

	CLAY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE		Policy 318
	SUBJECT: CANINES		Approved by: Sheriff Will Akin
	ISSUED: 09/29/2016	REVISED: 11/15/2022	CANCELS:
	CALEA References: 41.1.5a-i		

318.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

- (a) This policy establishes guidelines for the use of canines to augment law enforcement services in the community, including but not limited to locating individuals and contraband and apprehending criminal offenders.

318.1.1 DEFINITIONS

- (a) **Utility Canine** (Dual Purpose Canine) - a canine that has a certification with their handler in the following areas as defined by the certifying organization:
1. Obedience
 2. Article Search (except for explosive detection teams)
 3. Area Search
 4. Tracking or Trailing
 5. Building Search
 6. Aggression Control
 7. Specific Odor Detection (i.e.: Narcotics or Explosive Detection)
- (b) **Single Purpose Canine** - a canine that has a certification with their handler in the following areas as defined by the certifying organization:
1. Specific Odor Detection (Narcotics or Explosive Detection)
 2. Optional – tracking or trailing
 3. Optional – article search (except for explosive detection teams)
 4. Optional – obedience
- (c) **Canine Handler** - a Deputy Sheriff who has received the specialized training and has been assigned a Sheriff's Office owned canine.
- (d) **Canine Team** - a canine handler and a trained canine.
- (e) **Canine Decoy** - a deputy who has been selected to attend canine training for the purpose of assisting canine teams with training.
- (f) **Canine Coordinator** - the Canine Unit Supervisor (sergeant or designee) who reports to the Patrol Division Commander or the authorized designee.

318.2 POLICY

- (a) It is the policy of the Clay County Sheriff's Office that teams of handlers and canines meet and maintain the appropriate proficiency to carry out legitimate law enforcement objectives effectively and reasonably. The Clay County Sheriff's Office will nationally certify canine teams using the North American Police Work Dog Association (NAPWDA) and may also certify at the state level with the Missouri Police Canine Association (MPCA).

318.3 ASSIGNMENT

- (a) Canine teams should be assigned to assist and supplement all Divisions of the Sheriff's Office to function primarily in assist or cover assignments. However, they may be assigned by the coordinator or Shift Supervisor to other functions, such as routine calls for service, based on the current operational needs.
- (b) If possible, Canine teams should not be assigned to handle routine matters that will take them out of service for extended periods of time.

318.4 CANINE COORDINATOR

- (a) The responsibilities of the coordinator include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Reviewing all canine use reports to ensure compliance with policy and to identify training issues and other needs of the program.
 - 2. Maintaining a liaison with the vendor kennel.
 - 3. Maintaining a liaison with command staff and functional supervisors.
 - 4. Maintaining a liaison with other agency canine coordinators.
 - 5. Maintaining accurate records to document canine activities.
 - 6. Recommending and overseeing the procurement of equipment and services for the teams of handlers and canines.
 - 7. Scheduling all canine-related activities.
 - 8. Ensuring the canine teams are scheduled for regular training to maximize their capabilities.

318.4.1 CANINE SELECTION (41.1.5b)

- (a) The canines will be tested and selected by the canine coordinator with the cooperation of the vendor.
- (b) Canines will be required to pass standard drive tests for the tasks they will be performing whether single or dual purpose.
- (c) Canines should be social around people.

318.5 REQUESTS FOR CANINE TEAMS

- (a) Sheriff's Office members are encouraged to request the use of a canine.
 - a. Canine teams shall not be used for any assignments that are not consistent with this policy, their training, or certifications.

- b. The canine handler shall have the authority to decline a request for any deployment that they deem unsuitable.
- c. Calling out off-duty canine teams is discouraged.
- d. It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to coordinate operations with agency personnel to minimize the risk of unintended injury.
- e. It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to complete all necessary reports or as directed.

318.5.1 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUESTS

- (a) All requests for canine assistance from outside agencies within Clay County should be fulfilled when a canine team is able to fulfill the request. Requests from agencies outside of Clay County should also be fulfilled when possible and should be approved by the canine unit coordinator or on duty supervisor. Whenever possible, for outside agency requests that involve attempting to locate a wanted subject, another Clay County Deputy should respond with the canine unit for cover.

318.5.2 PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

- (a) Canine Handlers are encouraged to engage in public demonstrations. If a handler receives a request for a public demonstration, they should notify the canine coordinator of the request and arrange for the request to be filled. Canine handlers shall ensure they have the appropriate resources and follow proper safety protocols for demonstrations. Canine handlers shall not demonstrate any apprehension work unless authorized to do so by the canine coordinator. During a demonstration, there should be a clear boundary separating the canine from the audience. It is up to the canine handler to set these boundaries at the distance they feel comfortable. Any interaction with the canine is the discretion of the handler.

318.5.3 USE OF CANINES IN CLAY COUNTY DETENTION

- (a) Canines may be used to assist staff in conducting searches for contraband, perimeter patrol, building searches, and area searches. At no time may a canine be used to demean, punish, or psychologically torment an inmate. Contact between canines and inmates should be minimal. Canines should not be used to search individuals. Canines may be used for:
 - 1. Searching inmate housing units, including cells, during a housing unit search, as described in the Searches Policy.
 - 2. Physical plant searches, as described in the Searches Policy.
 - 3. Searching unoccupied intake/booking areas.
 - 4. Searching unoccupied transportation vehicles before and after inmate use.
 - 5. Searching for or tracking escaped offenders.
 - 6. Any other search-related use authorized by a supervisor.
- (b) A canine team shall only be used to perform tasks for which it has been trained or certified.

318.6 APPREHENSION GUIDELINES

- (a) A canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes that the individual has either committed, is committing or threatening to commit any serious offense and if any of the following conditions exist:
 - 1. There is a reasonable belief the suspect poses an imminent threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any deputy or the handler.
 - 2. The suspect is physically resisting or threatening to resist arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.
 - 3. The suspect is believed to be concealed or has concealed themselves in an area or way where apprehension by other than the canine would pose a threat to the safety of deputies or the public, also referred to as an ambush position.
- (b) It is recognized that situations may arise that do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. Such events require consideration of the totality of the circumstances.
- (c) Mere flight from a pursuing officer without any of the above conditions shall not serve as the basis for the use of a canine to apprehend a suspect.
- (d) It is recognized that outside agencies will request canine teams to assist with the apprehension of a suspect who has fled or is actively fleeing. The canine handler should verify with the requesting agency that a serious offense has taken place prior to deploying a canine for apprehension.
- (e) As circumstances permit, the canine handler should make every reasonable effort to communicate and coordinate with other involved member to minimize the risk of unintended injury.
- (f) It is the canine handler's responsibility to evaluate each situation and determine whether the use of a canine is appropriate and reasonable. The canine handler shall have the authority to decline the use of the canine whenever they deem deployment unsuitable.
- (g) A supervisor who is sufficiently informed of the situation may prohibit the deployment of a canine.
- (h) If the handler feels that the situation is too dangerous for the canine, the handler can terminate any apprehension efforts. The final decision to terminate apprehension efforts will be at the sole discretion of the handler. Assisting members should take direction from the canine handler to minimize interference with the canine.

318.6.1 PREPARATION FOR DEPLOYMENT FOR APPREHENSION

- (a) Prior to the use of a canine to search for or apprehend any suspect, the canine handler and/or the supervisor on-scene should carefully consider all pertinent information reasonably available at the time. The information should include, but is not limited to:
 - 1. The nature and seriousness of the suspected offense.
 - 2. Whether violence or weapons were used or are anticipated.
 - 3. The degree of resistance or threatened resistance, the suspect has shown.
 - 4. The suspect's known or perceived age.
 - 5. The potential for injury to deputies/officers or the public caused by the suspect if the canine is not utilized.
 - 6. Any potential danger to the public or other deputies/officers at the scene if the canine is released.

7. The potential for the suspect to escape or flee if the canine is not utilized.

318.6.2 WARNINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- (a) Unless it would increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning announcing that a canine will be used if the suspect does not surrender should be made prior to releasing a canine. In the event of an apprehension, the canine handler shall document in any related report how the warning was given and if none was given, the reasons why.
- (b) The announcement must contain agency name and agency type, a request for a peaceful surrender, the consequences for not surrendering. An example announcement would be, "This is the Sheriff's Office K-9 Unit. Come out now with your hands up or I will send my dog and they will bite you." After the announcement is given, a reasonable amount of time should be given for a suspect to surrender verbally or physically. Appropriate actions to take the suspect into custody should be taken based on the totality of the circumstances.

318.6.3 REPORTING DEPLOYMENTS, BITES, AND INJURIES

- (a) Whenever a canine deployment results in a bite or causes injury to an intended suspect, a supervisor should be promptly notified. The injured person shall be promptly treated by emergency medical services personnel and, if appropriate, transported to an appropriate medical facility for further treatment. The deployment and injuries should also be included in any related incident or arrest report, a Use of Force report form, and a Canine Use Report. When feasible pictures of the injuries should be taken and forwarded with the canine use report.
- (b) Any unintended bite or injury caused by a canine, whether on- or off-duty, shall be promptly reported to the canine coordinator. Unintended bites or injuries caused by a canine should be documented in a memorandum and in any incident report, Use of Force form, and Canine Use report if the bite occurred during a non-apprehension activity for a subject.
- (c) If an individual alleges an injury, either visible or not visible, a supervisor shall be notified and both the individual's injured and uninjured areas shall be photographed as soon as practicable after first tending to the immediate needs of the injured party. Photographs shall be retained as evidence in accordance with current office evidence procedures. The photographs shall be retained until the criminal proceeding is completed and the time for any related civil proceeding has expired.
- (d) Canines used by law enforcement agencies are generally exempt from impoundment and reporting requirements (§ 578.022, RSMo).

318.6.4 BUILDING / AREA SEARCHES

- (a) A canine may be used to conduct building searches and/or area searches for persons.
 1. When a building search or area search is requested, deputies should set up and maintain a perimeter to prevent entry or exit from the building or area.
 2. It should be determined prior to deployment if all authorized persons are out of the building or area.
 3. During a building search, all exits should remain closed when possible.
 4. The canine handler will give proper announcements as stated in the WARNINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS section.
 5. The handler will determine if the building search or area search will be conducted on or off lead based on information available.

6. Back-up deputies should not enter the search area during the search unless directed to do so by the canine handler.
7. Back-up deputies in a cover role should place themselves in positions at the direction of the canine handler.
8. If a suspect runs from deputies, cover deputies should not engage in a foot pursuit unless directed by the handler.
9. Back-up officers should not attempt to take control of a suspect until directed to do so by the canine handler.

318.7 NON-APPREHENSION GUIDELINES

- (a) Properly trained canines may be used to track or search for minor offenders and non-criminals (e.g., misdemeanor offenders, lost children, individuals who may be disoriented or in need of medical attention). The canine handler is responsible for determining the canine's suitability for such assignments based on the conditions and the particular abilities of the canine.
- (b) Canine announcements should always be given for non-apprehension tracks or searches for persons. Those announcements should be short with simple instructions based on the situation. If searching for a minor offense suspect, a similar warning should be given as outlined in the apprehension guidelines. If searching for a non-criminal person, repeated announcements and calling out of the person's name should be made to help in locating the person.
- (c) A non-apprehension track should be conducted on lead when possible.
- (d) It is recognized that situations may escalate during a non-apprehension track. If the situation escalates and falls within the apprehension guidelines set forth in this policy, a canine may be used to apprehend a suspect.

318.7.1 ARTICLE DETENTION

- (a) A canine trained to find objects or property related to a person or crime may be used to locate or identify articles.

318.7.2 NARCOTICS DETECTION

- (a) A canine trained and certified in narcotics detection may be used in accordance with current law and under certain circumstances, including:
 1. The search of vehicles, buildings, bags and other articles.
 2. Open air sniffs of vehicles to establish probable cause for a search in accordance with the law.
 3. Assisting in the search for narcotics during a search warrant service.
 4. Obtaining a search warrant by using the certified narcotics-detection trained canine in support of probable cause.
 5. The request of a school official to assist with locating contraband within a school district building or school grounds.

318.7.3 BOMB / EXPLOSIVE DETECTION

- (a) Because of the high risk of danger to the public and deputies when a bomb or other explosive device is suspected, the use of a canine team trained in explosive detection may be considered. When available, an explosive-detection canine team may be used in accordance with current law and under certain circumstances, including:
 - 1. Assisting in the search of a building, structure, area, vehicle or article where an actual or suspected explosive device has been reported or located.
 - 2. Assisting with searches at transportation facilities and vehicles (e.g., buses, airplanes, trains).
 - 3. Preventive searches at special events, VIP visits, official buildings and other restricted areas. Searches of individuals should remain minimally intrusive and shall be strictly limited to the purpose of detecting explosives.
 - 4. Assisting in the search of scenes where an explosion has occurred and an explosive device or secondary explosive device is suspected.
- (b) At no time will an explosive-detection trained canine be used to render a suspected device safe or clear.

318.7.4 EVIDENCE DETECTION

- (a) Canine teams trained and certified in specific odor detection (e.g., narcotics detection, bomb detection, etc.) may be deployed regarding the specific skills the team is trained and certified to detect. The canine handler will have the final determination on whether to deploy the canine based on the totality of the circumstances.

318.8 HANDLER SELECTION (41.1.5c)

- (a) The minimum qualifications for the assignment of canine handler include:
 - 1. A deputy who resides in a home that can accommodate a canine with appropriate fencing if required by location (e.g., inside a city or subdivision).
 - 2. Living within 30 minutes travel time from the Clay County limits.
 - 3. Agreeing to be assigned to the position for a minimum of six years.
 - 4. Meets the requirements of the job posting issued by Sheriff's Office Human Resources.

318.8.1 HANDLER TESTING

- (a) In addition to an oral board interview, there will be two (2) phases to the selection process for new canine handlers: physical testing and a written exam:
 - 1. The physical testing portion will consist of the following:
 - i. Quarter Mile Power Walk - the candidate must walk briskly over terrain for a quarter mile, showing awareness to surfaces. This exercise is intended to simulate a track for a suspect. This exercise will have the standards of a NAPWDA track, including two turns, three surface changes, and environmental obstacles (e.g., trees and brush). This exercise should take less than five minutes.
 - ii. Fence Climb - the candidate will move a 60-pound bag over a four-foot fence before climbing over the fence. This test requires proper handling of the bag as if it were a live dog in a harness. This exercise should be completed within three minutes.

- iii. Dog Carry - the candidate will place a 60-pound bag on their shoulder(s) and carry it 50 meters. This exercise is intended to simulate carrying an injured canine.
 - iv. Reach Test - the candidate must show they are able to stand, bend over, and move forward and backward. Knee bending is permitted as long as the candidate does not fall over. This exercise is to simulate having to detail low on a vehicle, cabinet, or other structure.
- 2. The written test may be administered, and will consist of canine-related questions regarding health, deployment, and case law, all of which the applicant will have had time to learn and study during their time as a Canine Decoy, as applicable. A study guide and list of case law will be provided to the candidate to study prior to the written test.
- (b) Testing can be conducted by Canine Unit Supervisor with assistance from the current Canine Handlers and at least one Patrol Division Commander or designee.

318.9 CANINE DECOY

- (a) The Canine Decoy positions will be held by deputies who have expressed their desire to advance to the position of Canine Handler. Those chosen for the position will be required to attend weekly canine trainings, only when staffing allows, and shall be charged with different tasks as directed by the session trainer(s), such as:
 - 1. Assisting in maintaining security and hiding of narcotic training aids
 - 2. Laying tracks for canine teams
 - 3. Placing articles for canine teams
 - 4. Wearing a bite suit and catching dogs for aggression control, if approved
- (b) During a deputy's time as a decoy, they may be sent to external schools, such as decoy school (catching dogs) or other canine/interdiction style schools. The deputies will have first-hand exposure to working dogs and the environment therein for a period of time long enough for the trainer(s) to evaluate their performance. This will also expose future Canine Handler candidates to the job task of being a handler to ensure they want to commit to such duties. Monthly evaluation sheets will be completed by the trainer(s) as to the decoy deputy's performance in that role, which may be used in the deputy's future assessment as Canine Handlers.
 - 1. The testing process for a decoy will consist on an oral board interview. To apply to be a Canine Decoy, a deputy should have a minimum of three years' experience in the Patrol field. Candidates with less than one year on Patrol at Clay County may not apply. Canine Decoy is an additional duty and not a fulltime position.

318.10 HANDLER RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) The canine handler shall ultimately be responsible for the health and welfare of the canine and shall ensure that the canine receives proper nutrition, grooming, training, medical care, affection and living conditions.
- (b) The canine handler will be responsible for the following:
 - 1. Except as required during appropriate deployment, the handler shall not expose the canine to any foreseeable and unreasonable risk of harm.
 - 2. The handler shall maintain all office equipment under their control in a clean and serviceable condition.
 - 3. Any changes in the living status of the handler that may affect the lodging or environment of the canine shall be reported to the canine coordinator as soon as possible.
 - 4. When off-duty, the canine may be secured in a kennel provided by the County at the

home of the handler. When a canine is kenneled outdoors at the handler's home, the gate shall be secured with a lock.

5. The canine should be permitted to socialize in the home with the handler's family under the supervision of the handler.
6. Under no circumstances will the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the canine coordinator or Shift Supervisor.
7. Whenever a canine handler is off-duty for an extended number of days, it may be necessary to temporarily relocate the canine. In those situations, the handler shall give responsible notice to the canine coordinator so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

318.10.1 CANINE IN PUBLIC AREAS

- (a) Use of a leash in public areas is encouraged. A canine should not be left unattended in an area where the public may have access. When the canine vehicle is left unattended, the doors and windows should be appropriately secured to ensure it is habitable for the canine and the public cannot access the canine. Windows being rolled down where there is a secure screen is permissible.

318.11 CANINE INJURY AND MEDICAL CARE

- (a) In the event that a canine is injured, or there is an indication that the canine is not in good physical condition, the handler will take the canine to the designated canine veterinarian or medical treatment center (if outside the normal business hours). The injury or condition will be reported to the canine coordinator as soon as practicable. All records of medical treatment shall be maintained in the canine's personnel file.

318.11.1 INJURY TO A CANINE HANDLER

- (a) If a canine handler becomes injured or is unable to control their assigned canine, another canine handler or canine unit decoy of sufficient skill should be summons to the scene to secure the canine. If the canine could possibly be injured as well, the canine should be taken to the designated veterinary service. If the canine is acting aggressively due to the handler being injured, a bite sleeve may be used to move the canine to another vehicle. The canine may be placed at the approved lodging facility until the handler is able to retrieve the dog after medical treatment.

318.12 TRAINING (41.1.5d)

- (a) Before assignment in the field, each canine team shall be trained and certified to meet current nationally recognized standards or other recognized and approved certification standards. Cross-trained canine teams or those canine teams trained exclusively for the detection of narcotics or explosives also shall be trained and certified to meet current nationally recognized standards or other recognized and approved certification standards established for their specific skills.
- (b) The canine coordinator shall be responsible for scheduling periodic training for all office members in order to familiarize them with how to conduct themselves in the presence of office canines.
- (c) All canine training should be conducted while on-duty unless otherwise approved by the canine coordinator or Shift Supervisor.

318.12.1 CONTINUED TRAINING (41.1.5d)

- (a) Each canine team shall thereafter be recertified to a current nationally recognized standard or other recognized and approved certification standards on an annual basis. Additional training considerations are as follows:
 - 1. Canine teams will participate in monthly training scheduled by the canine coordinator.
 - 2. Canine handlers are encouraged to engage in additional training.
 - 3. To ensure that all training is consistent, no handler, trainer or outside vendor is authorized to train to a standard that is not reviewed and approved by the canine coordinator.

318.12.2 CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- (a) All canine teams are expected to certify in their specific skills in accordance with bylaws of the certifying organization(s) (NAPWDA and/or MPCA). Certifications for specific odor detection are required before using those skills in the field. (41.1.5e)

318.12.3 TRAINING RECORDS

- (a) All canine training records shall be maintained in the canine handler's and the canine's training file. (41.1.5f)

318.12.4 TRAINING AIDS

- (a) Training aids are required to effectively train and maintain the skills of canines. Deputies possessing, using, or transporting controlled substances or explosives for canine training purposes must comply with federal and state requirements. Alternatively, the Clay County Sheriff's Office may work with outside trainers with the applicable licenses or permits.

318.12.5 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE TRAINING AIDS

- (a) Deputies acting in the performance of their official duties may possess or transfer controlled substances for the purpose of narcotics-detection canine training in compliance with state and federal laws (21 USC § 823(f); § 195.030, RSMo; § 195.050, RSMo).
- (b) The Sheriff or the authorized designee may authorize a member to use controlled substances seized by the Clay County Sheriff's Office to be possessed by the member or a narcotics-detection canine trainer who is working under the direction of this office for training purposes, provided the controlled substances are no longer needed as criminal evidence and a destruction order has been received from the courts stating it was no longer needed for a criminal case.
- (c) The Sheriff or the authorized designee may request narcotics training aids from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

318.12.6 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE PROCEDURES

- (a) Due to the responsibilities and liabilities involved with possessing readily usable amounts of controlled substances and the ever-present danger of the canine's accidental ingestion of these controlled substances, the following procedures shall be strictly followed:
 - 1. All controlled substance training samples shall be weighed and tested when they are

placed into service as a training aid. The weight and test results shall be recorded and maintained by the canine coordinator.

2. All controlled substance training samples will be inspected, weighed quarterly. The results of the quarterly testing shall be recorded and maintained by the canine coordinator.
3. All controlled substance training aids will be stored in an appropriate locked container or the property and evidence room when not in use for training.
4. All controlled substance training samples shall be returned to the dispensing agency upon the conclusion of the training or upon demand by the dispensing agency, unless the dispensing agency requests it is destroyed, at which time the aids will be forwarded to the Property Unit for controlled destruction.
5. In the event a training aid is damaged or spilled, the aid should be weighed and the loss should be reported to the canine coordinator via a memorandum.

318.12.7 EXPLOSIVE TRAINING AIDS

- (a) Deputies may possess, transport, store, or use explosives or destructive devices in compliance with state and federal laws (18 USC § 842; 27 CFR 555.41; 11 CSR 40-7.010).
- (b) Explosive training aids designed specifically for canine teams should be used whenever feasible. Due to the safety concerns in the handling and transportation of explosives, inert or non-hazardous training aids should be employed whenever feasible. The use of explosives or destructive devices for training aids by canine teams is subject to the following:
 1. All explosive training aids, when not in use, shall be properly stored in a secure facility appropriate for the type of materials.
 2. An inventory ledger shall be maintained to document the type and quantity of explosive training aids that are stored.
 3. The canine coordinator shall be responsible for verifying the explosive training aids on hand against the inventory ledger once each quarter.
 4. Only members of the canine team shall have access to the explosive training aids storage facility.
 5. Any lost or damaged explosive training aids shall be promptly reported to the canine coordinator, who will determine if any further action will be necessary. Any loss of explosives will be reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF).

318.13 CANINE EQUIPMENT

- (a) A list of canine equipment is kept with the canine coordinator. The equipment required can be different based on the tasks the dog performs. (41.1.5h)

318.14 CANINE VEHICLES

- (a) Canine vehicles will be properly equipped to provide adequate warning to the public to ensure the safety of the canine. Decals on the vehicle will warn the public of the canine occupying the vehicle. A metal canine insert will be installed along the electronic monitoring for the temperature and door popper for deployment.

- (b) Detainees may be transported in the front seat of a canine vehicle with the slider door secured. If a civilian ride-along is in the vehicle, the slider may be opened at the discretion of the handler.

318.15 VIDEO/AUDIO RECORDING EXCEPTIONS

- (a) On occasion canine handlers may be requested to assist narcotics investigators on the state and federal level where it is part of their policy and procedure to not have video recording of undercover agents/officers, suspects, witnesses, or confidential informants. When these requests are made, and the handler is deployed on an assignment with narcotics agents, the canine handler may remove their body camera and power it down to prevent it from recording and stop their vehicle recording to comply with the protection of narcotics investigations and the persons therein. Under these circumstances the canine handler cannot be disciplined for not having audio or video recordings in association with any other policy requiring video/audio recordings.

318.16 RULES OF CONDUCT WHILE IN PRESENCE OF A CANINE

- (a) These rules apply to all members when in the presence of a canine:
 - 1. Respect the handler's wishes in regard to the canine.
 - 2. stay away from the canine during training unless assisting the handler.
 - 3. stand still if you are bitten or think you are about to be bitten.
 - 4. Avoid further or sudden movements in the presence of the canine.
 - 5. Do not tease the canine.
 - 6. Do not attempt to pet the canine without permission from the handler.
 - 7. Do not try to entice the canine to break away or disobey commands.
 - 8. Do not use any command you have heard the handler use.
 - 9. Do not try to agitate the canine while inside the canine vehicle.
 - 10. Do not feed the canine without permission of the handler.
 - 11. Do not engage in stimulated violent behavior with the handler in the canine's presence.
 - 12. Do not bring another canine around the canine vehicle.
 - 13. Do not enter the canine vehicle unless there is an emergency or at the discretion of the handler.
 - 14. Do not stare intensely at a canine.