

**NEW LONDON
POLICE
DEPARTMENT**



**PROPOSED
K-9 PROGRAM**

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Introduction

This proposal was put together by the committee to help provide information about a K-9 program and the need for one in the town of New London. The information in this proposal has come from numerous sources:

- New London Police Dept.
- Sunapee Police Dept.
- New Hampshire State Police
- MHQ
- Castle K9
- Working Dog Foundation
- North American Police Work Dog Association
- Policeone.com

After conducting this research the committee has come to the conclusion that the town of New London can benefit from having a K-9 unit. A K-9 is a great tool which helps officers do their job more efficiently and helps deter crime within a community.

Chapter 1

What Benefit is a Police K-9 to the Town of New London?

Perhaps the most profitable investment a community can make is establishing a POLICE K-9 UNIT. A K-9 unit will deter drug trafficking in our community, help officers apprehend criminals in dangerous situations and eliminate wasted man-hours while conducting various searches such as missing or lost persons. A police K-9 can protect a New London Police Officer from being injured. A K-9 acts as a partner for the police officer the dog is paired with.

The necessity for a K-9 unit within the New London Police Department grows on a daily basis. One needs only to look at today's newspaper and TV news to see armed robberies, school shootings, burglaries and drug-related crimes are skyrocketing. The New London Police Department does an outstanding job of apprehending many of these criminals, however, there are many more who do not get caught. The police need all the assistance we can get. One such source of help is the K-9 unit. This is not to say a K-9 will eradicate crime in our community, but it is an effective tool which aids the department in reducing criminal activity. It has been shown that the mere presence of a well-marked K-9 vehicle has significantly reduced the amount of criminal activity within an area. A number of years ago, the Yarmouth Massachusetts Police Department started their unit with three K9 teams. During the first year, the unit worked hard in reducing the number of break ins in their business sectors. At the end of the first year of having the K9 unit, the rate of break ins decreased 80% Also, a K-9 unit will reduce the amount of man-hours needed to search a building or an area for a missing or lost person, and will do so much more efficiently.

These dogs have increased senses over their handlers; they have 300 olfactory nerve endings in their noses compared to just 7 in the human nose. A dog's hearing is believed to be approximately 25 times better than that of humans. Although dogs only see in black and white, they can see as well in limited light as they can in direct sunlight. For these reasons, dogs can be used for many situations including, but not limited to, building searches, tracking of criminals and lost children or person, locating evidence and property, personal identification of suspects, limited crowd control, prowler calls, and narcotics detection.

Imagine executing a search warrant and trying to locate drugs hidden inside a 35mm film canister, the hiding places would be endless. It would take numerous officer hours to search the house, and they still would not be able to search everywhere. Conversely, a properly trained dog could search the house in one-tenth the time and do a more thorough job. A dog could also indicate drugs in a vehicle without ever entering it. For these reasons, a K-9 unit would be an invaluable tool in the suppression of criminal activity in our community

The same applies for a burglar hiding inside of a house, because humans track with their eyes not their nose, a police officer could easily over look where a person is hiding in a house. A K-9 would be able to use its nose to find exactly where the person is hiding inside the house and cut down on the amount of time it takes to search for a person who is hiding.

When you think about all the tools police officers have available on their belt, you think about a firearm, taser, and OC spray. All of these are great tools for an officer, but once you deploy any of these tools you can't recall them if the situation at hand changes. Once a bullet leaves a gun, there is no taking it back. A K-9 on the other hand is the ONLY tool available to an officer which can be recalled at any time if a situation changes.

The New London Police Department would be able to utilize a Police K-9 on many of the calls we respond to on a day to day basis. There have been some instances this past year, where the New London Police Department requested a K-9 from another police agency, but were declined. Times such as responding to a recent burglary or on a motor vehicle stop if you believe there are drugs in the vehicle. Too many times, the trail from a recent burglary goes cold or suspicions aren't confirmed because the closest K-9 is an hour or more away.

The New London Police Department handled approximately 278 alarm calls in 2015 (01/01/2015 to 12/02/2015). Many times investigation into these alarms will result in the officer finding an open door to the residence or business. When this happens (if feasible), the officer needs to call for another police agency to respond for assistance, and if no one is available, the officer needs to check the building or residence by themselves, making the situation very dangerous. The officer then has to slowly search the entire structure to see if anyone might be inside. A police K-9 will be able to search the building much faster and more precise than human police officers.

With the increase in the drug use and sales in our area, we hope that a police K-9 will assist the New London Police Department in enforcing the drug laws of the State of New Hampshire. The Department seeks to acquire a police dog that would be certified in searching for narcotics. We would be able to use this K-9 to reduce the amount of drugs being transported through our community. We would also use this K-9 on search warrants and other investigations.

The dog would be certified in tracking and article searching. If a person were to become lost in the woods or flee a crime scene, the K-9 would be able to track the person and locate the person much faster and more precisely than human officers. The K-9 would also be able to search and locate items that may be dropped by a suspect. For example, if a person broke into a house and dropped tools or stolen items, the K-9 would be able to find those items.

There is no technology in law enforcement that allows for the following of a person based on their smell. Only a K-9 can precisely follow the path of a person whether that person is a lost child or an elderly adult. A big part of New London's population is made up of young children and elderly adults. When someone goes missing, no matter what age, time is a factor especially during colder weather. A K9 is able to track a missing person much quicker than a human police officer, and in some cases, time could be the difference between life and death for the lost or missing individual.

Chapter 2

How Much Would A Police K-9 Cost?

Castle K-9, to include: - - - - - \$15,105

- ❖ Dog, no more than 28 months old with health and shot records. 1-year warranty on health and 90-day warranty on work ability
- ❖ Narcotics and/or Patrol: Four (4) week school, with rooming and breakfast at our facility
- ❖ 500 page training manual
- ❖ National & school certifications
- ❖ ROCA K9 Bite Dr Bite Suit
- ❖ Patrol/Agitation Harness
- ❖ Leather Muzzle
- ❖ Water & Feed Bowls (2)
- ❖ Leashes (6' & 30') and Choke Collar
- ❖ 40-lb Bag Dog Food

K-9 cruiser to include:

- ❖ Standard K-9 Guardian aluminum insert (kennel mounted inside the rear of a police cruiser for the dog to stay in while on patrol & will protect the cruiser door)
- ❖ Lights, siren, radio, etc.
- ❖ K9 door popper w/ belt remote
- ❖ Any other equipment needed

There are a few options available when it comes to a K-9 cruiser. The first being to raise funds to purchase a brand new cruiser completely outfitted.

- ❖ Cruiser cost: \$37,400 (see attached MHQ quote).
- ❖ New computer, radar, and other miscellaneous equipment: \$2,500 - \$5,000
- ❖ A cost to the town, we would need to add to the fleet maintenance budget: \$1,500
- ❖ Other miscellaneous costs, gas etc.: \$2,000 - \$4,000
- ❖ Total cost: \$43,500 - \$48,000
- ❖ Cost to town: \$6,000 - \$10,500
- ❖ Once the cruiser is 5 to 6 years old it would need to be replaced and we would need to raise funds to purchase another new vehicle
- ❖ Can buy cruiser any time once funds are raised

Second option would be to use the oldest Charger (car) as the K-9 cruiser. This cruiser option would become available in 2017. The oldest Charger in the fleet would be outfitted as a K-9 cruiser and used for one year until 2018, at which point you could stay with a Charger or switch to an SUV. Once in the new vehicle that vehicle will be in the rotation for 6 years, once the six years is up the cruiser would be switched out at no extra cost because the vehicle would be part of the ongoing cruiser rotation.

- ❖ Cruiser cost: no cost for the vehicle (old Charger), it would be \$10,000 to outfit for K-9
- ❖ Cost of new Charger in 2018: If we stayed with a Charger all the equipment could be moved from old Charger to new Charger. Cost of new vehicle is already approved by the town, you would just have the cost of switching all the equipment from the old Charger to the new Charger. Maintenance budget and gas would not change because the new Charger is part of the town approved, planned cruiser rotation.
- ❖ Cost of new Ford SUV in 2018: If we decided to go with the SUV, we couldn't use any of the K-9 equipment from the Charger. The SUV would have to be outfitted with K-9 equipment that would fit the SUV \$10,000. Not all of the lights and sirens, etc. used in the Charger would be compatible with the SUV, so you could be looking at \$37,400 for a SUV, which could be approved by the town for regular cruiser rotation.
- ❖ Whether you have a Charger or an SUV both cruisers would be in the rotation for 6 years at which point they would be switched out in the town approved rotation.
- ❖ No increase to maintenance or fuel budget
- ❖ To go with an old Charger (2017) then a new Charger (2018): \$10,000 - \$15,000
- ❖ To go with an old Charger (2017) then an SUV (2018): \$15,000 - \$20,000

Third option is to go with a Ford SUV in 2018. The SUV will be in the rotation for 6 years and at the end of that 6 years will be switched out per town approved cruiser rotation.

- ❖ Cost of Cruiser: \$37,400, which could be approved by the town for regular cruiser rotation.
- ❖ No increase to maintenance or fuel budget
- ❖ SUV will be rotated out in 6 years
- ❖ All equipment will be switched over from old cruiser to new (computer, radar, etc)

The New London Police Department has been fortunate enough to get the support of two local businesses to help donate their services, so that Veterinary Services and Dog Food are covered.

- 1. Veterinary Services - - - - - Donated by Pleasant Lake Veterinarian (valued at approximately \$500)
- 2. Dog Food - - - - - Donated by Unleashed (valued at approximately \$1,500)
- 3. NH Working Dog Foundation annual fee (includes K9 bullet proof vest) - - \$500.00
- 4. K-9 Trauma Kit - - - - - \$250.00

The New London Police Department would seek out different resources to help cover startup cost for the K-9 program. Among these would be fundraisers, grants and private donations from the community and neighboring communities (donor in Sunapee wants to give \$5,000).

There would be additional costs for maintenance and upkeep of the K-9. These regulations are covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) of 1938 sets the rules for payment of overtime for most workers who are not administrators or executives. The FLSA was expanded in 1985 to include government employees in the case of Garcia vs. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority, 469 US 528 (1985). Courts have also ruled that home care, consisting of feeding, grooming, training and exercising, is “indispensable and integral” to the handlers’ principle responsibilities as canine officers. Andrews v. DuBois, 888 F. Supp. 213 (D. Mass. 1995). Many departments have negotiated with handlers to allow compensatory time off, extra pay, or reduced shift hours to compensate for time spent in canine care at home. Canines are remarkably cost-effective locator and apprehension tools. When the additional cost of an hour or so per day is compared with the services rendered by an effective canine team, squabbles over payment for training and home care seem petty.

The New Hampshire State Police, allow their canine handlers 1 hour of canine maintenance and training per shift. On their days off, including vacation and sick time, the canine handlers are given ½ hour of overtime per day for the maintenance of the canine. In order to help keep overtime cost down for the town, the K-9 handler can work with the Chief of Police and instead of taking all the time as overtime take some as comp time, or when there are two officers working the same shift the K-9 officer can go home early for care and maintenance of the dog. This helps keep overtime cost low.

After the K-9 ages out (average 6-10 years) or is no longer able to work, there are a few different options to pursue in obtaining a new K-9. Funds obtained through Asset Forfeiture or through private donations can be used. The average cost for a new K-9 (without training) \$5,000-\$7,500. As an experienced handler the cost of training a new K-9 would be your yearly cost to the Working Dog Foundation (\$500.00 * subject to change). The other option is through grants, Working Dog Foundation does offer grants for the purchasing of new K9’s.

If the K-9 ages out the town has a couple options. The K-9 is owned by the town so the town can choose to sell the K-9 to the handler (NH State Police gives their officers the option to purchase their K-9 for approximately \$10). If the town does not want to do that or the handler chooses not to purchase the K-9, the town can put the dog out for bid to a home that can handle a police K-9. If the town cannot find a place for the K-9, the K-9 will most likely have to be put down.

If the K-9 Handler leaves the department and goes to work for another town, the town can keep the K-9 and attempt to try and train the K-9 with another officer (doesn't normally work out well). If the town keeps the K-9 upon a handlers departure, the town will have to find a home for the K-9.

Chapter 3

What is the Liability and Insurance for the Town of New London?

There is no additional charge to the town with working animals, which include both dogs and horses. The town of New London's liability protection automatically extends to all town activities. If New London decides to add a canine officer, Property-Liability Trust (PLT) would assume liability caused by the dog's activities, up to policy limits. Once the canine is scheduled with PLT, the town also becomes eligible for some limited medical expense reimbursement, as well as reimbursement for death of the dog in the line of duty. This is the town's current policy. The town is looking to change providers in the future (July 2016) but even with a different company the policy should be the same if not similar to what we have now.

MEDICAL EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT FOR VETERINARY CARE OF WORKING DOGS AND WORKING HORSES AND REIMBURSEMENT FOR DEATH IN THE LINE OF DUTY OF WORKING DOGS AND WORKING HORSES

1. PLT agrees to pay for 50% of the expenses necessarily incurred for veterinary care for working dog of a *Member* that is not (i) routine preventive care, (ii) spaying and neutering, (iii) arising, from lack of routine or preventative health care according to generally accepted veterinary standards, or (iv) injury resulting from an intentional act of the *Member*, subject to an aggregate limit of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per working dog during the *Term*.
2. PLT also agrees, following death in the line of duty of a *Member's* working dog, to pay for reasonable and necessary expenses incurred for the purposes of selecting, buying, and training a replacement working dog, not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500). The replacement working dog must be purchased within one year following the death in the line of duty of a *Member's* working dog.
4. Veterinary care protection shall be administered upon a single submission of a *Claim* by the *Member* during the applicable *Term* at the earlier to occur of the *Member* incurring expenses at least up to the aggregate limit hereof or during the last sixty (60) days of the *Term*.

Chapter 4

How Would the Canine Be Utilized?

If the New London Police Department were to acquire a police canine, it would be assigned to one of the officers. The canine would live at home with the officer and go to work each day with the officer. The canine would respond to all the calls for service the officer responds to, and would be the officer's immediate back-up and support should the officer need it.

We would use the dog to visit schools in the local area and conduct demonstrations of the dog's abilities. The dog would be friendly enough for children and adults to socialize with.

The New London Police would utilize the canine to combat the drug problems in the area. The canine would assist the police department in developing probable cause for search warrants. We also believe that by publicizing information about the canine, we will be able to deter crime because people will realize the likelihood of being apprehended will increase with a police canine.

The canine would be used to search buildings where there is reason to believe a suspect may be hiding. The canine would also be used to track people, whether lost or attempting to flee a crime scene. The New London Police would also make its canine available to other agencies in the area for similar types of incidents.

If a neighboring town has an incident where they request the services of a K-9 unit, New London would respond to the surrounding town we have mutual aid agreements with (Sunapee, Newbury, Sutton, Wilmot, Springfield). If the K-9 officer is on duty with another New London officer the K-9 officer will respond to the neighboring town requesting the K-9 and notify the Chief of Police that the K-9 is out of town.

When the K9 officer is off duty and a K-9 is requested dispatch will contact the K-9 officer to see if they are available. If the K-9 officer is available they will have to make sure the request meets the criteria for a call out. If called out in town or out of town the Chief of Police will be notified.

There will be no charge to a town we have mutual aid agreements with for the use of our K-9 unit. There are a couple reasons behind this. First off is if we respond to another town for assistance with a high profile case, we can receive monetary compensation through asset forfeiture if drugs, money or assets are seized. Another reason is the calls in and out of town are real life training, a K-9 unit would only benefit from real life training.

The New London Police would use a K-9 Unit in all of the following circumstances:

Robberies in Progress	Burglaries in Progress
Breaking & Entering in Progress	Assault in Progress
Traffic Stops	Unwanted Persons
Domestic Dispute	911 Hang-ups
Pursuits	Prowlers
Open Door/Window	Arrests
Criminal Trespass	Alarms
Suspicious Persons or Conditions	Lost/Missing Persons
Searches in Fields, Areas, Buildings, for Evidence, and Tracking	Unknown Offenders
Serving Warrants to Persons that may be Dangerous or Known to Run	Serious Felonies
Drug Search and Seizure	

The K-9 unit will also be utilized for public events and demonstrations.

Chapter 5

What are the Laws Concerning Injuring a Police K-9?

TITLE LXII CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 644 BREACHES OF THE PEACE AND RELATED OFFENSES

Section 644:8-d

644:8-d Maiming or Causing the Death of or Willful Interference With Police Dogs or Horses. –

I. Whoever willfully tortures, beats, kicks, strikes, mutilates, injures, disables, or otherwise mistreats, or whoever willfully causes the death of a dog or horse owned or employed by or on behalf of a law enforcement agency and whoever knows that such dog or horse is owned or employed by or on behalf of a law enforcement agency shall be guilty of a class B felony.

II. Whoever willfully interferes or attempts to interfere with the lawful performance of a dog or horse owned or employed by or on behalf of a law enforcement agency and whoever knows that such dog or horse is owned or employed by or on behalf of a law enforcement agency shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Source. 1988, 203:1. 1994, 111:1. 1998, 365:1, eff. Jan. 1, 1999.

Chapter 6

The following is a sample of a Canine Unit Standard Operating Procedure, from the Sunapee Police Department:

Guidelines for the use of Police Service Dog

PURPOSE

In any civil action against any individual, agency, or governmental entity, including the State of New Hampshire, arising out of the conduct of a law enforcement officer having the powers of a peace officer, standards of conduct embodied in policies, procedures, rules, regulations, codes of conduct, orders or other directives of a State, County, or local law enforcement agency shall not be admissible to establish negligence when such standards of conduct are higher than the standard of care which would otherwise have been applicable in such action under State law (RSA 561:36).

The decision to use a police service dog in accordance with this policy shall be deemed an act of discretion and shall be reviewed in light of information reasonably available to the officer(s) at the time the decision is made. The ultimate disposition of any related criminal proceeding shall have no bearing on determining the reasonableness of any such decision.

I. POLICY:

Police Service Dog

A. The police service dog program mission is to provide a reliable patrol dog capability through the employment of trained officer-dog teams to aid in law enforcement. The primary task of the canine team is search and apprehension of criminals. A police service dog may be used to apprehend an individual if the canine handler reasonably believes that the individual has either committed or is about to commit any offense and if the any of the following conditions exist:

1. There is a reasonable belief that the individual poses an immediate threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any officer, or him/herself.
2. The individual is physically resisting arrest and the use of a police service dog appears necessary to overcome such resistance.
3. The individual is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by other than the canine would pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public.
4. It is recognized that situations may arise which do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. In any such case, a standard of reasonableness shall be used to review the decision to use a police service dog in view of the totality of the circumstances.

NOTE: Absence of one or more of the above conditions, mere flight from pursuing officer(s) shall not serve as good cause for a canine apprehension.

B. Prior to the use of a police service dog to search for or apprehend any individual, the canine handler or supervisor at the scene shall carefully consider all pertinent information reasonably available at the time. This information shall include, but is not limited to:

1. The individual's age or an estimate thereof,
2. The nature of the suspected offense involved,

3. Any potential danger to any other police officer(s) who may attempt to intervene or assist with the apprehension,

4. Any potential danger to the public, which may result from the release of a police service dog.

C. Unless it would otherwise increase the risk of injury or escape, a verbal warning followed by a reasonable period of compliance shall precede the release of any police service dog.

D. The canine handler has the final decision on not deploying the police canine at any scene. This decision may be made if there is a high likelihood of death or serious injury to the police canine.

E. The Chief of Police shall be notified as soon as practicable following any police service dog apprehension.

F. Prior to going off duty, the canine handler shall complete all necessary reports associated with the use of a police service dog in an apprehension.

II. NARCOTIC DETECTOR DOG

A. The Canine Detection Program mission is to provide a practical and credible drug detection capability through the employment of trained officer-dog teams to aid in the investigation, apprehension, and prosecution of persons engaged in illegal drug activities. The primary task of the canine team is to locate drugs (controlled substances, narcotics).

B. The drug detector dog may be used to:

1. Search vehicles, buildings, parcels, areas or other items deemed necessary.

2. Obtain a search warrant by using the dog in support of probable cause.
3. Assist in the search for narcotics during a search warrant service.
4. Assist in drug education programs for the department.

C. The drug detector dog will not be used to search a person for drugs.

If a drug dog alert causes the officer to believe that a person may be in possession of drugs, the officer in charge of the investigation will determine how to proceed. Personal possessions may be searched by the dog only if removed from the person.

D. The decision to use the dog during a call rests solely with the dog's handler. The handler is responsible for the deployment of the dog during calls as a method of investigation.

E. The drug detector dog team may be available for use by other law enforcement agencies. Requests by other agencies must be approved by the Chief of Police or his designee and will be considered on a case by case basis.

F. Training of the drug detector dog will be conducted by the Department designated trainer using actual controlled substances as training aids. The controlled substances will be secured at each Department designated facility, and all personnel will adhere to established procedures for access, accountability, and use.

G. The drug detector dog handler will keep a log of all training and searches performed by the canine. It is important to use the dog team as frequently as possible in order to build expertise and credibility.

III. TRAINING/CANINE MAINTENANCE

A. Training is essential to maintain a proper Police Service/Narcotic Detector Dog. The dog handler shall attend regularly scheduled training, not to be less than once a month. This training shall be conducted with a reputable training agency.

B. The dog handler shall re-certify the Police Service/Narcotic Detector Dog no less than once a year with a reputable certification agency.

C. Training shall be conducted at various locations and shall incorporate all aspects, the canine team may likely encounter. Training should be conducted in manner to be as realistic as possible.

IV. REQUESTS FOR CALL-OUTS/OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUESTS

A. Any outside agency requests for the canine team shall be approved in the same manner as for call outs in the Town of Sunapee that is by the Chief of Police or his designee.

B. In the event the canine team is requested by an outside agency, the dispatch Center shall obtain as much information from the requesting agency as possible, to include, but not limited to: offense committed, time since offense was committed, number of suspects, description of suspect(s), weapons involved, etc. If the request is for a missing person, the missing persons name and physical description, the length of time missing, and the nature of the incident.

C. The dispatch Center shall also obtain the on-scene ranking officer's name and a direct telephone number.

D. The Dispatch Center shall attempt to contact the canine handler through paging and home and cellular telephone numbers. When the dispatcher contacts the canine handler, he/she shall relay all of the known information to the handler.

E. The handler will determine whether or not the request warrants the canine unit's activation. If the handler determines the canine unit should be activated, the handler shall pass-on the information to the Chief of Police or his designee for final approval. If the handler determines the canine unit should not be activated, the Chief of Police or his designee shall make contact with the requesting officer or agency and advise that the canine unit should not be activated; the handler shall make contact with the requesting officer, and explain why the canine unit will not be activated.

F. It is the responsibility of the canine handler to update the dispatch Center of current telephone and pager numbers.

G. In the event the canine handler is out of the area, the handler shall notify the Chief of Police as to his whereabouts and availability status while away.

V. POLICE CANINE VEHICLES

A. There shall be one (1) police cruiser designated for the use of the police canine. This vehicle shall be equipped with the appropriate kennel in the rear of the police cruiser for safe transport of the police canine.

B. Prisoner transports in the police canine vehicle, shall be done in the front passenger seat. Officers shall keep officer safety techniques in mind, and remember to thoroughly search all arrestees and handcuff them behind their back when transporting in the front seat.

C. No animals other than police service dogs shall be transported in the police canine vehicle. In the event an officer is operating the police canine vehicle, and receives a call to transport another animal, the officer should exchange police cruisers.

Chapter 7

What are the Certification Requirements?

By working with the New Hampshire Working Dog Foundation, the New London Police Department would adhere to the United States Police Canine Association's rules and regulations. With the Working Dog Foundation, the K-9 Unit would be required to re-certify twice a year in both patrol work and narcotic detection. The New Hampshire Working Dog Foundation trains every Monday.

The following is an example of the USPCA's requirements:

In order to achieve the United States Police Canine Association's Police Dog 1 Certification, an officer and his/her canine must score a minimum of 490 points, (70%) out of a possible total of 700 in any sanctioned regional/district trial. The test to obtain certification is made up of four parts, which include: Obedience, Agility, Evidence & Suspect Search, and Criminal Apprehension. The following paragraphs provide an overview of the Rules & Regulations for Police Dog 1 Certification, where all exercises are done off leash.

OBEDIENCE TEST

Heeling: The handler must walk with his/her canine at a heel over a three legged course and are tested in various maneuvers, including left, right & about turns that are all at a fast, slow or normal pace. Each leg of the course is measured between 75 and 100 feet.

Walking: With the canine at a heel the handler shall command the canine to sit, down or stand at a predetermined position. The handler is to keep walking, leaving the canine in that position. At a point determined by a testing steward the handler will return and heel the canine to his/her side without breaking stride. This shall done for two of the three positions. Prior to the test one of these positions will be selected as a "pass by", where during the return to the canine the handler passes by the canine. The canine must remain in the position until the handler again returns to the canine, this time heeling to his/her side without breaking stride. All commands for this exercise will be by voice only.

Distance: With the canine 50 feet away from the handler and in the sit position, the handler must command the canine to sit and down by both voice and hand commands. Once those command's have been completed, the handler must command the canine to recall to his side by either voice or hand commands. Once the canine is returning to the handler, at the halfway point the handler must command the canine to sit, down or stand by voice or hand command.

AGILITY

The agility course is made up of five obstacles. The canine, at the command of its handler, is judged on its ability to surmount these obstacles, starting anywhere from within 15 feet in front of the obstacle. All obstacles will be painted white with the exception of the Brick Wall and Chain Link Fence, and the Shrub Jump that will be painted green. The obstacles include:

Hurdles: There are six types of hurdles, all 3 feet high and 4 feet wide. They include a Picket Fence, a Chain Link Fence, a Simulated Brick Wall, a Board Jump (solid wall), a Shrub Jump, and a Window with a 30x30 inch opening for the canine to jump through. Only four of the six will be used for the test and will be selected prior to testing. All obstacles selected will be spaced 16 feet apart and in a straight line. The canine will be judged on his ability to jump all four hurdles and return to his handlers side. The handler may start to move forward with the canine but may not pass the second hurdle.

Catwalk: The Catwalk, also known as the Ladder Climb, will start with a ladder placed at a twenty-five to thirty degree angle leading up to a 24 inch wide platform. There may only be five steps to the ladder, with each step 12 inches apart. Each step is 2x4 inches and 24 inches wide. The platform will be 8 feet long and 6 feet above the ground. At the end of the platform will be a dismount ramp 24 inches wide and 10 feet long. The canine will be judged on his ability to climb the ladder, remain in a standing position at a midway point on top of the platform, and his response when called to the finish position.

Broad Jump: The Broad Jump consists of four boards, graduated in height from 6 to 12 inches, with each board 5 feet wide. Starting with the low board, they're placed one behind the other, covering a distance of 6 feet. The canine will be judged on his ability with one command, to jump over this obstacle and return to the handlers side.

A-Frame: The A-Frame is an obstacle that is 6 feet high at the peak, 4 feet wide on each side, with the sides spread 4 feet apart at the bottom. There's a catch platform on the dismount side that's 3 feet high to help avoid injuries. Upon command, the canine must jump to the top of this obstacle, dismount, and return to the handlers side.

Crawl: This obstacle is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 16 inches high. The front and back are open with the sides covered with chain link fencing. The top is covered with a 4x8 sheet of plywood. Upon command, the canine must crawl under this obstacle, emerge from the other end, and return to his handlers side.

Article Search

Within 3 minutes the canine must locate and retrieve 2 items of evidence thrown into a 30 foot square area of grass approximately 12 inches high. The two articles will be selected from the following group of seven prior to testing: an expended green shotgun shell; a key on a ring with a tab; a dark colored book of matches; a metal handgun; a dark colored plastic credit card; a 4-6 inch long screwdriver; or a 3x3 inch piece of dark leather.

Suspect Search

Six wooden boxes, 4x4 feet in size and each with a concealed door, are placed on flat and level ground. There are two rows of three boxes, 40 feet apart, with each row 40 feet from the center line. The concealed doors will be facing away from the center line and secured at all times. A judge or testing steward, acting as a suspect, will enter each of the boxes to contaminate them with his scent, air the boxes for 30 seconds and then permanently hide in one of the boxes. Upon entering the testing area, the handler will have 4 minutes to direct the canine to search each of the boxes, without the handler leaving a ten foot strip down the center of the field. The canine will be judged on his ability to search, locate and indicate which box the suspect is hidden in.

Criminal Apprehension

This is a multi-phase exercise and by far the most important certification. The first part includes False Start, Recall and Criminal Apprehension. The second part includes Criminal Apprehension with Gunfire and Handler Protection. During all these phases the team will be judged on the degree of control the handler has over the canine.

False Start: With one command the canine will be commanded to “stay” while positioned 30 yards from a suspect who will turn and run 10 yards before stopping. The canine will be judged on his ability to hold the stay position without further commands.

Recall: After being commanded to apprehend a fleeing suspect, the canine will be judged on his ability to stop the pursuit on command and return to his handlers side while the suspect continues to run away. For half the points, the suspect may stop running when he hears the canine being recalled by the handler.

Criminal Apprehension: The canine is judged on his ability, upon command, to pursue and apprehend a fleeing suspect. The canine will also be judged on his ability to release the suspect on command and return to his handlers side. The canine will then stand guard while his handler searches the suspect.

Criminal Apprehension with Gunfire: Upon being fired at from a suspect who is fleeing, the canine may pursue, without command, and apprehend the suspect. Once again, the canine is judged on his ability to release the suspect on command and return to his handlers side.

Handler Protection: As with Criminal Apprehension, the canine will stand guard after being commanded to release the suspect while his handler performs a search. However, during the search after Criminal Apprehension with Gunfire the suspect will assault the handler. The canine will be judged on his response to this assault and his ability to release the suspect upon command.

In order to achieve the United States Police Canine Association's Detector Dog Certification, a narcotic team must locate three out of four hidden substances, and score a minimum of 140 points (70%) out of a possible total of 200 at a regionally sanctioned USPCA trial. There are a total of four substances hidden for this test. Two will be outside on vehicles and two will be inside in rooms. For the vehicle search five vehicles will be used. The two narcotic substances may be placed inside or outside the vehicles, while the two explosive substances shall be placed on the outside. No two substances will be placed on the same vehicle. The vehicle search will have a ten min time limit, unless the narcotic substances are placed inside the vehicles. In that case there will be a fifteen minute time limit. For the inside search, three furnished rooms will be used to hide two substances, with one of the rooms being a "clean" room. There will be a time limit of one a one-half minutes per 100 square feet.

In all tests the substances will be placed in a practical location that will show the judges the canine's ability to locate the substances and the handler's ability to interpret the canines alert. Their scoring will include the canine's response to the substance, his alert, interest, and enthusiasm, it also includes the handler's performance, including search pattern, confidence in the canine, enthusiasm, and leash control.

CONCLUSION

The research done by the committee has lead us to believe there is a need for a K-9 in the town of New London. Unfortunately New London Police Dept. does not have a way to keep track of how many times a K-9 is requested and if a K-9 is available when requested. Through firsthand experience, Officer Fisher has advised the committee that the services of a K-9 is requested often and unfortunately a K-9 is either not available or up to 45 plus minutes away.

When you look at some of the studies, patrolling in a well-marked K9 vehicle clearly states the intent of the police department to combat crime and to use extremely effective "Tools" to accomplish this. A lot of communities who have K-9 units, have seen a decrease in their crime rates.

A large part of New London's population is made up of elderly men and women and also young children. If someone was ever to go missing, time is of the essence when it comes to finding them. A K-9 can help track a missing or lost person far better than a police officer because of their nose. Their nose is an amazing tool when it comes to tracking and locating people whether they are missing, lost or hiding in a building. Not only can a K-9 locate humans but they can also locate drugs and other articles of evidence which may prove valuable to an officer's case.

Still to this day there is no tool in police work that you can recall if the situation at hand changes. Once you fire your firearm or taser there is no stopping it if the situation changes. A K-9 is the only tool in police work that can be recalled if a situation changes. In conclusion the committee believes a K-9 unit will be a valuable asset to the police dept. and the town of New London. A K-9 unit will help our officers in keeping crime rates low and keep our schools, businesses, and community members safe. The committee looks forward to meeting with the select board and entertaining any comments, concerns or questions.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Penny Murano – Business owner and New London resident

Gena Edmunds – Firefighter and New London resident

Louis Botta – New London resident

Lester and Marsha Goldberg – New London residents

Wendy Johnson – Finance Officer and New London resident

Joshua Fisher – Police Officer and New London resident

Estimate

11/9/2015 2:20:08 PM



MHQ-Headquarters
401 Elm Street
Marlborough MA 01752
508-573-2600

Estimate: QM00000777

Quote Date: 11/5/2015

Expiration Date: 2/3/2016

Customer:

NEW LONDON NH POLICE DEPARTMENT
25 SEAMANS ROAD
NEW LONDON NH 03257

Contact

□
6035262626

Salesperson

Curtin, Michael
603-325-0995
mcurtin@mhq.com

Quantity	Item	Unit Price	Extended Price
1	VEH-15-02-000 - 15-02 Utility Police In		37,400.00
EA			

Estimate

11/9/2015 2:20:08 PM



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Contract	Line Ref	Line Desc	Unit Price	Qty	Ext Price
PCC2015	VEH-15-02-000	15-02 Utility Police Interceptor 911 or patrol po Spec Vehicle	27,925.00	1.00	27,925.00
	G1	Shadow Black	0.00	1.00	0.00
	9W	9W Cloth Front Buckets/Vinyl Rear	0.00	1.00	0.00
	86P	Front Headlamp / Police Interceptor Housing Only	0.00	1.00	0.00
	153	License Plate Bracket - Front	0.00	1.00	0.00
	51R	51R Spot Lamp - Driver only (Unity LED Bulb)	385.00	1.00	385.00
	87R	Display Rear Camera in Rear View Mirror Instead of	0.00	1.00	0.00
	53M	53M SYNC Basic - Voice-Activated Communication Sys	290.00	1.00	290.00
	76R	76R Reverse Sensing	295.00	1.00	295.00
	A-20.070	Setina PB400 Vs Aluminum Push Bumper for Utility (BK0534ITU16)	395.00	1.00	395.00
	A-21.150	Havis K-9 Transportation System for PI Utility (KK-K9-F18-K)	2,395.00	1.00	2,395.00
	A-21.250	Havis K-9 Hot-N-Pop System (Utility & Sedan) (KK-K9-HP-10-B-IN)	1,365.00	1.00	1,365.00
	A-21.220	Havis K-9 Transport Heat Alarm Unit Option, Hot-N-Pop Unit, Heat Alarm Pager (KK-K9-HA-RBM-TG)	345.00	1.00	345.00
	A-21.200	Havis Transport Water Bowl Option (KK-K9-WATER)	55.00	1.00	55.00
	A-01.030	Whelen Liberty II WC LED 14 Module Lightbar (IW8/2****) & Cencom (CCSRN3) Siren Package	2,195.00	1.00	2,195.00
	A-02.270	Whelen (2) Super LED ION Series Lights (ION*)	345.00	1.00	345.00
	A-04.100	Whelen (4) LED Vertex Hideaway System (VTX609*)	425.00	1.00	425.00
	A-02.170	Whelen (2) Super LED 400 Series (40*02Z*R)	355.00	1.00	355.00
	A-07.010	Code 3 100 Watt Slim Line Speaker with Mounting Bracket (C3100)	195.00	1.00	195.00
	A-19.370	Setina Dual Weapon Mount System w/ Double Locks Dual T-Rail Mount 1 Small, 1 Universal, Handcuff Key Override (GK10301S1UHKSSCA)	435.00	1.00	435.00

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Salesperson

Curtin, Michael
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Sale Amount: 37,400.00

Sales Tax: 0.00

Total Amount: 37,400.00