

**LITTLE ROCK POLICE DEPARTMENT  
GENERAL ORDER**

**CANINE UNIT**

<b>DATE:</b> 05/21/2025	<b>DISTRIBUTION:</b> DEPARTMENTAL	<b>REPLACES:</b> 07/13/2024	<b>NUMBER:</b> G.O. 340
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**I. General**

- A. The trained law enforcement canine is a valuable supplement to police manpower. Canine deployment shall be made by highly specially trained and well supervised handlers operating in strict accordance with the highest ethical standards and safety practices of law enforcement.

**II. Definitions**

- A. Police Service K-9: A specially certified and trained canine (k-9) that is assigned to a certified and trained Police Canine Handler. A PSC is used to assist in law enforcement purposes, including but not limited to locating and apprehending potentially violent criminals, and detecting narcotics.
- B. Canine Team: An officer handler and their assigned police canine.
- C. Canine Handler: A specially trained and certified police officer assigned to the Canine Unit that works with an assigned canine.
- D. Canine Unit: Teams of specially trained officers and canines that work together in a specially trained canine unit.
- E. Canine Deployment: Any time the police service canine (K-9) is used from the canine police vehicle for any law enforcement purpose.
- F. Canine Police Vehicle: A specially equipped police vehicle that provides the needed space and safety or a police service canine (K-9) and all necessary canine equipment.
- G. Drug Detection Canine: A canine certified and trained as a police service k-9 and deployed to assist law enforcement in locating hidden drugs in any legally accessible area.
- H. Apprehension/Tracking Canine: A canine certified and trained as a police service canine (K-9) deployed to assist law enforcement in locating a hidden suspect/endangered members of the public in any legally accessible area.
- I. Canine Bite: For reporting purposes, a canine bite shall be defined as any gripping of a person's body by the dog's mouth, irrespective of injury.
- J. Canine Caused Injury: An injury caused by a canine that is not a bite. This includes scratches, abrasions, or any injury caused by impact with a canine.
- K. Narcotic Training Materials: Legally obtained narcotics, packaged and used to train narcotic detecting canines for law enforcement purposes.

### **III. Canine Unit Utilization**

- A. All canine officers are assigned to the Special Operations Division, and under the direct command of the Canine Unit Sergeant, for the purpose to supplement patrol and shall not be counted in the day-to-day minimum manpower allocation. For day-to-day operations, canine officers will report to a designated Field Services Division for the purpose of roll call or line-up. Their areas of patrol responsibilities will be determined by the Special Operations Division chain of command to which they are assigned.
- B. All canine officers are assigned to specific patrol areas and are under the direct command of the Canine Unit Sergeant. Their areas of patrol responsibilities will be determined by the Special Operations Division chain of command to which they are assigned.
- C. Canine officers will continue to be responsible to the Special Operations Division chain of command for all their daily activities.
- D. Canine teams are available on a 24-hour, on-call basis to conduct building searches for offenders in hiding; assist in the arrest or prevent the escape of violent offenders; protect officers or others from death or serious physical injury; track suspects; locate lost or missing persons; hidden instrumentalities or evidence of a crime; and detect the presence of concealed narcotics.
  - 1. Handlers should not release a canine on a suspect if the only known offense is a non-violent misdemeanor. However, a police service canine (PSC) may be deployed for the protection and/or safety of the handler, the police service canine, (PSC) or other officers or persons. An example would be a suspect actively resisting arrest.
  - 2. Prior to the release of a canine the handler must have sufficient information based on such sources as radio transmissions, statements by victims, witnesses, and/or officers to reasonably establish that a felony has occurred or is occurring, and the subject is the proper suspect.
  - 3. Before the police service canine (PSC) is released, the handler will take every necessary step to ensure the person to be apprehended is the suspect. The handler will also make certain that all non-essential personnel are outside of the search area. The handler will, if possible, verbally warn the suspect that the canine is about to be released.
  - 4. Whenever possible a canine supervisor and/or field supervisor shall respond to the scene of a canine deployment. In those instances where a canine supervisor or field supervisor cannot respond they shall monitor the operation via radio.
  - 5. Police service canines (PSC) are trained to pursue and apprehend persons suspected of committing criminal acts, however, canines do not think or reason like humans. Canines cannot tell the difference between an officer in uniform and a suspect. When a canine is deployed it is essential that each officer adheres to the following guidelines:
    - a. The handler will not intentionally deploy the canine after a suspect is being pursued by other officers. If an officer is in a foot pursuit and finds a police canine approaching, the officer should stop immediately and stand motionless with their arms in front of them.

- b. After the canine is released, backing officers should not run in front of the canine or handler. After the suspect is apprehended, the backing officers should not approach the canine. If the handler and the canine are involved in a struggle with the suspect, the backing officers should not intervene unless assistance is requested by the canine handler.
- E. Canine teams should not be used to respond to minor complaints but may engage in assignments not listed here with the approval of the Canine Unit supervisor or watch commander. Canine teams will respond city wide to provide canine assistance when called.
- F. Canine handlers are responsible for determining whether a situation justifies canine use and the appropriate tactical measures that should be taken. Where the on-scene supervisor disagrees with the handler's tactical assessment, the Canine Unit supervisor shall be notified. Where time does not permit such notification, the directions of the on-scene supervisor shall be followed.
- G. Police canines shall not be handled or given commands by anyone other than the assigned handler. Should the assigned handler be injured or otherwise unable to command the canine, another canine handler shall be contacted for assistance.
- H. Canine team assistance can be requested from any sworn personnel. Communications Department personnel shall forward requisite information concerning the incident to the canine unit supervisor or an available canine handler.
- I. Call-outs (Off duty) - Canine team assistance shall be requested from patrol officers through an immediate supervisor to the Communications Department. The Communications Department will call out canine teams from the on-call list and advise the handler of the situation. Once the canine handler has been notified, they shall contact the requesting supervisor for an update on the situation and provide an estimated time of arrival. All call-outs to assist other agencies will be at the discretion of the handler. The handler shall contact an on-duty supervisor or the canine supervisor.
- J. When a canine team is called out from the on-call list or called out after his normal duty hours, the canine handler will receive a minimum of two hours overtime or compensatory time off.
- K. Anytime a canine is deployed on any type of search or incident, a K-9 Activity Tracking System (KATS) Report will be completed and forwarded to the canine supervisor.

#### **IV. Unit Qualifications**

- A. Applicants for the Police Canine Unit must have:
  - 1. At least three years of uniform patrol experience with satisfactory work performance, disciplinary and medical leave records;
  - 2. A willingness to remain with the Unit for at least five years;
  - 3. A willingness (together with other family members) to care for and house the canine at the officer's residence with a secure outdoor area for the canine that conforms with Departmental requirements;
  - 4. A strong desire to work with canines and willingness to care for and train the animal;

5. Must be in good physical condition, able to lift and carry the weight of the average police service dog, as well as surmount routinely encountered obstacles. The applicant must be free of physical and emotional defects that would prevent them from safely controlling a police service dog and acting as a decoy with protective bite equipment during training exercises; and,
6. Must be willing to work flexible hours, overtime and be called out during off-duty hours.

**V. Training**

- A. New canine handlers must complete a canine handler course provided by the vendor from which the canine is purchased. The length of this course must be at least one hundred sixty (160) hours.
  1. New handlers will be partnered with “Fully-Trained” canines and will attend the Canine Handler Course that is required by the vendor of the canine.
- B. Experienced canine handlers who are obtaining a replacement canine will attend the Canine Handlers Course that is required by the vendor of the canine, if any.
- C. Each canine must be able to complete, with supervisor approval, the following course before being ready for police service:
  1. Obedience - on leash;
  2. Heeling - Walking beside the handler on the left side, his right shoulder should be next to the handlers left pant seam;
  3. Sit - The canine will place the rear of his body to the ground and his front will remain in an upright position;
  4. Down - The canine lays flat on the ground;
  5. Stay -The canine stays the place the handler commands until given another command or released;
  6. Standing stay - The canine stops walking and stays in one place until released or given another command;
  7. Distance work - The canine will be placed at a distance of 10’ to 100’ from the handler. The handler will give a command to down, then sit both by voice and hand. The canine will then be told to come to the handler. Midway to the handler the command to sit, down or stay will be given. Upon being released from the above command the canine will be given the command to come to heel; and,
  8. Come to heel - The canine will be in front of the handler and when given the come to heel command. He will walk past the handler on the right side around the back to the left side where he will come to rest by sitting on the handler’s left side.
- D. The handler and canine will be given a heeling test. The instructor shall direct the handler to give various commands to the canine during pace work.
- E. Agitation - All canines must be able to bite a work protective sleeve and hold on for at least 5 seconds before training in this area is continued. A stress test is given to the canine to determine if he can handle the training. If this test is not passed, the canine will be replaced. After agitation training, the following tests will be conducted off-leash:

1. Up close bite and hold then release on command - Must release in two commands or fails this test;
  2. Long distance runaway - A decoy will begin running and the canine must stay beside the handler until given the command to catch. The canine will chase and catch the decoy, biting the sleeve and holding on until given the command to release and come to the handler;
  3. Recall - While pursuing the decoy the canine is given the command to return to the handler;
  4. Search of Suspect - The canine stays in a sitting position while the handler searches the suspect then is commanded to heel assisting in suspect escort;
  5. Handler protection - When a suspect resists the handler the canine will automatically bite the suspect. This is the only time the canine may bite without a command;
  6. Gunfire - The canine will be sent toward a decoy as the decoy is firing. The canine must continue towards the decoy, bite and hold on while shots are being fired;
  7. Out of vehicle – The canine will be commanded to exit the vehicle either out the back window or front window, give chase, and catch a decoy;
  8. Building searches - Prior to beginning building search training, the canine must be tested for the fear of slick floors, loud noises, echoes, dark rooms, and gunfire in buildings. Canines are taught to locate a decoy by smell. Upon finding the decoy the canine will alert by scratching or barking. The handler must be able to tell where the decoy is located by the actions of the canine; and,
  9. Area search or tracking – The canine must be able to locate a decoy hiding in a wooded area or in a residential area by smell or by following the path of the decoy.
- F. Certification – Each canine team will be annually certified by a nationally recognized organization prescribed by the department (i.e., NCATS Audit, NNDDA or NAPWDA).
- G. Canine Training – The Little Rock Police Department will have a supervisor, or appointed handler, directing training of all teams. Canine training will be conducted on a weekly basis.
- H. The canine supervisor will keep records (lesson plans, attendance, and performance) on each training session and training school attended by canine teams. All original records will be forwarded to the canine supervisor and filed in the canine file.
- I. Canine handlers are required to demonstrate acquired abilities to the canine supervisor on a periodic basis as prescribed in Departmental regulations.

## **VI. Equipment**

- A. The canine supervisor will inspect each kennel, equipment, and canine semi-annually. The inspection report will be included with the semi-annual and annual report.

## **VII. Canine Bites and Injuries**

- A. Whenever a canine bites an individual, whether or not in the line of duty, the handler shall;
1. Summon a supervisor to the scene and notify the canine Sergeant;
  2. Examine the affected area to determine the seriousness of the bite or injury;

3. Obtain medical treatment for the person. Medical personnel should examine the affected area irrespective of the perceived seriousness of the bite or injury;
4. Take color photographs of the affected area if possible following medical treatment; and,
5. Complete a Use of Force report whenever it has been alleged that a canine has bitten or otherwise injured an individual. The report must detail the circumstances surrounding the incident, the identity of the individual involved and any witnesses, the extent of injuries if known, and measures taken in response to the incident. The original report shall be filed in accordance with the Department's Use of Force policy. A copy of all canine incident files will be forwarded to the canine Sergeant.
6. The Divisional Shift Commander or designated representative will ensure that a Canine Engagement Use of Force file is completed on all canine incidents and evaluated by the respective division pursuant to the guidelines set forth in General Order 303.

#### **VIII. Procedures**

- A. Building Searches for Suspects in Hiding - A primary use of Departmental canines is for locating suspects in buildings or related structures where search by officers would create an unnecessary risk.

#### **IX. Requests For Assistance/Mutual Aid:**

- A. A request for a Canine Unit's assistance, by an outside agency, shall be directed to a Canine Unit Supervisor.
- B. If the use of the canine is determined to be appropriate, the Canine Unit Supervisor may approve the outside agency's request. Every reasonable effort will be made to accommodate the requesting agency.
- C. No canine will be taken outside of the City of Little Rock without the authorization from a Canine Unit Supervisor.
- D. The canine team assigned to the request for assistance will, upon completion of the assignment, complete a K-9 Activity Tracking System (KATS) Report, detailing their functions related to the requesting agency's incident. A copy will be forwarded to the Canine Unit Supervisor.
- E. Drug Detection - Use of police canines in a drug detection capacity are authorized in any lawful law enforcement incident.
  1. The use of trained canines for the purpose of drug detection is widely recognized by State and Federal Courts throughout the United States. A positive alert by a trained drug detection canine can be probable cause for an arrest and the issuance of a search warrant.
  2. At no time will the drug detection canine be utilized to detect drugs on an individual's person.
- F. Explosive Detection- An explosive detection K-9 team will be available from the Little Rock National Airport Police Unit for call-outs on bomb threat situations.

G. Tracking - Police canines are available at the canine handler's discretion to track missing persons or suspects, or to locate evidence that the canine handler has reason to believe has been abandoned or hidden in a specified open area. Such searches are subject to the following conditions and limitations:

1. When officers are pursuing suspects and contact with the suspect is lost, the officer, prior to summoning a canine team shall;
  - a. Stop and pinpoint the location where the suspect was last seen;
  - b. Shut off engines of vehicles in the area if possible; and,
  - c. Avoid vehicle or foot movement in the area where the suspect or subject was last seen.
  - d. Secure the perimeter of the area to be searched;
  - e. Secure the integrity of the area to be searched by keeping all personnel out of the area; and,
  - f. Protect all items of clothing that will be used for scent form being handled.
2. Canines used for tracking persons should remain on a leash of sufficient length to provide a reasonable measure of safety to the subject of the search without compromising the canine's tracking abilities.
3. Canine teams should not be used to locate small children unless there is a reasonable suspicion of foul play or a belief that serious bodily harm or death will occur if the child is not located immediately. Where the use of a canine is deemed necessary, and approved by a supervisor, the risks of unintentional injury to the subject shall be explained to the parents or next of kin and their approval obtained to use the dog. Approval should be captured on an MVR/BWC recording.
4. Canine teams should not be used to apprehend anyone suspected to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol if no other crime is involved, or the mentally disturbed if no crime is involved.

**X. Reports**

- A. Vehicle inspection reports are due by the first of each month.
- B. Monthly activity reports are due by the fifth of each month.
- C. Monthly Division reports are due by the seventh of each month.
- D. Daily Summary Reports are due daily.
- E. Quarterly Reports are due with the March, June, September, and December monthly reports.
- F. Semi-Annual Reports are due with June and December reports.
- G. The Annual Report is due with the December monthly report.

## **XI. Annual Review**

- A. The Sergeant of the Canine Unit will complete an annual review of the Unit.
- B. An assessment will be made to determine the need for additional Canine Unit Personnel, as well as maintaining those in current operation.
- C. The review will also contain a statement of recommended actions that address the identified concerns and problems.
- D. An assessment will be made to determine the need for additional vehicles and replacement of equipment.

## **XII. General-Search and Rescue Canine**

- A. Purpose of the Human Scent Tracking Canine (SAR Canine) and Handler: The department Human Scent Tracking canine is specifically trained to respond to missing/lost persons events, crime scenes, accident scenes, disasters (natural or man-made), storm search/recover and large-scale searches related to possible human trafficking.

## **XIII. Purpose-Search and Rescue Canine**

- A. Purpose of the Human Scent Tracking Canine (SAR Canine) and Handler: The department Human Scent Tracking canine is specifically trained to respond to missing/lost persons events, crime scenes, accident scenes, disasters (natural or man-made), storm search/recovery and large-scale searches related to possible human trafficking.
- B. The SAR CANINE resource will report to the Emergency Management Lieutenant in the Special Operations Division and all training aspects of the program will be monitored by the department's Canine Sergeant.
- C. The canine is specifically trained to search, find and locate individuals while keeping the safety of the search target in mind. The canine will be utilized for events in which the department is looking for someone who is not believed to be an extreme risk to the handler or the canine. The canine will have the trained skillset to find human scent or trail human scent through the situations below and others upon consultation with the handler. The canine will have trained experience in searches on land, under water, snow/ice, or from collapsed buildings and other debris. The canine will be trained also to find subjects that are buried underground or may be in a body of water.

## **XIV. Function and Call-Out Guidelines**

- A. The function of this resource is listed below but not limited to these instances with consultation with the Handler or the handler's supervisor. An on-duty watch commander, or designated representative, may request the Human Scent Tracking Canine respond to the scene of any of the following instances:
  - 1. Lost/Missing Persons (Not criminal tracking)



2. Searching debris after a man-made or natural disaster (Storm Related)
  3. Searching in a large interior space (School Building)
  4. Searching of large open area spaces (Fields and Parks) Crime scene for deceased individuals.
  5. Request for use of the Search and Rescue Canine by other agencies shall require approval by the Chief of Police, or their designee.
- B. All call-outs shall be initiated within 30 minutes of the initial need when possible. The length of time from initial need is a factor but not the determining factor in the level of success of the prospective call-out. The level of success is determined by a myriad of factors that are beyond the control of the canine or the handler.
- C. The Handler and canine on-call status will be 24 hours a day but can transitioned to stand-by status whenever there is an official weather alert status change such as a Tornado Warning or other catastrophic event in the adjacent counties. The affected counties for this weather warning will be Pulaski, Saline, Faulkner, Grant, Perry, Garland, Hot Springs, Lonoke and Jefferson Counties.

**XV. Selection of SAR Canine Breed**

- A. The breed selected must be listed by professional certifying guidelines as being listed in the “top 5 of breeds” used for Search and Rescue missions. The department will not use a pointed ear breed in this role. The breed must be considered a medium or large sized breed to ensure the Canine has the strength and endurance to be used for long periods of time. The traits in the following list are to be considered in the selection process of the appropriate breed but are not all exhaustive:
1. Strong prey drive
  2. Curiosity Genetics
  3. Desire to work and please
  4. Good social skills and temperament Intelligence
  5. Endurance
  6. Agility
  7. Adaptability to environments
  8. Courage
  9. Independence

**XVI. Handler Requirements**

- A. The handler must be a certified police officer with 3 years of departmental service and remain in good standing throughout this agreement. The handler must be able to do the following activities within a reasonable amount of time after being given this assignment.
1. Trained in ICS100, ICS200, ICS300, ICS400
  2. Walk 3 miles
  3. Carry 25 additional pounds (Not Including Police Gear)
  4. Lift the weight of their canine partner
  5. Maintain CPR certification
  6. Become basic level medically trained (human and canine)
  7. Properly maintain a city vehicle and the equipment assigned

**XVII. Handler Training**

- A. The handler must attend several duty-specific courses. The courses are all recognized by the organizations that set the national standards for SAR Canine and their handler.
- B. The department is recognizing the following organizations as the agencies setting the training guidelines:
1. United States Police Canine Association
  2. National Association for Search and Rescue
  3. FEMA
  4. ADEM
  5. Task Force 1 (Pulaski County)
  6. The handler will attend a 40 Hour Basic Handler course offered by the canine provider.
- C. Additional training is as follows:
1. Mandatory:
    - a) CPR Maintained - (Department Provided)

- b) NASAR Member – (National Association of Search and Rescue)
- c) ASARA Member – (Arkansas Search and Rescue Association)
- d) Canine Search Specialist – NASAR (Computer Based)
- e) Canine Search Specialist – TEEX (Instructor LED – Within 1 Year)
- f) SARTECH III – NASAR (Computer Based)
- g) Medical Training / Advanced First Aid (Within 1 Year)

D. Advanced Optional:

- 1. FUNSAR – SARTECH II/Wilderness
- 2. Crime Scene Preservation
- 3. GPS Basic Endorsement

**XVIII. Canine Training Course (Initial)**

A. The chosen canine will attend an initial 20-24-week training session at a certified training organization's location. The training will include the following topics:

- 1. Social skill building
- 2. Building a work desire
- 3. House breaking
- 4. Short track with heavy scent
- 5. Tracking surfaces
- 6. Tracking turns
- 7. Tracking Crossover
- 8. Of-lead tracking Full
- 9. Area searches
- 10. General canine obedience
- 11. Good Canine Citizen Testing
- 12. Public access task testing on and off leash

13. Open-air scent tracking

- B. Upon completion of Tracking Certification and Obedience Training Certification, the Canine will be considered operational and can be utilized per this policy.

**XIX. Handler and Canine Maintenance Training**

- A. The ongoing canine training shall consist of daily training conducted with the assistance of the Airport Canine Unit and Patrol Canine Unit on their appointed training days. Once the canine is received from the training organization, the canine will be departmentally deployable and deployable to neighboring jurisdictions with approval. The canine will continue to train on scent tracking and cadaver recognition until the canine is ready to be Nationally Trial Tested at 24 months of age. All training and call-out activities will be stored in the Pack-Track Canine app on a city-issued cellphone. The maintenance training program shall include training with Little Rock Fire Department water rescue team to begin water searches.

1. The on-going training maintenance shall continue to build on the 4 staples of canine success:

- a. Socialization
- b) Obedience Terrain
- c) Work Behavior
- d) Drive

**XX. Training Aids**

- A. The training aids used will be a derivative of Putrescine and Cadaverine, these are easily obtainable through several manufacturers. The use of human remains and fluids have severe ethical and legal concerns currently. This option is available only once the appropriate steps of permission have been received through the appropriate agency. The department can continue to train adequately with substitute materials.
1. The police department shall maintain a supply of Scentlogix (Cadaver Detection Kit) and SOKKS (Cadaver Scent Detection Kit). These kits in combination with each other create the full range of odor for both Live and Cadaver scent tracking recovery.

**XXI. Canine Environment**

- A. The canine will reside in the handler's home. The temperament of the canine does allow for the canine to be housed inside the handler's residence in a sleeping kennel instead of installing a concrete pad with a canine kennel being installed over such. The canine would also be able to be kept in an unmodified vehicle without a full vehicle cage. The department shall provide a vehicle that has the capabilities of functioning in all different terrains and weather conditions. The vehicle shall be equipped with emergency lights as well as a minimum of markings to avoid confusion with other patrol units. The vehicle also shall have the capability to hold or store the necessary equipment required to remain compliant with the national guidelines for Search, Rescue and Recovery personnel.

**XXII. Search and Rescue Equipment (Handler Gear)**

A. Cold Weather:

1. Base Layer: polpro or similar synthetic wicking fabric.
2. Middle Layer: insulating synthetic pants and shirt (such as fleece)
3. Outer Layer: windproof/waterproof layer that is "breathable"
4. Mittens or gloves, glove liners, headband, hat, balaclava
5. Synthetic material or wool-blend socks liners
6. Warm Boots
7. Traction for boots (such as STABIL icers or YakTraxs)
8. Gaitors
9. Sunglasses, goggles
10. Warm Weather:
  - a) Synthetic wicking fabric shirt and pants (shorts are not recommended as they offer no leg protection from the sun, creatures, insects, or vegetation)
  - b) Outer layer: lightweight windproof/waterproof layer (raincoat and pants)
  - c) Hat
  - d) Synthetic material socks
  - e) Hiking Boots
  - f) Gaiters (useful during the summer to keep out sand)
  - g) Sunglasses

B. Radio harness and easily accessible pockets with the following recommended items:

1. Space Blanket
2. Fire starter or storm matches
3. Compass
4. Team Roster
5. Signal Mirror (Military Spec)
6. Water purification kit/iodine
7. Ear plugs (for any helicopter you might end up riding)
8. Trash Bag (almost infinite uses)
9. Small tape measure (helpful with footprints)
10. UTM interpolator
11. Puffer bottle with chalk type material
12. Zip ties
13. Whistle
14. Lip balm with SPF
15. Sunblock packages
16. Identification and notification of any drug allergies
17. Cell phone
18. Radio with speaker mike, spare battery, high gain radio antenna
19. Radio pocket reference guide
20. Topographic and, if available, aerial map of search area
21. Medical gloves
22. GPS
23. Spare fresh batteries
24. Headlamp
25. Hand warmers

26. Ziplock bags
27. Small notebook and pens, preferably waterproof type
28. First aid kit and wilderness medicine field guide
29. Flagging tape and flagging dispenser
30. Flashlight
31. Pocket knife/multi- purpose tool

C. Backpack

1. SAM splint (s)
2. Ace bandage (s)
3. Space blanket bag (heavier weight version)
4. One – inch tubular webbing (20 feet recommended)
5. Sleeping Bag
6. Helmet
7. Duct tape
8. Lightweight metal cup
9. Water filter
10. (C) Stove with extra fuel
11. Packages of drink mix (with salt and electrolytes)
12. Airhorn
13. Food for subject and tea/hot chocolate mix
14. Extra Whistle, light sticks, matches, and signal mirror
15. Sufficient MRE for 24 hours
16. Camera
17. Leather work gloves
18. AA Strobe light
19. Small Binoculars
20. Insect Repellant

21. Light Sticks
22. Reflective Vest
23. Shears
24. Small weather radio
25. Water
26. Med Kit

D. Winter Considerations

1. Snow/Waterproof boots
2. Shovel

E. Canine Gear

1. Dog Coat
2. Search Harness
3. Lighted Collar
4. Lead
5. Water for CANINE
6. Dog food and treats
7. Dog clean – up bags
8. Dog first aid
9. Dog first aid guide
10. Collapsible bowl
11. Webbing

F. Vehicle Gear

1. Radio
2. Maps/ GPS
3. Change of Clothes and Shoes



4. *Food*
5. *Water*
6. *Jumpstart box*

Additions and revisions are *italicized* and *underlined*.

Deletions are denoted with a strike through.