality Canine Search Evaluation

May 2007

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to accurately and uniformly assess a canine team's capability to perform the skills necessary to locate human remains in natural and man-made mass fatality incidents.

1.2 Objectives

- ◆ Provide uniform methods to determine the current operational readiness of Mass Fatality Canine Search Teams.
- ◆ Develop a fair and objective process that can be conducted by American Rescue Dog Association (ARDA) recognized evaluators to certify Mass Fatality Canine Search Teams.
- ◆ Develop a dynamic process that ensures that certified Mass Fatality Canine Search Teams are readily available to deploy to a Mass Fatality incident.
- ◆ Evaluate the techniques of the handler to:
 - Assess the situation
 - Plan, brief and conduct an effective search
 - Document the search results

1.3 Definitions

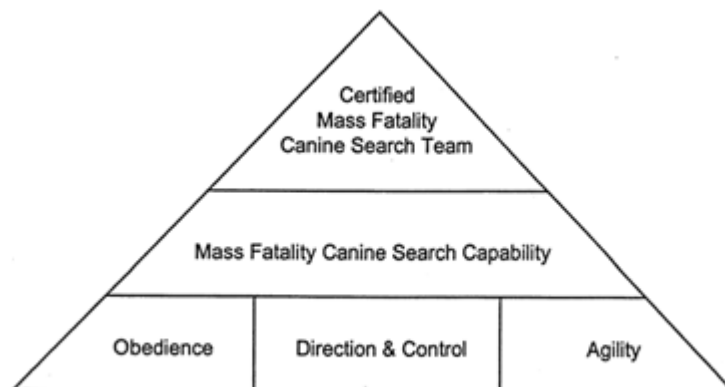
- ◆ Canine Team - One canine and one handler.

- ◆ Certified Mass Fatality Canine Search Team - A fully qualified human remains search team that has successfully completed the Mass Fatality Canine Search Readiness Evaluation Process and met all requirements of the ARDA.
- ◆ Trained Indication - A trained behavior that the canine performs when it detects the scent of human remains. The canine may perform either an active or passive trained indication.
- ◆ Active Indication - The canine indicates the presence of human remains scent through active means, such as barking, digging or touching.
- ◆ Passive Indication - The canine indicates the presence of human remains scent through passive means, such as a sit or a down.

1.4 Evaluation Process Design Rationale

The evaluation process is designed to evaluate the individual components of the skills that are brought together to produce a Certified Mass Fatality Canine Search Team. Due to the complexity and intensity of the physical and mental demands on the canine team, the evaluation process has been split into two phases.

- ◆ Phase 1: Foundation Skills - To accurately and uniformly assess a canine team's capabilities in obedience, agility, direction and control and the canine's ability to perform it's trained indication.
- ◆ Phase II: Field Evolution - To assess the search skills required in a mass fatality environment. The evolutions consist of two (2) debris search sites and one (1) structural search site.



1.5 Process/Implementation

- ◆ Utilizing the application process, the ARDA will establish a cadre of evaluators who will manage the evaluation process. The evaluation cadre will have successfully completed the ARDA evaluator training requirements.
- ◆ Site setup/requirements for the evaluation have been determined and are listed with the description of each element of the evaluation. All references to “positive scent source” throughout this document will be human.
- ◆ The evaluation will be conducted over a one or two day period depending on the number of teams testing. Day one will include all elements in Phase 1. If time permits, Phase 2 of the evaluation will be conducted on day one following the completion of all Phase 1 elements. Handlers that do not pass all Phase 1 elements will not be permitted to proceed to Phase 2 of the evaluation. At the discretion of the lead evaluator, the second day may start with a re-offering of Phase 1 elements for those handlers that did not pass on day one. Otherwise, day two should be used to conduct Phase 2 of the evaluation.

1.6 Minimum Qualifications

- ◆ The Mass Fatality Canine Search Specialist must meet the following requirements:
 - Must be at least 18 years of age.
 - Must be self-sufficient for all handler and canine maintenance for at least 72 hours (*e.g.*, food and water).
 - Must maintain current inoculations for diphtheria/tetanus (or tetanus only if there is a contra-indication to diphtheria), Hepatitis A and B, measles/mumps/rubella (if born after 1957) and polio. Yearly flu vaccine is also recommended.
 - Must be physically fit to handle the rigors of disaster environments. There cannot be any physical or mental handicaps, limitations, or conditions that would preclude the safe performance of essential job duties.
 - Must be actively involved and a member in good standing with a local canine search organization (*e.g.*, law enforcement, specialty response team, *etc.*).
- ◆ The prospective canine shall be a minimum of 18 months of age before beginning the Mass Fatality Canine Search Readiness Evaluation process.
- ◆ The canine must maintain drive and focus throughout search operations.

1.7 Policy on Aggression

The handler is responsible for assuring that aggressive behavior is not present in the canine.

1.7.1 Definition

Canine aggression is an attempted or actual unprovoked attack on another canine or person.

1.7.2 Policy

Unprovoked aggressive behavior towards other canines or people shall be considered unacceptable and result in the canine being excluded from the evaluation.

1.7.3 Repercussions

In the event a canine demonstrates unprovoked aggressive behavior during any part of the evaluation the following procedures will be followed:

- ◆ Canine Attacks a Person - If it is determined that unprovoked canine aggression has occurred, the canine will be removed from the evaluation and will not be eligible to participate in any additional ARDA sponsored evaluation events.
- ◆ Canine Attacks Another Canine
 - Short Term - At an event, the Lead Evaluator shall immediately review the incident and determine if it is an isolated or long term problem. If it is an isolated incident, they may choose to allow the canine to continue with the evaluation.
 - Long Term - If this is determined to be a recurring behavior, the handler will be informed that their canine will be removed from the evaluation and will not be eligible to participate in any additional ARDA sponsored evaluation events.
- ◆ Reinstatement Policy - The handler may petition that the ARDA allow the team to be re-evaluated upon documentation that behavior modification has been successful.

1.8 Evaluation Guidelines

- ◆ Three (3) ARDA approved evaluators will conduct the evaluation. The three (3) evaluators must reach a consensus on the overall results of each team.
- ◆ All canines must pass the aggression test.
- ◆ A team must pass Phase 1 before they proceed to Phase 2.
- ◆ If a team does not pass Phase 2 of the evaluation, the team may retake Phase 2 at the next scheduled evaluation as long as the next evaluation is held within 6 months of the initial evaluation.
- ◆ The team will be advised of their pass/fail status after all the teams have completed each evolution within each Phase.
- ◆ Evaluation results will be recorded on the Evaluation Score Sheet. The evaluators will use the Evaluation Score Sheet to review performance and identify shortfalls of the teams they are evaluating.
- ◆ At the conclusion of the evaluation process, the Evaluation Score Sheets will be reviewed with the respective applicants.
- ◆ Copies of the completed evaluations will be sent to the ARDA Secretary as well as to each evaluated canine team.

1.9 Canine Indication

Both active and passive indications are acceptable provided the indication does not compromise the scent source. The handler must describe the canine's trained indication to the evaluator(s). It is up to the handler to correctly interpret the canine's indications and/or body language. A canine's indication is not considered valid until the handler identifies it to the evaluator(s) as an indication of human remains.

1.10 Re-certification

- ◆ Once a canine team has passed the Mass Fatality Canine Search Team Evaluation and is certified, the canine team will be required to re-certify every two (2) years.
- ◆ Once the canine is 10 years old, they must recertify annually.

1.11 Ground Rules

- ◆ The handler must bring their canine's health certificate and/or shot record to the evaluation.
- ◆ The canine team is required to follow all Ground Rules.
- ◆ Verbal and physical (to include food) rewards are permitted during the evaluation process.
- ◆ Flat collars are the only type of collar to be used during the obedience portion of the evaluation.
- ◆ No collars, halties or vests will be used during the evaluation process except where stated.
- ◆ No prong, choke or electronic collars will be used during the evaluation process.
- ◆ Muzzles are not permitted during any phase of the evaluation process.
- ◆ Testing teams will not be permitted to access to any of the evaluation sites/props within 48 hours of the evaluation date.
- ◆ The same patterns will be used throughout Phase 1 on any test day.
- ◆ The handler is responsible for the safety and control of their canine.
- ◆ The handler may not command or cue the canine to indicate.
- ◆ Safety procedures must be followed at all times.
- ◆ The handler is required to wear site specific safety gear during Phase 2 of the evaluation. Safety equipment may include: Helmet, gloves, eye protection, long sleeve shirt, long pants, knee protection and safety boots with steel shanks.
- ◆ Human or canine aggression will not be tolerated at anytime.
- ◆ All testing canine teams are expected to complete the evaluation unless excused by consensus of the evaluators for reasons of aggression, lack of safety or control, injury, or at the handler's request.
- ◆ Excessive urinating/defecating to mark areas will result in failure of the canine team.
- ◆ Testing handlers may observe Phase 1 Foundation Skills without their canine after they have completed that skill evolution. However, they may not observe the field evolutions once they have completed Phase 2 of the evaluation.
- ◆ The canine may not compromise the material at anytime. Compromise is defined as the picking up, eating, rolling in, urinating/defecating on or other similar activities directly involving the scent source. If at any time during the evaluation

process the canine picks up the scent source in its mouth or compromises the scent source, the canine team automatically fails that evaluation.

- ◆ Any accident/injury shall be reported immediately to the Lead Evaluator.

1.12 Evaluation Procedures

- ◆ The evaluators will determine the testing area.
- ◆ Medical and veterinary capabilities must be readily available.
- ◆ The order of evaluations of canine teams will be based on a random drawing of numbers at the commencement of Phase 1 and Phase 2.

1.13 Proof of the Test

If a team fails the evaluation because they were unable to locate a positive scent source, the handler may request a certified mass fatality canine search team work the area to prove the test.

2 Foundation Skills

2.1 Obedience

2.1.1 Rationale

The canine should be under the control of the handler, capable of heeling through crowds and non-aggressive to people and other canines. The canine, for its safety, must be responsive to an emergency stop command. The long wait evaluates the reliability of the canine to remain in place when the handler is not in sight.

2.1.2 Suggested Course Layout

The course shall consist of an appropriately sized area to perform the identified exercises that has been cleared of hazards and distractions to the canine.

2.1.3 Required Skills

Human Aggression Testing

Handler ties the canine and leaves it unattended. Handler proceeds to a designated area out of the canine's sight. After a minimum of one (1) minute out of sight, a stranger unties the canine and returns the canine to the handler.

Canine Aggression Testing

A canine search team completes a Figure 8 around two testing team handlers with their canines (post team) on lead, sitting at their side and spaced about eight feet apart. The testing team shall complete the pattern, which will include a reverse change in direction, on loose lead, passing within two feet of each of the post teams. During the exercise all three dogs will be evaluated for aggression.

Off-Lead Heeling

The team must perform the following commands as directed while heeling off lead through a group of not less than five (5) milling people. Heeling is defined as the canine maintaining position at either side of the handler so as to be attentive to the handler and under his control. Additional or repetitive commands are acceptable.

- ◆ Right turn
- ◆ Left turn
- ◆ About turn
- ◆ Halt
- ◆ Change of pace (normal, fast, slow)

Emergency Stop

The dog shall be placed on a stay command 25 yards from the handler. Upon direction from the evaluator, the handler shall call their dog. The handler will then stop the dog when directed by the evaluator. Once the stop command has been given, an immediate change in gait is required and the canine must then come to a stop. The dog may drop, sit, or stand and will be judged by the quickness of its

response. The handlers may give multiple commands. The dog shall remain stationary until released or recalled by the handler at the direction of the evaluator.

Long Wait

The canine will be placed 5 feet away from any other canine. The lead must be removed from the canine and may not be placed in front of the canine. Upon direction from the evaluator, the handler shall give the canine the wait command and the handler will proceed to a designated area out of the canine's sight. The canine must be under the supervision of a monitor. Time starts when the evaluator states "leave the canine". The canine may sit, stand or shift position, but shall not move more than a body length in any direction from where the canine was placed until the handler returns to the canine. After five (5) minutes, the evaluator will direct the handlers to return to the canines. Handlers may hand signal the canines to stay, if needed, while returning. The exercise is complete when all handlers have returned to their canines and the evaluator states "exercise complete". No release will be allowed by any team until the "exercise complete" command is issued.

The evaluator should take into consideration the comfort of the canine (*e.g.*, do not choose a place too hot, on anthills, *etc.*). An effort should be made to set up the exercise so the handlers walk away from the dogs from the front as opposed to going behind the dogs. If a dog breaks the down or becomes overly disruptive, an evaluator may quietly lead the dog away from the others.

2.2 Indication

2.2.1 Rationale

Due to the varied and stressful demands of disaster search, an enthusiastic and obvious indication is imperative. An active (*e.g.*, barking, digging) or passive (*e.g.*, sit or down) indication are both acceptable.

2.2.2 Suggested Course Construction

A search area will be set up in as isolated an area as the site permits. The search area will be 25 x 25 yards square, clearly delineated by flagging or cones at all four

corners. The area should be flat and clearly visible to the handler from all boundaries. The odor source should be placed as near to the center of the area as possible. The odor source will be concealed (e.g., in a bark box, under pallets, etc.). There should be no known distractions to the canine in the area.

2.2.3 Scent Source Placement

The odor source shall be in place at least 10 minutes before the canine is sent.

2.2.4 Required Skills

- ◆ The canine performs its trained indication at the location of the positive scent source. Trained indication may be either active or passive.
- ◆ The canine stays at the positive scent source and does not return to the handler until after the 10 second alert period is complete.
- ◆ The following behaviors will result in an immediate fail at any point in the exercise (including after the 10 second alert period, before and as dog is removed from the area):
 - Picking up, eating, rolling in or retrieving of the odor source.
 - Urination or defecation on the odor source.

Unintentional minor disturbance of the odor source by the canine shall be evaluated as such, and will not necessarily result in a fail.

2.2.5 Handler Information

- ◆ The team will have five (5) minutes to perform the exercise. The handler may send the canine from any location outside the search area. The handler will remove the canine's leash and collar before the exercise begins. The canine may be given a hand signal and/or voice command to send the canine to odor source location. If the canine does not go directly to the odor source location, the handler may use additional commands, as necessary, to direct the canine to the odor source location. The handler may not enter the search area but may move around the perimeter as necessary.

- ◆ The handler may direct the canine toward the odor source location but once the canine has reacted to the odor, the handler may not communicate with the canine in any way.
- ◆ Once the canine has committed to the odor source location, it must remain focused and perform a trained alert for ten (10) seconds.
- ◆ There will be two official timers. One timer will start timing the exercise as soon as the handler sends the canine. The second timer will start timing as soon as the canine begins the alert. The handler will be told when he or she may go to the canine. The canine will not be allowed access to the odor source. The exercise is considered complete after the 10 second alert period. When the exercise is over, the handler may praise or reward the canine, put on the leash and quickly leave the area.

2.3 Direction and Control

2.3.1 Rationale

In order to search areas that the handler may not access or to avoid hazardous areas, the canine must demonstrate the ability to be directed and controlled by the handler. The canine should respond to audible and/or visual signals.

2.3.2 Suggested Course Construction

- ◆ The course will be laid out in a diamond shape. The area should be uncluttered and as clear as possible (approximately 75 yards clear). The start shall be an 8' base line or starting line that is clearly marked (*see diagram*).
- ◆ The center elevation shall be 25 yards from the base of starting line. All the other elevations shall be 25 yards from the center elevation.
- ◆ The elevations should be clearly visible to the canine. Elevations should be approximately 36" X 24" in size, 15" to 30" high, and stable. The intention is to provide simple, stable, distraction-free targets to demonstrate directability skills.
- ◆ The elevations may consist of two or three different types of objects or they may be uniform.

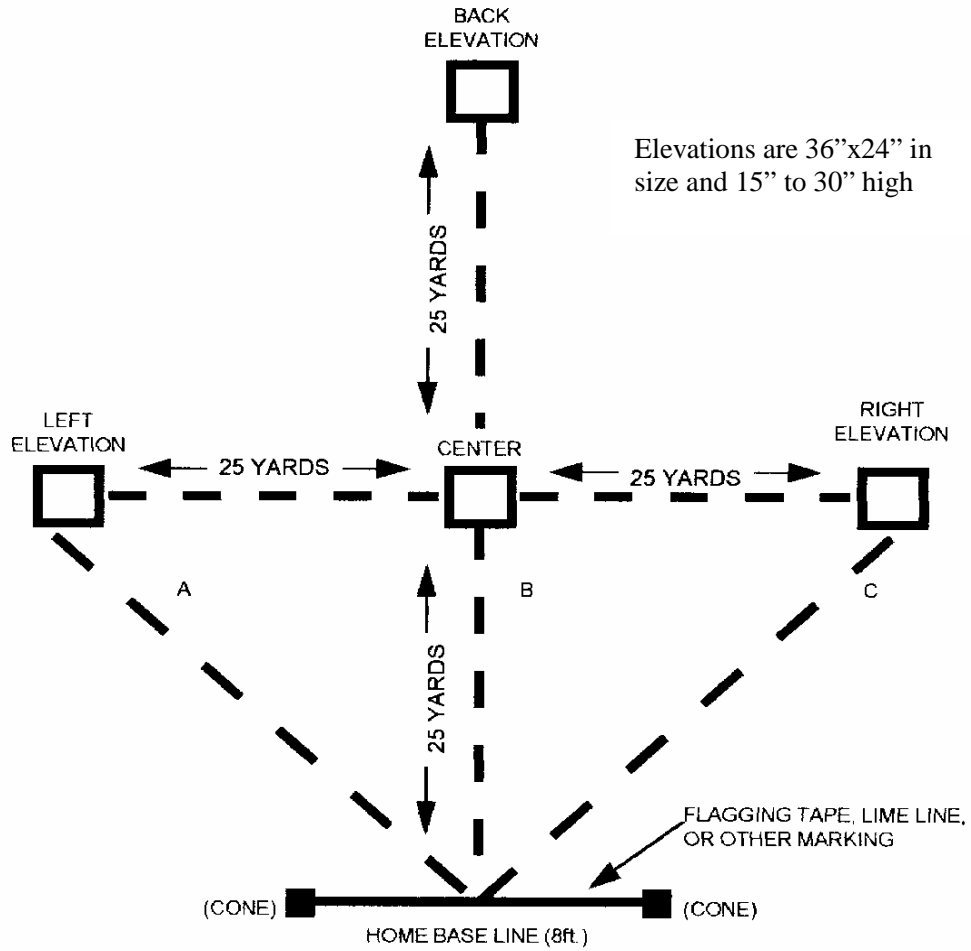
2.3.3 Required Skills

- ◆ The canine goes up on each required elevation at the direction of the handler.
- ◆ The canine waits on elevation until directed by handler.

2.3.4 Handler Information

- ◆ The handler will remove the canine's leash and collar before the exercise begins.
- ◆ On the first go out, the canine must go up onto a specified elevation without getting onto any other elevation. The handler may stop the canine and redirect or recall the canine and restart as many times as time allows. If the canine goes up on the incorrect elevation first, the canine must be recalled and restarted. This applies to the first direction only. After beginning the course, if the dog returns to the handler and crosses the start line (or is touched by the handler), he must start over. If the canine goes to the wrong elevation any time after the first go-out, the dog must go back to the last correct elevation and proceed.
- ◆ The team will have three (3) minutes to complete the course. The evaluators will designate which elevation the canine shall be sent to (right, left, or center). The handler will direct the canine to a series of elevations. The pattern will include a go-out, a right, left, go-back and recall. The canine must go up onto the elevations and stay there for five (5) seconds. The canine may sit, stand or lie down. The handler may give multiple commands.
- ◆ The canine will be directed to four or five designated elevations and stay for five (5) seconds on each elevation, ending the exercise with a recall to the handler (see *diagram*). Diagonals will only be used to and from the starting position.

CANINE DIRECTABILITY



--- INDICATES POSSIBLE COURSE PATTERN

A, B OR C INDICATE POSSIBLE INITIAL SEND-OUT

2.4 Agility

2.4.1 Rationale

In order to safely search the rubble for victims, the canine must have specific skills and overcome some of its natural instincts. It may be dangerous to jump off moving objects. The canine must learn it is possible to balance or gain control of a moving object by using its body weight and gravity. In order to maintain traction on slippery surfaces, the canine must learn to spread its toes and not dig in with its toenails. It is very important that the canine learn to place each foot deliberately and independently on the rubble. Agility training will give the canine confidence on the rubble. The canine should be able to search the rubble without being overly concerned about its safety.

2.4.2 Suggested Course Construction

- ◆ The course shall be constructed to include six of the obstacles listed below.
- ◆ The course may be set up as six separately constructed obstacles or as a combination. If two or more obstacles are combined, the canine must have the opportunity to complete each of the obstacles independently. The obstacles must be designed to test the canine on the elements described.
- ◆ The course must be designed in such a way that the canine can precede the handler.
- ◆ Obstacles should be numbered clearly.
- ◆ The following obstacles must be included in the course:
 - Ladder
 - Elevated Plank
 - Unsteady, Wobbly Surface
 - Tunnel

2.4.3 Required Skills

- ◆ The canine must complete five (5) of six (6) obstacles, including the four (4) mandatory obstacles (ladder, elevated plank, unsteady (wobbly) surface, tunnel).
- ◆ The canine must demonstrate a stop and turn on any obstacle.
- ◆ The canine must precede handler.

2.4.4 Handler Information

- ◆ The agility element will include the following obstacles: ladder, elevated plank, unsteady/wobbly surface, tunnel.
- ◆ The team shall have five (5) minutes to complete the agility course.
- ◆ The handler will be directed to the clearly marked beginning of the course. The handler shall remove the canine's collar and leash before starting. The course should be run in the sequence as numbered. However, if a canine refuses an obstacle, at the handler's discretion, the team may complete the course and re-attempt the obstacle in the remaining time. The canine should work as independently as possible following the handler's direction. Multiple commands are permitted.
- ◆ The canine should negotiate the obstacles confidently and carefully.
- ◆ The canine should negotiate the obstacles under handler control.
- ◆ Once the canine has started an obstacle, the handler should remain as stationary as possible.
- ◆ If the handler precedes the canine, the evaluator will instruct the handler to restart the canine on the obstacle. The handler may lift the canine off the obstacle or turn it around to restart.
- ◆ The handler may slow, stop or encourage the canine as needed, and may assist the canine, if needed, for safety reasons. Any physical assistance will require a restart of the obstacle.
- ◆ The handler shall demonstrate his ability to command the canine to stop and turn, which will be performed on any elevated obstacle (not the support) and in full view of the evaluators (e.g., not in the tunnel).
- ◆ The handler is responsible for the welfare and safety of his canine. If this ground rule is compromised the evaluator(s) may intercede with a warning and/or termination of the element or the evaluation for that team. The handler should not use an unreasonable amount of attempts when the dog is obviously unable or

unwilling to comply. The canine should be willing to negotiate unfamiliar obstacles based on his training and his confidence in his handler.

- ◆ Canine will be judged on negotiating the ladder by going up only.
- ◆ The goal is to demonstrate the canine's ability to perform the required skills as well as the canine's confidence in the handler and willingness to undertake unfamiliar agility obstacles.

Obstacles (* = mandatory completion)

- ◆ Ladder* - The Little Giant ladder extended to 8.5 feet secured at an approximate 45-degree angle.
- ◆ High Plank* - A plank elevated at least 6 feet and no more than 8 feet off the ground (the 12" wide by 12' long plank is to be stable).
- ◆ Wobbly Surface* - 3-foot high (approximate height) unsteady, wobbly surface constructed by using 4 sawhorses covered with a 4' by 8' sheet of 5/8" plywood. Different debris items to be placed on top not to exceed 2 feet in height, constructed to provide access to the dog either by walking up an incline or by jumping no more than 3 feet high.
- ◆ Tunnel* - A dark, narrow tunnel/passageway containing at least one right angle turn. The canine should not be able to see through the tunnel to the end. Partial covering of the exit is permitted. The canine should fit into the tunnel without crawling.
- ◆ Seesaw - A seesaw (16' long by 12" wide plank on a 55-gallon drum).
- ◆ Unpleasant Surface - A slick, slippery/unpleasant surface
- ◆ Moving Plank - A moving plank suspended on two barrels (12' long by 12" wide).
- ◆ Crawl - Object that requires the canine to crawl on its belly (must be adjusted to approximately one half (1/2) the height at the withers of each canine).

3 Field Evolutions

3.1 Rationale

The debris and structure search evaluates the ability of the canine team to integrate all the previously evaluated elements in a simulated mass fatality environment. The canine must be capable of searching independently and efficiently, as directed by the handler. This evaluation also evaluates the techniques of the handler to assess the situation, plan, brief, conduct and document an effective search.

3.2 Site Setup

- ◆ There will be three (3) separate search sites. Each site will be no closer than 150 feet to the others.
- ◆ Sites A and B will consist of rubble/debris piles with an area between 3,500 and 5,000 square feet, with a minimum average height of 6 to 10 feet. The intention is to provide criteria to adjust the footprint of the pile based on the complexity and height, with more complex rubble reduced in square footage and less complex rubble increased in square footage. The rubble debris should consist of concrete, wood, mixed material, partially or completely collapsed structures. Banner tape is to be used to reduce the search area when larger rubble sites are being used.
- ◆ Site C will consist of a structure, with an interior search area 1,000 to 1,500 square feet. Banner tape may be used to reduce the search area site when larger structures are used.
- ◆ The Lead Evaluator will approve the sites.
- ◆ There will be a total of six (6) positive scent sources placed, with a minimum of one (1) and a maximum of three (3) in any one site. Site C will always include the elevated source.

- ◆ Each search site will be contaminated with distractions. These distractions may include people on the surface, deceased animals, alive/caged animals, food, clothing, smoke, *etc.*
 - There will be a total of four (4) to (6) distractions buried under the debris with no more than three (3) in any one search site.
 - There may be at least one deceased animal distraction.
 - All buried distractions shall be hidden carefully and should not be accessible to the canine.
 - Buried distractions should be no closer than 5 yards to any positive scent source.
 - There should be noise distractions such as running generators, machinery, rescue tools, *etc.*
 - Some of the noise distractions may be supplied by audiotapes. The environment should mirror a real situation.
- ◆ Evaluators must have a clear view of the canine's work.

3.3 Scent Source Placement

- ◆ The Lead Evaluator will select and document the scent sources and the amount to be used.
- ◆ Only one evaluator will handle and place the positive scent sources. A different evaluator will handle and place the distraction(s). Distractions may be containers similar to the scent sources.
- ◆ Scent sources shall be well concealed from both the handler and the canine.
- ◆ Depth of scent sources shall be no more than three (3) feet depending on the type of debris.
- ◆ Hiding areas shall be constructed to prevent small/large canines from accessing the scent sources.
- ◆ All scent sources must be in place a minimum of thirty (30) minutes before being validated by a non-testing certified Mass Fatality Canine Search Team.

3.4 Required Skills

3.4.1 Required Canine Skills

- ◆ Able to search independently but must be responsive to handler direction and control when given.
- ◆ Works through food, noise and/or animal distractions.
- ◆ Exhibits trained indication at positive scent source(s), without any false indications or compromise of the scent source(s).

3.4.2 Required Handler Skills

- ◆ Assess the situation, plan, brief and conduct an effective search.
- ◆ Notifies the evaluator of indication.
- ◆ Marks the location(s) of the canine's areas of indication.
- ◆ Documents location(s) of the indications, areas searched and hazards and unique features.

3.5 Handler Information

- ◆ The search sites will consist of two (2) rubble search sites and one (1) structure search.
- ◆ To successfully complete the evaluation, the team must cover each search site and pass the performance criteria and evaluation guidelines specific to each site.
- ◆ At each site one evaluator will brief the handler, including any areas that are off limits. Areas that are off limits will be clearly marked and will not contain any scent sources.
 - The handler will have five (5) minutes to assess the situation/scene and brief the evaluator on their search strategy.

- The canine team will have twenty (20) minutes to complete their search. The canine team will receive five (5) and two (2) minute time-remaining notifications.
- The handler will have ten (10) minutes to debrief.
- The team will be allowed a ten (10) minute rest period (plus any relocation time, if necessary) between each search site.
- ◆ No collars or leashes are permitted while searching the rubble or structure sites.
- ◆ The handler may not touch any evaluation props or move any debris in the search area.
- ◆ Evaluator(s) will be positioned on the debris while the canine is working.
- ◆ The handler may not access the debris in any area identified as off-limits. If the canine enters these areas, the handler must immediately direct the canine out of these areas.
- ◆ The handler may direct the canine to search but shall not command or cue the canine's indication.
- ◆ The handler will use flagging tape to mark positive scent sources as indicated by the canine.
- ◆ The handler may mark the areas of indication at any time. However, once an area is marked, the canine team is committed to that scent source.
- ◆ The handler will have ten (10) minutes to debrief with the evaluator(s). At a minimum, the debrief must include:
 - A sketch map with indication locations - sites A & B
 - Unique features of the site (e.g., hazards, landmarks) – sites A & B
 - Wind direction – Sites A & B
 - Indicate North – Sites A & B
 - Building Marking – Site C
 - Follow-up recommendations – All Sites
- ◆ The handler must perform a physical assessment of the canine after the search.

3.5.1 Rubble Search – Site A: Limited Access

- ◆ One (1) to three (3) positive scent sources shall be placed at least 30 minutes before the evaluation begins. All scent sources shall be well concealed from both handler and canine, and should be located 2-3 feet below the debris surface. If

more than one positive scent source is placed, there shall be a minimum 30 foot separation between positive scent sources.

- ◆ The hiding areas should be carefully constructed to prevent small/large canines from accessing the odor source.
- ◆ Positive scent sources shall be large, proven sources that simulate as much as possible buried full body remains.
- ◆ The start point shall be located such that the handler has full visual access of the entire search area at all times. The canine must range or be directed to range in order to locate the odor sources.
- ◆ The handler must remain at the start point until the canine alerts. The handler may then access the search area to mark the alert location and restart the canine.
- ◆ The handler may remain within a five-foot radius of the alert location or return to the start point while the canine continues to search.

3.5.2 Rubble Search – Site B: Full Access

- ◆ One (1) to three (3) scent source(s) shall be placed at least 30 minutes before the evaluation begins. The odor sources shall be well concealed from both handler and canine, and should be located 2-3 feet below the debris surface. If more than one positive scent source is placed, there shall be a minimum 30 foot separation between positive scent sources.
- ◆ The hiding areas should be carefully constructed to prevent small/large canines from accessing the odor source.
- ◆ The odor source(s) will be large, proven sources that simulate as much as possible buried full body remains.

3.5.3 Structure Search – Site C

- ◆ One (1) to three (3) positive scent source(s) shall be well concealed from both handler and canine. If only one positive scent source is used it must be elevated. If two (2) or three (3) positive scent sources are used, one (or two) shall be located under debris/objects at floor level and the other will be elevated. The elevated scent source shall be hidden in an elevated location between 3 and 4 feet above the floor. If more than one positive scent source is placed, there shall be a minimum 30 foot separation between positive scent sources.
- ◆ The buried odor source(s) should be a proven large source(s) that simulates full body remains.

- ◆ The elevated odor source should be a medium sized, proven source that simulates partial remains.