

K9 GUIDELINES, TRAINING MANUAL, AND TRAINING PROGRAM CURRICULUM FOR K9 UNITS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



Handbook: Guidelines,
Training Manual, and
Training Program
Curriculum for K9 Units in
Law Enforcement Agencies
in Bosnia and Herzegovina



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“The safety of the people shall be the highest law.”
– Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman philosopher

Foreword

Dear Reader,

I love dogs and maybe you do too. Our canine friends do so much to enrich our lives in different ways. My own dog Lorenzo is a small charmer whose primary inclination and skills are as an entertainer. Other dogs have other skills, some indispensable in ensuring public safety. In that connection, it gives me great pleasure to introduce the first comprehensive *Handbook* dedicated to K9 units in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). With their exceptional skills and unwavering dedication, police dogs and their handlers play a crucial part in detecting threats, preventing the misuse of small arms and light weapons (SALW), and ensuring the security of our communities.

This Handbook, developed as part of the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina’s project, *Addressing Security and Safety Risks of Illegal Possession, Misuse and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their Ammunition in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, represents a significant step in fostering standardization and cooperation among law enforcement agencies in BiH. It reflects the hard work of a dedicated working group, comprising representatives from the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA), the Brčko District Police, the BiH Border Police, the Ministry of Interior of Tuzla Canton, the Federal Police Administration, the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska, and the Mine Detection Dog Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDDC). This *Handbook* is a result of their collective effort.

The *Handbook* consists of three key sections. The first section presents structured procedures for the effective use, welfare, and maintenance of police dogs, as well as clearly defined responsibilities for handlers and supervisors. The second section provides foundational knowledge of canine physiology and practical training techniques to enhance the effectiveness of handlers. Lastly, the third section aims to integrate a standardized training program for dog handlers into regular police training curricula, reflecting the long-term vision for professional development in this field.

This comprehensive assistance has been made possible through the generous contributions of Austria, the Czech Republic, the European Union, France, Liechtenstein, Norway, Slovakia, Germany, the United States, and Türkiye. Their support underscores the international commitment to strengthening law enforcement capabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Again, different dogs have different roles. While Lorenzo will continue to make his own comedic contributions, I trust that this *Handbook* will serve as an enduring resource for law enforcement professionals, fostering the ongoing development of K9 units and ensuring their vital contribution to combating SALW-related threats and enhancing public safety.

Sincerely,

Brian Aggeler
Ambassador Head of OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Brian Aggeler', written over a light blue background.

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CURRICULUM - DOG HANDLERS

Guidelines for the Use of Police Dogs in Police Agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina



This document was developed with the aim of providing guidance on the use and care of police dogs / dogs used within law enforcement agencies. The purpose of this document is to provide all dog handlers/instructors/supervisors and other stakeholders with documented and structured guidelines on the use and maintenance of dogs, for law enforcement officials, as well as a description of their responsibilities.

Definitions

“Police dog” means any dog that has been trained or is undergoing a detailed structured training process managed by a law enforcement agency supervisor.

All references to the term “dog” also include a female dog and cubs belonging to law enforcement agencies that are subject to any special conditions and arrangements.

“Dog handler” does not only imply a handler, but should also include law enforcement officers that were assigned dogs prior to initial training, as well as any member of police staff managing police dogs in an operational capacity.

A police dog and a handler work as a team, and the handler must make sure that the work is done in a professional manner, taking into account general safety.

Introduction

Throughout this document, dog handlers/instructors/supervisors and other stakeholders are provided with clear instructions regarding the care and use of dogs, as well as their duties and responsibilities, definitions of the types of police dogs, their purpose, accommodation, nutrition, health care, training, procurement and disposal, and material and technical means and equipment necessary for the work and training of police dogs.

Also, this document provides guidance to dog handlers/instructors/supervisors and other stakeholders on the following:

- How to train and care for dogs of law enforcement agencies
- Method of operational deployment of dogs within law enforcement agencies
- Common practices
- Consistency of practice in each operational situation
- Compliance with the provisions of legislation governing animal welfare.
- Measures to minimize the risk of injury or illness to the dog, handler, and other officers and employees.
- Measures to increase the safety of communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, ensuring professionally and adequately trained handlers and dogs of law enforcement agencies.

European Convention on Human Rights

Whenever the use of force is necessary, it is the commitment of law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina that police officers will:

- Respect human life and act in such a way as to minimize any injury or damage,
- Act with caution and ensure that, in specific circumstances, their reactions are adequate, appropriate and in line with the legitimate objective pursued,
- Make sure that help and medical assistance is provided to all injured persons as soon as possible.

In all situations requiring the use of dogs, law enforcement agencies will try to comply with the requirements of the European Convention on Human Rights, the principles of legality, legitimacy, proportionality, necessity and responsibility.

When it comes to individual rights, an exception is the use of force when using a dog in the case when the legitimate goal of the dog handler is to:

Protect life by:

- Conducting a search for a missing person or substances that may be life-threatening
- Dissuading an offender who poses an imminent threat and danger to the safety of others
- Uncovering the offence by looking for evidence or hidden suspects.
- Preventing the escape of suspects who are believed to have committed a serious crime and who actively avoid arrest by fleeing, but only when other options were and have proven ineffective, or were considered but were deemed inappropriate.

Animal welfare

Dog handlers are responsible for the welfare of their dogs at all times.

Law enforcement agencies involved in the training and use of dogs are aware that it is of the utmost importance to ensure the welfare of police dogs, both as a moral obligation and to maintain their operational effectiveness, and that handling of dogs is subject to relevant existing legislation.¹ Only a dog that is in good shape and in good physical health will provide effective service and have a long lifespan, thus being cost-effective.

Preventive health care is key to ensuring the welfare of any police dog.

¹ Bosnia and Herzegovina has adopted primary and secondary legislation on animal welfare: Law on Protection and Welfare of Animals (Official Gazette of BiH 25/09, 9/18); Law on Veterinary Medicine in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of BiH, 34/02), Rulebook on the Establishment and Conditions for Animal Shelters (Official Gazette of BiH, 27/10), Rulebook on the Protection of Pet Dogs (Official Gazette of BiH 18/12), Law on Veterinary Medicine of the Federation of BiH (Official Gazette of FBiH, 46/2000); Law on the Protection of Animal Welfare (Official Gazette of BiH, 25/09), Law on Protection and Welfare of Animals (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, 111/2008); Law on Veterinary Medicine in the Republika Srpska (Official Gazette of RS, 75/2017); which provide a framework for abidance by the principle of preserving animal welfare in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Veterinary care and animal welfare organizations

Veterinary records will be kept for all police dogs, including data on examinations, treatment, vaccinations and medical history. Also, a weekly record of the dog's weight, antiparasitic tablets administered and first aid/treatment, which do not require services of a veterinarian, should also be recorded regularly. A K9 unit supervisor will be informed of such practice.

Veterinary records will be available for inspection by the competent veterinarian, instructors and other stakeholders such as members of animal protection associations, if required.

Supervisors of the K9 unit will be responsible for supervising veterinary care and ensuring animal welfare. Also, in general, a dog handler is responsible for the health, maintenance of fitness, and welfare of their dog. While dogs of law enforcement agencies are housed in kennels of the law enforcement agency, this responsibility lies with the staff of the unit that handles dogs.

If a dog shows symptoms of illness that require veterinary assistance or is unable to work due to illness or injury, the handler must inform the

K9 unit supervisor or a veterinarian as soon as possible in order to prevent further complications. The dog handler should obtain the relevant permission from their superiors before incurring further costs of treating the dog.

While the dog is recovering from an injury, illness or surgery and is not fit to work, the handler is the adequate person to take care of the dog. In such circumstances, it may still be advisable for the handler to train with the dog a little, if possible. In case of any doubts, the advice of a veterinarian should always be sought.

A dog that should not be trained during the recovery period, nor do any light exercises should be adequately accommodated to recover in peace, while the handler is assigned other duties provided for in the appropriate internal act.

Regular veterinary examinations should be carried out every 12 months, usually at the time when regular vaccination of dogs is also carried out.

Vaccination

Preventive dog health care is of paramount importance to maintaining fully functional operational efficiency. Law enforcement agencies should therefore be aware of it and ensure the most effective annual vaccination to cover any threats that pose a risk to the welfare of all dogs in the unit. The covered vaccination minimum should contain regular annual vaccines/tablets against:

- Hepatitis and other infectious liver diseases
- Canine distemper virus
- Parvovirus

- Parainfluenza
- Leptospirosis
- Rabies
- Tablets/ampoules against fleas, ticks, parasites, including eye parasites (law enforcement agencies will provide treatment against worms, fleas and ticks as part of their preventive health strategy, to prevent heart failure, nutritional deficiencies, bronchopneumonia, worms/fleas and ticks and infectious diseases)

Nutrition

Law enforcement agencies will ensure that all dogs under their jurisdiction are fed appropriate food that fully meets the needs of adult service dogs.

For a puppy, the first 12-18 months are crucial for development. Law enforcement agencies will provide dogs with a complete balanced diet to ensure the proper development of their muscles, internal organs and immune system.

If used for breeding, females require adequate nutrition before mating, during and after giving birth. This ensures the maximum number of healthy puppies and assists in the recovery of the female to full health.

Diverse food of proper quality should be available to meet nutritional needs due to different dog health conditions, allergies, age, etc.

Providing a nutritionally rich diet for all dogs, with balanced levels of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals, is an important practice that must be followed by every law enforcement agency that uses dogs in its work.

Police dogs are fed with briquettes. Dog briquettes means a dehydrated food in granules that is mostly adapted to a particular breed, age and activity of dogs.

Police dogs are fed dry dehydrated food twice a day.

Standard for consumption of food for a dry meal – briquettes

The daily ration for an adult inactive dog (not exposed to high physical exertion due to training) fed Super Premium Energy food is about 1% of its total body weight.

Super Premium Energy is food with manufacturer declaration showing the content of vitamins, minerals, proteins and fats necessary for optimal growth and development of a dog, as well as increased activity of dogs during training.

The daily ration for an adult inactive dog (not exposed to high physical exertion due to training) fed Super Premium Energy food is about 2% of its total body weight.

K9 unit structure

The structure generally depends on the internal organization of each law enforcement agency, but should at a minimum include:

- K9 unit supervisor/commander
- Handlers who work with dogs
- Staff in charge of kennels, repairs, hygiene of dog accommodation and food storage areas

Operational resources

Dogs will be deployed within law enforcement agencies to meet the needs of each agency. The K9 unit supervisor is responsible for deploying all available dogs to best meet the law enforcement agency's needs.

Whenever possible, the logistics department will plan the minimum equipment of K9 units available per shift. Requests for police dogs at pre-planned events, such as sports events should be received by the planning unit at an early stage, while K9 unit supervisors should be involved in planning and finding resources to cover these events, and provide tactical advice on how the dogs can best be deployed.

Recruitment and selection of dog handlers - employment policy

Existing regulations within the law enforcement agency define the proper way to select and recruit dog handlers – that is, a police officer who must meet the following general criteria:

- a police officer who holds an official position in their police structure,
- a certified “dog handler” or willing to complete a dog handler course at a competent law enforcement agency,
- voluntarily accepts to work with a dog,
- he/she has been selected on the basis of testing carried out by a panel within the law enforcement agency, with all the elements that such a test should have, including a physical fitness test,
- he/she meets other criteria regulated by existing legislation.

A dog handler will be chosen through the recruitment and selection process. The selection of dog handlers is the responsibility of the K9 unit supervisor, but some elements of the process can be supported and facilitated by other departments in the structure, such as human resources, etc.

All dog handlers scheduled for retirement should have the right to remain working as handlers and receive a replacement dog, provided that the dog meets all the required criteria. Dog handlers should also be aware that dogs assigned to them may be reassigned to another handler on very rare occasions (for operational reasons). However, after a handler and a dog become a team and thus establish a connection, it is recommended that they remain working as a team because the process requires time and effort, and assigning a dog to another handler should only happen in special circumstances.

The role of a dog handler and main responsibilities of K9 unit staff

The role of a dog handler is to:

- Provide reactive assistance and support to all operational officers and specialist departments with the appropriate use of dogs,
- Locate and deliver evidence or perpetrators of a criminal offence,

- Control potential and actual interference, and increase the safety of officers and general public.

Dog handlers within a law enforcement agency also have additional roles provided for in the internal regulation.

A dog handler is assigned a police dog, for which he is responsible until the dismissal or disposal of the police dog, and undergoes theoretical and practical training for a police dog handler, which is conducted by the immediate supervisor of the dog handler on the basis of a training curriculum.

The police dog handler is responsible on a daily basis to:

- examine the health status of the assigned dog and inform the supervisor, who will decide on the need for veterinary care,
- train with the assigned dog according to the training curriculum, if he has been assigned a trained police dog, in order to maintain the required level of achieved training or improve it,
- if assigned an untrained dog, train it with the help of a certified dog handler instructor according to the training curriculum for the intended purpose,
- if the need arises, due to the absence of another police dog handler, take over the care of another police dog until the return of its handler, in agreement with the superior,
- in the case of operational deployment, check the current psycho-physical condition of the police dog and, if it is positive, prepare the dog, prepare the equipment and supplies for the dog that are necessary during the task execution,
- When transported in the official motor vehicle, dogs are placed in dedicated transport kennel pods for own safety and safety of other police officers,
- After returning from the field, the dog handler is to take care of the dog and inspect functionality of the equipment.

The dog handler is responsible for all aspects of maintenance and use of their dog. He ensures that his dog is treated according to the organization's standard operating procedures and accepted standards. He must be willing to work with the dog, possess basic training skills, conduct regular training and be able to control the dog during search. Also, he must have knowledge of general dog care, health assessment and basic approach

to the dog. The dog handler is to keep records and write reports according to the established regulations and submit them to his supervisor, following the established hierarchy.

The dog handler has priority in making decisions about the dog's ability to work and rest, as well as decisions to stop the search or continue working, when the restriction arises or ceases to exist. Cooperate directly with the dog trainer/supervisor when working with the dog.

Operational briefing should be held during or before the commencement of operational activities. This operational briefing is an essential tool and should contain all the essential information needed to carry out operations within law enforcement agencies. Operational briefings should not be conducted in conjunction with other police services, in order to ensure proper coordination when dogs are deployed jointly with other security services.

Before and during daily operations, the dog handler must ensure that:

- The dog is healthy, lively and motivated to search in a safe and precise way.

This requirement is verified by a physical examination, an assessment of the dog's behaviour, and a daily dog test conducted by the dog handler. When the dog is not engaged in a search task, its physical fitness should be maintained through exercise (training ground search, running, walk and play).

If the dog handler deems the dog unfit for work, due to any of the restricting conditions (heat, dehydration, injuries caused by sharp objects, insect bites or other diseases), he shall take the dog to rest and assess further work.

The dog handler makes sure the dog is fed normally and gets enough water to drink on a regular basis. Water is very important during hot summer days when the dog should rest more often and receive enough water necessary for its body.

During hot days, it should be ensured that the dog stays in the shade when not in the kennel.

The handler prepares the dog for transport in a specialized transportation vehicle. Dog equipment necessary for transport must be used properly and maintained as required.

The handler should respond quickly to law enforcement agency's requests for dog use, providing operational support to police officers. They should also:

- Conduct searches using general purpose dogs or specialized dogs in support of local officers; expedite detection of missing persons and arrests of perpetrators of criminal offences; act in support of local officers in their investigations and incident responses.
- Carry out actions to restrain dangerous dogs that have become out of control, including dog attacks within the unit, to protect public safety.
- Conduct planned patrols to support crime detection and prevention.
- Provide support to officers to enable a safe working environment when executing search warrants or interventions in buildings.
- Provide specialized advice to operational police units on dog deployment, in order to contribute to the development of appropriate strategies and tactical plans.
- Promote the use of dogs and demonstrate their work to colleagues and the general public; introduce them to the roles and skills of dogs in a law enforcement agency, and support the development of positive relations between the police and citizens.
- Undertake appropriate care, training and handling of general purpose dogs to ensure good health, welfare and operational effectiveness of the dog(s).

Supervisor

The supervisor should receive all relevant information in order to be able to determine how best to prepare for the tasks specified in the work order. When the dogs of a law enforcement agency are on an operational standby, the operational briefing should be conducted once the team has been deployed.

The information they provide to the handler should include:

- Daily working hours (expected working hours)
- Daily schedule by areas
- Any operational restrictions that may affect search dogs
- Specific information about threats related to buildings (or persons) to be searched

- Information on which parties or persons are responsible for providing access to the areas to be searched
- Information on what parties or persons must be informed in the event that a police dog of the law enforcement agency identifies the presence of explosives
- Information during events taking place in case of indication of explosives (evacuation routes, special precautions, etc.)
- Any other relevant information that reduces the risk to handlers or dogs
- Any updated agency regulations, laws, or procedures should also be available to the handler
- All relevant documents should be certified or completed by the dog handler

Required education and qualifications of a dog handler

Previous education and experience:

- Completed initial training and completed trial run
- Completed general purpose dog handler course
- Completed specialist dog handler course (if required)
- Specific physical fitness requirements met

The necessary skills that a dog handler should possess are generally:

- Good teamwork skills and a proactive approach to developing relations with co-workers
- Good communication skills with the ability to make logical arguments clearly
- Ability to produce summary reports or other documents
- Ability to identify, analyse and manage risk in order to make evidence-based decisions
- Good time management skills with the ability to organize and prioritize
- Ability to use standard information technology (IT) packages, systems and/or databases to meet role requirements
- Ability to objectively review own performance and take steps to improve.

Continuous professional development of the K9 unit staff

- It is necessary to maintain and update the basic knowledge, understanding and skills related to the dog handler function and the police operational responsibility area,
- Improve knowledge and understanding of modern approaches identified by police research related to the dog handler function, including problem solving and teamwork, and integrate it into work practice,
- Maintain the knowledge and understanding of new and emerging criminal threats and priorities affecting the role of dog teams and use current best practice to address them in order to enable a proactive and preventative approach.
- Conduct annual and mandatory training including physical fitness tests, personal safety training, first aid and data protection, etc.

Dog handler testing

All dog handlers within law enforcement agencies are expected to be physically fit and able to complete a physical fitness test whenever requested to do so. This is important in order to ensure that all handlers can be deployed operationally at any time and that the law enforcement agency can fulfil its obligations as required.

Handlers must also hold the following certificates:

- Training certificate
- Certificate of specialist training

Police dog skills and requirements

Dog selection

At the selection, there are no specific breed restrictions.

Any dog potentially entering the training process should demonstrate the following qualities:

- Good temperament, physical fitness and good health
- Excellent search ability and willingness to work

- Above-average natural desire to pick up
- Ability to work in all conditions and environments without interference

The recommended physical qualities are:

- Medium-sized dogs (50-65 cm height at the withers), with a body weight of 25-35 kg, good anatomy, without visible limitations in the strength of the back and extremities, resulting in great physical and psychological endurance,
- Mesocephalic head type, large number of olfactory cells in the nose, better breathing resulting in slower fatigue,
- Scissor bite or pincer bite that guarantees powerful bite,
- Short, harsh top coat with undercoat

Recommended psychological qualities:

- Strong temper under normal circumstances. The dog should be calm, attentive and confident.
- Medium temperament at low, medium or high irritability threshold.
- Indifference to loud sounds. Loud noises such as explosions, gunfire, generators, heavy machinery must not frighten the dog.
- Indifference to open flames, smoke and other strong smells
- High level of intelligence
- Handler attachment
- High prey drive and perseverance

Unwanted qualities:

- Any form of bad temper
- Timidity to sounds
- Shyness
- Environmental insecurity
- Predisposed to biting
- Pronounced softness
- Insufficient attachment to the handler

Law enforcement agencies have dogs trained for different purposes:

Tracking dogs

- Suspects or missing/vulnerable persons in various terrains, depending on time limits and prevailing weather conditions;

- Indication of stolen items or other evidence left behind.

Search dogs

- Suspects in open spaces or buildings;
- Missing persons;
- Property, e.g. evidence left behind or concealed.

Use of force dogs – in case of riots

- Used to control/suppress spontaneous/ sporadic riots;
- Protection of endangered areas/facilities;
- Use for pre-planned events where public riots may break out/football matches/major events;
- Use of force – catch and hold, catch and retreat from attack, weapon attack/attack on dog handler;
- Use to search for and apprehend a suspect at large, by biting or keeping the suspect under surveillance depending on their actions, and protection and safety of operational staff;
- Armed/violent offender apprehension in accordance with existing regulations.

Dogs in support of armed police officers

- Control/supervision of buildings or open spaces;
- Pursuit and arrest of suspects;
- Chase and search for suspects in open ground;
- Search of buildings/vehicles looking for suspects in support of armed officers

Proactive use of dogs in search for narcotics/ firearms/money

- Use for search of buildings, vehicles and open spaces looking for commonly used controlled substances, cash and firearms and their components;
- Use for search in operations undertaken using the police-intelligence model, supporting search conducted by a police officer (based on a warrant).

Passive use of dogs in search of drugs/money

- Use for undisturbed search around individuals in a specific area, in crowds and in public places and events, based on data or as part of regular activities, as well as to give an indication of the presence of frequently

used substances and money.

Victim rescue, disaster rescue, search

- Dogs are used to search for human remains and blood – in different settings (investigation of missing person/crash site in road traffic/body dump site, blood contamination – weapons/clothing-based search, etc.)
- Search for buried human remains, either partial or whole body;
- Search of terrain, ruins, snow avalanches.

Explosives search

- Explosive detection dogs are used to search buildings, vehicles and open spaces and routes for defensive operations and counter-terrorist search operations.

Defence and attack

A police dog – in attack and defence, it is used for:

- rejecting attacks on police officers,
- overpowering resistance,
- preventing escape,
- locating and apprehending perpetrators of criminal offences,
- preventing the escape of persons deprived of liberty.

For this purpose, the following are used:

- Patrol service dog
- Dog to control masses
- Dual purpose dog
- Special purpose dog

Guard Service:

Police dog - for guard service, it is used for:

- Securing persons and facilities

These dogs must not be used to perform other service tasks unless they have been specially trained to do so.

Large-scale public unrest

The distinction between everyday disorder and large-scale public unrest must be emphasized.

Police dogs can be used for a variety of tactical options including:

- police dogs guarding property;
- police dogs that are used to contain and isolate an area during unrests;
- scattering small enemy groups using a minimum number of dogs;
- withdrawal of police dogs and handlers as a step towards restoring the normal situation.

These options should be considered at an early stage along with other options so that the dog and the handler are an integral part of the plan.

Before deployment of police dogs in public order situations, the following should be considered:

- A clear warning should be given that it is necessary to use police dogs;
- Be aware that the use of dogs attracts publicity;
- As far as possible, ensure that dogs are not used in areas where a lot of innocent people may be gathered;
- If the handler is injured, his/her dog will protect him/her from attackers

The law enforcement agency should, based on experience, assemble a team that will respond to such situations in the most effective way.

Dog bites and reporting a police dog bite

The procedure of recording a dog bite, as well as the reporting procedure should be followed.

All dog handlers must be familiar with the use of force policy. It is important that handlers are able to adequately describe and explain the situation. When preparing and writing reports and making oral statements, officers should be able to provide appropriate evidence.

Reports relating to dog bites must comply with applicable standards.

Any injury to a person or damage to property by a police dog must be reported to the K9 unit supervisor and forwarded to the relevant officer who will consider the circumstances.

In all circumstances (on duty or off duty) where a police dog injures a person or damages property, the incident must be reported to the K9 unit supervisor. Additionally, the incident must be recorded and circumstances documented. For on-duty incidents, the dog handler must submit an Incident Report before leaving duty.

If a person has been bitten, regardless of injury, or a police dog was used with the intention of biting a suspect, the K9 unit supervisor will investigate the incident and prepare a report by completing the bite report form, which will be submitted to the K9 unit inspector after an interview with the handler.

Procurement, service life, write-off and retirement of police dogs

The procurement of dogs mainly takes place through a well-established breeding program. This program anticipates potential needs and breeds the required number of dogs accordingly. Law enforcement agencies also purchase dogs in various other ways, as follows:

- Purchase of young and promising dogs that qualify for a police dog, in accordance with the public procurement law;
- Purchase of trained dogs that qualify for a police dog, in accordance with the public procurement law;
- Donation of dogs that meet the requirements for police dogs (to be determined by testing the dog) by legal or natural persons;
- Own breeding, i.e. pairing of police dogs, breeding and raising own litter;

The testing of dogs to be procured will be carried out by responsible cynological experts within the police agency. Cynological experts are "certified" instructors and handlers of police dogs within the police agency.

The service life of all dogs is limited up to the age of 7. Exceptionally, it can be extended if the police dog is still fully fit to work after turning 7.

Thereafter, their physical fitness to work is checked by a certified dog handler training instructor by periodic testing every 6 months up to the maximum age of 10. Based on testing results, the instructor gives an opinion on the work capacity and recommends whether a police dog should continue the service or retire.

The test that dogs undergo every six (6) months after turning seven (7) includes:

- checking the dog's health status;
- checking its fitness for work;
- checking the persistence of the dog's instinct;
- checking the dog's performance in the field for which it was trained (detection, attack and defence, etc.)

Disposal of police dogs

If during the service life of a police dog, the dog handler or a certified instructor notices inconsistencies in the dog's work, it must be tested in the prescribed manner

If the dog does not meet the specified test criteria, it is disposed of and taken care of by the handler, or given for adoption free of charge to members of the police agency or citizens willing to adopt it.

Retirement / Disposal of a dog

Police dogs are withdrawn from service for a variety of reasons, including:

- End of service life of the dog;
- Cases when the dog becomes unfit to work;
- Canine diseases; or
- Retirement or relocation of the handler.

Supervisors of K9 units are responsible for all decisions related to dog retirement.

The veterinarian should examine all dogs approaching the normal retirement age, to determine whether they are fit to remain in service. Dogs are examined around their seventh birthday, and if they are deemed still fit to work, they will continue to be used, but will be subject to a mandatory six-month assessment.

If the police dog is ill, which may lead to early retirement, the K9 unit supervisors will order the dog to be examined by a veterinarian.

In such case, after gathering evidence, the supervisors of the K9 unit will make a detailed report on this, which will contain comments from the veterinarian and handler of the dog, as well as of a certified dog instructor and end with a recommendation from the K9 unit supervisors for further treatment of the dog.

Transfer of ownership of retired police dogs

Ownership of a retiring dog may be transferred to its handler. In this case, the handler must submit a written request to the supervisor of the

K9 unit, who will give his opinion on propriety of the ownership transfer. In some cases, the dog may be retired and entrusted to another person, which is also decided by the unit supervisor at his discretion.

The new owner of the dog assumes responsibility for all costs related to the care of the dog after the ownership change.

When a new home for a retired police dog has not been identified, the K9 unit supervisor will consider all possibilities for adoption of the dog.

In exceptional circumstances, when all attempts to have a retired police dog successfully adopted fail, it may be necessary to consider other options. Of note, euthanasia is a last resort and the final decision will be made by the appointed officer.

Transfer of ownership of dogs permanently withdrawn from service

Dogs permanently withdrawn from service after unsuccessful regular certification or due to poor efficiency are subject to the same ownership transfer conditions.

Transfer of ownership or sale of dogs fit to work

In some circumstances, when a law enforcement agency is unable to use a fully fit or capable police dog, ownership of the dog may be transferred or the dog may be sold.

Daily tasks

At the beginning of each work day, before deployment, handlers will perform the following tasks:

- After being taken out of the kennel, all dogs will be examined for any signs of injury or other diseases, and treated if necessary;
- The inside of the kennel will be checked for any signs that the dog is not healthy (e.g. traces of vomiting or blood in the kennel pod/crate);
- The handler will inform the K9 unit supervisor of any signs of injury or illness, who will decide whether to approve further veterinary examination. Any veterinary care will be carried out in a veterinary practice approved by the unit supervisor.
- The kennel will be cleaned regularly and according to procedures.
- The food containers will be emptied and cleaned.
- Supplies of fresh drinking water will be available to dogs at all times.

All law enforcement dogs will wear a collar and identification tag at all times. This should allow the dog to be clearly identified as the law enforcement dog.

Accommodation of dogs in the kennel

The following information provides guidance on keeping dogs in the kennels.

Police dogs are housed in indoor and outdoor, purpose-built kennel pods made of hard material of adequate dimensions. Facilities for the accommodation of police dogs (official kennels) can only be built on compact and drained soil with a low level of groundwater, and in areas other than those that may be threatened by floods and landslides. Such facilities must be built in accordance with general hygienic and technical requirements and in a way that enables optimal microclimatic and zoohygienic accommodation conditions suitable for a particular type of animal.

The air temperature in official kennels must not be lower than + 5 degrees Celsius, and in the summer, it may match the outdoor air temperature, in which case a ventilation system must be provided, as well as an air conditioning system if necessary, which will ensure sufficient ventilation and cooling as needed.

The floors, walls and ceilings of official kennels must be adequately insulated against the effects of adverse weather conditions and must be made of non-porous and non-hygroscopic material that enables effective cleaning, washing and disinfection, as well as resistant to biting and scratching.

Sufficient daylight must be provided in the premises and areas where police dogs stay, appropriate to each type of animal.

In indoor kennel pods where police dogs are kept, pest control and fumigation must be carried out twice a year, and more often if needed.

Outdoor kennel pods include doghouses with an entrance and exit opening. The entry opening is located on the longer side of the doghouse. The house is made of a thermal insulation panel. The edges of the doghouse as well as the entrance are reinforced with sheet metal to ensure longevity. The house is set up in a place that is not exposed to direct wind gusts and in such a way that the entrance opening faces the leeward

The K9 unit is responsible for repair and maintenance of the kennel.

The kennels, auxiliary rooms and access paths will be cleaned daily, disinfected once a week or more frequently, if necessary, by the staff in charge of maintaining the kennel and dog handlers involved in the training.

Only active police dogs will be housed in the kennels of the law enforcement agency. Retired law enforcement dogs, stray dogs, or confiscated dogs will not be kept in the kennels.

If the unit has kennels outside the official premises of the law enforcement agency, they must meet the same quality standards.

Transport

The law enforcement agency has various police vehicles in service that are regularly used to transport police dogs.

The dogs should be transported in a vehicle which underwent appropriate measures and is equipped in such a way as to prevent dogs from falling or sliding in the vehicle in case of braking or a collision. This is done by providing a properly fitted dog guard that can withstand the impact of a dog or by installing a crate attached inside the deck.

The space required in the vehicle depends on the size and number of dogs being transported, but it should be possible for the dog (s) to take a relaxed position, to turn and change position as they wish. The temperature of the vehicle to which dogs are exposed should be the same as that of passengers (air conditioning must be available). In addition, it should be ensured that dogs are protected from direct sunlight that can raise body temperature to an unacceptable level and thus seriously harm the dog.

Dogs should not be left in the vehicle unattended unless appropriate measures have been taken for their safety and welfare, i.e., temperature control, ventilation, prevention of escape and injury to others.

In order to ensure the welfare of dogs, law enforcement agencies transporting dogs in these vehicles should fully adapt the design of the crate and make the best use of additional equipment (e.g. vehicle lock, ventilation openings, air conditioning units, etc.).

Vehicles should be kept clean and crates disinfected as required. Dog handlers and support staff will be responsible to ensure cleanliness. Only a suitable crate cleaning disinfectant in vehicles that cannot harm dogs should be used and made available to all handlers.

Equipment - types and purpose

All the used equipment should correspond to the task being performed, and should be used by trained officers. Equipment is divided into several categories:

- Personal equipment
- Kennel equipment
- Dog training equipment
- Personal protective equipment
- General equipment
- Tactical equipment

Personal equipment

All clothing assigned to dog handlers must fully suit their role and provide adequate protection against weather and other risk-assessed hazards.

Kennel equipment

The design and construction of the kennel, with all the necessary requirements to be met, and the type and quantity of maintenance equipment, auxiliary rooms, cleaning products, remain at the discretion of each law enforcement agency, but they must meet the uniform standards.

Training equipment

All leashes, harnesses, collars, etc. must be designed to minimize the possibility of breakage and tearing. Regular inspection of equipment by a supervisor is necessary to ensure that the equipment is always ready for use and fit for purpose. Dog toys must be of suitable size to minimize the risk of swallowing/choking.

The recommended training methodology for police dogs is the reinforcement system. This is supported by training rules detailing the methods to be used in training law enforcement dogs. However, from time to time it will be necessary to use coercive and corrective methods to cope with the unwanted behaviour of the dog, in accordance with the training methodology.

The rule remains that law enforcement agencies will always seek to use the reinforcement method. When coercion and correction methods are used, this will only be done under the guidance of a trainer/instructor, after all other methods have been exhausted. In addition, once the unwanted behavior of the dog has ceased, this method will no longer be used. Furthermore, if the behaviour is not corrected within a very short period of time, the prolonged use of coercion is no longer justified or necessary.

All methods of correction and coercion will be used only under the supervision and instructions of the trainer. The use of equipment for this purpose will be kept to an absolute minimum and will always be documented in training reports. Special collars will only be assigned to trainers and they do not form part of approved equipment, except during training. The choke chains can be used, provided that the above parameters and limitations are applied.

Equipment not approved for use in police dog training includes remote training collars designed to cause electric shock and pinch collars. Remote collars that work by way of emitting a spray, sound or stimulation other than an electric shock are suitable. K9 unit supervisors should be encouraged to use equipment, methods and techniques that improve the training result, balancing the required result against the dog welfare.

Different equipment should be used in everyday work. This equipment, if properly cared for, will remain usable for a long time. Certain equipment cracks or rusts if not properly maintained, and may break under load. Therefore, it is extremely important to maintain all dog equipment and store it in a dry place when not in use.

Protective equipment

The training of police dogs, in particular criminal work exercises, involves physical risk and it is imperative that adequate protective equipment is available to be worn. There is a wide choice of protective equipment available for purchase.

Protective sleeves, full bite suits, scratch pants, muzzles etc. may all have their place in police dog training. The choice of equipment worn is to be based upon the desired training outcome and the nature of the dog. A risk assessment must always be carried out prior to the commencement of any training.

Tactical equipment

The following list gives examples of common types of tactical equipment that is known to be in current use and may be considered for purchase and deployment by dog units:

- Cameras (dog mounted cameras, still or video) for reconnaissance and briefing/debriefing.
- Ballistic vests (for dogs)
- Public order kit (for dogs)
- Abseil equipment

This is not an exhaustive list as new products are constantly being developed in this field.

Agility

The use of realistic and specialized agility equipment designed to safely assess the dog's ability to negotiate practical obstacles, to be trained alongside traditional agility equipment, Hurdle, Scale or A-Frame, Long Jump, Window Jump etc., is to be encouraged.

Firearms

A variety of firearms which when fired are capable of replicating operational scenarios should be made available. It is vital when carrying out such training exercises that personal safety is the prime consideration and that ear protection is worn by officers working in close proximity to the discharge of the firearm. The firearm must not be discharged when there is a risk of close proximity damage to the dog's hearing.

First aid

Appropriate first aid should be provided (with appropriate training). This should include first aid provision for dogs. First aid kits should always be available on site. The vehicles will carry separate first aid kits, one for human use and a dog kit.

Risk assessments

Law enforcement agencies will use a risk management system, with a combination of instructions and good equipment management to eliminate or minimize the risk to dogs and humans.

Each dog handler must always take care of their own health and safety and permanently assess the risks of all duties to be performed. IT management/recording systems may be used for risk assessments.

The data collected includes, but is not limited to:

- Data on all dog handlers/service dogs (including microchip numbers)/training data/action plans, dog bite records/veterinary records/cynological records, etc.)

The unit supervisor is responsible for the records of dog handlers and dogs.

Dog bite records will be the responsibility of the head of the dog unit.

Dangerous dogs

Requests for handling a potentially dangerous dog for a planned event will be handled by submitting a normal assignment request. The request should be made by contacting the unit(s) in the manner provided for in the regulation.

A pre-planned assistance request with a potentially dangerous dog will require at least two dog handlers. In case of presence of multiple dogs on site, additional dog handlers may be required.

Assistance in investigations where dogs need to be relocated or seized for investigation purposes will be assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine how many dog handlers are needed, based on risk assessment and available information/intelligence.

Recommended training duration

Core principles

- Initial accreditation training should be tailored to meet individual dog handler and police dog requirements.
- It is generally accepted that handlers and dogs in a team learn at different speeds.
- Dog operational teams can demonstrate the ability to reach the accreditation standard and be considered operationally capable within a shorter time frame than the anticipated training hours.
- Efforts should be made to ensure that operational teams (handler and dog) meet the required minimum standard of accreditation within the proposed training hours.
- In certain circumstances some operational dogs may be required to receive additional hours of training, before being considered for accreditation and entry into operational duty.
- The initial accreditation training instructor will continuously monitor the level of training for each dog operational team.

Proposed hours of training to obtain initial accreditation are detailed below:

General purpose dog training	312 hours - 13 weeks
Firearms support dog training	96 hours - 4 weeks
Missing persons detection dog training	192 hours - 8 weeks
Explosive detection dog training	240 hours - 10 weeks
Narcotics/cash/firearms detection dog training	240 hours - 10 weeks

In order to maintain high standards, each dog must undergo a minimum number of training hours each year prior to annual accreditation. Accreditation lasts for 12 months, while re-accreditation can be done up to 30 days before the expiration in order to renew accreditation on the same date.

The dog handler is responsible to ensure that the required number of training hours are completed before the annual accreditation.

The minimum required training hours for each dog team prior to annual accreditation are detailed below:

General-purpose dog	50 hours
General purpose dog (less than 3 years of service)	80 hours
Firearms support dog	48 hours (in addition to general practice hours)
Missing persons detection dog	56 hours
Explosive detection dog	100 hours
Professional drug/cash/firearm detection dog (active search)	50 hours
Narcotics/money/firearm detection dog (passive search)	50 hours
Narcotics/cash/firearm detection dog (dual purpose dog)	75 hours

The above training hours determine the minimum number of hours required before the annual accreditation renewal can be accessed.

The training hours will be evenly distributed over a 12-month period and planned efficiently and beforehand. Where appropriate and necessary, police dogs will be able to complete more training hours than the required minimum.

Certification

It is essential that there is a process in place to ensure that all police dogs and dog handlers achieve the minimum operating standard before they are authorized to perform operating duties.

All dogs will be assessed upon completion of the training in order to be certified to perform operating duties. They will again receive certificates on an annual basis, according to the tasks they must perform. This process is organized by the chief dog instructor and carried out according to the training plan. If the dog has demonstrated that it performs its functions in a safe and efficient manner, a deployment permit may be issued for a period of twelve months. This process also involves assessing the knowledge of the handler and application of all dog welfare principles.

If the dog does not meet the requirements, it must be immediately withdrawn from operating duties and the designated officer must be notified. If it does not achieve the required level of training even after additional training, i.e., if it does not result in successful certification, the dog will be permanently withdrawn from operating duty.

Training of police dogs

Training of police dogs implies work with police dogs in terms of their preparation, selection and training for a specific purpose and specialties on which they will work during their service life.

Basic obedience exercises for police dogs

Obedience is the main prerequisite for all other types of training of police dogs. The basic training of police dogs describes the basic actions that the dog should learn.

Basic obedience training consists of the following exercises:

- Come and sit in front of the standing handler
- Come and lie down in front of the kneeling handler
- Come from behind and lie down between the legs of the kneeling handler
- Heel left or right (stationary)
- Lie down in heel left or right
- Sit under the left or right arm of the kneeling handler
- Sit between the legs of the standing handler
- Lie down between the legs of the standing handler
- Walk back and forth past the left or right leg, or between the handler's legs
- 90% pivot left or right when walking at heel, and 180% pivot in the movement direction

- Sit next to the left or right leg or between the legs of the handler in motion
- Lie down to the left or right leg or between the legs of the handler in motion
- Sit with recall
- Down with recall
- Release on command

Come and sit in front of a standing handler

Come and sit in front of the handler is an exercise in which the dog, at the handler's command, approaches straight, as close as possible to the handler, sits in front of him and focuses on the handler.

Come and lie down in front of the kneeling handler

Come and lie down in front of the kneeling handler is an exercise in which the dog, at the handler's command, approaches and lies directly in front, as close as possible to the handler and focuses on the handler.

Come from behind and lie down between the legs of the kneeling handler

Come from behind and lie down between the legs of the kneeling handler is an exercise in which the dog, at the handler's command, comes from behind and lies directly between the handler's legs and focuses on the handler.

Heel left or right (stationary)

Heeling is an exercise in which the dog must come from any previous position at command, most often from the position in front of the handler, and take a sitting position parallel to the handler's leg, with its chest collinear to the handler's leg while concentrating on the handler.

Lie down in heel

Lie down in heel is an exercise in which the dog must change the previous heel position at command and lie down parallel to the handler's leg, with its chest collinear to the handler's leg while concentrating on the handler.

Sit under the left or right arm of the kneeling handler

Sit under the left or right arm of the kneeling handler is an exercise in which the dog must come from any previous position at command, most often from the position in front of the handler, and take a sitting position under the handler's extended arm, with its chest collinear to the handler's body while concentrating on the handler.

Sit between the legs of the standing handler

Sit between the handler's legs is an exercise in which the dog must come at command from any previous position, most often from the position in front of or behind the handler, and take a sitting position between the handler's legs, with its chest collinear to the handler's legs while concentrating on the handler.

Lie down between the legs of the standing or kneeling handler

Lie down between the handler's legs is an exercise in which the dog must change the previous position of sitting between the handler's legs at command and take a lying position between the handler's legs, with its chest collinear to the handler's legs while concentrating on the handler.

Walk back and forth past the left or right leg, or between the handler's legs

Walk back and forth past the left or right leg, or between the handler's legs is an exercise in which the dog must walk in the set position at command, in direct contact with the handler, with its chest collinear to the handler's body the whole time, while concentrating on the handler. It must remain in this position regardless of changes in the handler's direction or movement pace.

90% pivot left or right when walking at heel, and 180% pivot in the movement direction

90% pivot left or right when walking at heel, and 180% pivot in the movement direction is an exercise in which the dog must change the movement direction at command while on the move, remaining in direct contact with the handler.

Heel left or right or sit between the legs of the handler in motion

Heel left or right leg or between the legs of the handler in motion is an exercise in which the dog that moves freely with the handler should sit at heel without command at each halt, with its chest collinear to the handler's legs while concentrating on the handler.

Lie down in heel left or right or between the legs of the handler in motion

Lie down in heel left or right or between the legs of the handler in motion is an exercise in which a dog that moves freely with the handler should lie down in heel without command at each halt and kneel of the handler, with its chest collinear to the handler's legs while concentrating on the handler.

Sit with recall

Sit with recall is an exercise in which a dog located next to the handler's left or right leg takes a sitting position at command (e.g. sit) and remains in that position when the handler moves away from it until the handler recalls it. Then the dog should quickly approach the handler and take the correct position signalled to it by the handler.

Down with recall

Down with recall is an exercise in which a dog located next to the handler's left or right leg takes a sitting position at command (e.g. down) and remains in that position when the handler moves away from it until the handler recalls it. Then the dog should quickly approach the handler and take the correct position signalled to it by the handler.

Release on command

Release on command is an exercise in which the dog should release a toy or other object that it holds in the mouth to the handler on handler's command.

Attack and defence training of police dogs

Unless otherwise stipulated by applicable legislation, means of coercion, such as physical strength including martial arts, baton, restraints, device for forced stopping of persons or vehicles, chemical agents, firearms, police dogs, water cannons, special vehicles, special types of weapons and explosive devices may be used when necessary to protect human lives, repel attacks, overcome resistance, and prevent flight.

Before using any means of coercion, the police officer shall give a warning, unless this could jeopardize the safety of the police officer or another person or would be manifestly inappropriate or meaningless in the circumstances.

If, in the performance of police work, a dog is left without the handler's supervision, another police officer shall take measures to prevent further use of the dog as a means of coercion.

Police dogs may be used to prevent the escape, find and catch a crime perpetrator, prevent the escape of arrested persons, secure persons and facilities, prevent resistance or repel attacks on a police officer, other persons or facilities being secured.

Also, police dogs are used for finding traces and instrumentalities of crime, finding missing and lost persons, rescuing persons injured in

natural disasters and finding corpses, as well as for performing police and patrol activities, is not considered to be the use of force within the meaning of this Manual of Guidance.

Police dogs can only be used if they are prepared to perform certain official actions and if they are led by police dog handlers.

The handler shall make sure that the dog does not unnecessarily injure the person against whom it is used.

Through training, the police dog handler ensures that the dog acquires new knowledge and executes orders (commands), and teaches the dog disciplined behaviour.

Attack and defence using the police attack dog

During training, the police attack dog is trained to attack the following at handler's command:

- a person who is active in various situations (outdoors, indoors, in a vehicle, from a vehicle, from a helicopter, vertical intrusion, in difficult weather conditions, conditions of reduced visibility – smoke, fog, tear gas, etc.);
- a person who is passive (outdoors, indoors, in a vehicle, from a vehicle, from a helicopter, vertical intrusion, in difficult weather conditions, conditions of reduced visibility – smoke, fog, tear gas, etc.)
- as well as in defence of the handler in case of an active attack (outdoors, indoors, in difficult weather conditions, in conditions of reduced visibility – smoke, fog, tear gas, etc.)

Attack and defence training of police dogs

- Basic obedience of police dogs
- Drive building and channeling (transition from aggression to prey and vice versa)
- Attack and defense training
- Tactical variants

Training of dual purpose and patrol service dog for attack

In order for an attack dog to be used in cooperation with the arrest team, after completing training in basic obedience and attack techniques, it must be conditioned at an advanced training stage to work together with the arrest team. During the tactical training phase, all actions learned in the basic training must be modified to be applied while working with the team

The attack dog is trained to support the arrest team in the following tactical actions:

- Atypical behaviour of an armed criminal
- Passive behavior of an armed criminal
- High risk arrests
- Low visibility operation
- Ambushes
- Search of facilities and open spaces for armed criminals
- Firearm discharge at the raid team
- Attack from a motor vehicle
- Helicopter landing operation
- Provision of public peace and order

Movement down the corridor is an action when the arrest team approaches the target room using postulates of the so-called silent variants. In the tactical order, the police dog handler is in the penultimate position, just before the last cover officer, unless they opt for the targeted tactical variant using the police attack dog. In this tactical assumption, the handler with the dog ranks third in the order behind the shield officer and cover officer in depth. Two cover officers are behind the handler, as well as the rest of the team. The handler does not hold personal weapon, because the dog is his primary task. For this reason, it is important that the two cover officers are always behind him, protecting him from firearm discharge. In order not to give away the team, the dog must walk to heel without revealing their presence by making noise. Depending on the corridor side used by the team, the dog walks to heel left or right or between the handler's legs. When the team halts, the dog should sit next to or between the handler's legs without verbal command, and if the team takes a kneeling position, the dog should lie down. In certain situations, the dog is carried by the handler or other team members, and should be conditioned for this action as well.

Search of premises or terrain for an armed criminal is an action where the attack dog, at the handler's command, goes to search for a hidden training decoy. The training is identical to a search dog training. Using its smell, a young dog should find the hidden decoy and react appropriately after finding him. The passive decoy should be secured until the handler's recall or bitten after he attacked the dog, and the active decoy is immediately and uncompromisingly attacked and firmly held until the arrival of the arrest team to restrain him.

Recall is an action when the attack dog, at the handler's command, should return to the handler to resume the position in the order of the arrest team.

Release is an action in which the attack dog, at the handler's command, should immediately stop actively attacking the decoy and start intensely barking at him. It is often associated with recall, where the dog receives the next signal after the release of the decoy, to the return to the handler and resume the position within the team.

Helicopter landing operation is a tactical action where a dog is used to attack directly from a helicopter that hovers at a low height, or the dog is used after descent from the helicopter using Alpinist techniques. The dog's actions are determined by the decoy's performance.

Public order and peace. The dog shall be used in the event of unrest escalation. A police dog is used to disperse a riot or catch a particular person from a group of troublemakers.

Attack from a motor vehicle is a tactical action where the attack dog is sent directly from the motor vehicle (van or AFV) at the active or passive decoy. The dog's actions are determined by the decoy's performance

Low visibility operation is equivalent to work with normal visibility, but the dog's senses that are much more developed than those of humans are used. In situations of night work, fog or tear gas use, the dog can work undisturbed at the same intensity as under normal visibility conditions.

Special purpose dog training

Special purpose dogs (anti-terrorism) are a powerful tool in the fight against this type of crime. By establishing a functional raid team reinforced with a special purpose dog and creating conditions for their operational work, the safety of team members when performing the most complex tasks is raised to an even higher level.

The difference between a classic attack dog and a special purpose dog is that the special purpose dog has low aggression threshold barely reaching the trainability requirement. During the training, all attack exercises end with a bite, regardless of the decoy's behaviour. Recall, securing the passive decoy or release (the dog is separated from the decoy by a hook) is not conditioned because the

dog is 100% focused on the execution of the attack. Dual-outcome actions can make the dog unsure of the handler's expectations and dull its action, and this should not happen in situations where this dog is used.

The special purpose dog is trained to support the raid team in the following tactical actions:

- Raid of premises
- Raid of premises using Alpinist techniques
- Ambushes
- Handling hostage situations
- High risk arrests
- Arrest of an armed criminal with atypical behaviour
- Firearm discharge at the raid team
- Attack from a motor vehicle
- Helicopter landing operation
- Search of facilities for armed criminals
- Search of facilities for armed criminals under reduced visibility

Raid of premises is a tactical action where the dog is sent to attack the decoy once the door has been opened by force. Upon arrival at the raid position, the dog should remain neutral to all actions of the arrest team members related to the proper positioning during the preparations for the raid. Only at the handler's command to directly attack the decoy, the dog should react in the conditioned manner. If there are more decoys in the room, the dog attacks the one it sees first while the second decoy is restrained by members of the raid team. The raid is executed in a way that once the door has been opened by force and a flash-bang thrown in, the handler sends the dog into the room. The dog proceeds at own discretion in the room, using the skills conditioned during the training. Once the handler estimates that there has been contact between the dog and the decoy, he signals the cover officers to enter the room. The cover officers clear the corners, move deeper into the room so that the handler can follow them from the rear, and together they proceed towards the place where the sounds of dog and the decoy fighting can be heard. Once the visual contact is established with the dog and the decoy, and it has been estimated that safe access is possible, the handler directly approaches the dog and grabs it by the collar, the first cover officer grabs the decoy's free hand and, applying the special skills grasp, knocks the decoy down and fixes him on the ground, while the second

cover officer secures the environment with a weapon from the position of his choice. After calming the dog down, the handler separates it from the decoy with a hook, puts it under control and after a signal for the rest of the team, takes he dog out of the room in absolute obedience. Only after that, the raid team takes other actions towards the decoy.

Vertical raid is a tactical act of intrusion into a room using Alpinist techniques. Being unable to break into the room by other methods, the raid team uses Alpinist methods to enter through a window or another opening into the target room. The dog is attached to the handler's two-piece belt with a special climbing harness. Two cover officers, Alpinist team members, descend to a position suitable for covering the rest of the team against firearm discharge, left and right, in the dead corner of the opening. The handler descends to the opening using the planned method and enters the room. After him, the cover officers in the flank position burst into the room at the same time. The handler decouples the dog from the tether and sends it on a direct attack or search of the area. In both cases, the dog has the task to uncompromisingly attack the decoy once it gets into contact with him and to hold him firmly until the raid team arrives and puts him under control. In the initial trainings, the decoy should be visible to the dog immediately after the intrusion in order to bite him quickly and get rid of the abseil caused stress.

Ambush is a tactical action where a handler with a dog and one cover officer, wearing camouflage or ghillie suits, takes a concealed position at the point where the decoy is expected to pass. A sniper-spotter leads the team to the best place for an ambush. Upon arrival and taking an adequate position, the dog must not in any way reveal the team's presence, no matter how long the team remains in ambush. The dog in an ambush is to observe carefully the whole time (especially in conditions of reduced visibility) and warn the handler of the approaching target using body language, and by no means with barking. After the handler assesses that the conditions that allow the dog to safely solve the task have been met, he sends the dog to attack. The dog should suddenly, quickly and uncompromisingly attack and firmly hold the decoy until the team arrives and puts him under control.

Handling hostage situations is a tactical action aimed at rescuing hostages using a special purpose dog. The police dog is mainly used from an ambush or sudden burst into a room in order to separate

the kidnapper and the hostage, thus allowing the team to handle the hostage situation. Since it is impossible to train the dog to distinguish a hostage from a kidnapper, both decoys should wear protective clothing during the training, and the dog should be used from positions where it is most likely that it will attack by biting the kidnapper's hand holding the weapon, and not the hostage. During the training of a long attack from the back, a young dog should be conditioned to bite the decoy's upper arm, thus knocking him out of balance and on his back. Such a situation provides the highest likelihood that the kidnapper and the hostage will be separated, which is the training goal. The upper arm bite is first practiced with the static decoy. The decoy is in the kneeling position, with right arm bent at the elbow and extended out to the side. After the handler prepares the dog at a distance of 2-3 steps, he gives a sign to the decoy to start moving his hand up and down, which animates the dog to bite exactly that spot. After the dog attacks the offered place only, the decoy begins to move, and the dog is released from a greater distance. Conditioning is successful when the dog has attacked only the decoy's upper arm during the long attack.

Attack from a motor vehicle is a tactical action where the special purpose dog is sent directly from the motor vehicle (van or armoured fighting vehicle -AFV) at the active or passive decoy. During the ride, the young dog is trained to be next to the door from which the attack will be carried out and, after the first cover officer opens the door, to attack the first person entering its field of vision. It is important that it gets used to the possibility of a long ride outside the transport pod. The handler and the team receive information about the movement, developments, distance and position of the targets in relation to the movement of the vehicle from the driver or the team commander who is in the passenger seat, because they do not see what is happening outside the vehicle. After the driver brings the vehicle to the most suitable position for the attack, the first cover officer opens the door, and the handler sends the dog to attack. Behind the dog, the left and right cover officers come out of the vehicle, followed by the handler, and then the rest of the team as needed. Regardless of the decoy's behaviour, the young dog should attack quickly and uncompromisingly, and firmly hold the decoy until the team arrives to restrain him. If there are several decoys, the young dog with the handler and cover officers focuses on one target, while the rest of the team controls the other targets.

Helicopter landing operation is a tactical action where a dog is used to attack directly from a helicopter that hovers at a low height, or the dog is used after descent from the helicopter hovering at 30 m height using Alpinist techniques. When descending down the rope from the hovering helicopter using Alpinist techniques, the dog wears special climbing harness designed to work using Alpinist techniques. During the descent down the rope, the dog is attached to the handler's two-part climbing belt, and the handler releases it after reaching the ground. If the handler leaves the helicopter using the Fast Roping method, the co-pilot takes the dog down separately via the pulley system. In both cases, two handler's cover officers descend first, followed by the handler and the dog, and the rest of the team. When it reaches the ground, the young dog has the task to uncompromisingly attack the decoy and hold him firmly until the raid team arrives and puts him under control. During the training, it is important to gradually accustom the young dog to the helicopter. Well-socialized dogs have no major problems getting into the helicopter if the engine is started only after the team is aboard. They also tolerate flying well until the sliding door is opened. However, if the dog is allowed to see the decoy shortly after opening the door and gets the chance to bite (thus relieving stress), helicopter flight becomes a common routine.

Search of buildings for armed criminals is a tactical action where the attack dog, at the handler's command, goes to search premises looking for the training decoy. This tactical action is used after the team commander assessed that the area to be put under control is too large for his team. The task of the young dog is to find the decoy as quickly as possible, using sight and hearing (unlike classic attack dog that uses the smell), and immediately attack him uncompromisingly and hold him firmly until the arrest team arrives to restrain him. During the conditioning of a young dog, a radio playing or several decoys talking loudly are placed in the room where the decoy is located, which leads the dog to find the target very quickly and attack it regardless of the activities it engages in or its position. Moving in line behind the handler, the raid team steps into action after the dog, and clears the rooms that the dog left after the hidden decoys. As mentioned above, the special purpose dog is not conditioned to use the smell during the area search, and could miss any hidden decoys.

Police dogs for the guard service

It implies the selection and training of police dogs to work on securing persons and facilities.

These dogs must not be used to perform other service tasks unless they have been specially trained to do so.

For this purpose, dogs with an innate instinct of defensive aggression (guarding a territory) are used, which will bark at any appearance of unknown persons in an area, and in case of need, defend the area they secure.

Training of police dogs for the guard service

- Basic obedience of police dogs for the guard service
- Guarding facilities and persons

The guard service includes

- Guard and defence of the entrusted area
- Guard and defence of entrusted facilities
- Guard and defence of the entrusted material and technical resources

Substance detection dogs

A substance detection dog is a police dog that is trained to be able to search the given area in realistic situations in the shortest period of time possible. Through an intensive search, it should independently find all the substances for which it is trained and passively mark them, regardless of various distractions such as surfaces, noise and smell. In all situations, and especially during a fine search, the dog should be trainable by the handler.

The primary task is to create a chain of action in the dog, a specific way of search – finding the target – correctly marking the target – reinforcement (reward)

Detection dog training

Substance detection dog is trained in:

- Search of premises
- Vehicle search
- Baggage search
- Terrain search
- Search of persons

Police dog for finding and detecting explosives and explosive devices

Explosives detection dog training

- Basic obedience of detection dogs
- Scent introduction
- Work on detection – finding, detection of explosives and explosive devices

During the search of facilities, motor vehicles, persons, terrain with explosives and explosive substances, the dog will search for up to 20 minutes without rest, with one or more targets set, in order to avoid an increase in the dog's body temperature due to intensive work, i.e. overwork, which leads to a temporary decline in the dog's fitness to work. After 20 minutes of detection work, the dog should rest for as long as the handler deems necessary, in order to be ready to continue the detection work.

The search methods are: rough search (free, without leash) and fine search with handler's guidance.

After finding the target, the dog performs passive marking by sitting or lying down with eyes fixed on the source of scent.

Active marking by scratching or barking is not allowed because of the possibility to detonate an explosive device.

It is the duty of the dog handler to warn the search team leader before using the dog that the area searched by the dogs must not be contaminated with traces of other police officers involved in the case (investigators, crime technicians and others), as this would impede the quality and effective use of the dog.

Weapons and ammunition detection dog

Weapons and ammunition detection dog training

- Basic obedience of detection dogs
- Scent introduction
- Work on detection – finding, detecting weapons and ammunition

During the search of facilities, motor vehicles, persons, terrain for weapons and ammunition, the dog will search for up to 20 minutes without rest, with one or more targets set, in order to avoid an increase in the dog's body temperature due to intensive work, i.e. overwork, which leads to a temporary decline in the dog's fitness to

work. After 20 minutes of detection work, the dog should rest for as long as the handler deems necessary, in order to be ready to continue the detection work.

The search methods are: rough search (free, without leash) and fine search with handler's guidance.

After finding the target, the dog performs passive marking by sitting or lying down with eyes fixed on the source of scent.

Active marking by scratching or barking is not allowed because of the possibility to damage the target and object in which the device is hidden.

It is the duty of the dog handler to warn the search team leader before using the dog that the area searched by the dogs must not be contaminated with traces of other police officers involved in the case (investigators, crime technicians and others), as this would impede the quality and effective use of the dog.

Narcotics detection dog

Narcotics detection dog training

- Basic obedience of detection dogs
- Scent introduction
- Work on detection – finding, detecting narcotics

Search of facilities, motor vehicles, persons and terrain in order to find instrumentalities of crime, i.e., narcotics and other opiates. In order to increase the efficiency of the narcotics detection dog, the dog should search for up to 20 minutes without rest, with one or more targets set, in order to avoid an increase in the dog's body temperature due to intensive work, i.e. overwork, which leads to a temporary decline in the dog's fitness to work.

After 20 minutes of detection work, the dog should rest for as long as the handler deems necessary, in order to be ready to continue the detection work.

The search methods are: rough search (free, without leash) and fine search with handler's guidance.

After finding the target, the dog performs passive marking by sitting or lying down with eyes fixed on the source of scent.

Active marking by scratching or barking is not allowed because of the possibility to damage the target and object in which the device is hidden.

It is the duty of the dog handler to warn the search team leader before using the dog that the area

searched by the dogs must not be contaminated with traces of other police officers involved in the case (investigators, crime technicians and others), as this would impede the quality and effective use of the dog.

Search and rescue dogs - police search dogs

The terrain search dog, unlike classic search dogs and dogs for detection of individual human scent (Mantrailer), is trained to be able to search the given area in specific way in realistic situations, by intensive search for missing persons in the shortest possible period of time, regardless of the soil configuration. On this occasion, it is oriented towards all possible human scent molecules, as well as scent molecules that are formed by physical injury to the soil by humans when moving, and in doing so, it does not pay attention to the scent of an individual, but finds and marks all persons who find themselves in the given search area. In all situations, it should be trainable by the handler.

Search and rescue dog training

- Basic obedience of police search and rescue dogs
- Search and detection training
- Barking indication training
- Zigzag terrain search with guidance

Work on terrain search with police search and rescue dogs implies the terrain search in order to find wanted persons as well as persons killed by natural disasters.

Searching open rural terrain and water areas, the area of 20-30 hectares depending on the soil configuration, without rest, in search of missing persons, using the "high nose" free search method in order to detect - find persons in the given area.

The search dog reports finding a person by persistently barking until the handler arrives.

Search and rescue dogs – avalanche rescue dogs

Avalanche rescue dog is a trained terrain search dog that is additionally trained to be able to intensively search in realistic situations and find victims buried in the snow as soon as possible. On this occasion, it is oriented towards all possible human scent molecules, and in doing so, it does not pay attention to the scent of an individual, but finds and marks all persons who find themselves in the given search area. In all situations, it should be trainable by the handler.

training of search and rescue dogs – avalanche rescue dogs

- Basic obedience of police search and rescue dogs
- Search and detection training
- Barking indication training
- Zigzag terrain search with guidance
- Work on avalanche search with avalanche rescue dog

Avalanche search, area of 1600 m², with person buried alive, up to 20 minutes without a break. Based on the positive indication of the buried person, the rescue dog should inform the handler and helpers in the avalanche area of the finding by intensive digging and barking.

While working, the dog must not be disturbed by movement and work of rescuers in the field.

If the buried person is not found, a break of 30 minutes or as decided by the handler is taken, and then the search will continue.

Search and rescue dogs – dogs for rescue under the rubbles

A rescue dog for rubbles is a trained terrain search dog that is additionally trained to be able to intensively search in realistic situations and find victims buried in under various materials as soon as possible. On this occasion, it is oriented towards all possible human scent molecules, and in doing so, it does not pay attention to the scent of an individual, but finds and marks all persons who find themselves in the given search area. In all situations, it should be trainable by the handler.

A rescue dog for rubbles is used in:

- Cases of natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, storms, volcanic eruptions
- Cases of other disasters such as explosions, railway and plane accidents, collapse of facilities, cracking of dams, accidents in mines.

Search and rescue dog training – dog for rescue under the rubbles

- Basic obedience of police search and rescue dogs
- Search and detection training
- Barking indication training
- Zigzag terrain search with guidance

- Work on rubble search with the rescue dog for the rubbles.

The rubble search is practiced with a person buried alive, for up to 20 minutes without a break. Based on the positive indication of the buried person, the rescue dog should inform the handler and helpers in the rubble area of the finding by intensive barking.

While working, the dog must not be disturbed by movement and work of rescuers in the field, equipment noise, unpleasant smells, fire, work of another dog etc.

If the buried person is not found, a break of 30 minutes or as decided by the handler is taken, and then the search will continue.

Material and technical means and resources for training of police dogs

The following material and technical resources are used to train police dogs

1. Sleeve – soft left
2. Protective trousers
3. FULL PROTECTION suit
4. Civil sleeve left
5. Civil sleeve right
6. Civil sleeve cover
7. HANDCOVER
8. Cloth bite sausage – long
9. Cloth bite sausage – short
10. Protective metal basket muzzle
11. Protective leather basket muzzle
12. Abseil harness
13. Harness with ‘police’ inscription
14. Leather collar
15. Metal collar - choker
16. Leather leash 2.5 m long
17. Leather leash 1 m long
18. Flexible leash 10 m long
19. Teletract shock collar
20. Transport pod
21. Rubber ball
22. Other equipment as necessary

Types of explosives for the explosives detection dog training

1. TNT
2. hexogen rdx white
3. PETN pet 500
4. plastic explosive
5. nitro cellulose gunpowder
6. rocket powder (shoulder-launched rocket)
7. commercial explosives
8. octogen hgx
9. danubit
10. ammonal
11. other types of explosives

Types of narcotics for narcotic detection police dog training

1. cocaine
2. heroin
3. marijuana
4. hashish
5. LSD
6. amphetamine
7. ecstasy
8. other synthetic drugs

Storage of samples of narcotic and explosive devices and their renewal

Samples of narcotic and explosive devices used by dog handlers during training of dogs for this purpose are kept in suitcases with a code, which are stored in a metal safe located in the warehouse.

Only responsible persons - dog handlers have the key to the metal safe with the samples.

The explosives warehouse is located inside a facility which is under 24-hour video surveillance. The warehouse door is additionally reinforced and secured with an iron roller.

Samples of narcotic and explosive devices used by a group of dog handlers for dog training must be renewed every six (6) months, and every two (2) years at the latest, because certain properties of substances are lost due to use and storage, which makes it difficult to train detection dogs.

Manual for training
dog handlers in
police agencies in
Bosnia And Herzegovina



Handler training unit

Introduction to cynology

Police dog breeds

The **German Shepherd Dog** is medium size, slightly elongated, strong and well muscled, the bones are dry and the overall construction firm. The height at the withers amounts to 60 cm to 65 cm for male dogs and 55 cm to 60 cm for female dogs. The trunk length exceeds the dimension at the height at the withers by about 10 – 15 %. The German Shepherd Dog is calm, confident, cautious and willing to please. By standard, he must possess courage, combativeness and sharpness in order to be suitable for different uses. The head is wedge-shaped, and in proportion to the body size (length about 40 % at the height at the withers) Seen from the front and side, the forehead is only slightly arched and without any or with only a slightly indicated middle furrow. The ratio from the cranial region to the facial region is 50 % to 50 %. Upper and lower jaws are powerfully developed. The nasal dorsum is straight, any dip or bulge is undesirable. The lips are taut, close well and are of dark colouring. 42 teeth according to the dental formula. The jaw bones must be strongly developed so that the teeth can be deeply embedded in the dental ridge. The eyes are of medium size, almond-shaped, slightly slanted and not protruding. The colour of the eyes should be as dark as possible, while light, piercing eyes are undesirable since they impair the dog's impression. It has ears which are carried upright and aligned, not drawn-in laterally, they are pointed and with the auricle facing forward. Tipped ears and drooping ears are faulty. Ears carried rearward when moving or in relaxed position are not faulty. The upper line of the trunk runs from the base of the neck via the high, long withers and via the straight back towards the slightly sloping croup, without visible interruption. The back is firm, strong and well-muscled. The loin is broad, strongly developed and well-muscled. The tail extends at least to the hock and beyond the middle of the hind pastern. Operative corrections are forbidden.

The skin is (loosely) fitting, but without forming any folds. Harsh outer coat, with undercoat. The guard hair should be as dense as possible, particularly harsh and close fitting. Short on the head, including the inside of the ears, short on the front side of the legs, paws and toes. It is somewhat longer and more strongly covered in hair on the neck. Colours are black with reddish-brown, brown and yellow to light grey markings, single-coloured black, grey with darker shading, black saddle and mask. Unobtrusive, small white marks on chest as well as very light colour on insides

are permissible, but not desirable. The undercoat shows a light greyish tone. The colour white is not allowed. Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

The Belgian Shepherd Dog is a watchful and active dog, bursting with energy, and always ready to leap into action, it can be fitted into a square, medium size dog, males 60-66 cm, and females 56-62 cm height at the withers. The chest is let down to the level of the elbows. Withers pronounced, back short and well-muscled, croup well-muscled, only very slightly sloping, little broad, but well let down; upper part of ribs arched; seen from the front forechest little broad, but without being narrow, tail well set on, strong at the base, of medium length, reaching at least to hock, but preferably further; at rest carried down, with tip curved backwards at level of hock; more raised when moving, although without passing the horizontal, the curve towards the tip becoming more accentuated, without ever at any time forming a hook or deviation. Front legs upright from all sides and perfectly parallel when seen from the front, elbows firm, neither turning out nor tied in. Front pastern (metacarpus) strong and short, as perpendicular to the ground as possible or only very slightly sloping forward, round, cat feet, toes arched and well closed.

HEAD: Carried high, long, rectilinear, well chiselled and dry. Skull and muzzle are roughly equal in length, stop moderate, ears rather small, set high, scissor bite; pincer bite, which is preferred by sheep and livestock herders, is tolerated. Complete dentition according to the dental formula; the absence of two premolars 1 (2 P1) is tolerated and the molars 3 (M3) are not taken into consideration.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Lively and free movement at all gaits; the Belgian Shepherd is a good galloper but its normal gaits are the walk and especially the trot; limbs move parallel to the median plane of the body.

In all the varieties the hair must always be dense, close-fitting and of good texture, with the woolly undercoat forming an excellent protective covering.

LONG HAIR: The hair is short on the head, the outer side of the ears and the lower part of the legs, except on the rear side of the forearm which is covered from elbow to wrist by long hairs called fringes. The hair is long and smooth on the rest of the body and longer and more abundant around the neck and on the forechest, where it forms a collarette. The tail is furnished with long, abundant hair forming a plume.

The Groenendael only uniform black and the Tervueren are the long-haired, only fawn with black overlay or grey with black overlay.

SHORT HAIR: The hair is very short on the head, the outer sides of the ears and the lower part of the legs. It is short over the rest of the body and fuller at the tail and around the neck where it forms a collarette or ruff which begins at the base of the ear, stretching as far as the throat. As well, the back of the thighs is fringed with longer hair. The tail is ear of corn shaped, and the Malinois is the short-haired.

ROUGH HAIR: What especially characterises the rough hair variety is the roughness and dryness of the hair, which, moreover, is rasping and tousled. About 6 cm long over the whole body, the hair is shorter on the top of the muzzle, the forehead and the legs. The hair around the eyes and those furnishing the muzzle should not be so long as to disguise the shape of the head. However, it is essential to have furnishings on the muzzle. The tail should not form a plume.

The Laekenois is the rough-haired, fawn with traces of black overlay, mainly on the muzzle and the tail.

Dutch Shepherd Dog is a medium-sized, middle-weighted, well-muscled dog of powerful and well-balanced structure. A dog with lots of endurance, a lively temperament and an intelligent expression, active, gifted with the true shepherding temperament. The length of the body exceeds the height at the withers, approximately at a ratio of 10:9. Height at the withers of males is 57-62cm, and females 55-60cm. Depending on the coat the breed is distinguished in the following varieties: short-, long- and wire haired. Smooth and supple movement, without exaggerated drive or stride. The head size is in good proportion to the body. Its shape is rather elongated, without wrinkles and dry. Muzzle is slightly longer than the flat forehead. Bridge of the muzzle straight and parallel to the top line of the cranial region, stop slight, though clearly present, lips tight. The head of the wire-haired variety appears to look more square, but this is an illusion. The ears are rather small than large. When the dog is alert, the ears are carried high and erect, they are highly implanted, not spoon-shaped. The eyes are dark coloured and medium sized, almond shaped and slightly oblique. The nose is always black. Teeth are strong, regular and complete, scissors bite. The body is firm, ribs slightly sprung, chest is deep and long enough, not narrow. Chest underline has an even transition into the belly line. The back is short, straight and firm. The loins are firm, neither long nor narrow, croup must not be short or sloping. The forelegs are powerful, well muscled. The bone is solid. The hind legs are powerful, well-muscled. Knee is medium rounded, avoiding excessive slanting of the thigh. Medium rounded hock is desirable, so that the pastern is located vertically below the femur. No fringes. At rest, the tail is hanging straight down

or with a slight curve. Reaches to the hock. In action, carried gracefully upwards, never curled or carried sideways. It weighs about 35 kg.

SHORT-HAIR: All over the body, quite hard, not too short coat with woolly undercoat is desirable. Ruff, breeches and tail plume must be clearly visible. The colour is more or less clear on brown undercoat or grey as the basic colour. The brindle is clearly present all over the body, in the ruff, breeches and tail. Too much black is undesirable. A black mask is preferable.

LONG-HAIR: All over the body, long, straight and well-fitting hair, harsh to the touch, without curls or waves and with a woolly undercoat. Head, ears and feet and also the hind legs below the hocks are short and densely coated. The backsides of the forelegs show a strongly developed coat, shortening in length towards the feet, the so-called feathering. Tail abundantly coated, no fringes at the ears. Colour as in short-hair.

WIRE-HAIR: Dense, harsh tousled coat and a woolly, dense undercoat all over the body is desirable, except for the head. Dense undercoat. The coat should be close. Upper- and lower lip should well-covered with hair, the whiskers and beard, and two well defined eyebrows that are distinct. The hair on the skull and on the neck is less strongly developed, tail is covered all round with hair. Strongly developed breeches are desirable. Colour is grey-blue and pepper- salt, grey and golden brindle.

The Rottweiler is a medium to large size, stalwart dog, neither heavy nor light and neither leggy nor weedy. His compact and powerful build leads to the conclusion of great strength, maneuverability and endurance. Being good natured and placid, he is very obedient and eager to work. His appearance is natural and rustic, his behavior self assured, steady and fearless. He reacts to his surroundings with great alertness. The length of the body, measured from the sternum (breast-bone) to the ischiatic tuberosity, should not exceed the height at the withers by, at most, 15 %. Shoulder height for males is 61 - 68 cm, 61 - 62 cm small, 63 - 64 cm medium height, 65 - 66 cm large, while desirable height is 67 - 68 cm. Weight 50 kg. Shoulder height for females is 56-63 cm. Weight 42 kg.

The back is straight, strong, sturdy, loins short, strong and deep, croup broad, of medium length, slightly rounded, neither flat nor falling away, chest is roomy, broad and deep (approximately 50 % of the shoulder height) with well developed fore-chest and well sprung ribs.

Skull of medium length, the skull broad between the ears. Forehead line moderately arched as seen from the side, stop well defined, nasal bridge broad at base, black, lips black, close fitting, firm, upper and lower jaw broad, strong complete dentition (42 teeth) with scissor bite, the upper incisors

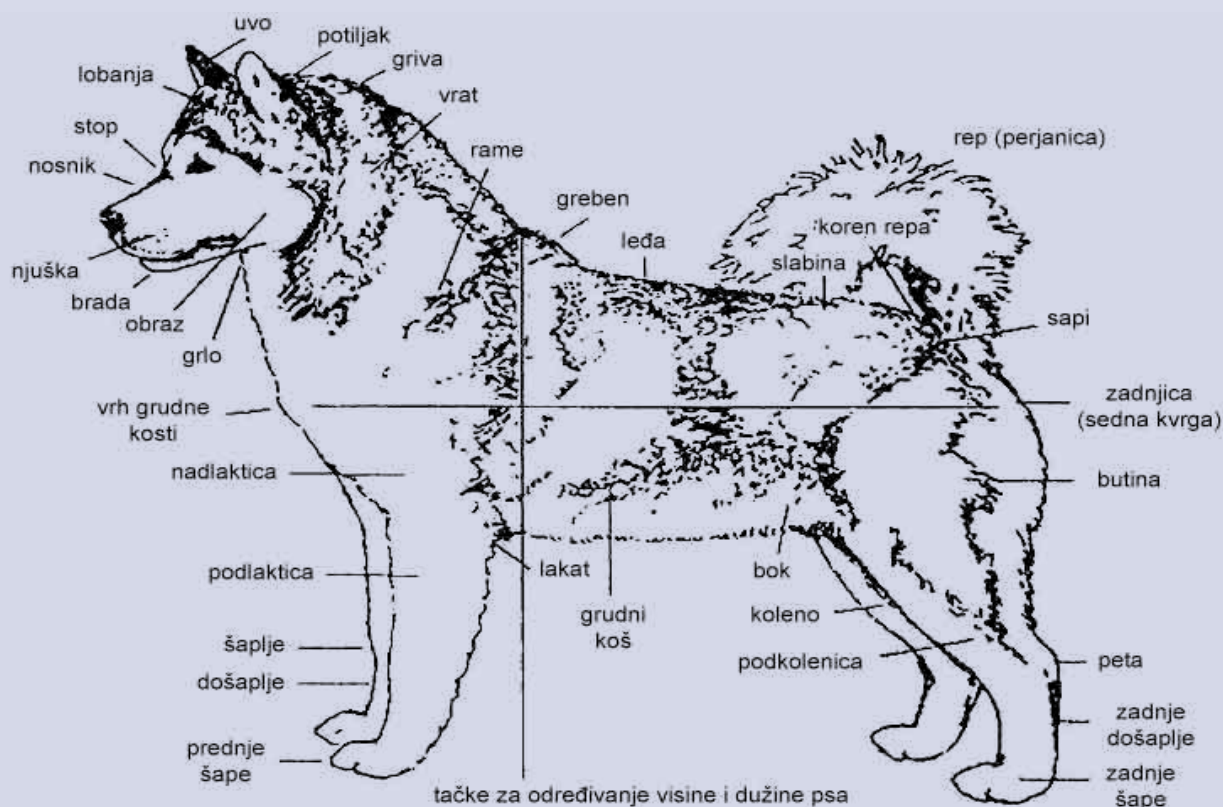
closely overlapping the lower incisors. The coat consists of a top coat and an undercoat. The top coat is of medium length, coarse, dense and flat, black with clearly defined markings, rich tan on the cheeks, muzzle, throat, chest and legs, as well as over both eyes and under the base of the tail. Seen from the front, the front legs are straight and not placed too closely to each other. The forearm, seen from the side, looks straight. The slope of the shoulder-blade is about 45 degrees to the horizontal, shoulders well laid back, upper arm close fitting to the body. Seen from behind,

hind legs straight and not too close together. When standing free, obtuse angles are formed between the dog's upper thigh and the hip bone, the upper thigh and the lower thigh and the metatarsal. The Rottweiler is a trotting dog. In movement the back remains firm and relatively stable. Movement harmonious, steady, full of energy and unrestricted, with good stride.

NOTE: Police dogs in the police are not exclusively the above breeds, but all breeds that correspond to the needs of service with their anatomy and agility.

Anatomy of police dogs

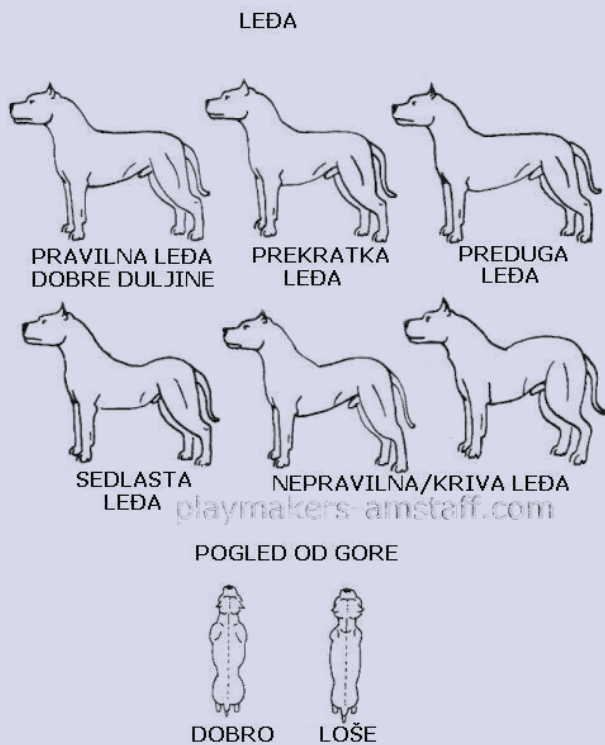
Psycho-physical qualities of police dogs



The anatomy of a police dog must be such that it guarantees that the dog achieves maximum performance with minimum energy used. Therefore, anatomy must be harmonious and well-balanced. Ideally, there is no exaggeration in the development, size or weight of the dog. The use value requires a certain ratio of size and power. If the service dog is too large, it is either too heavy, because the weight increases proportionally with the size, or it is extremely long-legged, which leads to poor development of the chest and steep corners of the extremities. Overweight dogs are insufficiently agile, have poor jumping ability, with often underdeveloped eagerness to work, they are phlegmatic and get

tired too quickly. Long-legged dogs are often even more limited in their work abilities. Due to the disproportionate development of the extremities, they develop stride difficulties, that is, the dog has restrained gait and gets tired quickly. In addition, the chest is underdeveloped, which does not provide enough space for internal organs and the dog loses its balance. To regain his balance, he turns his elbows inwards or outwards, which again leads to poor gait and faster onset of fatigue. Often, such dogs have small and weak bones.

Despite their harmonious construction, small dogs lack strength. The skeleton is lightweight, making them very fast and agile, but lacking endurance. Short extremities are also present,



which leads to excessive depth and broadness of the chest, which in turn leads to restrained gaits. A police dog should have a slightly elongated body, a strong back, pronounced withers and good angles of the front and hind legs. Withers is the front of the back and should be high and pronounced to keep the shoulders and dorsal musculature well positioned. Only such withers and a well-developed chest allow a good position of the shoulder, which allows a good stride of the front extremities. The withers transitions into the dorsal part and loins which should be short and firm. Only in this way can the back perform its main task, which is the transfer of power from the hind legs to the front legs. If the back is too elongated, a curved (saddle) back develops, associated with insufficiently strong ligaments, which become a kind of shock absorber to transfer power to the front or raised (hinged) back losing the power upwards. If the back is too short, or the structure is square, the dog tends to gallop. When galloping, the shocks are poorly absorbed and the dog quickly gets tired. Insufficiently good leg angles shorten the stride, lead to insufficient shock absorption when moving, shift the dog's center of gravity, all of which leads to faster onset of fatigue.

Mesocephalic head shape is preferable. This head shape allows the dog to breathe well, which increases the fatigue threshold, possesses a large number of olfactory cells, which increases the use value in the detection of substances and tracing, gives a powerful bite, etc. The recommended bite is scissor bite, but pincer bites are also allowed, because they are powerful.

The recommended hair type is short, rough with an undercoat, which makes the dog resistant to all

weather conditions. Short hair without undercoat provides poor protection against cold, and long, soft hair tends to get soaked with water, it is hard to dry and promotes kidney disease.

Recommended physical characteristics are:

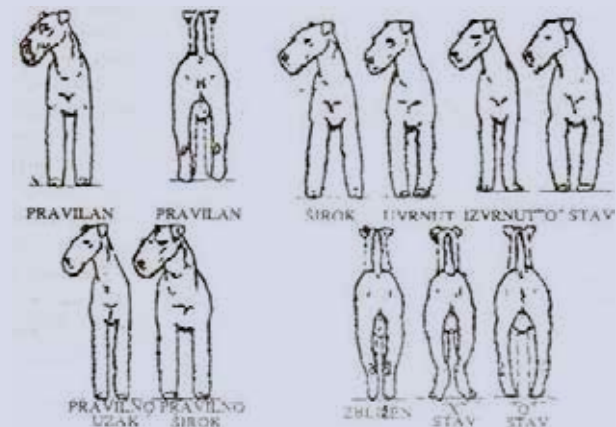
- medium-sized dogs (50-65 cm height at the withers), with a body weight of 25-35 kg, good anatomy, without visible limitations in the strength of the back and extremities, resulting in great physical and psychological endurance,
- mesocephalic head shape, higher number of olfactory cells in the nose, better breathing resulting in slower onset of fatigue,
- scissor bite or pincer bite that guarantees powerful bite,
- short, wire hair with undercoat

Recommended psychological characteristics

- strong temper under normal circumstances. The dog should be calm, attentive and confident.
- medium temperament at low, medium or high irritability threshold
- indifference to loud sounds. Loud noises such as explosions, gunfire, generators, heavy machinery must not frighten the dog.
- indifference to open flames, smoke and other strong smells
- high level of intelligence
- attached to the handler
- high prey drive and perseverance

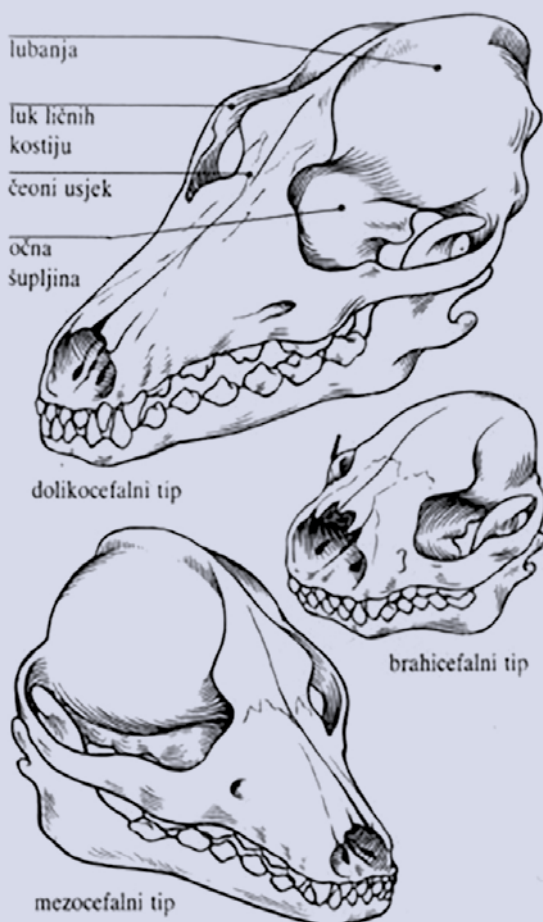
Unwanted traits

- any form of bad temper, fear of sounds
- shyness
- environmental insecurity
- predisposed to biting
- pronounced softness
- insufficient attachment to the handler



Dog's head:

There are three main skull shapes:



Dolichocephalic - breeds with long muzzle such as a collie, Afghan hound, a Doberman and a fox terrier.

Brachycephalic - breeds with short and flat muzzle, such as Pugs, Bulldogs and Pekingeses.

Mesocephalic - breeds that include dogs between these two extremes.

The properties of skull vary depending on the shape and type of the skull.

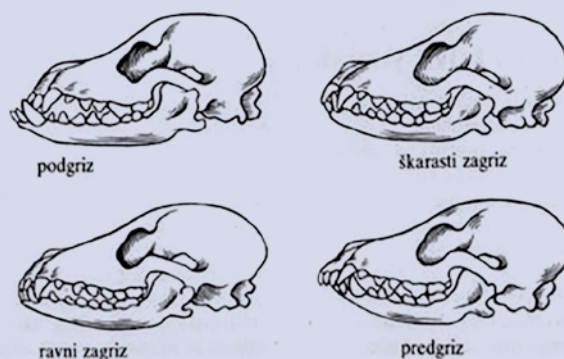
The eye is located in the ocular cavity, inside the arch of the facial bones. The two arches of the facial bones determine the width of the skull. They vary greatly between breeds - those with long muzzles have a fairly straight arch, while short muzzled breeds have a very curved arch.

The shape of the jaw is very different in dogs. Official breeding standards also require a specific type of bite for each dog.

Jaw muscles are very powerful. Bite force of a 20 kg crossbreed is deemed to be 165 kg; average human bite force is 20-30 kg.

The upper part of the dog's skull where the brain is located is quite different in different breeds. In the case of chihuahuas, a domed shape was obtained through breeding selection. Unfortunately, this has in some cases led to the breeding of dogs with congenital brain deformities, such as hydrocephalus (brain water).

Stop: It is the point where the parietal crest ends and the outline of the skull descends towards the nasal bones. Some breeds, such as the boxer, must have a pronounced stop according to breeding standards, while others, such as the English greyhound or bull terrier, do not. From the back of the skull, the parietal crest ends with the posterior bone of the skull, which gives the basset a distinctive head shape. This property does not usually occur in puppies under nine to ten weeks of age.



Brain: Most of the dog's brain is concerned with the senses and recognizing the environment. There is very little brain mass available for thought synthesis. A dog can be taught to recognize a BAM 100 banknote, but he will never understand the concept of money. Even a large dog, such as a St. Bernard, with a weight similar to a human, has a brain mass of only about 15 percent of the human brain. Interestingly, the area of the dog's brain responsible for smell contains 40 times more cells than the corresponding area of the human brain.

Teeth: A dog's teeth are adapted to carnivorous life. Dogs have large, powerful tearing teeth (cutthroats) that chew through solids. In addition, the last premolar in the upper jaw lengthened and developed a cutting blade that overlaps the first molar of the lower jaw when the dog bites. Long, pointed and somewhat curved incisors, often called dog teeth, are useful weapons for piercing, catching and holding prey. In a dog, different teeth appear at different times. An adult dog has 42 teeth, while a puppy has 28 milk teeth.

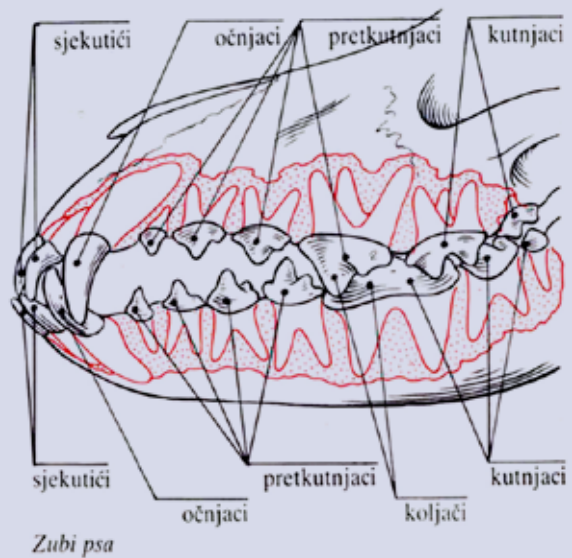
The **dental formula** is the number of each type of tooth, usually present on one side of a dog's upper and lower jaws.

Upper jaw:

- 3 incisors,
- 1 canine, 4 premolars,
- 2 molars.

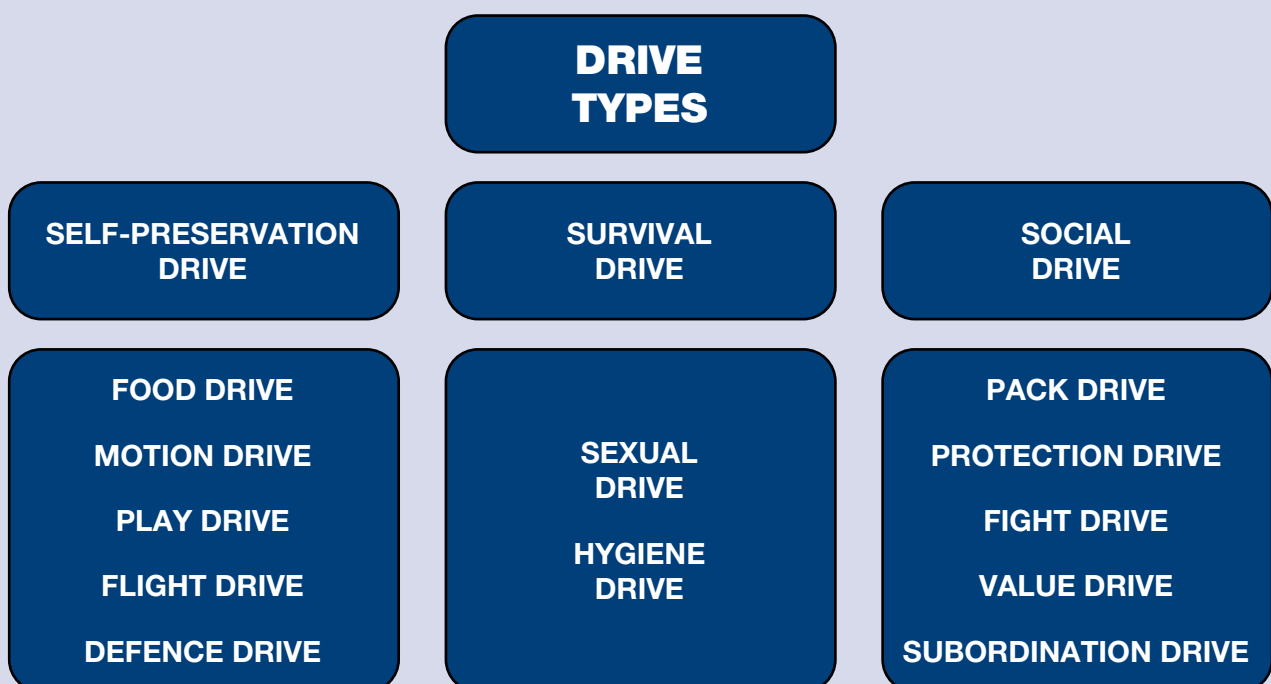
Lower jaw:

- 3 incisors,
- 1 canine, 4 premolars,
- 3 molars.



Drives

Drive is what drives a dog with inner instinct and results in satisfying strong, often life-important needs. The drives drive the dog, they determine its behaviour and actions. In principle, a dog cannot be forced to do something unless it is triggered by instincts. Drives are activated by key stimuli and lead to instinctive behaviour which leads to an instinctive goal through instinctive action. The drive area has three levels - stimuli, reaction and goal.



Prey drive

The prey drive is part of the self-preservation drive, oriented by feeding and close to the hunting drive. It is caused by movements or escape of the prey. The dog has had it since the beginning of life and it supports the dog's learning, and can be trained and developed

- Stimuli – escape
- Reaction – catch up, bite, hold
- Goal – to own, to carry
- Result – peaceful bite, safety

Danger – prey drive is expendable, surfeit occurs

Avoidance

Avoidance is an attempt by a dog to avoid a particular situation or environment that is unpleasant to it.

- Stimuli – pressure
- Reaction – active and passive avoidance
 - Active avoidance – active behaviour (desire to flee, attack)
 - Passive avoidance – avoid activity (do not move, lie down)
- Goal – achieve relief, achieve peace
(Positive - indestructible drive)

Danger – transition to passive avoidance (lost eagerness to work, fear of exercise, overload)

Aggression

Passive aggression is a dog's tendency to defend itself against open mental and physical pressure. If pressure is exerted on the dog, and there is no possibility of escape, it causes defensive or passive aggression. Timid dogs become prone to biting in these situations.

- Stimuli – pressure
- Reaction – counter, break aggression, barking, biting
- Goal – achieve peace, relief

POSITIVE

- Indestructible drive
- It can always be activated
- High intensity
- Pre-phase of active aggression

Positive reaction – transition to prey, counter avoidance, escape

The driver is conflict – aggression is positive - avoidance is negative

ACTIVE AGGRESSION is a form of aggression and it is always social aggression, caused only by competition. Aggression threshold is the lowest where the dog feels safe and it declines as the dog moves away from a safe environment

- Stimuli – conflict
- Reaction – active aggression, domination
- Goal – no goal

Important – how to increase aggression? Pressure, conflict, frustration - not reaching the goal

SOCIAL DRIVE

Social drive is a set of drives that allow dogs to coexist in a pack, thus improving the dog's ability to survive in difficult situations. The dog sees human as a member of the pack and the pack leader, a rival or an enemy. Depending on its strength, the dog will look for a place in the pack hierarchy. The foundation of the handler-dog relationship is for the handler to show the dog his superiority in all aspects of life, thus putting himself in the position of the pack leader.

The most important factors of social drive

- Expression or value drive (dominance)
- Firmness
- Fearlessness
- Inner confidence
- Desire to please the leader

Inner confidence in a dog means that the dog has strong nerves and a sense of physical strength. It can be compared to self-confidence in humans.

Fearlessness stems from inner confidence. It is the dog's ability to cope with unfamiliar situations and its determination to confront threats.

Firmness is a dog's ability to endure discomfort without being momentarily or constantly under the impression of the experience.

Feeding drive

The feeding drive consists of several drives that have the same goal - to find, chase, overcome and conquer prey. This group of drives includes the drive to find, sniff, hunt, the prey drive, and the retrieve drive.

- Stimuli – hunger
- Reaction - hunt
- Goal – meet the need for food

PLAY DRIVE

The drive to move, work and play is a tendency to release the accumulated physical and mental energy through movement. The play drive is particularly strong in a young dog (up to 6 months) and its optimal use preserves the dog's eagerness to work until a late age. Of note, it is of great importance in obedience exercises.

- Stimuli – accumulated energy
- Reaction – motion
- Goal – relief

Calming signals

For breeds living in a pack, it is important that they have well-developed communication with each other. They use this communication in various situations, such as hunting together, raising cubs and, most importantly - living together in peace. Conflicts lead to injury, which significantly weakens the pack, and thereby their survival chances as well.

Dogs are extremely good at noticing small details, such as a short signal and the slightest change in behaviour or change in your eyes.

Dogs have about 30 calming behavioural signals. Some signals are typical for all dogs, while some can be seen only in certain dogs.

Problem

Dogs also use calming signals to communicate with humans, believing that they understand them. Unfortunately, many people fail to understand calming signals, and in some cases misinterpret them and punish the dogs, which definitely leads to serious damage to the dog's nature and communication. Some dogs simply give up such communication, which can lead to aggression against both people and dogs, because they react immediately, without prior warning. Dogs try to send calming signals to the handler: by lip licking, slowing down, turning their head, sniffing the floor. This angers the handler even more and he starts punishing the dog. The dog ends up being punished just for sending calming signals.

If we understand the calming signals of dogs, we can communicate with them much more easily, and often prevent unwanted aggression. We can also send some calming signals to dogs in different situations.

How dogs use calming signals

Dogs can show calming signals in many situations that can be stressful to them, in a positive or negative sense. It is important to know how to

assess the dog and the situation, because not all dogs will always show the same signals in the same situations. Well-socialized dogs will show fewer calming signals in terms of threat or negative stress, and will use them in everyday communication in case of great excitement, and dogs that are timid, for example, will show more calming signals in terms of negative stress and fear. Likewise, dogs will, in many cases, always try to "calm down" the situation before they turn to aggression.

Some examples of situations where dogs show calming signals

- Leaning over the dog
- Yelling at the dog
- Nervous behaviour towards the dog or fighting with someone around the dog
- Walking directly towards the dog
- Visit to a veterinarian
- When the dog is very excited, for example in anticipation of going for a walk
- When the dog is waiting for food, play etc.
- When the training is too long or the tasks are too difficult
- When the dog is thinking/solving a new task
- Sudden movements, sudden grabbing of the collar or the dog, and any threatening movements

A typical example of misunderstanding the calming signals: the handler calls the dog, and the dog doesn't quite understand what it means yet. The handler wrongly believes that the dog is being stubborn and starts yelling, because he thinks yelling will solve the problem (in fact, it makes it worse).

All dogs know all calming signals, because they are unique to all breeds. When dogs meet, they primarily give calming signals to let each other know they don't want any conflict. For example, one may yawn and tilt its head, while the other may lick its lips and turn its back completely or just sniff the floor.

Some of the signals that all dogs show

- **YAWNING**
- **LICKING**

It is one of the most common signals and is easy to spot in dogs. Especially used by black dogs, dogs with a lot of hair around their faces, and others

who's facial expressions are more difficult to see than those of dogs with lighter colours, visible eyes and long noses.

TURNING AWAY/TURNING OF THE HEAD

The dog can turn its head slightly to one side, turn the head completely over to the side, or turn completely around. Dogs often use this signal when approaching other dogs in order to calm the situation in advance.

PLAY BOW

Such behaviour is somewhat different from a real play call because it is calmer. Often the invitation to play is a calming signal by itself because the dog is making a potentially dangerous situation less tense. For example, in puppies that are afraid of dogs, we can see such behaviour when they get used to the presence of dogs and want to approach them.

SNIFFING THE GROUND

We can often see this signal in puppies or in noisy, very distracting circumstances, where there are a lot of dogs or people. Also, the dog may start sniffing the ground if we approach an object that the dog finds strange and intimidating. Sniffing the ground may be anything from moving the nose swiftly down toward the ground and back up again - to sticking the nose to the ground and sniff persistently for several minutes. Dogs are pre programmed to use their noses and it's their favourite activity. However, sometimes it is a calming signal - it depends on the situation. So pay attention to when and in which situations the sniffing occur!

WALKING SLOWLY

High speed will be seen as threatening to many dogs, and they might want to go in to try and stop the one who is running. This is partly a hunting behaviour and is triggered by the sight of a running human or dog. If the one running is coming straight at the dog, it involves a threat and a defence mechanism sets in. A dog who is insecure will move slowly, so when you spot such a dog, you may respond by moving slower. If the dog is coming very slowly when you call him, think if you sound angry and yell or if you put him on the leash and take away every time you call him.

FREEZING

This behaviour is believed to have something to do with hunting behaviour - when the prey is running, the dog attacks. Once the prey stops, the dog will stop too and remain calm. We can

often see this when dogs are chasing cats. The dog may show this calming signal combined with walking slowly. He will walk slowly, freeze, and then move slowly again. We can also see this signal just before an attack on a dog or human. People often fail to see this signal, fail to react in time, and the dog gets aggressive. The dog may freeze when facing a threatening situation and there is no room for withdrawal.

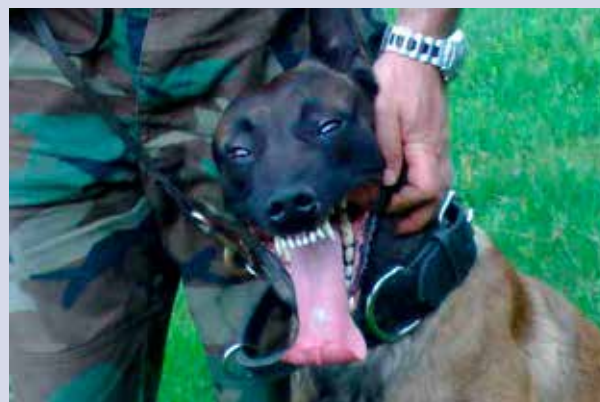
Other calming signals

LIFTING ONE PAW

This signal is seen rarely, and dogs often combine it with sitting down as a calming signal, in order to enhance it.

WALKING IN CURVE

This signal is frequently used, and if the handler disregards it, we can easily end up with an aggressive dog. If we approach the dog directly, we provoke his defensive instincts. Some will react only with calming signals, and some will also become defensively aggressive. It is important to let the dog approach in a curve. Don't make him walk in a heel position and approach straightly. This would definitely not be his choice. Also, when approaching another dog, remember this signal and use it. You will largely prevent a bad outcome.



Signals that are not so common and appear in more extreme situations or only in some dogs.

Smiling – either by pulling the corners of the mouth up and back, or by showing the teeth.

Wagging the tail - should a dog show signs of anxiety, people tend to misinterpret wagging of the tail as an expression of happiness, and keep exposing the dog to an even greater stress.

Urinating on himself - often combined with waving his tail and attempts to lick your face. That's definitely a picture of a very frightened dog.

- **Ears close to the head in order to act like a puppy.**
- **Laying down with the belly against the ground** - This has nothing to do with submission - submission is when the dog lays down with the belly up.

Observing dogs and noticing the signals they send to other dogs and to us, as well as using calming signals to communicate with dogs, can greatly help us in reducing stress in dogs, preventing aggression, reducing fear, and in normal upbringing, socialization and any type of training.

Socialization and contact with handler

Dog socialization

Socialization is a very important activity in the upbringing of a puppy and a young dog. Early **puppy socialization** begins in the litter, which involves introducing the puppy to a new environment. **Dog socialization** starts at one month of age and ends after the dog's training is completed.

Only a well-socialized dog can be a good police and service dog. The dog should meet all our expectations, such as going without fear to all possible places where it could be found in real life - airports, various closed buildings with different types of surfaces, traffic, crowds of people, etc. A socialized dog will overcome these and similar situations without fear. With quality and daily work with the puppy, we can achieve this by introducing it into different situations and areas from everyday life. Young dogs should not sleep in the same area with other dogs, should be walked alone, and you should play with them separately, in order to develop a good individual relationship, instead of relying on the pack drive and leaving the upbringing of the young dog to older dogs completely.

Through proper socialization, the young dog gets used to reacting calmly to stimuli and situations in the environment such as:

1. different types of environments
2. noise and different sound sources
3. visible stimuli
4. transportation by different types of vehicles

5. tolerates to be carried in arms
6. brings different objects made of wood and plastic
7. overcoming various obstacles

It is important for handlers to understand that dogs that did not receive enough attention during the sensitive period of socialization may have permanent problems with independence, timidity, and greater dependence on other dogs than on humans. Handler's play with the dog is of great importance. In practice, this means that eagerness and desire to learn is developed during this period. Playing together during the socialization phase is focused on enjoyment. The drive for cooperation (action) developed in the puppy can now be used with great ease in every possible way and establish the basis for later performance of exercises. During this period, the young dog voluntarily seeks his handler, because he feels a real need for contact. If he doesn't see the handler, he will use his smell to find him, and the foundation for tracking exercises can be laid in this way. Second, any normal puppy will retrieve a thrown object because it wants to play with its 'leader'. This can also be easily used as a preparation for serious fetching exercises later. Joint play offers more opportunities. The beginning and end of the play is determined by the "pack leader", in this case the dog handler, a higher-level member. So, the handler determines when and how long the play will last. If that decision is left to the dog, there may be difficulties with the hierarchy later on. This is the period when the biting can be well controlled through 'fighting' games. Dogs that show an above-average tendency to bite can also be controlled at this age with a firm grip if he tries to grab your hand. Desired actions achieved through play can be easily reinforced with praise and rewards, while unwanted activities are curbed by ignoring. Play during the socialization phase serves to reinforce the group, on the one hand, and the dog discovers that playing together is more enjoyable and therefore more efficient on the other. Finally, play brings new experiences and a useful community of handler and dog. The alleged "weakness of the dog's character" is more common due to errors in handling the dog and due to incorrect training procedures during this phase. There is too much "conditioning". However, the leader's consistency, which the puppies constantly test is of fundamental importance. This laid the groundwork for accepting the higher-level psychological advantage. Above all, it is the consistency of the human, which is the most important. For young animals, events and experiences within their environment play a very important role for their later basic attitudes as adult dogs, and also for the character formation. All this can be compared to computer programming.

Veterinary first aid and dog diseases

Basics of veterinary medicine

In order to recognize when a dog is sick, one must know the signs of good health. A healthy dog is cheerful and lively, very interested in the environment, although it is normal for a young puppy to run one moment, and the next to lie down be sound asleep.

There should be no discharge from the eyes or nose, all visible mucous membranes are pink, the nose is usually moist and shiny, dog's ears must be clean and without visible ear grease. Depending on the hair type, it should be more or less shiny. There should be no wounds or spots on the skin. The dog should move healthily, which means that it should not visibly lean on one of the legs. A healthy dog should have a good appetite, accept its food and eat it with pleasure.

Changes in behaviour, food rejection, pale mucous membranes, dull hair, dry nose, cloudy eyes, soft stools are the first signs of a potential disease and require a timely reaction, and the dog should be referred for veterinary examination.

Dog diseases

Classification of dog diseases

Internal diseases (diseases of the digestive organs, the liver and pancreas, diseases of the respiratory organs, the heart and blood vessels, diseases of the blood and hematopoietic organs, the urinary system, the endocrine system, diseases of the central nervous system and senses, skin diseases, metabolic disorders, poisoning

Infectious diseases

1. Diseases caused by bacteria (Hemorrhagic gastroenteritis in dogs)
2. Viral diseases (Infectious hepatitis in dogs, Infectious tracheobronchitis, Canine distemper virus, Parvovirus, Corona virus, Herpes virus, Rabies, Leptospirosis...)
3. Rickettsial diseases (Ehrlichiosis)
4. Diseases caused by fungi (Microspora)

Parasitic diseases

1. Diseases caused by protozoa (Leishmaniasis, Pyroplasmiasis in dogs - tick fever)
2. Diseases caused by internal parasites (Echinococcus, tapeworm)
3. Diseases caused by external parasites (Flea infection, Pediculosis, Ticks in dogs, Dog scabies, Dog demodicosis)

Disease protection

Vaccination

The first part of vaccination is usually carried out when a puppy turns seven to eight weeks (49-56 days), and during the pregnancy period for females, although protection against certain diseases can be administered earlier if the need arises, or if a risk is observed in the kennel. Such early vaccinations are usually not given special attention and are carried out for routine protection.

Dog vaccination provides protection against four main diseases;

1. canine distemper virus
2. leptospirosis
3. Infectious hepatitis
4. parvovirus

Nowadays, the first vaccine is given as a cocktail and serves as a basic immunization against;

1. canine distemper virus
2. Infectious hepatitis (liver inflammation)
3. leptospirosis
4. parvovirus
5. parainfluenza
6. bordetella bronchoseptica
7. coronavirus
8. rabies

The second other vaccination is carried out in the same order (more precisely, the second vaccine dose for the same diseases), usually when the puppy turns twelve weeks, i.e., 30 days after the vaccination (according to veterinarian's instructions). The interval between vaccines is needed so that the puppy's immune system can respond properly to the first dose. The vaccine may contain protection only against parvovirus, the so-called cocktail is usually administered, and it provides protection against all these diseases, and there is also a vaccine that provides protection against all infectious canine diseases.

Revaccination

Unfortunately, other infections, although dogs rarely develop them more than once in their life, do not provide such strong and lifelong immunity, although immunity is effective as long as it lasts. This group includes rabies and hard mollusc disease (e.g. tick). Vaccination against rabies can be administered separately or as part of a cocktail.

A dog can be vaccinated against rabies when it turns three months, although it is recommended to do so once it turns five months.

There is also a third group of infections that can reoccur as the immunity provided by vaccination is relatively short-lived. Due to the dangerous nature of the diseases, vaccination is very useful. One such disease is leptospirosis, which is usually transmitted by foxes or other dogs. Not all dog diseases can be avoided by vaccination, but deadly diseases can certainly be avoided.

Protection against internal pests

There are medications that are effective against ordinary tapeworms and worms at the same time. If dogs are regularly treated against parasites, every 3 months, the risk is almost non-existent. Dogs can also develop other types of intestinal parasites. Treatment is easy, but they are not always easy to detect and diagnose. Consult your veterinarian, which is a safe path to diagnosis and treatment. Medication against intestinal parasites is administered orally, and in such a process, Prazinon plus, Pratul, etc. are usually used.

Dosing example; (according to manufacturer's instructions)

Puppies and small dogs

0.5 – 2 kg - 1/4 tablet

2 – 5 kg - 1/2 tablet

5 - 10 kg - 1 tablet

Medium sized dogs

10 - 20 kg - 2 tablets

20 - 30 kg - 3 tablets

Large dogs

30 - 40 kg - 4 tablets

Protection against external pests

If the dog is younger than 7 weeks, it should be bathed in an antiparasitic shampoo and well combed, and the environment should be cleaned or the puppy sprayed with a special insecticide spray. For older dogs, it is best to squeeze out the insecticide ampoule so that the active substance is absorbed into the skin thus protecting the dog from fleas for up to 3 months. There are also insecticide-impregnated collars that effectively protect dogs from fleas and ticks for up to 6 months. Flea and tick protection products are purchased only from a veterinarian or a veterinary pharmacy, because they will offer you an effective preparation and the right advice on its use. Of note, 95% of fleas live in animal's environment, and any antiparasitic treatment should be accompanied by a detailed cleaning of the environment. Ticks in our area transmit

several diseases dangerous for dogs, and the most common one is piroplasmosis. The only effective protection is provided by insecticide ampoules, tablets and insecticide-impregnated collars. Ampoules provide protection for up to a month, and collars for up to 6 months.

First aid

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

Advice that applies to humans - do not move the person until professional help arrives - it does not apply to dogs that you must move if you want to help them. If the dog is unconscious, lift it or pull it (by the neck) onto a blanket or mat to take it to the veterinarian immediately. If possible, stop the bleeding with a bandage. If the dog is conscious, you will need to immobilize him – put him on a leash to prevent escape even if he is injured (because he is in shock). The next step is to put on a muzzle – if he's in shock, he could bite you. If you do not have a muzzle, you can improvise using a bandage, tie, leash, scarf, etc. Wrap a bandage around the muzzle and tie behind the head and under the dog's ears. You can carry a dog with injured legs by slipping one hand under his chest and the other under his hind legs, supporting his abdomen. This will make the dog feel safe, and the injured limbs will not be restrained. Remember that a dog with a serious injury can still move. It is up to you to assess whether the dog is limping due to a broken leg or hip or something else. There is also a possibility of internal injuries. If the dog's gums and lips are white, it is possible that the dog has internal injuries. Emergency veterinary assistance is required.

POISONING

If you suspect that your dog has swallowed some poison, you need to react very quickly !!!

If you were wrong – there will be no great harm, but if you hesitated, there may be fatal consequences. You must induce vomiting in your dog within 30 minutes. The simplest way is to give the dog a spoonful of salt and a few dl of water. However, if you suspect that the dog drank some acid, do not make him vomit, as the acid will once again burn the digestive tract when vomiting. Then take the dog straight to the veterinarian, preferably show the veterinarian the poison you suspect the dog consumed. Activated charcoal may also be used in case of suspected minor poisoning, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

CHOKING AND ASPHYXIATION

If the airway is completely blocked – with a ball, for example, you can try to take it out with a

fork or even with your hand. Dogs often end up with a sharp bone or piece of stick stuck in the palate, which is why they drool and touch their mouths. Such pieces are usually easy to remove, but sometimes you will need tweezers. While removing, be careful not to be bitten by the dog.

SNAKE BITES AND STINGS

The dog gets bitten and stung mainly on the muzzle and neck. Do not attempt to remove snake venom from the wound itself. Take your dog to the vet. Put vinegar on the wasp sting, and baking soda on the bee sting. If the dog was stung several times, it may be in shock and must remain calm and not move.

SUNSTROKE

High temperatures can be dangerous and fatal to the dog (especially in confined spaces, and during strenuous work). Even at moderate temperatures, this can be fatal. It can be particularly difficult for breeds with a short muzzle. The most important thing is to cool the dog as quickly as possible (immerse it in the bath or moisten it with cold water), until it starts breathing more easily, and then take it to the veterinarian.

BLEEDING

In case of heavy bleeding, use a compression bandage. It is desirable to put a large piece of cotton wool, fabric or even a pebble on it and tighten well to stop the bleeding as effectively as possible. But never leave such a bandage on for more than 20 minutes.

ACUTE DIARRHEA

It can be a symptom of parvovirus, especially if the stool is bloody. If the dog appears ill, visit your veterinarian immediately. If the dog behaves normally and cheerfully and has diarrhea, simply do not give him food on that day (water must be available).

BURNS

Wrap your dog in a blanket or coat to put out the fire. In case of severe burns (caused by a chemical or electricity), take the dog to the veterinarian immediately.

In case of minor burns, cool the burn with water or ice. Special creams and gels have a very beneficial effect on the skin recovery. Such minor burns do not require bandages, but you will have to prevent the dog from licking the wounds (with a collar)

WOUNDS

The golden period for wounds is up to 6 hours. When it expires, the amount of bacteria present will prevent successful healing. If you are unable to take your dog to the veterinarian, you need to

clean and disinfect the wound yourself. Rinse the wound with water to remove dust and dirt. Cut the hairs around the wound. Use medical alcohol to clean the wound, or other liquids that are used for that purpose. Also, special antibiotic sprays can be used.

ALLERGIES

In case of allergy suspicion (changes in the skin, hair, etc.), take the dog to the veterinarian immediately.

Police dog training

Organization of police dog training

The dog should perform the planned exercises in the desired manner with desired drives. In order for the handler to make a young dog function in the desired area during the training, he should define what is needed during the training to achieve the goal.

- First, specific drives
- Second, drive persistence
- Third, connecting complete energy

Drives trigger the dog, and a dog cannot be forced to do something unless it is triggered by drives. The handler should know his dog and which are its strongest drives and how to use them. The drives should be activated by key stimuli (food, toy, etc.). Components of self-preservation drive (feeding drive, prey drive, play drive, motion drive) and social drive (aggression, subordinate drive) are mainly used. During the training, the handler must make sure to keep the dog's drives at the required level, because only then he gets the desired picture of dog's work. If he raises the dog's drives too much (blows the dog's mind), the dog cannot concentrate on proper work and leaves the desired work area, i.e., the result is technically incorrect. The handler then reacts with passive correction, i.e., puts pressure on the dog, to return it to the desired area of work. Now the dog transitions into passive avoidance, the drives are lost and the image of the desired area of work is lost again.

In order to avoid the drive decline during training, the drive persistence in a young dog should be trained in such a way as to constantly increase the complexity of exercises, use pressure in a dosed manner, not reach the reactivity threshold, and to connect the entire energy. For proper work, it is necessary to balance the drive channeling and passive correction, that is, to channel the necessary drives for the dog to work with joy, and use passive correction to obtain technically correct training.

Problems that may arise in training

Problems are almost inevitable during the training, if the handler does not plan and organize the training properly.

- Technical perfection
- Constant repetition - habituation
- Raising the stimulus threshold
- Overload
- Lost drives do not return
- Mistake – do not try to increase the drives by motivation

Putting constant pressure on a young dog is one of the problems in training. Constant pressure exerted by the handler raises the stimuli threshold. Raising the stimuli threshold is very good in some situations. If a young dog is afraid of something, constant repetition desensitizes him and he ceases to be afraid. However, the opposite happens in training. The dog responds less and less to pressure, it is more difficult to motivate him and his drives weaken. Drive weakening is the most dangerous thing that happens during conditioning and training with police dogs. Once lost, the drives are impossible to regain. For this reason, it is of utmost importance for every handler to take care of the drives as the most precious asset available during the training. However, the quality of the future police dog can be seen here. A quality dog will withstand almost any form of pressure and respond to it with active, instead of passive avoidance and return to drives, while a poor quality one will become useless for further training, and for the service as well. The amount of pressure a dog can withstand also depends on age. Of course, a young, one-year-old is not as "tough" as a more mature three-year-old police dog.

It would be a mistake to try to raise drives with motivation (play). In this situation, motivation achieves the opposite effect. A young dog will very quickly realize that it is enough to stop trying and will automatically be rewarded for it.

Proper work

Proper work means to ensure that the police dog performs the planned exercises in the desired manner, with the desired drives. To achieve this, the handler has several things to do. One of them is to teach the dog through the drives that work is actually play and that proper work is fun. In order to succeed in this, it is very important that he does not use coercion in the conditioning phase. If there is no coercion, the young dog is not afraid to make a mistake and works without pressure. The activator correction should therefore be introduced only after the end of the training, when

the handler is sure that the dog understands the commands, but it is put above them and should last as short as possible. Also, the dog should be constantly challenged, by constantly increasing the complexity of exercises, make him "think" and thus promote his creativity, introduce irregular rewards in order to increase the desire for reward and eagerness to work.

In short, if a dog is prepared through drives, the proper work is to teach a young dog through drives that work is play, teach him through passive correction to work technically correctly, and finally that proper work is fun. Only then will the handler have a dog that is 100% usable at all times and in every place.

- The activator correction, the dog responds to pressure with active avoidance and returns to the drives (quality dog) for a short time, as short as possible
- Condition the dog to stay in the drives – teach him, if he does it properly, it is good for him
- Drive – pressure – drive (the handler assesses how much pressure his dog tolerates and doses it accordingly)
- Challenge the dog, constantly increase the complexity of exercises

Questions in training organization

The first question that arises is **WHAT** does a dog need in order for training to be successful? It should have active drives such as prey drive, hunting drive, active (reactive aggression), active avoidance.

The second question is **HOW** to teach the dog? There are two methods of conditioning:

- Classical conditioning – unconditional reflex
- Instrumental conditioning – conditional reflex.

Classical conditioning means (drive + stimulus) learning in which a neutral stimulus becomes excitatory or inhibitory.

Instrumental conditioning (drive + stimulus + behaviour = goal). Accidentally shown dog's behaviour with targeted reward or punishment is constantly shown in the future, or not at all.

The third question is **WHEN** to teach a dog? When organizing and planning training, it is very important to take into account the dog development stages because dogs behave differently and learn at different pace in different stages. It is also important to know that the amount of coercion a dog can endure differs depending on age because firmness in a dog develops with age.

Dog development stages

- Vegetative stage 1-3 weeks
- Transition stage 3 weeks
- Formation stage 4-7 weeks
- Socialization stage 7-12 weeks (dangerous stage)
- Ranking stage 12-24 weeks
- Puberty 6-15 months (dangerous stage 6-8th month, stop correcting the dog)
- Maturity 15-24 months – sensitivity-firmness

The fourth question is WHAT do we teach the dog?

- Teach the dog through drive that work is play
- Teach the dog through passive correction to perform the exercises technically correctly
- Teach the dog through active correction that proper work is fun

Pay attention

- Never use force in the learning phase
- Use both learning modes
- Reinforce the learning process with rewards at irregular intervals
- Challenging the dog, constantly increasing the complexity of exercises

Division of training

During the organization of training, it is very important to divide the training into three phases.

- **First phase** - warming up
- **Second phase** – main part
- **Third phase** – epilogue

In the first phase, the handler warms up the dog through reinforcement and established rituals (classical conditioning). For example, coming to the same training ground or putting a harness on before search or attack exercises causes positive expectations in the dog, etc. A young dog opens up by provoking its prey drive or feeding drive depending on the training level, and is constantly reinforced, whether by offering prey (bite sausages, sleeves) or food, in order to become confident and develop positive expectations from training in the dog.

In the second phase – the main part, the actual, planned training is done. In this part, the dog is almost brought to its limit by causing conflict with rewards at irregular intervals, active aggression, pressure, lack of reinforcement (the dog does not take the sleeve, does not take the toy), etc.

In the third phase, the epilogue, after reaching psychophysical wear and tear, the dog should be

reinforced again in order to remain confident and reach the instinctive goal, which is relief, and to avoid his psychophysical overload.

Method of conditioning service dogs

Conditioning (learning)

The dog learns to react to a certain stimulus. This process is referred to as conditioning. There are two ways of conditioning, **classical conditioning** and **operant or instrumental conditioning**.

Classical conditioning - an unconditional reflex (drive + stimulus) is learning in which a neutral stimulus arouses responses. The reactions caused by unconditional stimuli are always the same, and food as an unconditional stimulus causes an unconditional reflex. Classical conditioning describes some of the ways in which a dog learns to relate events and needs, as proved by the Russian philosopher Ivan Pavlov in a research on laboratory dogs. Pavlov wanted to explore inherited reflexes related to salivation when a dog tastes food. This did not work because the dog was drooling when he saw or heard the human carrying the food. In this case, the environmental stimulus affected the dog's reaction.

Instrumental conditioning – conditional reflex (drive + stimulus + behaviour = goal). Accidentally shown dog's behaviour with targeted reward or punishment is constantly shown in the future, or not at all. Consequences of a demonstrated behaviour either activate or inhibit the demonstrated behaviour. Operational conditioning teaches agility and techniques. In operant conditioning, the dog learns through rewards and punishments. Rewards make certain behaviours show up more often.

- **Positive reinforcement**, the dog learns through a positive consequence. E.g. The dog sits – he gets a toy
- **Negative reinforcement**, the dog learns through the discontinuation of negative consequences. E.g. The dog sits – the unpleasant pressure on the paw stops

Punishment requires that certain behaviour stop. This does not mean that behaviour should always be modified. The fact that certain behaviour does not result in pleasure reduces the likelihood of repetition.

Positive reinforcement method

The principle and conception of the positive reinforcement method is based on the fact that, during conditioning or training, the dog trains himself or learns that he will get what he wants

(satisfy his drive) if he first does what we want - be patient and control his drive (Premack's principle), or that it will pay him more not to do what he wants at that moment (satisfy the drive), but to do what we want him to do, depending on what we make. The dog does what he really wants to do and is still positively reinforced for it. Based on what has been learned, various signals are made for various desired behaviours in different situations. The signal or command is introduced when the dog has already adopted the behaviour. First at the time when the dog is demonstrating the behaviour, then just before the behavior, and again a little bit more before the behaviour.

Why is it essential that the signal (command) is introduced only after the dog has adopted the desired behaviour? Because, if there is no command, the dog cannot make a mistake and is not punished for a mistake or failure to do something. If he cannot make a mistake, he is not afraid of handler's negative reaction and works with great joy. **This allows him to cause good consequences for himself with his choices.** The only punishment is, in fact, denial of the reward, i.e. **negative punishment.** The handler should not wait for the dog to make a mistake so that he can correct him, but reward him when he does what the handler wants him to do. **In this way, we also learn to properly communicate with our dog, rather than only giving commands and prohibitions. Every handler should want to have a good connection with his dog, instead of being in constant conflict of will with him. It is also important to realize that a dog never makes mistakes. If the dog is doing something that the handler does not want, then the handler has taught him wrong or the dog is still unable to understand the signal or the circumstances do not allow him to do what he has learned.**

It is very important that the reward is valuable enough for a particular situation. In the initial training phase, while there are no distractions, the reward is in the form of food, but when introducing distractions that may be of great interest to the dog, the reward must be more valuable, in order to attract the dog in such competition, and the desired behaviour is rewarded every time. This is how the so-called history of reinforcement is created. The dog's awareness of how this is what the handler wants and what has good consequences is "established". It is also very important that the reward is not used as bait, that is, that the dog is not lured by food to do something, but that the food is a reward after he has done what the handler wants him to do. In the advanced training phase, when the handler sees that the dog reacts to the signal every time, he can move to rewarding

at irregular intervals. The dog is not rewarded every time for the desired behaviour, so he never knows in advance when he will be rewarded, but he knows that the reward will come sooner or later, he just has to be persistent. This increases the value of the reward even more and the dog tries harder. Since the handler wants a certain behaviour to become a solid habit, rewarding can be removed eventually from the training phase (mostly treats) and handler can move on to the so-called functional rewards, rewards that are one of the most important factors for reinforcement of the behaviour - reward the dog with what he wants and likes (search the room and then you can go play) and soon he will become a dog who will gladly adopt the required behaviours out of habit.

- **Positive reinforcement**, the dog learns through a positive consequence. E.g. The dog sits – he gets a toy
- **Negative punishment**, certain behavior results in the denial of something pleasant. E.g., the dog doesn't sit – he doesn't get a toy.

Reactivity threshold

The reactivity threshold is the moment in which a dog passes from one emotional state to another, from calmness to emotional affect where he is no longer able to learn and think, but only respond to stimulation. Often, handlers say that dogs have selective hearing, that they are stubborn, that they know what we want from them, but they do not want to listen. However, this actually often means that our expectations are not realistic given the situation - that we are trying to influence the dog at a time when he is in the heat of the moment and "his brain is no longer working". Signs that the dog has crossed the reactivity threshold are stiffness, barking, spinning in circles, losing concentration, refusing the reward he used to take with great joy, etc. Regardless of how the overreaction manifests itself, the dog can no longer think, but only react, he cannot learn, you cannot get through to him. Each handler should know their dog and react before the dog reaches the reactivity threshold. If this does happen, it is best to immediately help the dog. The handler should draw attention to himself and inconspicuously remove the dog from the source of discomfort. The biggest mistake is to stop working automatically or to "comfort" the dog. Dogs are minimalists, they want to achieve maximum with the minimum amount of energy. Very soon they will think that such behaviour is desirable, because the handler reinforces it by rewarding. With training and behaviour modification, we change and raise the threshold of the dog's reaction to various things. We will expose the dog to stimuli so that he can still

concentrate on us and learn, gain self-confidence in the situations we are working on, and progress in an increasingly weak response to stimuli. It is very important that, when working on something, the dog does not cross the threshold, because that way there is no progress, the dog only regresses.

Coercion method

Unfortunately, the coercion method is still very widespread in the police dog training. In the past, it was believed that only a dog that was trained by coercion, that is, by combining **negative reinforcement** (end the discomfort) and **positive punishment** (do something unpleasant) and is afraid of his handler, can be a good police dog. The literature stated that the **basic dog training tools were a whip and a collar with spikes**. It was believed that the dog must listen only because he is a dog, and if he does not obey, he deserves to be punished. Thus, avoiding punishment, the dog will best learn what to do. Lack of punishment was the dog's reward. It was thought that it was enough to use strict voice for the dog "obey", because he knows well what he is asked to do. The concept that the dog cannot obey and do what he was not taught to do was not understood. Some do not know of any other learning methods other than the fear of punishment or coercion. They do not know how to teach a dog what a word means by using coercion free methods. If the dog learned what to do by avoiding punishment, we get a dog that connects the handler with bad consequences and does not feel comfortable in his presence. If the handler did not teach the dog anything, but only strictly commands the dog to do something the dog does not understand, add to that a completely confused and anxious dog who has no idea what is expected of him and is constantly uncomfortable because he never knows when he will be punished. The dog only learns what to avoid, but remains in a vacuum, not learning what to do instead. He is insecure, frustrated, constrained, the handler is only a source of discomfort to him. The dog does not learn anything, except that it is not safe to be creative, that is, to find solutions in unusual situations on his own. Such "learned" dog behaviour is not reliable, undesirable things are only suppressed, the dog has not stopped wanting to do them and has not learned what to do instead. Frustration accumulates, everything that should not be done accumulates in the dog, and this tension can easily be redirected to another behavior and worsen the problematic behaviours of the dog.

If the dog is allowed to focus on what to do, instead of what not to do, the dog spends energy on something, he "forgets" what he should not have done, thinks about what to do and what will

bring him good consequences, and as a result we have a dog that works with great joy and strives to work with his handler as a team.

- **Positive punishment**, certain behavior has an unpleasant consequence. E.g. leash twitching, hand pressure on the croup
- **Negative reinforcement**, the dog learns through the discontinuation of negative consequences. E.g. the dog sits – the unpleasant pressure on the croup stops

Any handler who still works in the above-mentioned way is recommended to change their point of view and to think about behaviours they want to encourage and reward, instead of what they can punish the dog for and the behaviours they want to prohibit. In this way, the dog will quickly understand how the handler wants him to behave and will gladly obey because he will learn that this brings him positive consequences. Learning will go faster, without nervousness and tension, and the relationship with the dog will be much better.

Agility obstacles

The obstacles approved by the Federation Cynologique Internationale (FCI) are:

Jumps:

- hurdles
- wall or viaduct
- tyre (with break away ability)
- long jump

Contacts:

- dog-walk
- A-frame
- see-saw

Others:

- soft tunnel
- tube tunnel
- weave poles

Obstacles may under no circumstances be unsafe for the dogs. They must comply with the following specifications and be in accordance with the enclosed drawings.

The colours of the contact zones may not be white, black or brown. Electronic contact zones may be used as additional information for the judge only.

Hurdles:

a) Single hurdle

Height: S: 25 to **30** cm – M 35 to **40** cm – L 55 to **60** cm

Width (distance between wings): minimum 120 cm maximum 130 cm

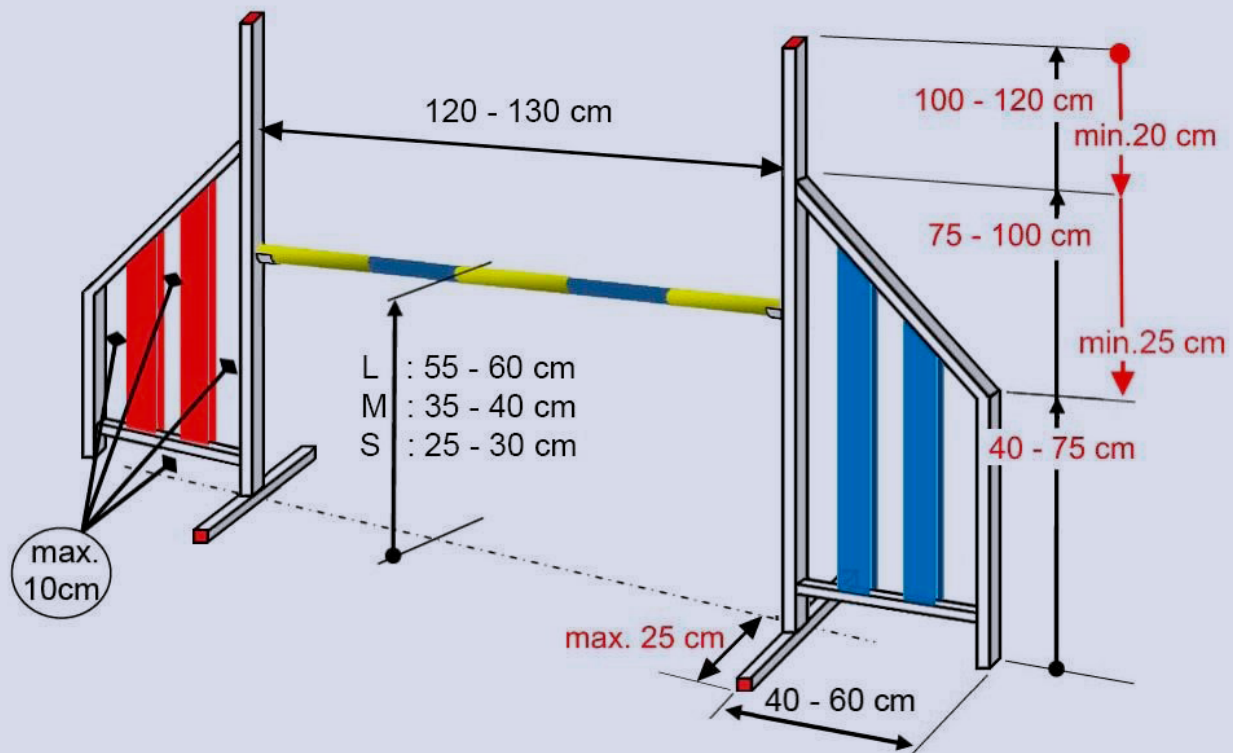
Hurdles **must be** set up with one pole (made from wood or safe synthetic materials - metal is not allowed). The poles have a diameter of 3 to 5 cm and must have contrasting colours in at least 3 segments.

The inner upright of the wing must be at least 1 m high. Wing width: 40 – 60 cm

The start of the taper to the outside upright of the wing must be at least 75 cm high, and the inner upright min 100cm high. The hurdle wings must not be connected or fixed to each other. Dogs must not be able to go under or through any part of the wing.

Rectangular or triangular shaped wings are not allowed – neither are filled wings. All hurdles must end with a pole on top which may fall down upon contact with a dog.

No part, removable or permanent, may protrude under or above the pole holder. There may be only one pole holder on the wing, which may be moved to different heights depending on the category.



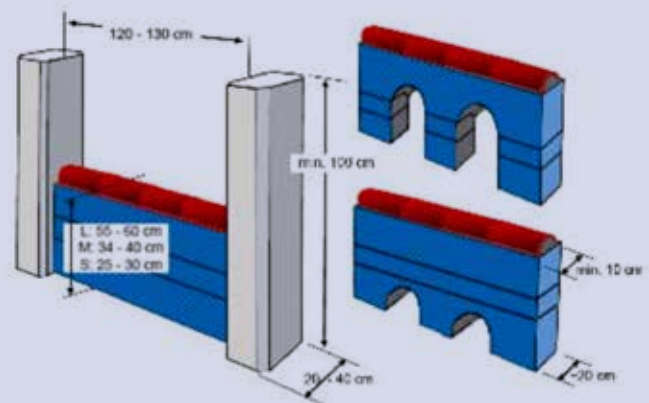
Wall and viaduct:

Height: S: 25 to **30** cm – M 35 to **40** cm – L 55 to **60** cm

Minimum width: 120 cm, maximum 130 cm.
Depth: approximately 20 cm at the bottom and at least 10 cm at the top.

The wall can have one to two tunnel-shaped openings and **must consist of separate elements – telescopic walls are not allowed.** It must have 3 to 5 displaceable units at the top. The bottom or the sides of the displaceable units must be closed.

The pillars must be 100 to 120 cm high and must not be connected to the wall elements; width and depth of the pillars min 20 cm - max 40 cm. **If the pillars are round, their diameter must be 30 to 40 cm.**



Tyre:

Aperture diameter: 45 cm to 60 cm

Height of aperture centre from the ground: S and M 55 cm – L 80 cm

The inner bottom half of the tyre must be filled for safety reasons.

Width of the tyre minimum 8 cm – maximum 18 cm

The tyre must be attached with a system of chains or rope, adjustable in height. Fixed or rigid attachments are not allowed. The obstacle must be built in such a way that under no circumstances can it be knocked down when the dog jumps through the tyre.

The tyre must be able to break away into 2 to 4 parts when a force equivalent to a weight of 8 kg is exerted on it.

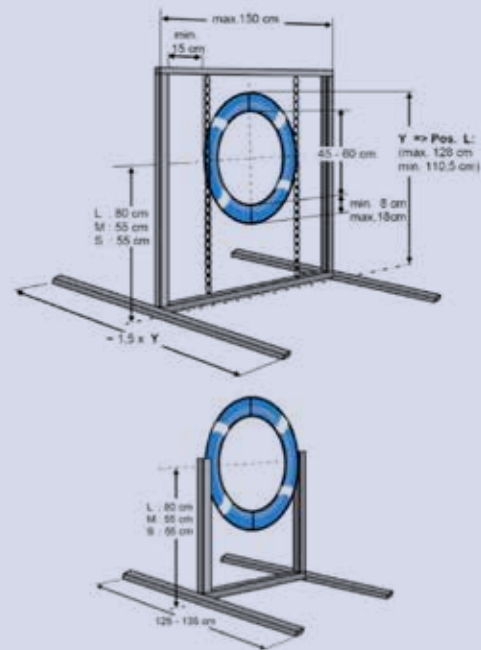
Legs must be 155 to 165 cm high and must not be made of lightweight material.

The width of the frame must not exceed 1.5 m. The distance between the inside of the frame upright and the outside edge of the tyre must be at least 15 cm.

Framed tyres should be phased out over the next 5 years, in favour of the safer, frameless tyres.

Frameless tyre:

The tyre must have a consistent shape, constructed using an impact absorbing material. The tyre is fixed into position (height) by two uprights on either side of the tyre. The construction must provide sufficient stability to ensure that the obstacle is not tipped over too easily. The uprights must not protrude above the top of the tyre. There should be no beam across the top. Breakaway frameless tyres may also be used.



Dog-walk:

Height: min 120 max 130 cm

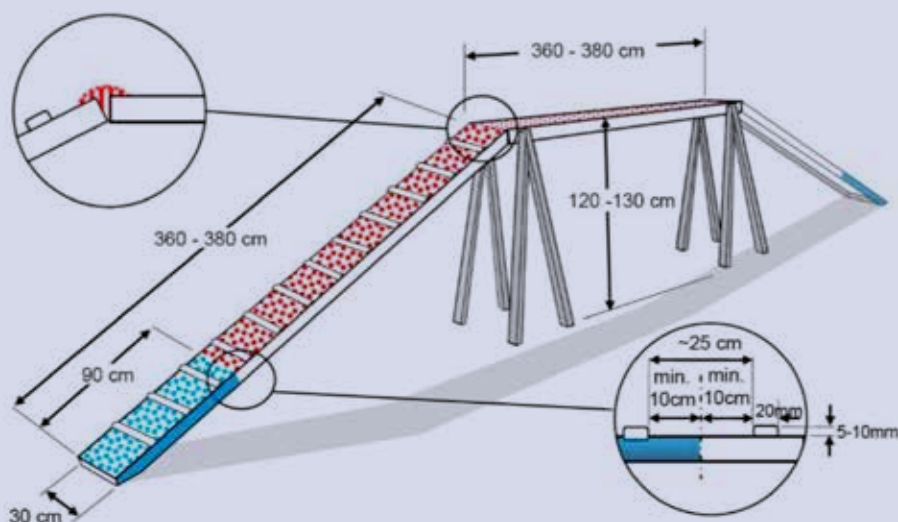
Plank and ramp length: 360 cm to 380 cm

Width: 30 cm

The surface of the obstacle must be non-slip. Contact areas: The last 90 cm from the bottom of each ramp must have a different colour (on the sides as well). Electronic contact areas may be used.

Each ramp must have anti-slip slats at regular intervals (about every 25 cm) to avoid slipping and making the climb easier, but not within 10 cm of the start of a contact area. These slats must be 20 mm wide and 5 to 10 mm thick, and **must not have sharp edges**.

The legs of the dog-walk must not protrude above the top of the obstacle. The legs and other supporting structures must not prevent the tunnel from being placed safely under the dog-walk.



A-frame:

It consists of two connected ramps forming an A shape.

Width: 90 cm minimum, which may be increased at the bottom to 115 cm.

Ramp length: from 265 cm to 275 cm.

L, S and M: The highest point measured vertically from the ground is 170 cm, and the angle between the sides is 101.5°.

Contact zone: The last 106 cm from the bottom of each ramp must have a different colour (on the sides as well).

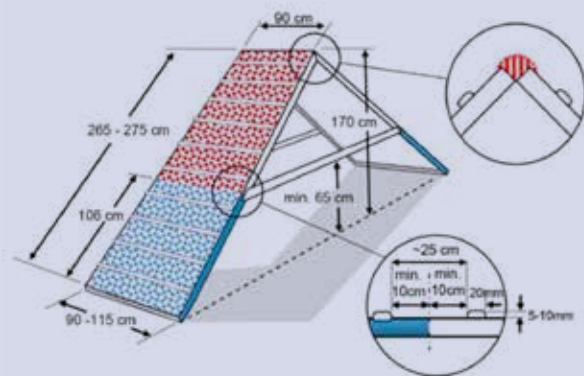
The surface of the obstacle must be non-slip.

Each ramp must have anti-slip slats at regular intervals (about every 25 cm) to avoid slipping and making the climb easier, but not within 10 cm of the start of a contact area. These slats must be 20 mm wide and 5 to 10 mm thick, and must not have sharp edges.

The bottom of the contact zone must be filled (no gaps) and not flattened too much (no sharp edges).

The top of the A-frame must not present any danger to the dogs and must be covered if necessary.

The supporting structures must not prevent the tunnel from being placed safely under the A-frame.



See-saw:

Length: 360 cm to 380 cm

Width: 30 cm

The height of the central axis (rotation axis) must be 60 cm measured from ground to top, equal to 1/6 of the see-saw length.

Example: length 360 cm = height 60 cm, length 380 cm = height 70 cm.

Same as the dog-walk, 90 cm of contact areas must have a different colour. Electronic contact areas may be used.

The ends of the plank must not be dangerous to dog or handler. The bottom of the contact

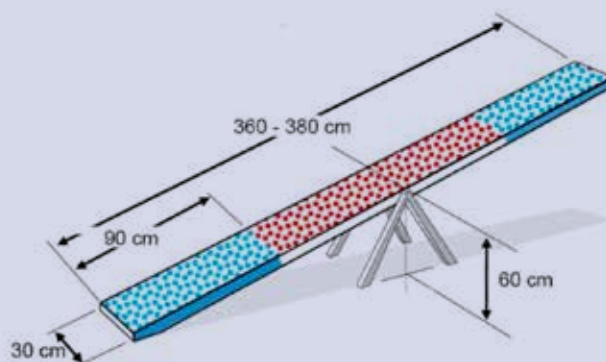
zone must be filled (no gaps) and not flattened too much (no sharp edges).

The obstacle must be stable, and the surface must be non-slippery. However, anti-slippery slats are not allowed. The see-saw must be properly balanced (must not tip too fast or too slow) and allow small dogs to tip it without problems.

Check:

The pivot point of the see-saw must not be more than 10 cm beneath the top of the plank.

The see-saw must tip between 2 and 3 seconds when a weight of 1 kg is placed in the centre of the down contact zone of the obstacle. If this is not the case, then adjustments must be made.



Tube tunnel:

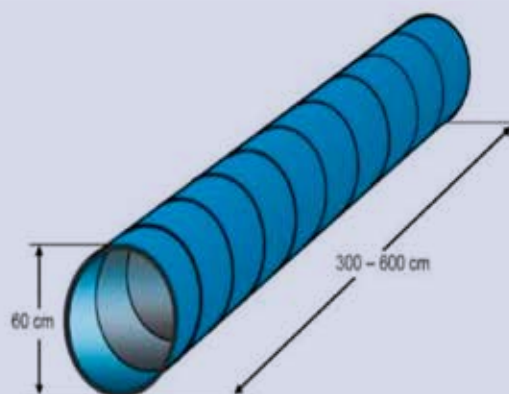
Diameter: 60 cm

Length: 300 cm to 600 cm

The tunnel must be flexible so that it could be shaped into one or more arches. **It is recommended that the whole tunnel should be made from a uniformly surfaced material in a light colour.**

Tube tunnels must always be pulled out to their full length.

When securing the tunnel, the strapping or webbing must follow the contours of the tunnel and not cause it to become misshaped or its diameter to be reduced



Weave poles:

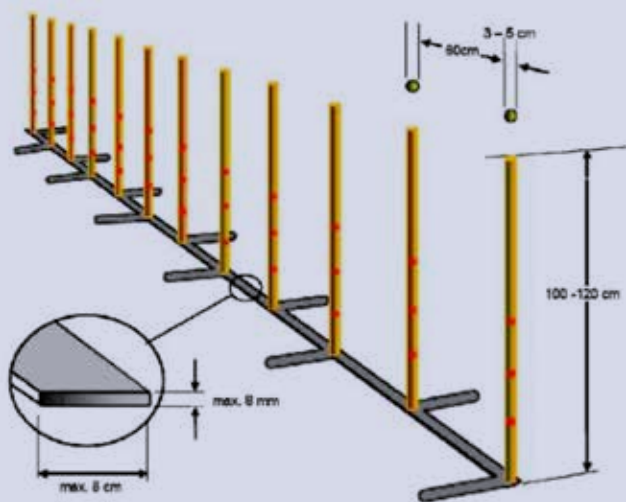
Number of poles: 12

The poles are rigid and have a diameter of 3 to 5 cm.

Height: 100 cm to 120 cm

Poles are placed 60 cm apart.

The poles must not be made of metal (wood or safe synthetic materials are recommended). The frame must be no thicker than 8 mm in total (**frame plus side supports**) and no wider than 8 cm. **The brackets/cups that hold the weave poles in place must be solidly fixed to the frame and not higher than 10 cm.** The side supports of the frame must not be in the way of the dog when it is weaving normally.



Basic obedience

Obedience is the main prerequisite for all other types of training of police dogs. The basic training of police dogs describes the basic actions that the dog should learn. Basic obedience is certainly the most prominent discipline in which the cooperation between the handler and the dog comes to the fore and they develop a good mutual contact. This cooperation can only work if the relationship between the handler and the dog is clearly balanced, that is, if the dog sees the handler as an alpha individual, and the handler builds this relationship without the use of excessive coercion to break the dog psychologically. This also implies that the handler is able to assess the dog's reactivity threshold and to what extent he can burden the dog.

Experience from years of dog training has shown that the best way to train dogs is the so-called "**Clicker method**", i.e., the positive reinforcement method. During the training, no coercion is used in order to keep the dog fully motivated. Every time the dog does what the handler wants, he is rewarded with clicker sound, immediately followed by the actual reward (food, toy). The dog quickly realizes that the clicker sound is a sign

that he is about to receive a reward. The clicker is in fact the bridge between the time of earning the reward and its delivery. It is also a source of information about which behaviour is desirable. The advantage of using a clicker, especially for inexperienced handlers, is that the reinforcement cannot be late, i.e., the dog cannot be reinforced for unwanted behaviour. Science claims that there should be no more than three seconds between the behaviour and reinforcement in order to cause correct association in the dog.

If the dog does not act correctly, he is warned by the **NO** signal and is not **physically corrected**, but is allowed to find the correct solution himself and receive a clicker reinforcement signal. By allowing the dog to correct itself, it becomes a dog that **THINKS**, does not perform exercises dully, becomes creative and finds solutions to problems in situations in practice that are not trained. In a situation where the dog is unable to correct itself, the exercise is interrupted and starts again with one step backwards, in order for the dog to succeed. After a series of 8-10 repetitions, the exercise is interrupted by a specific signal (e.g. BRAVO), the handler shows a toy while spreading arms and inviting the dog to play. In this way, we help the dog relax because "thinking" is very exhausting for him, both physically and mentally.

Another question remains to be answered: what to use as a reward during basic dog training. Practice has shown that treat as a reward is the best method of rewarding. It is because the dog remains calm after taking the treat, does not get into the heat of the moment, and immediately after taking the food, he is back in working mode. If we reward with a toy or a cuddle, the dog gets overly excited, the rewarding lasts longer and it takes a long time for the dog to calm down and get his brain back into training. After completing the training, motivation can be raised by other forms of rewarding, because there is no longer any need to reward the dog for every properly performed action, but it is enough to do it sporadically, i.e., delayed reinforcement is introduced. Then the dog no longer knows when he will be rewarded, but he knows that he will be rewarded for sure and mostly, if properly trained, he is even more motivated to work.

Basic obedience consists of the following commands:

- Come and sit in front of the standing handler
- Come and lie down in front of the kneeling handler
- Come from behind and lie down between the legs of the kneeling handler
- Heel left or right (stationary)
- Down in heel left or right

- Sit under the left or right arm of the kneeling handler
- Sit between the legs of the standing handler
- Lie down between the legs of the standing handler
- Walk back and forth past the left or right leg, or between the handler's legs
- 90% pivot left or right when walking at heel, and 180% pivot in the movement direction
- Heel left or right or sit between the legs of the handler in motion
- Down in heel left or right or between the legs of the handler in motion
- Sit with recall
- Down with recall
- Release on command

Basic commands can be adapted to the dog's purpose, as it is not necessary for every dog to know all the above commands.

Practical training

Preliminary exercises

Initial or preliminary exercises for successful training using the positive reinforcement method aim to teach the dog that the clicker sound is a pre-reward, i.e., a sign of reinforcement for its correct work, followed by an actual reward, and for the dog to understand that the reward is in the handler's hand. At the first training, the dog is shown a reward in the form of a treat offered in the handler's open hand palm, but he is not called with a signal or command. When the dog notices the treat and approaches to take it, the handler clicks with a clicker. When the dog realizes that there is a reward in the hand, the handler closes his hand and waits for the dog to start coming to him voluntarily and actively seeking the reward, that is, to start pushing his hand. The handler rewards each push by clicking, and then opens the hand palm and allows the dog to reinforce. When the dog increasingly pushes the handler's hand in order to reach the reward, the handler begins to move the hand forward, back, in circles, up and down, making sure that the hand motion speed is such that the dog's snout is constantly **sticking** to it. If the handler is satisfied with the dog's activity, he begins to move forward, backward or in a circle, making the dog actively "**chase**" him. When the dog is actively pursuing the handler and his snout is sticking to the handler's hand all the time, the time has come to begin the basic obedience training.

Contact and play with the dog

In addition to treat rewards, playing with the dog to create motivation and build better contact is a very important factor in dog training. **Correct play** is something that every handler must learn because it is not only about tossing and fetching a toy. The handler, as the main person responsible to trigger the drives, should be at the heart of the play, and not a source of conflict and discomfort for the dog. If the dog fetches a toy to the handler without command, meaning voluntarily, and clearly invites him to play using body language, then we have a correct and purposeful play with the dog. Conversely, if the dog grabs a toy and takes it to a **safe** place to chew it, avoids the handler or runs away if the handler is approaching, then something is wrong in the relationship between the handler and the dog, i.e., the handler does not have a good contact with his dog. Introducing commands to make the dog fetch a toy does not make sense because the play should be voluntary, relaxing, fun and something that creates inner peace in the dog, and only such a dog is fully motivated. This is especially important for search dogs and detection dogs because they work through the play drive, and it is the toy and play that motivates them to work. This is why it is necessary to build the play where the handler is the trigger-activator. The dog should see his handler as a **play motivator**, who enables the dog to reach his instinctive goal. Interest in the toy does not bring satisfaction, but only playing with a toy with the handler. Without him, the toy is **dead** and only he brings it back to life, moves it, revives it, makes it run away. The handler always starts and ends the play, and he finishes the play when the dog finds it most interesting. In this way, the dog always remains eager to play and impatiently waits for the play to continue. For the same reason, we never leave the toy to the dog when he is alone. Something that is always available is no longer interesting.

At the beginning, it is good to leave a 2.5 m training leash attached to the dog's collar. We start with the assumption that the dog has learned to pull the leash and that it does not interfere with the dog's play. The leash is there so that the handler can prevent the dog from moving away in the first training by stepping on the leash, without pulling the dog closer. The handler develops dog's playfulness by moving a toy it in front of the dog, but does not let him catch it, and then throws it a few steps away from the dog. When the dog catches it, the handler spreads his arms, goes backwards and praises the dog for what he has done in a cheerful voice. All of this should make the dog cheerfully run to the handler with a toy. The handler does not grab the toy the first time, but touches the dog and cuddles him, letting him know that he does not want to steal his prey. On this occasion, they should crouch or kneel to reduce the silhouette and diminish the pressure on the

dog, and should not look the dog in the eye, as these are all signs of dominance that cause discomfort in the dog, which makes him avoid approaching the handler. The handler then gets up and moves backwards away from the dog, animating the dog to approach him again. Then he can grab the toy and gently fight over it with the dog. The dog should always come out victorious in the fight, i.e., the handler always leaves the toy to him at the end of the fight, but he calms the dog down first by touching him, and never during the fight, because this would teach the dog that he can only win through aggression. Aggression is certainly not pleasant and relaxing for the dog and does not contribute to building the contact between the handler and the dog.

As an upgrade during playtime, the handler can practice obedience with his dog by giving him commands to let go, sit, lie down, etc. In this way, the dog learns that certain commands are actually signals to continue the play and always does obedience exercises with great joy, and for the handler this is a good test that the dog will be obedient even in situations that are not everyday, and not only on the training ground where there are no distractions.

Obedience exercises

Come and sit in front of a standing handler

Come and sit in front of the handler is an exercise in which the dog, at the handler's command, approaches straight, as close as possible to the handler, sits in front of him and focuses on the handler.

Moving backwards with the hand holding the reward (treat) extended in front of him at the height at which the dog can touch it with his nose, the handler waits for the moment when the dog starts chasing him intensely, trying to take the treat from his hand. At that moment, he stops and slowly brings his hand with the reward above the dog's head. Since the dog is now looking at the prize directly above his head, he automatically sits down, because it is much easier for him to do from a sitting position. The handler instantly reinforces by clicking and gives him a treat. After the dog swallowed the reward and re-focused on the handler's hand

(by no means before), the handler repeats the same action. The whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by the **BRAVO** signal, when the handler spreads his arms and takes a toy out of the pocket, and invites the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again. After the dog begins to sit every time when the handler stands up, straight in front of the handler, a command of choice is introduced (e.g.

come), which is first given while the dog is sitting, and then immediately before, and after sufficient training, it is given while the dog is near the handler and by calling the dog from a greater distance. At the same time, the dog is gradually trained to no longer look at the hand with treats when he comes and sits down, but to look at the handler's eyes.

Come and lie down in front of the kneeling handler

Come and lie down in front of the kneeling handler is an exercise in which the dog, at the handler's command, approaches and lies directly in front, as close as possible to the handler and focuses on the handler.

The handler takes a kneeling position and invites the dog to approach him. While doing so, his hand with the reward is stretched at chest height. At the moment when the dog approaches him and starts pushing his nose against the handler's hand holding the reward, the handler drops it smoothly from the snout, down the dog's chest, towards the ground. The dog should automatically take a lying position by making a jump backwards with the back of the body while descending to the ground, as this is the most comfortable position for him to take the reward from the handler's hand. The handler instantly reinforces by clicking and gives him a treat. After the dog swallowed the reward and re-focused on the handler's hand (by no means before), the handler gets up, moves a few steps and repeats the same action. The whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by the **BRAVO** signal, when the handler gets up, spreads his arms and takes a toy out of the pocket, and invites the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again. When the dog begins to lie down every time the handler calls him from a kneeling position, straight in front of the handler, a command of choice is introduced (e.g. come), which is first given while the dog is taking the lying position, and then immediately before, and after sufficient training, it is given while the dog is near the handler and by calling the dog from a greater distance. At the same time, the dog is gradually trained to no longer look at the hand with treats when he comes and lies down, but to look at the handler's eyes.

Come from behind and lie down between the legs of the kneeling handler

Come from behind and lie down between the legs of the kneeling handler is an exercise in which the dog, at the handler's command, comes from behind and lies directly between the handler's legs and focuses on the handler.

The handler takes a kneeling position and invites the dog to approach him from behind while holding the hand with the reward between his legs and close

to the ground. The dog approaches from behind and since there is not enough space between the kneeling handler's legs, and since he wants to get as close as possible to the hand with the reward, the dog automatically takes a lying position. The handler instantly reinforces by clicking and gives him a treat. The whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by the **BRAVO** signal, when the handler gets up, spreads his arms and takes a toy out of the pocket, and invites the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again. When the dog begins to lie down every time the handler calls him from a kneeling position, straight between the handler's legs, a command of choice is introduced (e.g. come), which is first given while the dog is taking the lying position, and then immediately before, and after sufficient training, it is given while the dog is near the handler and by calling the dog from a greater distance. At the same time, the dog is gradually trained to no longer look at the hand with treats when he comes and lies down, but to look at the handler's eyes.

Heel left or right (stationary)

Heeling is an exercise in which the dog must come from any previous position at command, most often from the position in front of the handler, and take a sitting position parallel to the handler's leg, with its chest collinear to the handler's leg while concentrating on the handler.

Moving backwards with the hand holding the reward (treat) by his side at the height at which the dog can touch it with his nose, the handler waits for the moment when the dog starts chasing him intensely, trying to take the treat from his hand. At that moment, he stops and slowly rotates his hand with the reward towards himself, next to the dog's head, and keeps moving onward immediately. The dog follows the hand with the treat with its snout and thus makes a 180-degree pivot, coming into the heeling position. The handler instantly reinforces by clicking the clicker and gives him a treat. After the dog swallowed the reward and re-focused on the handler's hand (by no means before), the handler gets up, moves a few steps and repeats the same action. The whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by the **BRAVO** signal, when the handler spreads his arms and takes a toy out of the pocket, and invites the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again. Every time the dog makes a 180-degree turn in motion, a command of choice (e.g. heel) is introduced, which is first given during the turn, and then immediately before the turn, followed by training to heel from static position in front of the handler. At the very beginning of the training, in order to make it easier for the dog, the handler can step back with his left or right leg, depending on whether the dog should heel left or right, making

the aforementioned hand movement at the same time. The step back should be gradually reduced and eventually completely eliminated. At the same time, the dog is gradually trained to no longer look at the hand with treats after he sits down, but to look at the handler's eyes.

Down in heel

Down in heel is an exercise in which the dog must change the previous heel position at command and lie down parallel to the handler's leg, with its chest collinear to the handler's leg while concentrating on the handler.

The handler stands with the dog heeling and looking at the handler, he takes the reward and places it on the dog's nose. When the dog starts pushing against the handler's hand, the handler lowers his hand from the dog's nose, down his chest and between his legs as close to the ground as possible, while leaning forward. The dog should bounce back with the rear part of the body and lie in heel in the correct position. The handler instantly reinforces by clicking the clicker and gives him a treat. The whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by the **BRAVO** signal, followed the handler jumping aside, spreading his arms and taking a toy out of the pocket, inviting the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again. When the dog begins to lie down in heel from a sitting position every time the handler puts his hand down, a command of choice is introduced (e.g. stay), which is first given while the dog is taking the lying position, and then immediately before that. At the same time, the dog is gradually trained to no longer look at the hand with treats after he lies down and the handler stands up straight, but to look at the handler's eyes.

Sit under the left or right arm of the kneeling handler

Sit under the left or right arm of the kneeling handler is an exercise in which the dog must come from any previous position at command, most often from the position in front of the handler, and take a sitting position under the handler's extended arm, with its chest collinear to the handler's body while concentrating on the handler.

The handler takes a kneeling position and invites the dog to approach him. While doing so, his hand with the reward is stretched at chest height. At the moment when the dog approaches him and starts pushing his nose against the handler's hand holding the reward, the handler makes the dog pivot his head and thus the whole body to 180 degrees, actually ending up embracing the handler. The handler instantly reinforces by clicking the clicker and gives him a treat. After the dog swallowed the reward and re-focused on the handler's hand (by no means before), the handler gets up, moves a few steps and repeats the same action. The

whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by the **BRAVO** signal, when the handler gets up, spreads his arms and takes a toy out of the pocket, and invites the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again. When the dog begins to heel every time when the handler calls him from a kneeling position with his hand stretched aside, a command of choice is introduced (e.g. heel), which is first given while the dog is rotating, and then immediately before that, and after sufficient training, it is given while the dog is near the handler and by calling the dog from a greater distance. At the same time, the dog is gradually trained to no longer look at the hand with treats when he comes and sits down under the handler's arm, but to look at the handler's eyes.

Sit between the legs of the standing handler

Sit between the handler's legs is an exercise in which the dog must come at command from any previous position, most often from the position in front of or behind the handler, and take a sitting position between the handler's legs, with its chest collinear to the handler's legs while concentrating on the handler.

The handler takes a standing position and calls the dog to approach him, while slightly leaning backwards and holding his hand with the reward down behind him, between his legs. The dog passes between the handler's legs, which the handler confirms with clicker, takes the reward and at that moment the handler again animates him to turn around 180 degrees with his other hand, also holding a reward, which he now puts down in front of him, and to take the reward. When the dog turns around and touches the hand holding the reward with his nose, the handler pulls the hand up, which automatically brings the dog into a sitting position between the handler's legs. The handler instantly reinforces by clicking and gives him a treat. After the dog swallowed the reward and re-focused on the handler's hand (by no means before), the handler moves a few steps and repeats the same action. The whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by the **BRAVO** signal, when the handler gets up, spreads his arms and takes a toy out of the pocket, and invites the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again. When the dog begins to cross between the handler's legs every time the handler calls him while slightly leaning backwards, turn around by 180 degrees and sit between the handler's legs, a command of choice is introduced (e.g. middle), which is first given while the dog is rotating, and then immediately before that, and after sufficient training, it is given while the dog is near the handler and by calling the dog from a greater distance. At the same time, the dog is gradually trained to no longer look at the hand with treats when he comes and sits down under the handler's arm, but to look at the handler's eyes.

Lie down between the legs of the standing or kneeling handler

Lie down between the handler's legs is an exercise in which the dog must change the previous position of sitting between the handler's legs at command and take a lying position between the handler's legs, with its chest collinear to the handler's legs while concentrating on the handler.

The handler stands with the dog sitting between his legs and looking at the handler, he takes the reward and places it on the dog's nose. When the dog starts pushing against the handler's hand, the handler lowers his hand from the dog's nose, down his chest and between his legs as close to the ground as possible, while leaning forward. The dog should bounce back with the rear part of the body and lie between handler's legs in the correct position. The handler instantly reinforces by clicking the clicker and gives him a treat. The whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by the **BRAVO** signal, followed the handler jumping back, spreading his arms and taking a toy out of the pocket, inviting the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again. When the dog begins to lie down between the handler's legs from a sitting position every time the handler puts his hand down, a command of choice is introduced (e.g. down), which is first given while the dog is taking the lying position, and then immediately before that. At the same time, the dog is gradually trained to no longer look at the hand with treats after he lies down and the handler stands up straight, but to look at the handler's eyes.

Walk back and forth past the left or right leg, or between the handler's legs

Walk back and forth past the left or right leg, or between the handler's legs is an exercise in which the dog must walk in the set position at command, in direct contact with the handler, with its chest collinear to the handler's body the whole time, while concentrating on the handler. It must remain in this position regardless of changes in the handler's direction or movement pace.

A handler moving forward or backward accepts that the dog is "**chasing**" him, sticking his nose in his hand and trying to take the reward. The position of the hand holding the reward keeps the dog in the correct heel position or between the legs and, while the dog is in the correct position, the handler reinforces the dog by clicking and allowing him to take small pieces of the treat. If the dog jumps, rushes or lags behind the handler, or in any way deviates from the correct position, the handler warns him with the **NO** signal, but does not physically correct him, but only denies him the reward, and allows him to correct himself and then rewards him again. The whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by

the **BRAVO** signal, followed the handler jumping aside, spreading his arms and taking a toy out of the pocket, inviting the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again. When the dog begins to walk with the handler in the correct position all the time, a command of choice is introduced (e.g. heel, left, right, middle), which is first given while the dog is moving, and then immediately before that. At the same time, the dog is gradually trained to no longer look at the hand with treats but to focus on the handler while moving.

90% pivot left or right when walking at heel, and 180% pivot in the movement direction

90% pivot left or right when walking at heel, and 180% pivot in the movement direction is an exercise in which the dog must change the movement direction at command while on the move, remaining in direct contact with the handler.

When moving, the handler arbitrarily changes the direction. By moving the hand holding the reward, he makes the dog pivot his head and the entire body, following it. After each successful change of direction, the handler reinforces the dog by clicking and giving the reward. If the dog jumps, rushes or lags behind the handler, or in any way deviates from the correct position, the handler warns him with the **NO** signal, but does not physically correct him, but only denies him the reward, and allows him to correct himself and then rewards him again. The whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by the **BRAVO** signal, followed the handler jumping aside, spreading his arms and taking a toy out of the pocket, inviting the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again. When the dog begins to walk with the handler in the correct position all the time, a command of choice is introduced (e.g. heel, left, right, middle), which is first given while the dog is moving, and then immediately before that. At the same time, the dog is gradually trained to no longer look at the hand with treats but to focus on the handler while moving.

Heel left or right or sit between the legs of the handler in motion

Heel left or right leg or between the legs of the handler in motion is an exercise in which the dog that moves freely with the handler should sit at heel without command at each halt, with its chest collinear to the handler's legs while concentrating on the handler.

A handler moving forward or backward accepts that the dog is “**chasing**” him, sticking his nose in his hand and trying to take the reward. The position of the hand holding the reward keeps the dog in the correct heel position or between the legs all the time. When pausing, he pulls his hand with the reward upwards, which animates the dog

to sit down. The handler instantly reinforces by clicking the clicker and gives him a treat. After the dog swallowed the reward and re-focused on the handler's hand (by no means before), the handler gets up, moves a few steps and repeats the same action. The whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by the **BRAVO** signal, followed the handler jumping aside or back, spreading his arms and taking a toy out of the pocket, inviting the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again.

Down in heel left or right or between the legs of the handler in motion

Down in heel left or right or between the legs of the handler in motion is an exercise in which a dog that moves freely with the handler should lie down in heel without command at each halt and kneel of the handler, with its chest collinear to the handler's legs while concentrating on the handler.

A handler moving forward or backward accepts that the dog is “**chasing**” him, sticking his nose in his hand and trying to take the reward. The position of the hand holding the reward keeps the dog in the correct heel position or between the legs all the time. When stopping and moving to a kneeling position, he simultaneously pulls his hand with the reward away from the dog's nose down his chest towards the ground, which animates the dog to lie down. The handler instantly reinforces by clicking the clicker and gives him a treat. After the dog swallowed the reward and re-focused on the handler's hand (by no means before), the handler gets up, moves a few steps and repeats the same action. The whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by the **BRAVO** signal, followed the handler getting up and jumping aside or back, spreading his arms and taking a toy out of the pocket, inviting the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again. At the same time, the dog is gradually trained to no longer look at the hand with treats after he lies down, but to look at the handler's eyes.

Sit with recall

Sit with recall is an exercise in which a dog located next to the handler's left or right leg takes a sitting position at command (e.g. sit) and remains in that position when the handler moves away from it until the handler recalls it. Then the dog should quickly approach the handler and take the correct position signalled to it by the handler.

A handler moving forward or backward accepts that the dog is “**chasing**” him, sticking his nose in his hand and trying to take the reward. The position of the hand holding the reward keeps the dog in the correct heel position all the time. The dog should be on a long leash held by an assistant, who monitors the movement of the handler and

the dog. When pausing, the handler pulls his hand with the reward upwards, which animates the dog to sit down. The handler instantly reinforces by clicking the clicker and gives him a treat. After the dog swallowed the reward and re-focused on the handler's hand (by no means before), the handler gives him command (e.g. sit) and moves away from him. The decoy prevents the dog from following the handler by holding the leash. At the beginning, the handler takes only 2-3 steps away from the dog and rushes back to reinforce him for waiting. During exercise, the handler moves further and further away from the dog and always returns to him. After the dog no longer tries to follow the handler who is moving away from him, the handler introduces a recall, that is, calls the dog to approach him as they previously practiced (to sit in front of the handler, between the handler's legs, etc.). The whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by the **BRAVO** signal, followed the handler jumping aside or back, spreading his arms and taking a toy out of the pocket, inviting the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again.

Down with recall

Down with recall is an exercise in which a dog located next to the handler's left or right leg takes a sitting position at command (e.g. down) and remains in that position when the handler moves away from it until the handler recalls it. Then the dog should quickly approach the handler and take the correct position signalled to it by the handler.

A handler moving forward or backward accepts that the dog is "**chasing**" him, sticking his nose in his hand and trying to take the reward. The position of the hand holding the reward keeps the dog in the correct heel position all the time. The dog should be on a long leash held by an assistant, who monitors the movement of the handler and the dog. When he stops, the handler pulls the hand with the reward down, which animates the dog to lie down. The handler instantly reinforces by clicking the clicker and gives him a treat. After the dog swallowed the reward and re-focused on the handler's hand (by no means before), the handler gives him command (e.g. down) and moves away from him. The decoy prevents the dog from following the handler by holding the leash. At the beginning, the handler takes only 2-3 steps away from the dog and rushes back to reinforce him for waiting. During exercise, the handler moves further and further away from the dog and always returns to him. After the dog no longer tries to follow the handler who is moving away from him, the handler introduces a recall, that is, calls the dog to approach him as they previously practiced (to sit in front of the handler, to lie down between the handler's legs, etc.). The whole exercise is repeated 8-10 times, and then interrupted by the **BRAVO** signal, followed the handler jumping aside or back, spreading his arms and taking a toy out of the pocket, inviting

the dog to play. After a relaxing game, the handler in motion puts the toy in his pocket, takes the treat and starts the exercise again.

Release on command

Release on command is an exercise in which the dog should release a toy or other object that it holds in the mouth to the handler on handler's command. The problem is solved when the handler teaches the dog that release on command is not a handover of the won prey, but a signal to continue the play.

The best way is to offer the dog a bite sausage that he is used to play with, and after the dog bites it, the handler lifts it up with both hands, so that the dog's front legs are in the air and commands the dog to sit down. In order for the dog to obey the sit command, he must release the toy. The moment the dog releases the toy, the assistant reinforces the dog with the clicker, and the handler jumps back and allows the dog to bite the toy, and starts playing with the dog. They should be careful not to overdo the play, otherwise it might "**blow the dog's mind**" and it will be very difficult to reach him then and make him use his brain again. Sooner or later, the dog realizes that the sooner he releases the toy, the sooner the handler will click and the play will continue. Then it is time to introduce a release command (e.g. release). If the dog does not want to let go of the toy on command, the handler releases it from his hands after the **NO** signal, and refuses to play with the dog despite his persistent pushing of the toy into the handler's hand. Of course, this method is only possible if the handler and the dog have a well-developed contact and the dog invites the handler to play.

Specialist dog training

Substance detection dog

A substance detection dog is a police dog that is trained to be able to search the given area in realistic situations in the shortest period of time possible. Through an intensive search, it should independently find all the substances for which it is trained and passively mark them, regardless of various distractions such as surfaces, noise and smell. In all situations, and especially during a fine search, the dog should be trainable by the handler.

The primary task is to create a chain of action in the dog: a specific way of search – finding the target – correctly marking the target – reinforcement (reward).

Substance detection dog is trained in:

- Search of premises
- Vehicle search
- Baggage search
- Terrain search
- Search of persons

Substance detection dog training

Training of a substance detection dog that is expected to work with great joy, begins, preferably, in the **socialization phase**, ideally between 8 and 12 weeks of puppy's life. At this age, the puppy's eagerness to learn is at its peak and the need for social contact and play with humans is very pronounced. Using the puppy's play drive, it should be slowly directed towards work, making sure that there will be no problems in future training.

Motivation develops in the initial training phase of a young dog. Motivation is very important because the more motivated the dog, the stronger the internal urge, and thus the commitment to find a target. At this stage, play with motivation objects (toys) and exercises for finding them are the most important. It is best to use the so-called **kong toy** because all small pieces of the toy should be hidden in the next training phase. The handler assumes the role of the main driver of the play and should be very creative in that role. Anything the dog likes should be used. It is essential that the exercises are different, in different places, at different times and in different conditions, in order to improve the prey drive and play drive. It is very important that the dog learns that he and the handler are a team and that he should strive to play with the handler, and not independently with a toy. At the same time, the handler should train the dog to indicate the finds **passively**. Passive indication is especially important for dogs that are trained to find mines and explosives. It would not be desirable for the dog to start biting or digging into a found bag with explosives.

Passive indications

Passive indications training is carried out in several ways and the handler decides on which method(s) to use. One of the simpler methods is the so-called Dutch box, a box that has an opening in the middle, large enough for a kong toy to pass through, but not so large to enable the dog to reach the toy on his own. The dog is trained in such a way that the handler teaches him to sniff the box openings only (usually 4 boxes) to find the one with the kong inside. When a dog shows interest in the box with the kong toy inside, he will be reinforced with the kong before he starts scratching or biting the box. Showing interest is enough for a start. The further the training progresses, the more the handler demands from the dog before he reinforces. The next stage would involve looking through the opening (fixating) because the dog knows that the kong "**jumps out**" of it. This is how **target fixating** is developed. As the handler delays reinforcement more and more, the dog will be frustrated with the waiting, and he will most likely sit down on his own and



only then the handler will reinforce by clicking and rewarding him with play. This has taught the dog passive indication.

When a dog successfully finds a hidden toy in all possible conditions and situations, the handler begins hiding smaller and smaller pieces in order to gradually complicate the exercise for the young dog, making it much more difficult to find the target, thus leading him to search more intensely and more steadily. The problem that arises at this training phase is that the dog slows down. Dogs that work very fast and hectically get tired quickly and cannot find targets that do not release a very intense scent.

When the dog is able to find targets with a diameter of about 5 mm, it is time for the handler to start the **scent** training

Scent introduction

Scent introduction is a process of training the dog to recognize a hidden scent of a substance (explosives, narcotics, fire accelerators, etc.) among other smells.

One of the scent introduction methods is on the so-called **Roundel**. During the dog scent training on a Roundel, the dog first learns to sniff the lids of containers only, because there are small holes in them letting the scent molecules of substances inside the container flow out. Pieces of kong are put in one of the boxes, and various substances that the dog encounters in real situations (fuels, lubricants, detergents, food, coffee, tea, etc.) in the other boxes. These substances may have a stronger smell than the substance for which the dog is trained, but in this way the dog is taught not to get distracted. When the target is put in the container, Roundel is spun so that the dog does not connect the place where the instructor stayed when setting the target with the target location. When the dog successfully finds pieces of kong in containers and passively indicates them, the first substance for which the dog is trained is added

to the same container. It is very important that the person setting the targets does not come into direct contact with the substance. They must use **disposable PVC gloves** keep human scents off the targets. Practice has shown that in real situations, the substances that the dog is looking for have been hidden for a long time, and there are no human scents on them any longer. Dogs that have been trained on substances contaminated by human scent mostly do not indicate clean scents. The dog continues to find a familiar scent for him, but he also gets used to the scent molecules of the new substance, that is, he learns the scent. After a few repetitions, a piece of kong is pulled out and the dog continues to search for a new substance, because he associates the smell of that substance with his toy.

If the dog successfully finds and indicates the new substance on a Roundel, we can say that he has successfully "**learned the scent**".

Experience has shown that the substance detection dog is capable of learning the first scent within two days so that on the third day the handler can already start a new scent training. The new scent training is conducted in the same way as the first one, but the kong is not returned, but the previously learned scent. When the scent training is completed, i.e. after the dog has learned the scents of all training substances, the handler starts the training to search for and find substances in the places where they will be used.

Possible errors of the handler during the detection dog training

- **Wrong reinforcement.** The handler must be able to read the behaviour of his dog and be sure to reinforce the dog for finding the target, and not for indication where he thinks the dog has found something. The dog might associate reinforcement with the handler's behaviour or the place where targets are often placed.
- **Handler's impatience.** An impatient handler often starts helping or steering the dog too soon. In this way, dogs lose their independence and, in more demanding situations, they tend to look at the handler expecting help. At this training stage, it is important that the exercise complexity level is slightly raised so that the dog can successfully complete the exercise without the handler's help. Also, the handler should not unconsciously indicate the region where the target is placed, because the dog learns to thoroughly search only the regions where the handler directs him.
- **Handler's movement.** During a fine search, when the handler steers the dog to places that should be searched more intensively, he should constantly move at the same speed.

Handlers, especially inexperienced ones who know where the target is placed, slow down their movement when approaching the target or even stop in close proximity to the targets. Dogs quickly realize that they should search more intensively only when the handler slows down because the target is close, or indicate when the handler stops.

- **Target positioning.** During the training, targets should be set at various heights, otherwise the dog only searches at certain levels. For example, if targets are constantly on the ground, the dog will not search places higher than 40 cm and vice versa.

In particular, it should be noted that the handler also rewards his dog for good work and not only for the finding, because many times, in a real situation, there is no finding because there is nothing hidden or the target is not available for inspection (a partitioned tank of a motor vehicle), and only later the handler is informed about the finding.



Disaster rescue dogs

Terrain search dog

The terrain search dog, unlike classic search dogs and mantrailers, is trained to be able to conduct intensive search for missing persons in the given area in real situations, in the shortest possible period of time, regardless of the soil configuration. On this occasion, it is oriented towards all possible

human scent molecules, as well as scent molecules that are formed by physical injury to the soil by humans when moving, and in doing so, it does not pay attention to the scent of an individual, but finds and marks all persons who find themselves in the given search area. In all situations, the dog should be trainable by the handler.

Terrain search dog training

The primary task is to create a chain of action in the dog, a specific way of search – finding the human – correctly indicating the human – reinforcement (reward).

Training of a terrain search dog that is expected to work with great joy preferably begins in the **socialization phase**, ideally between 8 and 12 weeks of puppy's life. At this age, the puppy's eagerness to learn is at its peak and the need for social contact and play with humans is very pronounced. Using the puppy's play drive, it should be slowly directed towards work, making sure that there will be no problems in future training.

The training consists of three elements:

- Search and detection training
- Barking indication training
- Zigzag terrain search with guidance

Motivation and positive expectations of humans develop in the initial training phase of a young dog. Motivation is very important because the more motivated the dog, the stronger the internal urge, and thus the commitment to find the target (missing person). At this stage, play with motivation objects (toys) and other people are the most important. The best choice for the toy is the so-called Sausage, because the handler should actively play with the dog, and this is not possible e.g. with tennis balls. The handler assumes the role of the main driver of the play and should be very creative in that role. It is essential that the exercises are different, in different places, at different times and in different conditions, in order to improve the prey drive and play drive. It is very important that the dog learns that he and the handler are a team and that he should strive to play with the handler, but also with decoys, and not independently with a toy. At this stage, the first exercises of search for a decoy are introduced. The handler keeps the dog on a leash, and the decoy shows the dog the sausage and motivates him with movements and sounds to try to grab it. After prompting the dog, without hiding the sausage, he runs a few steps away from the young dog, and takes a squatting position, preferably next to a tree or a wall. The handler releases the dog from the leash, while

giving a search signal (e.g. Find him), and the dog should run to the decoy who welcomes him cheerfully, allows him to grab the toy and leaves it to him after a short play. Expressing great joy, now the handler should motivate the dog to run to him and continue playing with him. In the next training phase, the decoy also motivates the dog, runs away from him, but this time he leaves the dog's field of vision. The handler releases the dog after a short time, simultaneously giving him the search command. Since he no longer sees the decoy, the young dog should start sniffing the terrain to find the decoy. In this exercise, the young dog should be able to find the decoy quickly, so that he does not lose his motivation and return to the handler. After the dog finds him successfully, the same procedure follows. If the dog successfully finds the decoy, the exercise should be made more complicated gradually, so that the young dog has to search longer and longer, while making sure that the exercise always ends successfully. The next stage would be to hide the decoy without animating the young dog first. This phase begins only when the dog understands the search command.

Barking indication

The simplest way to learn barking indication is through a toy. The handler holds the sausage, with hands high above the dog's head, and motivates him to try to grab it. Since the dog cannot reach the toy in any way, frustrated by the exhaustion of all options, he expresses his frustration by barking. With the first signs of barking attempts, the handler reacts with a clicker, jumps backwards, lowers the sausage within the dog's reach and begins to play. With each training session, the handler requires more and more barking before rewarding the dog. When the dog starts reacting to each deprivation of a toy by barking, the same is trained with the decoys as well, that is, now the decoy also denies the dog a toy, until the dog begins to bark. During further training, the decoy only sporadically rewards the dog after he finds it, and the handler takes care of it. Practice has shown that, after finding the decoy, insecure dogs first search for the toy and if they do not smell it, they leave the decoy and continue to search, while dominant dogs, after a short bark, try to reinforce themselves, that is, they bite the decoy, in order to force him to give the dog the reward.

Direction training

During further training, the dog is trained to do the so-called zigzag fine search as needed, for greater efficiency, directed by the handler.

Phase 1 - Direction towards the decoy within the dog's sight

The training begins when the decoy positions himself in the field of vision of the search dog, to the right at a distance of 25-30 m from the handler's movement path. The handler sends the dog to the decoy by pointing to him by hand. The problem that may arise is related to the fact that a search dog is reluctant to separate from the handler. In this case, the handler follows him towards the decoy. Further conditioning should ensure that the dog independently goes to the decoy while the handler is standing in place. When the dog reaches the decoy and indicates by barking, the handler approaches and rewards the dog, plays with him briefly and takes away his toy. After calming the dog, he repeats the same procedure to the left side of the movement path. The training is done in this way until the handler is able to send the dog alternately to both decoys.

Phase 2 - Direction towards the decoy out of the dog's sight

After successful adoption of Phase 1, the exercise gets more complicated by removing the decoy from the dog's field of vision. The training begins by positioning the decoy out of the search dog's field of vision, to the right at a distance of 25-30 m from the handler's movement path. The handler sends the dog to the decoy by pointing to him by hand. The problem that may arise is related to the fact that a search dog is reluctant to separate from the handler, because he can no longer see the decoy. In this case, the handler follows him towards the decoy. Further conditioning should ensure that the dog independently follows the shown direction, sniffing the terrain until he finds the decoy, while the handler is standing in place. When the dog reaches the decoy and indicates by barking, the handler approaches and rewards the dog, plays with him briefly and takes away his toy. After calming the dog, he repeats the same procedure to the left side of the movement path. The training is done in this way until the handler is able to send the dog alternately to both decoys.

Phase 3 - Direction towards the decoy out of the dog's sight, moving along the search path with regular finds

After the successful completion of Phase 2, the exercise gets complicated by introducing several decoys (two decoys can be introduced, who alternately move to the next shelter once the dog finds them), and the handler sends the dog moving along the defined path. At this stage, it is important that the handler directs the search dog in the direction of the search and that the

dog finds the decoy and receives reinforcement in every direction the handler sends him in.

Phase 4 - Direction towards the decoy out of the dog's sight, moving along the search path with irregular finds

After the dog has learned the sequence and learned the signal directing him left or right in motion, the exercise gets complicated by introducing irregular finds, that is, the search dog is directed in a zigzag pattern, without finding arbitrarily located decoys at the end of the path.

Sector search methods

DIVISION OF THE TERRAIN INTO SECTORS

- Natural borders
- Small areas
- Easy orientation and resourcefulness in the sector

FREE SEARCH

- The natural configuration of the terrain is followed
- Suitable for small and visually perceptible areas
- The wind direction should be considered when choosing the search direction

DIVISION OF AREA TO SEVERAL TEAMS

- Suitable when natural borders exist
- For large and visually perceptible areas
- When several teams can work at the same time
- Quick and precise search
- Systematic search

SYSTEMATIC SEARCH

- Systematic movement through the area
- No skipping terrain
- Easy orientation in space
- Moving downhill regardless of the wind

QUICK SEARCH BY ROADS AND BEDS

- Two teams from the opposite directions
- Short search time
- Missing wider area
- In urgent searches, when searching a large area

SPIRAL SEARCH (by isohypse)

- At hilly terrain
- Top-down - depending on the time of day and wind
- Easier and faster than searching in vertical “crevices”

Problems that arise in practice and should be solved through training

- Day and night work
- Indicating known and unknown persons regardless of age, gender, appearance
- Indicating people regardless of wardrobe, behaviour and position they are in
- Work on unfamiliar and difficult to access terrains (dense vegetation, mountainous areas)
- Work in search zones where the soil configuration changes
- Conditioning a search dog for long and tiring searches, bringing him to the limit of endurance, but ever over it, so that the dog keeps motivation
- Search all possible hiding places where the victim might be
- Loud noises and gunshots should not affect the dog
- During the search, the dog should cross roads because dogs tend to follow them
- Work in the search zone with another dog working in the adjacent zone
- Work with old scented pools to help the handler establish his dog's behaviour
- Distractions such as game and game tracks that should not distract the dog

A rescue dog for rubbles

A rescue dog for rubbles is a trained terrain search dog that is additionally trained to be able to intensively search in realistic situations and find victims buried in under various materials as soon as possible. On this occasion, it is oriented towards all possible human scent molecules, and in doing so, it does not pay attention to the scent of an individual, but finds and marks all persons who find themselves in the given search area. In all situations, the dog should be trainable by the handler.

A rescue dog for rubbles is used in:

- Cases of natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, storms, volcanic eruptions
- Cases of other disasters such as explosions, railway and plane accidents, collapse of facilities, cracking of dams, accidents in mines.

A rescue dog for rubbles training

The primary task is to create a chain of action in the dog, a specific way of search – finding the human – correctly indicating the human – reinforcement (reward).

The training consists of three elements:

- Search and detection training
- Barking and digging indication training
- Zigzag terrain search with guidance

In the first phase of the rubble search training, similar to the same phase of the terrain search dog training, the handler keeps the dog on a leash, and the decoy motivates the dog with movements and sounds, and after prompting the dog, without hiding the sausage, he runs a few steps away from the young dog, and enters a prepared hiding place, the so-called **GRAVE**, which is open at that stage. The handler releases the dog from the leash, while giving a search signal (e.g. Find him), and the dog should run to the decoy who welcomes him cheerfully, allows him to grab the toy and leaves it to him after a short play. Expressing great joy, the handler should motivate the dog to run to him and continue playing with him. Since this is a trained search dog, 3-4 repetitions should be enough for the dog to figure out what to do.

In the next training phase, the decoy also motivates the dog, runs away from him, but this time, after entering the grave, assistants put an obstacle to the entrance, so that the dog cannot reach it. The handler releases the dog after a short time, simultaneously giving him the search command. Unable to reach the decoy, the young dog should start barking and scratching at the obstacle. Assistants approach the dog and praise him with a cheerful voice, help him with digging, and remove the obstacle for the dog to reach the decoy. The dog should preferably enter the grave, where the decoy will reward him with a toy.

In the next phase, the decoy no longer animates the dog, but hides in a prepared place beforehand, which is visibly indistinguishable from the environment (the rubbles). Such prepared places

must be safe for the decoy. Ideally, concrete pipes or wooden boxes are buried vertically or horizontally in the rubble. The dog should start sniffing the terrain to find the decoy. In this exercise, the young dog should be able to find the decoy quickly, so that he does not lose his motivation and return to the handler. After the dog finds him successfully, the same procedure follows. If the dog successfully finds the decoy, the exercise should be made more complicated gradually, so that the young dog has to search longer and longer, while making sure that the exercise always ends successfully. In order to facilitate the initial training for the dog, preferably it should always be designed in the same form and on the same terrain, so that the dog can more easily understand what is expected of him at this learning stage and intensify it through habituation.

Barking and digging indication

Training a rubble search dog to indicate should not be a problem, since indicating is very similar to that of a search dog. It differs only because it also includes digging. It is rare for a dog to come into contact with the victim, and often the victim is not exactly where the dog indicates it, because canals and cracks are created in the rubbles that let the scent molecules out. The dog that only indicates the find by barking and does not focus on the scent outlet is not precise enough, and a dog that only indicates by digging must constantly be in the handler's sight, which also poses a problem in large rubbles and under reduced visibility conditions. Therefore, the best solution is a combination of these two methods.

Experience has shown that when the dog cannot reach the decoy, he instinctively first tries to remove the obstacle by digging and only after that begins to bark. If the handler supports him in this, he quickly accepts this way of indicating. The obstacle should be protected by sand or other softer material to avoid injury to the dog's paws. During further training, the decoy only sporadically rewards the dog after he finds it, and the handler takes care of it. Practice has shown that, after finding the decoy and failing to smell the toy, insecure dogs leave the decoy and continue the search. Regardless of different opinions saying that only dogs that receive reinforcement from the decoy search persistently and actively, and do not abandon the victim, the experiences in Special Police Unit (SPU) have shown that this is not true. The dog who is rewarded with play by the handler understands that the reward can only come if, when he finds the decoy, the dog calls for the

handler with persistent barking and digging, and does not leave the decoy under any circumstances. One could raise the issue that substance detection dogs are not rewarded, and yet they persistently search until they find the target, even though they know that the reinforcement comes from the handler.

Direction training

During further training, the dog is trained not to search the terrain arbitrarily (rough search) any more, but to do the so-called zigzag fine search as needed, for greater efficiency, directed by the handler.

The direction training of a rescue dog in rubbles is equivalent to the direction training of a search dog. The difference is that the decoy's clothing items are used, which are shallowly buried in order to teach the dog to look for sources of scent on the ground. The same four phases are used during the training

Phase 1 – Direction towards an object marked with a flag

The training begins by burying the item within the field of vision of the search dog, to the right at a distance of 25-30 m from the handler's movement path, and marking it with a flag. It is important that the item is not buried next to the flag itself so that the dog does not learn that the goal of the exercise is to indicate the flag. The handler sends the dog to the flag by pointing it by hand. The problem that may arise is related to the fact that a search dog is reluctant to separate from the handler. In this case, the handler follows him towards the flag. Further conditioning should ensure that the dog independently goes to the flag while the handler is standing in place. Upon finding and indicating the object, the handler rewards the dog with a toy, calls the dog to approach him, plays with him briefly and takes away his toy. After calming the dog, he repeats the same procedure to the left side of the movement path. The training is done in this way until the handler is able to send the dog alternately to both flags.

Phase 2 - Direction towards an object not marked with a flag

After successful completion of Phase 1, the exercise is compounded by removing the flag from the field. The training begins by burying an object outside the search dog's sight. The handler sends the dog pointing by hand. The problem that may arise again is related to the fact that a search dog is reluctant to separate from the

handler, because he can no longer see the flag. In this case, the handler follows him in the pointed direction. Further conditioning should ensure that the dog independently follows the shown direction, sniffing the terrain until he finds the buried object, while the handler is standing in place. Upon finding and indicating the object, the handler rewards the dog with a toy, calls the dog to approach him, plays with him briefly and takes away his toy. After calming the dog, he repeats the same procedure to the left side of the movement path. The training is done in this way until the handler is able to send the dog alternately in both directions.

Phase 3 - Direction towards an object, moving along the search path with regular finds

After the successful completion of Phase 2, the exercise is compounded by introducing more buried objects, and the handler sends the dog moving along the defined path. At this stage, it is important that the handler directs the search dog in the direction of the search and that the dog finds the buried object in every direction the handler sends him in and receives reinforcement after he indicates the object properly.

Phase 4 - Direction towards an object, moving along the search path with irregular finds

After the dog has learned the sequence and learned the signal directing him left or right in motion, the exercise gets complicated by introducing irregular finds, that is, the search dog is directed in a zigzag pattern, and finds arbitrarily buried items at the end of the path.

Problems that arise in practice and should be solved through training

In real actions, rescue dogs often face various problems, and it is important to train them properly. The most common problems are:

- Crossing or climbing over parts of the rubble
- Passing through narrow slits
- Jumping on or off obstacles
- Crossing over beams, boards and climbing up ladders
- The surface is not firm, it moves, it is slippery or the dog falls through it
- The surface is made of very unpleasant materials for the dog
- Overcoming very steep parts of the rubble

- Poise when materials fall down
- Noise (even sudden), dust, smoke, bad smells
- Overcoming obstacles with Alpinist techniques
- Rescue teams and machines working next to the dog must not disrupt the dog during the search

Avalanche rescue dog



Avalanche rescue dog is a trained terrain search dog that is additionally trained to be able to intensively search in realistic situations and find victims buried in the snow as soon as possible. On this occasion, it is oriented towards all possible human scent molecules, and in doing so, it does not pay attention to the scent of an individual, but finds and marks all persons who find themselves in the given search area. In all situations, it should be trainable by the handler.

Avalanche rescue dog training

The primary task is to create a chain of action in the dog, a specific way of search – finding the human – correctly marking the human – reinforcement (reward)

The training consists of three elements:

- Search and detection training
- Barking and digging indication training
- Zigzag terrain search with guidance

In the first phase of the avalanche search training, similar to the same phase of the terrain search dog training, the handler keeps the dog on a leash, and the decoy motivates the dog with movements and sounds, and after prompting the dog, without hiding the sausage, he runs a few steps away from the young dog, and enters a prepared hiding place, the so-called **GRAVE**, which is open at that stage. The handler releases the dog from the leash, while giving a search

signal (e.g. Find him), and the dog should run to the decoy who welcomes him cheerfully, allows him to grab the toy and leaves it to him after a short play. Expressing great joy, the handler should now motivate the dog to run to him and continue playing with him. Since this is a trained search dog, 3-4 repetitions should be enough for the dog to figure out what to do.

In the next training phase, the decoy also motivates the dog, runs away from him, but this time, after entering the grave, assistants bury the entrance in snow, so that the dog cannot reach it. The handler releases the dog, simultaneously giving him the search command. Unable to reach the decoy, the dog should start digging and barking. Assistants approach the dog and praise him with a cheerful voice, help him with digging, in order to reach the decoy. The dog should preferably enter the grave, where the decoy will reward him with a toy.

In the next phase, the decoy no longer animates the dog, but hides in a prepared place beforehand, which is visibly indistinguishable from the environment. Such prepared places must be safe for the decoy. Ideally, the graves should be prepared the day before so that they freeze from the inside overnight and thus prevent them from collapsing should the dog walk on them. The dog should start sniffing the terrain to find the decoy. In this exercise, the young dog should be able to find the decoy quickly, so that he does not lose his motivation and return to the handler. After the dog finds him successfully, the same procedure follows. If the dog successfully finds the decoy, the exercise should be made more complicated gradually, so that the young dog has to search longer and longer, while making sure that the exercise always ends successfully. In order to facilitate the initial training for the dog, preferably it should always be designed in the same form and on the same terrain, so that the dog can more easily understand what is expected of him at this learning stage and intensify it through habituation.

Barking and digging indication

Training the avalanche search dog to indicate should not be a problem, since indicating is very similar to that of a search dog. It differs only because it also includes digging. It is rare for a dog to come into contact with the victim, and often the victim is not exactly where the dog indicates it. The type of avalanche (powder or slab avalanche) affects the intensity and spread of scent molecules. The dog that only indicates the find by barking and does not focus on the scent outlet is not precise enough, and a dog that



only indicates by digging must constantly be in the handler's sight, which also poses a problem in large avalanche areas and under reduced visibility conditions. Therefore, the best solution is a combination of these two methods.

Experience has shown that when the dog cannot reach the decoy, he instinctively first tries with digging, and only after that begins to bark. If the handler supports him in this, he quickly accepts this way of indicating. During further training, the decoy only sporadically rewards the dog after he finds it, and the handler takes care of it. Practice has shown that, after finding the decoy and failing to smell the toy, insecure dogs leave the decoy and continue the search. Regardless of different opinions saying that only dogs that receive reinforcement from the decoy search persistently and actively, and do not abandon the victim, the experiences have shown that this is not true. The dog who is rewarded with play by the handler only understands that the reward can only come if he finds the decoy, calls for the handler with persistent barking and digging, and does not leave the decoy under any circumstances.

Direction training

During further training, the dog is trained to do the so-called zigzag fine search, with handler's guidance. The training involving steering of an avalanche rescue dog is equivalent to the training and steering of a search dog. The difference is that the decoys are shallowly buried in snow in order to teach the dog to look for sources of scent on the ground. The same four phases are used during the training

Phase 1 - Direction towards an object marked with a flag

The training begins when the decoy buries himself in the field of vision of the search dog, to the right at a distance of 25-30 m from the handler's movement path. The handler sends the dog to the decoy by pointing to him by hand. The problem that may arise is related to the fact that a search dog is reluctant to separate from the handler. In

this case, the handler follows him towards the decoy. Further conditioning should ensure that the dog independently goes to the decoy while the handler is standing in place. Upon finding and indication, the handler calls the dog to approach him, rewards him with a toy, plays with him briefly and takes away his toy. After calming the dog, he repeats the same procedure to the left side of the movement path. The training is done in this way until the handler is able to send the dog alternately to buried decoys.

Phase 2 - Direction towards an object not marked with a flag

After successful adoption of Phase 1, the exercise gets more complicated by burying the decoy out of the dog's sight. The handler sends the dog by pointing with his hand. The problem that may arise again is related to the fact that a search dog is reluctant to separate from the handler, because he can no longer see the decoy. In this case, the handler follows him in the pointed direction. Further conditioning should ensure that the dog independently follows the shown direction, sniffing the terrain until he finds the buried decoy, while the handler is standing in place. Upon finding and indication, the handler calls the dog to approach him, rewards him with a toy, plays with him briefly and takes away his toy. After calming the dog, he repeats the same procedure to the left side of the movement path. The training is done in this way until the handler is able to send the dog alternately in both directions.

Phase 3 - Direction towards an object, moving along the search path with regular finds

After the successful completion of Phase 2, the exercise is compounded by introducing more buried objects, and the handler sends the dog moving along the defined path. At this stage, it is important that the handler directs the search dog in the direction of the search and that the dog finds the buried decoy in every direction the handler sends him in and receives reinforcement after he indicates him properly.

Phase 4 - Direction towards an object, moving along the search path with irregular finds

After the dog has learned the sequence and learned the signal directing him left or right in motion, the exercise gets complicated by introducing irregular finds, that is, the search dog is directed in a zigzag pattern, and finds arbitrarily buried items at the end of the path.

Attack dog

When performing tasks within its competence, the unit is supported by services of dog handlers with trained attack dogs that will be part of the team when making high-risk arrests.



Attack dog training

The primary task is to create a chain of action in the dog **Drive** – pressure, **reaction** – counteract, break the pressure, bark, bite, **goal** – achieve peace, relief.

Training of an attack dog that is expected to work with great seriousness preferably begins in the **socialization phase**, ideally between 8 and 12 weeks of puppy's life. At this age, the puppy's eagerness to learn is at its peak and the need for social contact and play with humans is very pronounced. Using the puppy's prey drive, and active and passive aggression, it should be slowly directed towards work, making sure that there will be no problems in future training.

The training consists of three elements:

- Drive building and channeling (transition from aggression to prey and vice versa)
- Attack and defense training
- Tactical variants

Motivation develops in the initial training phase of a young dog. Motivation is very important because the more motivated the dog, the stronger the internal urge, and thus the commitment to achieve his goal. In this phase, practicing the biting technique with motivation objects is the most important. It is best to use pieces of cloth attached to a rope in the beginning, and then a pillow or a bite sausage. It is essential that the exercises are different, in different places, at different times and in different conditions, in order to develop confidence and good socialization in a young dog,

i.e., the young dog should be neutral towards the environment. The young dog should learn that he and the handler are a team and that they should overcome any pressure directed against them together.

Drive building and channeling

In the first training phase, proper use of the prey drive in a young dog should be built and encouraged. The prey drive is the innate instinct of the dog to try to keep everything alive and moving. "Catch and hold prey" is the most important exercise for the development of an attack dog. This exercise not only strongly stimulates the prey drive, but also develops the impression of strength and power, and fearlessness and aggression in a young dog. The exercise is performed as follows:

The decoy uses a cloth attached to a 2-3 m long rope, which he moves in front of the young dog until the dog gets **actively** interested in the prey, but does not give him the chance to grab it. When the active interest is strong enough, only then does the young dog get a chance to catch the prey. After the dog firmly bites the prey, the decoy does not leave the prey to the dog, but begins to challenge it by tightening the rope, making stiff movements, shouting, etc. During the prey challenge, it is very important for the decoy to dose the resistance so that the dog constantly feels that he is stronger than the opponent, while the decoy slowly loosens the rope and leaves the prey only if the young dog fights by pulling the prey to himself, twitching or shaking. The harder the dog fights - the more the decoy gives in. If a young dog fights extremely hard, the decoy magnifies **his defeat**, rewards the dog's efforts by making own silhouette as small as possible, i.e., he descends to the ground. Ideally, the handler helps the young dog to bring the decoy down, because it increases the dog's self-confidence even more and creates a feeling in the dog that they are a team winning together in every situation. These exercises are constantly compounded until they are fully mastered. Building an attack through prey drive, and not through defensive aggression, is important because the dog feels safe with the prey drive, has powerful and steady bites, and has reserves that he can use to overcome and increasing pressure exerted by the decoy. If the attack is built through passive aggression, i.e., the defence drive, the dog is under great stress, learning ability is blocked, his bites are shallow and restless (the dog eats the sleeve) and he does not tend to move forward, because he only tries to repel the attack and get relief. The biggest drawback is that the dog does not have reserves to use if the situation becomes complex, i.e., if the decoy increases the pressure, the dog lets go the sleeve and withdraws.

In the next training phase, aggression is introduced. In order for a young dog to truly become an attack dog, he needs to learn to break any pressure from the decoy with active aggression. Pressure, which always results in stress in all living beings, including dogs, naturally causes one of the two reactions, **defence or escape**. The primary reaction is to flee, especially in puppies and young dogs. This reaction, which is a form of survival drive, is unwanted in an attack dog. Therefore, the dog should be taught to defend and reject any kind of threat (pressure) from a competitor or enemy. Aggression is the basis of any conflict with an opponent, and the dog must possess a satisfying amount. There is aggression towards prey (prey aggression), aggression towards a competitor (social aggression), and aggression towards an enemy (sharpness). Prey aggression is extremely undesirable in an attack dog. For example, when the decoy releases the sleeve to the dog, it is highly undesirable that the dog take the sleeve away, no longer paying attention to the decoy. The right thing to do would be to immediately drop the sleeve and start attacking the decoy again. Therefore, a young dog should learn to relieve stress by attacking the stressor (competitor or enemy).



During further training, a young dog should be taught to **channel** these two drives. This is built when the decoy no longer activates the young dog with quick movements and displacement of prey, but with simple eye contact. Hidden behind a shelter, he waits for the handler and the young dog to arrive to a pre-arranged position. The handler brings the dog on a leash, but not in obedience, but allows him to move freely. After a while, the decoy begins to produce sounds that should attract the dog's attention first, and then incite passive aggression. The decoy then emerges from the shelter, and after making eye contact with the dog, breathing heavily, he moves stiffly towards the handler and the dog, hiding the prey behind his back. This should be enough to provoke a reaction in a young dog, the transition to active aggression. If the reaction is

satisfactory, the decoy relaxes the body tension, takes out the prey and moves left and right in a short distance in front of the dog, not allowing him to grab the prey. The dog should then focus on grabbing the prey (transitions to the prey drive). If the reaction is satisfactory, the decoy allows the dog to grab the prey, and if the bite is full, he stiffens and begins to challenge the prey with body language. If the dog reacts by shaking the prey, growling or repairing the bite (which are indicators of transition to aggression), the decoy becomes soft again, goes down to one knee (i.e. shrinks the silhouette), and the dog switches to the prey drive. After 2-3 repetitions of the exercise, the decoy escapes, animating the dog to try to catch up and stop him. The handler starts chasing him with the dog, making sure that the dog does not catch the decoy until the decoy is out of the dog's sight.

- Starts challenging the prey only after the dog had bitten it properly
- Reinforces the dog only when the bite is full, powerful and calm



Attack and defence training

Consequent and systematic conditioning of a young dog should result in the ability to train him as a reliable attack dog in the next phase.

During this phase, the training is based on the biting technique, technique of attacking the active decoy, and barking around the passive decoy.

Biting technique

By the biting technique, we mean that the bite is full, powerful and calm. These bite elements are largely influenced by the following:

- Innate traits. The bite can be weak, mediocre and powerful. For a service dog, of course, an innately powerful and even bite is preferred.
- Conditioning during biting exercises. Biting exercises are used to prepare and perfect the puppy for the later attack dog training.
- Relationship between prey drive, aggression and internal confidence of a young dog. These three factors improve or inhibit the biting technique, and aggression is the most important factor.
- Quality of the decoy. Only proper, technically correct and individually balanced work of the decoy guarantees the desired success.

A young dog primarily develops **the technically correct bite**. Therefore, the decoy from the very beginning:

- Optimally develops and uses prey drive and aggression
- Guides the dog to bite the offered prey



Attack techniques

The primary goal in conditioning the attack technique is that the attack dog learns to fixate on the decoy from the first moment, and never the prey, that is, that the pure prey drive is not developed and reinforced. During the training, it is important to introduce sleeve replacement exercises. After exerting pressure on the dog, the dog responds with an attack, and after a short fight, the decoy gives the dog the sleeve while in



aggression (never in prey drive), while at the same time putting pressure on him again, not allowing him to find relief by switching to the prey drive. The pressure continues until the dog drops the sleeve and attacks the decoy again, and the decoy exposes the other protected hand to the attack. The same scenario is repeated, but this time, after surrendering the sleeve, exerting pressure, and the dog responding with another attack, the decoy runs away, and the handler starts chasing him with the dog - slowing down the dog so that the decoy can escape from the dog's sight.

Barking around the passive decoy

In this part of the training, the young dog is conditioned to bark at the passive decoy, thereby informing the handler that he found the decoy during the search out of the handler's sight. While barking, the dog must not allow the decoy to leave, and should respond to any physical attack by the decoy by biting him uncompromisingly without the handler's command. A young dog should learn to:

- Bark at a passive decoy cleanly and frontally, regardless of their place or position
- The dog barks at the decoy, clearly initiating conflict (expressed aggression), and not play

The training begins with the decoy gently activating the dog with dominant behaviour, and then takes a few steps to the first natural obstacle (wall, tree, etc.). The handler brings the excited dog to the immediate vicinity of the decoy, who stands calmly in a somewhat dominant pose (fixates on the dog's eyes, slightly bent towards the dog, stiffened) supporting his barking, but does not allow the dog to bite his sleeve. While the dog keeps barking and trying to bite, the handler prevents it by tightening the leash. If the dog stops barking, the decoy triggers him again with his behaviour. After a while, the dog should stop trying to bite and, frustrated by the inability to reach the decoy, switch to barking only (and ideally to sit down). This is the moment when the decoy reacts and reinforces the dog by allowing him to bite. After a short fight, the handler issues a release command, and then pulls the dog backwards leaving him in the heat of the moment, which the handler uses to send him to start barking again. When the training level is at such a stage that the dog begins barking clearly, a barking signal is introduced (e.g. Forward). In the next training phase, the young dog is sent to bark from a distance on a long leash (10 m), after that without a leash within the handler's field of vision, and finally out of the handler's

sight. This is the time when the use of other means to control a young dog (teletakt) should be considered, in order to prevent incorrect self-reinforcement while barking when the dog goes out of the handler's sight.

Training of dual-purpose attack dog

The attack dog is trained to support the arrest team in the following tactical actions:

- Atypical behaviour of an armed criminal
- Passive behavior of an armed criminal
- High risk arrests
- Low visibility operation
- Ambushes
- Search of facilities and open spaces for armed criminals
- Firearm discharge at the raid team
- Attack from a motor vehicle
- Helicopter landing operation
- Public peace and order

In order for an attack dog to be used in cooperation with the arrest team, after completing training in basic obedience and attack techniques, it must be conditioned at an advanced training stage to work together with the arrest team. During the tactical training phase, all actions learned in the basic training must be modified to be applied while working with the team.



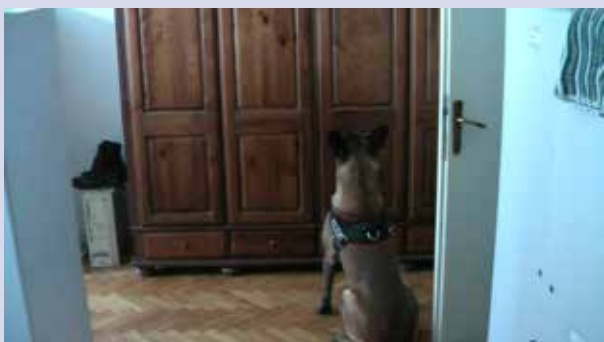
Movement down the corridor is an action when the arrest team approaches the target room using postulates of the so-called silent variants. In the tactical order, the police dog handler is in the penultimate position, just before the last cover officer, unless they opt for the targeted tactical variant using the police attack dog. In this tactical assumption, the handler with the dog ranks third in the order behind the shield officer and cover officer in depth. Two cover officers are behind the handler, as well as the rest of the team. It is

important to stress that the two cover officers are always behind him, protecting him from firearm discharge. In order not to give away the team, the dog must walk to heel without revealing their presence by making noise. Depending on the corridor side used by the team, the dog walks to heel left or right or between the handler's legs. When the team halts, the dog should sit next to or between the handler's legs without verbal command, and if the team takes a kneeling position, the dog should lie down. In certain situations, the dog is carried by the handler or other team members, and should be conditioned for this action as well.

Search of premises or terrain for an armed criminal is an action where the attack dog, at the handler's command, goes to search for a hidden training decoy. The training is identical to a search dog training. Using its smell, a young dog should find the hidden decoy and react in a conditioned way after finding him. He should bark around the passive decoy until the handler's recall or bite after he attacked the dog, and the active decoy is immediately and uncompromisingly attacked and firmly held until the arrival of the arrest team to restrain him.

Recall is an action when the attack dog, at the handler's command, should return to the handler to resume the position in the order of the arrest team.

Release is an action in which the attack dog, at the handler's command, should immediately stop actively attacking the decoy and start intensely barking at him. It is often associated with recall, where the dog receives the next signal after the release of the decoy, to the return to the handler and resume the position within the team.



Helicopter landing operation is a tactical action where a dog is used to attack directly from a helicopter that hovers at a low height, or the dog is used after descent from the helicopter using Alpinist techniques. The dog's actions are determined by the decoy's performance.

Public order and peace. The attack dog is used in situations when Special Police Unit protects public order. A police dog is used to disperse a

riot or catch a particular person from a group of troublemakers in case of riot escalation.



Attack from a motor vehicle is a tactical action where the attack dog is sent directly from the motor vehicle (van or armoured fighting vehicle-AFV) at the active or passive decoy. The dog's actions are determined by the decoy's performance.

Low visibility operation is equivalent to work with normal visibility, but the dog's senses that are much more developed than those of humans are used. In situations of night work, fog or tear gas use, the dog can work undisturbed at the same intensity as under normal visibility conditions.



Special purpose dog training

In view of permanent terrorism threat, special emphasis is put on training of special purpose dogs (anti-terrorism) that constitute a powerful tool in the fight against this type of crime. By establishing a functional raid team reinforced with a special purpose dog and creating conditions for their operational work, the safety of team members when performing the most complex tasks is raised to an even higher level.

The difference between a classic attack dog and a special purpose dog is that the special purpose dog has low aggression threshold barely reaching the trainability requirement. During the training, all attack exercises end with a bite, regardless of the decoy's behaviour. Recall, barking around the passive decoy or release (the dog is separated from the decoy by a hook) is not conditioned because



the dog is 100% focused on the execution of the attack. Dual-outcome actions can make the dog unsure of the handler's expectations and dull its action, and this should not happen in situations where this dog is used.

The special purpose dog is trained to support the raid team in the following tactical actions:

- Raid of premises
- Raid of premises using Alpinist techniques
- Ambushes
- Handling hostage situations
- High risk arrests
- Arrest of an armed criminal with atypical behaviour
- Firearm discharge at the raid team
- Attack from a motor vehicle
- Helicopter landing operation
- Search of facilities for armed criminals
- Search of facilities for armed criminals under reduced visibility
- Public peace and order

Raid of premises is a tactical action where the dog is sent to attack the decoy once the door has been opened by force. Upon arrival at the raid position, the dog should remain neutral to all actions of the arrest team members related to the proper positioning during the preparations for the raid. Only at the handler's command to directly attack the decoy, the dog should react in the conditioned manner. If there are more decoys in the room, the dog attacks the one it sees first while the second decoy is restrained by members of the raid team. The raid is executed in a way that once the door has been opened by force and a flash-bang thrown in, the handler sends the dog into the room. The dog proceeds at own discretion in the room, using the skills conditioned during the training. Once the handler estimates that there has been contact between the dog and the decoy, he signals the cover officers to enter the room. The cover officers clear the corners, move deeper into the room so that the handler

can follow them from the rear, and together they proceed towards the place where the sounds of dog and the decoy fighting can be heard. Once the visual contact is established with the dog and the decoy, and it has been estimated that safe access is possible, the handler directly approaches the dog and grabs it by the collar, the first cover officer grabs the decoy's free hand and, applying the special skills grasp, knocks the decoy down and fixes him on the ground, while the second cover officer secures the environment with a weapon from the position of his choice. After calming the dog down, the handler separates it from the decoy with a hook, puts it under control and after a signal for the rest of the team, takes he dog out of the room in absolute obedience. Only after that, the raid team takes other actions towards the decoy.



Vertical raid is a tactical act of intrusion into a room using Alpinist techniques. Being unable to break into the room by other methods, the raid team uses Alpinist methods to enter through a window or another opening into the target room. The dog is attached to the handler's two-piece belt with a special climbing harness. Two cover officers, Alpinist team members, descend to a position suitable for covering the rest of the team against firearm discharge, left and right, in the dead corner of the opening. The handler descends to the opening using the planned method

and enters the room. After him, the cover officers in the flank position burst into the room at the same time. The handler decouples the dog from the tether and sends it on a direct attack or search of the area. In both cases, the dog has the task to uncompromisingly attack the decoy once it gets into contact with him and to hold him firmly until the raid team arrives and puts him under control. In the initial trainings, the decoy should be visible to the dog immediately after the intrusion in order to bite him quickly and get rid of the abseil caused stress.

Ambush is a tactical action where a handler with a dog and one cover officer, wearing camouflage or ghillie suits, takes a concealed position at the point where the decoy is expected to pass. A sniper-spotter leads the team to the best place for an ambush. Upon arrival and taking an adequate position, the dog must not in any way reveal the team's presence, no matter how long the team remains in ambush. The dog in an ambush is to observe carefully the whole time (especially in conditions of reduced visibility) and warn the



handler of the approaching target using body language, and by no means with barking. After the handler assesses that the conditions that allow the dog to safely solve the task have been met, he sends the dog to attack. The dog should suddenly, quickly and uncompromisingly attack and firmly hold the decoy until the team arrives and puts him under control.



Handling hostage situations is a tactical action aimed at rescuing hostages using a special purpose dog. The police dog is mainly used from an ambush

or sudden burst into a room in order to separate the kidnapper and the hostage, thus allowing the team to handle the hostage situation. Since it is impossible to train the dog to distinguish a



hostage from a kidnapper, both decoys should wear protective clothing during the training, and the dog should be used from positions where it is most likely that it will attack by biting the kidnapper's hand holding the weapon, and not the hostage. During the training of a long attack from the back, a young dog should be conditioned to bite the decoy's upper arm, thus knocking him out of balance and on his back. Such a situation provides the highest likelihood that the kidnapper and the hostage will be separated, which is the training goal. The upper arm bite is first practiced with the static decoy. The decoy is in the kneeling position, with right arm bent at the elbow and extended out to the side. After the handler prepares the dog at a distance of 2-3 steps, he gives a sign to the decoy to start moving his hand up and down, which animates the dog to bite exactly that spot. After the dog attacks the offered place only, the decoy begins to move, and the dog is released from a greater distance. Conditioning is successful when the dog has attacked only the decoy's upper arm during the long attack.

Attack from a motor vehicle is a tactical action where the special purpose dog is sent directly from the motor vehicle at the active or passive decoy. During the ride, the young dog is trained to be next to the door from which the attack will be carried out and, after the first cover officer opens the door, to attack the first person entering its field of vision. It is important that it gets used to the possibility of a long ride outside the transport pod. The handler and the team receive information about the movement, developments, distance and position of the targets in relation to the movement of the vehicle from the driver or the team commander who is in the passenger seat, because they do not see what is happening outside the vehicle. After the driver brings the vehicle to the most suitable position for the attack, the first cover officer opens the door, and the handler sends the dog to attack. Behind the dog, the left

and right cover officers come out of the vehicle, followed by the handler, and then the rest of the team as needed. Regardless of the decoy's behaviour, the young dog should attack quickly and uncompromisingly, and firmly hold the decoy until the team arrives to restrain him. If there are several decoys, the young dog with the handler and cover officers focuses on one target, while the rest of the team controls the other targets.

Helicopter landing operation is a tactical action where a dog is used to attack directly from a helicopter that hovers at a low height, or the dog is used after descent from the helicopter hovering at 30 m height using Alpinist techniques. When descending down the rope from the hovering helicopter using Alpinist techniques, the dog wears special climbing harness designed to work using Alpinist techniques. During the descent down the rope, the dog is attached to the handler's two-part climbing belt, and the handler releases it after reaching the ground. If the handler leaves the helicopter using the Fast Roping method, the co-pilot takes the dog down separately via the pulley system. In both cases, two handler's cover officers descend first, followed by the handler and the dog, and the rest of the team. When it reaches the ground, the young dog has the task to uncompromisingly attack the decoy and hold him firmly until the raid team arrives and puts him under control. During the training, it is important to gradually habituate a young dog to the helicopter. Well-socialized dogs have no major problems getting into the helicopter if the engine is started only after the team is aboard. They also tolerate flying well until the sliding door is opened. However, if the dog is allowed to see the decoy shortly after opening the door and gets the chance to bite (thus relieving stress), helicopter flight becomes a common routine.

Search of buildings for armed criminals is a tactical action where the attack dog, at the handler's command, goes to search premises

looking for the training decoy. This tactical action is used after the team commander assessed that the area to be put under control is too large for his team. The task of the young dog is to find the decoy as quickly as possible, using sight and hearing (unlike classic attack dog that uses the smell), and immediately attack him uncompromisingly and hold him firmly until the arrest team arrives to restrain him. During the conditioning of a young dog, a radio playing or several decoys talking loudly are placed in the room where the decoy is located, which leads the dog to find the target very quickly and attack it regardless of the activities it engages in or its position. Moving in line behind the handler, the raid team steps into action after the dog, and clears the rooms that the dog left after the hidden decoys.

As mentioned above, the special purpose dog is not conditioned to use the smell during an area search, and could miss any hidden decoys.

CURRICULUM, DOG HANDLERS

BASIC TRAINING



Training plan

TRAINING PLAN			NUMBER OF LESSONS
I	General part of the training		
II	Theoretical part of the training		
	1.	Legal ground	
	2.	Cynology basics	
	3.	Basics of veterinary medicine	
	4.	Dog schooling basics	
	5.	Establishing contact between training participants and dogs	
	6.	Obedience exercises	
	7.	Maintaining physical fitness	
III	Practical part of the training		
	1.	First aid provision	
	2.	Establishing contact between training participants and dogs	
	3.	Obedience exercises	
	4.	Maintaining physical fitness	
IV	Testing and evaluation of knowledge and skills		
	1.	Written test	
	2.	Practical test	
V	Training evaluation and award of certificates		
	1.	Training evaluation	
	2.	Award of certificates	
Total lessons:			

Training program

GENERAL PART OF THE TRAINING			NUMBER OF LESSONS
1.	INTRODUCTION TO TRAINING		
	1.1.	Administration	
	1.2.	Presentation of the program, objectives, professional competencies, lecture schedule and instructors	
	1.3.	Equipping participants with the training plan and literature	
	1.4.	Training structure	
	1.5.	Rules of interaction of persons involved in the training implementation	
Total lessons:			

THEORETICAL PART OF THE TRAINING			NUMBER OF LESSONS
1.	LEGAL GROUND		
1.1.	Laws and regulations governing the use of police dogs		
	1.1.1.	<i>Law on</i>	
	1.1.2.	<i>Rulebook on</i>	
	1.1.3.	<i>Regulations governing the use of police dogs</i>	
1.2.	International legal framework and legislation		
2.	CYNOLOGY BASICS		
2.1.	Dog breeds according to the Federation Cynologique Internationale (FCI)		
	2.1.1.	<i>Breeds of service (police) dogs classified by FCI</i>	
	2.1.2.	<i>Other breeds classified by FCI</i>	
2.2.	Dog's anatomy		
	2.2.1.	<i>Psycho-physical qualities of service (police) dogs</i>	
	2.2.2.	<i>Anatomy of dogs</i>	
	2.2.3.	<i>Movement of dogs</i>	
	2.2.4.	<i>Dog's head</i>	
2.3.	Dog's drives		
	2.3.1.	<i>Dog drive types</i>	
	2.3.3.1.	Prey drive	
	2.3.3.2.	Fight drive	
	2.3.3.3.	Sexual drive	
	2.3.3.4.	Passive defence drive	
	2.3.3.5.	Active defence drive	
	2.3.3.6.	Socialization drive	
	2.3.3.7.	Search drive	
	2.3.3.8.	Hunting drive	
2.4.	Dogs' behaviour and communication		
	2.4.1.	<i>Dog's temperament</i>	
	2.4.1.1.	Choleric	
	2.4.1.2.	Sanguine	
	2.4.1.3.	Phlegmatic	
	2.4.1.4.	Melancholy	
	2.4.2.	<i>Dog's body language</i>	
	2.4.2.1.	Body language in general	
	2.4.2.2.	Sounds	
	2.4.2.3.	Calming signals	
	2.4.2.3.1.	How dogs use calming signals	
	2.4.2.3.2.	Examples of situations where dogs show calming signals	
	2.4.2.3.3.	Some of the signals that all dogs show	
	2.4.2.3.4.	Other calming signals	

2.4.3.	<i>Dog's senses</i>		
	2.4.3.1.	Smell	
	2.4.3.2.	Sight	
	2.4.3.3.	Hearing	
	2.4.3.4.	Touch	
	2.4.3.5.	Taste	
2.4.4.	<i>Dog development stages</i>		
	2.4.4.1.	Vegetative stage	
	2.4.4.2.	Transitional stage	
	2.4.4.3.	Formation stage	
	2.4.4.4.	Socialization stage	
	2.4.4.5.	Ranking stage	
	2.4.4.6.	Puberty	
	2.4.4.7.	Maturity	
2.4.5.	<i>Socialization and contact with handler</i>		
	2.4.5.1.	Dog socialization	
	2.4.5.2.	Dog's contact with the handler	
2.4.6.	<i>Other communication forms</i>		
	2.4.6.1.	Vocalization	
	2.4.6.2.	Smell communication	
2.4.7.	<i>Dog's personality traits</i>		
	2.4.7.1.	Playfulness	
	2.4.7.2.	Propensity to chase	
	2.4.7.3.	Curiosity/Timidity/Courage	
	2.4.7.4.	Sociability	
	2.4.7.5.	Aggressiveness	
3.	BASICS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE		
3.1.	Law on Animal Welfare and Wellbeing		
3.2.	Routine health checks		
	3.2.1.	<i>Physical parameters of a healthy dog</i>	
	3.2.2.	<i>Normal condition of the dog's skin and coat</i>	
	3.2.3.	<i>Normal condition of the dog's eyes</i>	
	3.2.4.	<i>Normal condition of the dog's ears</i>	
	3.2.5.	<i>Normal condition of the dog's mouth and oral cavity</i>	
	3.2.6.	<i>Normal condition of the dog's nose</i>	
	3.2.7.	<i>Normal condition of the dog's paws</i>	
	3.2.8.	<i>Normal dog weight</i>	
	3.2.9.	<i>Normal dog temperature</i>	
	3.2.10.	<i>Normal dog urine and feces</i>	
3.3.	Dog diseases		
	3.3.1.	<i>Internal diseases</i>	
	3.3.2.	<i>Infectious diseases</i>	
	3.3.3.	<i>Parasitic diseases</i>	
3.4.	Preventive action to protect the dog's health		
	3.4.1.	<i>Vaccination</i>	
	3.4.2.	<i>Protection against internal pests</i>	
	3.4.3.	<i>Protection against external pests</i>	
3.5.	First aid provision		
	3.5.1.	<i>Eye injuries</i>	

	3.5.2.	<i>Jaw injuries</i>	
	3.5.3.	<i>Fractures</i>	
	3.5.4.	<i>Bleeds</i>	
	3.5.5.	<i>Burns</i>	
	3.5.6.	<i>Heat stroke</i>	
	3.5.7.	<i>Poisoning</i>	
	3.5.8.	<i>Acute diarrhea</i>	
	3.5.9.	<i>Open wounds</i>	
3.6.	Dog care		
	3.6.1.	<i>Dog housing (kennel)</i>	
		3.6.1.1. Physical parameters of a kennel	
		3.6.1.2. Security measures in the kennel	
		3.6.1.3. Hygiene in the kennel	
	3.6.2.	<i>Dog feeding and watering</i>	
		3.6.2.1. General feeding standards	
		3.6.2.2. Daily needs for food and water	
	3.6.3.	<i>Other routine dog care</i>	
		3.6.3.1. Grooming	
		3.6.3.2. Physical exercise	
		3.6.3.2. Social requirements	
	3.6.4.	<i>Dog transport</i>	
		3.6.4.1. Transportation means	
		3.6.4.2. International dog transport	
2.4.	Dog housing and nutrition		
	2.4.1.	<i>Quality standards related to dog nutrition</i>	
	2.4.2.	<i>Distribution of meals and diet</i>	
	2.4.3.	<i>Dog housing</i>	
	2.4.4.	<i>Dog care</i>	
4.	DOG SCHOOLING BASICS		
4.1.	Organization of education and training with police dogs		
	4.1.1.	<i>Schooling plan and organization</i>	
		4.1.1.1. Professional advancement system	
		4.1.1.2. Dog conditioning	
		4.1.1.3. Dog handler training	
		4.1.1.4. Human decoy training	
		4.1.1.5. Instructor training	
		4.1.1.6. Assessor training	
	4.1.2.	<i>Dog training plan and organization</i>	
	4.1.3.	<i>Practical work with dogs</i>	
	4.1.4.	<i>Problems that may arise in dog schooling</i>	
4.2	Police dog schooling		
	4.2.1.	<i>The role of the nervous system in the schooling process</i>	
	4.2.2.	<i>Dog psychology</i>	
	4.2.3.	<i>Reaction to stimuli</i>	
	4.2.4.	<i>Police dog schooling methods</i>	
	4.2.5.	<i>Basic learning theories</i>	
		4.2.5.1. Social learning	
		4.2.5.2. Habituation	

	4.2.5.3.	Classic conditioning	
	4.2.5.4.	Operant conditioning	
	4.2.6.	<i>Application of learning principles during dog schooling</i>	
	4.2.6.1.	Reinforcement of wanted behaviour	
	4.2.6.2.	Motivation/reward	
	4.2.6.3.	Stimulus control	
	4.2.6.4.	Efficient training	
	4.2.7.	Safety measures when working with police dogs	
4.3.		Obedience of police dogs	
	4.3.1.	<i>Definition and purpose of obedience exercises</i>	
	4.3.2.	<i>Importance of obedience exercises</i>	
4.4.		Use of dogs by police	
	4.4.1.	<i>Classification of service dogs within the police force</i>	
	4.4.2.	<i>Use of dogs</i>	
	4.4.2.1.	Inspections of open and closed space	
	4.4.2.2.	Inspections of postal parcels and baggage	
	4.4.2.3.	Inspections of means of transport	
	4.4.2.4.	Inspections of persons	
	4.4.2.5.	Inspections based on court order	
5.		ESTABLISHING CONTACT BETWEEN TRAINING PARTICIPANTS AND DOGS	
	5.1.	Specialist equipment for work with dogs	
	5.1.1.	<i>Introduction and use of basic equipment for work with a dog</i>	
	5.2.	Adaptation of training participants and dogs	
	5.2.1.	<i>Approaching and adaptation to dogs in the training</i>	
	5.2.2.	<i>Establishing contact with the dog in the training</i>	
	5.2.3.	<i>Play with the dog in the training</i>	
6.		OBEDIENCE EXERCISES	
	6.1.	Heel - on leash	
	6.1.1.	<i>Basic position (the dog is under command "Sit", next to the participant's left leg)</i>	
	6.1.2.	<i>Change of direction and movement pace (left-right turn, running, normal and slow walk)</i>	
	6.2.	Heel - without leash	
	6.2.1.	<i>Basic position</i>	
	6.2.2.	<i>Change of direction and movement pace</i>	
	6.3.	"Sit" - from a normal walk, returning to the dog	
	6.3.1.	<i>The command "Sit" while moving in normal pace, and the training participant returns to the dog</i>	
	6.4.	"Stay" - from a normal walk, the dog comes	
	6.4.1.	<i>"Stay" command while moving at normal pace</i>	
	6.4.2.	<i>"Come" command (dog comes in front of the training participant)</i>	
	6.4.3.	<i>"Heel" command (the dog comes to the basic position around or in front of the participant)</i>	
	6.5.	"Stand" - from a normal walk, returning to the dog	

	6.5.1.	<i>The command "Stand" while moving in normal pace, and the training participant returns to the dog</i>	
6.6.	<i>"Come" - calling the dog</i>		
	6.6.1.	<i>"Come" command</i>	
	6.6.2.	<i>Dog sits down in front of the training participant</i>	
	6.6.3.	<i>"Heel" command (the dog comes to the basic position around or in front of the participant)</i>	
6.7.	<i>"Down, with distraction"</i>		
	6.7.1.	<i>Leaving the dog under "Stay" command</i>	
	6.7.2.	<i>The training participant moves 30 steps away from the dog</i>	
	6.7.3.	<i>Training participant returns to the dog and waits next to the dog (minimum 3-5 seconds)</i>	
	6.7.4.	<i>"Sit" command</i>	
7.	MAINTAINING PHYSICAL FITNESS		
	7.1	<i>Ways of maintaining physical fitness of dogs</i>	
	7.2.	<i>Overcoming natural obstacles, running and swimming</i>	
	7.2.1.	<i>Overcoming obstacles in nature</i>	
	7.2.2.	<i>Running (bicycle, treadmills, etc.)</i>	
	7.2.3.	<i>Swimming</i>	
	7.3.	<i>Overcoming obstacles - polygon</i>	
	7.3.1.	<i>Crossing over vertical and horizontal obstacles</i>	
	7.3.2.	<i>Crossing over hanging obstacles</i>	
	7.3.3.	<i>Overcoming vertical, horizontal and hanging obstacles</i>	
Total lessons:			

PRACTICAL PART OF THE TRAINING			NUMBER OF LESSONS
1.	FIRST AID PROVISION		
	1.1.	Eye injuries	
	1.2.	Jaw injuries	
	1.3.	Fractures	
	1.4.	Bleeds	
	1.5.	Burns	
	1.6.	Heat stroke	
	1.7.	Poisoning	
	1.8.	Acute diarrhea	
	1.9.	Open wounds	
2.	ESTABLISHING CONTACT BETWEEN TRAINING PARTICIPANTS AND DOGS		
	2.1.	Adaptation of training participants and dogs	
		2.1.1. <i>Approaching and adaptation to dogs in the training</i>	
		2.1.2. <i>Establishing contact with the dog in the training</i>	
		2.1.3. <i>Play with the dog in the training</i>	
3.	OBEDIENCE EXERCISES		
	3.1.	Heel - on leash	
		3.1.1. <i>Basic position (the dog is under command "Sit", next to the participant's left leg)</i>	
		3.1.2. <i>Practicing the heel on leash exercise</i>	
		3.1.3. <i>Change of direction and movement pace (left-right turn, running, normal and slow walk)</i>	
	3.2.	Heel - without leash	
		3.2.1. <i>Basic position</i>	
		3.2.2. <i>Practicing the heel without leash exercise</i>	
		3.2.3. <i>Change of direction and movement pace</i>	
	3.3.	"Sit" - from a normal walk, returning to the dog	
		3.3.1. <i>The command "Sit" while moving in normal pace, and the training participant returns to the dog</i>	
	3.4.	"Stay" - from a normal walk, the dog comes	
		3.4.1. <i>"Stay" command while moving at normal pace</i>	
		3.4.2. <i>"Come" command (dog comes in front of the training participant)</i>	
		3.4.3. <i>"Heel" command (the dog comes to the basic position around or in front of the participant)</i>	
	3.5.	"Stand" - from a normal walk, returning to the dog	
		3.5.1. <i>The command "Stand" while moving in normal pace, and the training participant returns to the dog</i>	
	3.6.	"Come" - calling the dog	
		3.6.1. <i>"Come" command</i>	
		3.6.2. <i>Dog sits down in front of the training participant</i>	
		3.6.3. <i>"Heel" command (the dog comes to the basic position around or in front of the participant)</i>	
	3.7.	"Down, with distraction"	
		3.7.1. <i>Leaving the dog under "Stay" command</i>	

	3.7.2.	<i>The training participant moves 30 steps away from the dog</i>	
	3.7.3.	<i>Training participant returns to the dog and waits next to the dog (minimum 3-5 seconds)</i>	
	3.7.4.	<i>“Sit” command</i>	
4.	MAINTAINING PHYSICAL FITNESS		
	4.1.	Overcoming natural obstacles, running and swimming	
	4.1.1.	<i>Overcoming obstacles in nature</i>	
	4.1.2.	<i>Running (bicycle, treadmills, etc.)</i>	
	4.1.3.	<i>Swimming</i>	
	4.2.	Overcoming obstacles - polygon	
	4.2.1.	<i>Crossing over vertical and horizontal obstacles</i>	
	4.2.2.	<i>Crossing over hanging obstacles</i>	
	4.2.3.	<i>Overcoming vertical, horizontal and hanging obstacles</i>	
Total lessons:			

TESTING AND EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS			NUMBER OF LESSONS
1.	TESTING AND EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS		
	1.1.	Written test and evaluation	
	1.2.	Practical test and evaluation of knowledge and skills	
Total lessons:			

TRAINING EVALUATION AND AWARD OF CERTIFICATES			NUMBER OF LESSONS
1.	TRAINING EVALUATION		
	1.1.	Training evaluation by participants	
	1.2.	Curriculum evaluation by instructors	
2.	AWARD OF CERTIFICATES		
Total:			

Learning outcomes for the training

1.	LEGAL GROUND
Learning results (outcomes)	Upon successful training completion, the participants will be able to:
Knowledge	Present national laws and regulations governing the use of police dogs
	Present the international legal framework and legislation governing the use of police dogs
Skills	Apply the knowledge acquired during exercises
Competencies	Take responsibility for summarizing a limited scope of national and international legislation, regulations and procedures governing the use of service dogs/dog training
Learning methods	Lecture, discussion, interactive presentation, learning with a colleague, teamwork

2.	CYNOLOGY BASICS
Learning results (outcomes)	Upon successful training completion, the participants will be able to:
Knowledge	List and describe dog breeds classified according to the Federation Cynologique Internationale (FCI), with a special focus on working (police) dogs
	Explain the basic anatomy of a dog (topography, digestive system, musculoskeletal system, respiratory and reproductive systems)
	Specify and explain dog drive types
	Specify and explain main dog temperament types
	Explain the meaning of different dog body positions (dog body language): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - head movements - tail movements
	Explain dog's senses (smell, sight, hearing, touch and taste)
	Specify and explain dog development stages
	Explain dog socialization and dog's contact with the handler
Skills	Identify different parts of a dog
	Identify different body positions (dog's body language) and react accordingly
Competencies	Take responsibility for understanding the functioning of the dog's body
	Take responsibility for understanding the dog's body language
	Take responsibility for understanding how the dog's senses function
Learning methods	Lecture, discussion, interactive presentation, learning with a colleague, teamwork

3.	BASICS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
Learning results (outcomes)	Upon successful training completion, the participants will be able to:
Knowledge	Present national legislative provisions on animal protection and welfare
	Explain the basic parameters of a healthy dog (physical parameters, skin and coat condition, condition of the dog's eyes, condition of the dog's ears, condition of the dog's mouth and oral cavity, condition of the dog's nose, condition of the dog's paws, dog's weight, the dog's temperature and condition of the dog's urine and faeces)
	List and explain the symptoms of the most common internal, infectious and parasitic diseases in a dog
	Explain the ways of prevention to protect the dog
	Explain the basics of first aid provision to an injured dog: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stopping the bleeding, - first aid in case of broken bones/nail/tail, - preventing/stopping/detecting bites, - first aid for other common injuries (related to the living and working environment), - first aid in case of drowning, hypothermia, hyperthermia, intoxication, stomach torsion, suffocation, shock, etc.
	Explain optimal dog care standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - optimal physical parameters of kennels and dog needs (size and location, ventilation and temperature, availability of daylight, shelter, food and water machines), - minimizing safety risks (for example: burglary, injury, unauthorized entry, etc.) in the kennel, - maintaining hygiene in the kennel, - general dog feeding requirements (depending on the life stage, activity level, individual needs and environment), - daily food and water needs (amount, time of day, activity), - dog care: hair care (brushing, bathing and trimming), nail and tooth care, - maintaining optimal physical condition of the dog (kennel hygiene, natural needs, walks, exercise), - social requirements of a dog (contact with people and other dogs), - optimal physical parameters (size and ventilation) of various means of transport (transport crates, trailers, specially equipped cars) and equipment (safety belts) and safety measures, - rules of international dog transport and veterinary requirements for dog transport

	<p>Understand the development of the dog's behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the importance of socialization in different periods of dog development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dog's behaviour during the juvenile period and the importance of the behaviours learned during that period, - mature dog behaviour - meaning of different body positions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expression and movements of different parts of the head (e.g. tongue, bare teeth, position and movement of the ears, movement of the eyebrows and eyes), - tail position and meaning of movements - interpretation and importance of other forms of communication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - different dog vocalizations such as barking, growling, howling and whining, - the use of scents by the dog in communication with other dogs - importance of knowing the dog's personality traits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - playfulness level, - the dog's level of readiness to chase an object, - the level of curiosity/fearfulness/courage in a dog, - dog's degree of sociability, - aggression level
Skills	<p>Check the dog's health, identify abnormal conditions and take measures to monitor the dog</p>
	<p>Recognize the symptoms of internal, infectious and parasitic diseases in a dog and take appropriate measures</p>
	<p>Apply first aid measures to the injured dog and prevent further damage if possible</p>
	<p>Apply optimal dog care standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - determine whether the kennels meet the optimal conditions for dog housing (physical parameters and safety measures), - maintain optimal hygiene conditions in the kennel, - feed and water the dog in accordance with general standards related to the life stage, activity level, individual needs and environment, - provide food and permanent access to water in accordance with the standards, - ensure the continuous care of the dog by maintaining optimal physical, mental and social condition of the dog, - transport the dog safely in different types of vehicles, - organise the international transport of the dog
	<p>Recognize signs of different dog behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - socialize the dog correctly:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - positively influence the development of behaviour during the juvenile period, - positively influence the development of behaviour during maturity - correctly identify different body positions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - different expressions and head movements, - different tail positions and movements - interpret other forms of communication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - different dog vocalizations, - dog's response to scents - correctly recognize the dog's personality traits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use the "play drive" for motivation, - use the "hunting drive" in handling dogs, - adjust the work method according to the dog's level of curiosity/timidity/courage, - adapt the work method in accordance with the degree of dog's sociability, - adjust the work method according to the level of dog's aggression
Competencies	Take responsibility for the protection of dog's health with the aim of using the dog's maximum physical capabilities
	Take responsibility for recognizing the main symptoms of common dog diseases and take measures to protect the dog's health
	Take responsibility for identifying and resolving situations when a dog needs first aid
	Take responsibility for maintaining the dog's optimal physical, mental and social condition
	Take responsibility for recognizing different dog behaviours
Learning methods	Lecture, discussion, interactive presentation, learning with a colleague, teamwork, study visit

4.	DOG SCHOOLING BASICS
Learning results (outcomes)	Upon successful training completion, the participants will be able to:
Knowledge	<p>Explain the organization of schooling and training of dogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - explain the possibilities of advancement in dog schooling and training, - explain the types of specializations and the general dog training framework, - explain what training is needed to become a dog handler in defined specializations (areas), - explain the physical requirements, required abilities and training to become a human decoy,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - explain what abilities they should possess and what levels of training the dog handlers should complete in order to become instructors, - explain what skills and training are required for assessment and certification of dog handlers in different specializations (areas)
	<p>Explain the way dogs are trained by applying learning theories (social learning, habituation, classical conditioning and operant conditioning):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - importance of reinforcing the desired behaviour (time, frequency, type, quality) - importance of different types and levels of motivation and reward - importance of stimulus control - importance of efficient training
	Explain the application of safety measures when working with dogs
	Explain the concept, goal and significance of obedience exercises for police dogs
	Explain the use of dogs in the police
Skills	Apply the acquired knowledge about the organization of dog schooling and training when choosing their own advancement (specialization), maintaining and updating knowledge in the subject area, cooperating with the human decoy, cooperating with the instructor, as well as fulfilling the tasks required by the assessor, in accordance with the prescribed rules
	Apply the concepts of learning theories in the dog training (social learning, habituation, classical conditioning and operant conditioning)
Competencies	Take responsibility for understanding the dog training system and method
	Take responsibility for understanding the different principles of learning
	Take responsibility for creating the right training/work context
	Take responsibility for recognizing fatigue in a dog and finding a balance between training/work time and rest
Learning methods	Lecture, discussion, interactive presentation, learning with a colleague, teamwork, case study

5.	ESTABLISHING CONTACT BETWEEN TRAINING PARTICIPANTS AND DOGS
Learning results (outcomes)	Upon successful training completion, the participants will be able to:
Knowledge	Specify and describe specialist equipment for work with dogs
	Explain ways of adaptation of training participants and the dog
	Explain ways to build and maintain a good relationship with your dog

Skills	Build and maintain a good relationship with the dog
Competencies	Take responsibility for building and maintaining a good relationship with the dog
Learning methods	Lecture, discussion, interactive presentation, learning with a colleague, teamwork, role play, case study

6.	OBEDIENCE EXERCISES
Learning results (outcomes)	Upon successful training completion, the participants will be able to:
Knowledge	Describe teaching of basic obedience commands to a dog (heel - on leash and without leash, the "Sit" command - from a normal pace, returning to the dog, the "Stay" command - from a normal pace with the dog's arrival, the "Stand" command - from a normal pace, returning to the dog, the "Come" command - calling the dog, "Down, with distraction")
Skills	<p>Train the dog with basic obedience commands</p> <p>Apply learning theories (social learning, habituation, classical conditioning and operant conditioning) when training dogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reinforce the desired behaviour (time, frequency, type, quality) - different types and levels of motivation and reward - stimulus control - efficient training
Competencies	<p>Assume responsibility for maintaining the dog's level of competence (dog obedience commands)</p> <p>Take responsibility for applying learning principles when handling a dog</p>
Learning methods	Lecture, discussion, interactive presentation, demonstration, small group tasks, problem solving

7.	MAINTAINING PHYSICAL FITNESS
Learning results (outcomes)	Upon successful training completion, the participants will be able to:
Knowledge	<p>Ways of maintaining physical fitness of dogs</p> <p>Overcoming natural obstacles, running and swimming</p> <p>Overcoming obstacles - polygon</p>
Skills	
Competencies	Take responsibility for maintaining the dog's physical fitness
Learning methods	Lecture, discussion, interactive presentation, learning with a colleague, teamwork, case study

EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR THE FINAL TEST OF SPECIALIST TRAINING PARTICIPANTS “DOG HANDLER (BASIC TRAINING)”

Score	Percentage of gained points	Number of gained points
extremely successful	from % and above	from to points
successful	from % to %	from to points
good	from % to %	from to points
sufficient	from % to %	from to points
unsatisfactory	less than %	from to points

RECORD

OF THE FINAL TEST OF TRAINING PARTICIPANTS “DOG HANDLER (BASIC TRAINING)”

TIME AND PLACE OF COMPILING THE RECORD	
Date	
Place	

DETAILS OF THE PARTICIPANT TAKING THE FINAL TEST	
Name and surname	
Date of birth	
Institution	
Organizational unit	

DOG DETAILS	
Name	
Year of birth	
Breed	
Microchip number	

EXAMINATION PANEL MEMBERS		
Name and surname	Institution	Position

WRITTEN PART OF THE FINAL TEST

DATE AND PLACE WRITTEN PART OF THE FINAL TEST	
Date	
Place	

RESULT	
Total points	
Gained points	
Score (in accordance with criteria from Table 1)	

According to the above score, the training participant	
MAY	MAY NOT
proceed to the practical part of the final test	

Note of members of the Examination panel for the written part of the final test

Score	Percentage of gained points	Number of gained points
extremely successful	from % and above	from to points
successful	from % to %	from to points
good	from % to %	from to points
sufficient	from % to %	from to points
unsatisfactory	less than %	from to points

PRACTICAL PART OF THE FINAL TEST (TEST WITH DOG)

DATE AND PLACE OF THE PRACTICAL PART OF THE FINAL TEST	
Date	
Place	

RESULT	
Total points	
Gained points	
Score (in accordance with criteria from Table 2)	

PRACTICAL PART “OBEDIENCE” DISCIPLINE		DEDUCTED POINTS	REASON FOR DEDUCTING POINTS
1.	Exercise: Heel - on leash		
2.	Exercise: Heel - without leash		
3.	Exercise: “Sit” - from a normal walk, returning to the dog		
4.	Exercise: “Stay” - from a normal walk, the dog comes		
5.	Exercise “Stand” - from a normal walk, returning to the dog		
6.	Exercise “Down, with distraction”		

Note of members of the Examination panel for the practical part of the final test

Score	Percentage of gained points	Number of gained points
extremely successful	from % and above	from to points
successful	from % to %	from to points
good	from % to %	from to points
sufficient	from % to %	from to points
unsatisfactory	less than %	from to points

OVERALL SCORE

FINAL TEST SCORE		SCORE
1.	Written part of the final test	
2.	Practical part of the final test (test with dog)	
OVERALL SCORE		

NOTE: The final score at the final test is obtained by adding up the scores from the written part and practical part with a dog and dividing them. Both scores must be positive, in order for the participant to finish the training.

Concluding remarks of Examination Panel members

EXAMINATION PANEL		
Name and surname	Institution	Signature

CHECKLIST FOR PRACTICAL PART OF THE TRAINING FIRST AID PROVISION

Participant's name and surname	
Instructor	

PARTICIPANT PROGRESS MONITORING FORM

FOR FIRST AID PROVISION TRAINING UNIT

TRAINING ATTENDANCE

Please specify all dates and number of held lessons

--

ACTIVITY LEVEL OF THE TRAINING PARTICIPANT

Assess the activity level of the training participant

--

ACHIEVED PROGRESS OF THE TRAINING PARTICIPANT

Describe the assessment of progress achieved by the training participant in required training units

	Training unit	Assessment of completion of learning outcomes
1.	Eye injuries	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Jaw injuries	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Fractures	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Bleeds	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Burns	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Heat stroke	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Poisoning	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Acute diarrhea	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Open wounds	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>

Additional comment:

VERIFICATION

Instructor's signature _____

Participant's signature: _____

Date: _____

This form is an integral part of the Participant Progress Report for the practical part of the training and is kept in the archives of the Agency

CHECKLIST FOR PRACTICAL PART OF THE TRAINING ESTABLISHING CONTACT BETWEEN TRAINING PARTICIPANTS AND DOGS

Participant's name and surname	
Instructor	

PARTICIPANT PROGRESS MONITORING FORM FOR THE TRAINING UNIT OF ESTABLISHING CONTACT BETWEEN TRAINING PARTICIPANTS AND DOGS
TRAINING ATTENDANCE
Please specify all dates and number of held lessons
ACTIVITY LEVEL OF THE TRAINING PARTICIPANT
Assess the activity level of the training participant

ACHIEVED PROGRESS OF THE TRAINING PARTICIPANT

Describe the assessment of progress achieved by the training participant in required training units

	Training unit	Assessment of completion of learning outcomes
1.	Adaptation of training participants and dogs	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>

Additional comment:

VERIFICATION

Instructor's signature _____

Participant's signature: _____

Date: _____

This form is an integral part of the Participant Progress Report for the practical part of the training and is kept in the archives of the Agency

CHECKLIST FOR PRACTICAL PART OF THE TRAINING OBEDIENCE EXERCISES

Participant's name and surname	
Instructor	

PARTICIPANT PROGRESS MONITORING FORM FOR OBEDIENCE EXERCISES TRAINING UNIT
TRAINING ATTENDANCE
Please specify all dates and number of held lessons
ACTIVITY LEVEL OF THE TRAINING PARTICIPANT
Assess the activity level of the training participant

ACHIEVED PROGRESS OF THE TRAINING PARTICIPANT

Describe the assessment of progress achieved by the training participant in required training units

	Training unit	Assessment of completion of learning outcomes
1.	Heel - on leash	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Heel - without leash	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	“Sit” - from a normal walk, returning to the dog	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	“Stay” - from a normal walk, the dog comes	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	“Stand” - from a normal walk, returning to the dog	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
6.	“Come” - calling the dog	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
7.	“Down, with distraction”	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>

Additional comment:

VERIFICATION

Instructor's signature _____

Participant's signature: _____

Date: _____

This form is an integral part of the Participant Progress Report for the practical part of the training and is kept in the archives of the Agency

CHECKLIST FOR PRACTICAL PART OF THE TRAINING MAINTAINING PHYSICAL FITNESS

Participant's name and surname	
Instructor	

PARTICIPANT PROGRESS MONITORING FORM FOR MAINTAINING PHYSICAL FITNESS TRAINING UNIT
TRAINING ATTENDANCE
Please specify all dates and number of held lessons
ACTIVITY LEVEL OF THE TRAINING PARTICIPANT
Assess the activity level of the training participant

ACHIEVED PROGRESS OF THE TRAINING PARTICIPANT

Describe the assessment of progress achieved by the training participant in required training units

	Training unit	Assessment of completion of learning outcomes
1.	Overcoming natural obstacles, running and swimming	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Overcoming obstacles - polygon	completed <input type="checkbox"/> not completed <input type="checkbox"/>

Additional comment:

VERIFICATION

Instructor's signature _____

Participant's signature: _____

Date: _____

This form is an integral part of the Participant Progress Report for the practical part of the training and is kept in the archives of the Agency

LOGISTIC NEEDS OF SPECIALIST TRAINING “DOG HANDLER (BASIC TRAINING)”

MATERIAL RESOURCES AND EQUIPMENT			
(for up to participants)			
No.	Name of resource	Measuring unit	Quantity
1.	Feces collection bags	pack	
2.	Dog treadmill	piece	
3.	Dog conditioning bicycle	piece	
4.	Transportation vehicle with dog pods	piece	

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR TRAINING PARTICIPANT AND DOG			
(per participant and dog)			
No.	Name of resource	Measuring unit	Quantity
1.	30 cm leash	piece	
2.	1 m leash	piece	
3.	2 m leash	piece	
4.	5 m leash	piece	
5.	10 cm leash	piece	
6.	Flexi leash	piece	
7.	Medium (M) kong	piece	
8.	Clicker	piece	
9.	Protective leather basket	piece	
10.	Leather bondage collar	piece	
11.	Metal dog lead (choker)	piece	
12.	“POLICE” harness	piece	

13.	De-matting comb)	piece	
14.	Brush	piece	
15.	Vest for work with dogs	piece	
16.	Treat bag	piece	
17.	Rucksack for equipment	piece	
18.	Fetching - jute sausage with two handles	piece	
19.	Fetching - ball with rope	piece	
20.	Water container (transport)	piece	
21.	Water and food container	piece	

SPECIALIST EQUIPMENT FOR INSTRUCTOR			
No.	Name of resource	Measuring unit	Quantity
1.	30 cm leash	piece	
2.	1 m leash	piece	
3.	2 m leash	piece	
4.	5 m leash	piece	
5.	10 cm leash	piece	
6.	Flexi leash	piece	
7.	Medium (M) kong	piece	
8.	Clicker	piece	
9.	Vest for work with dogs	piece	
10.	Treat bag	piece	
11.	Rucksack for equipment	piece	
12.	Fetching - jute sausage with two handles	piece	
13.	Fetching - ball with rope	piece	
14.	Work shoes and clothes (summer and winter)	piece	

Note: Logistic supplies can be replenished with new resources and equipment, in accordance with current trends in the development of dog handler training.

