

CANINE USE

- AUTHORITY:** Administrative Directive
- RESCINDS:** Procedure Manual Item 2-1-013, dated 8/11/20 (Major Revision)
- FORMS:** K9 Damaged Property Report (Attachment)
- PURPOSE:** To provide guidelines for the management, scheduling, and use of the Probation Department's Narcotic and Firearms Detection Canine Teams, for search activities, and to enhance the safety and efficiency of deputized staff when performing search and seizure activities. For the purposes of this PMI, the terms "handler" and "canine handler" are used interchangeably.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) routinely conduct searches based on court ordered search conditions or other legal authorities allowing them to conduct a search. The use of the Department's trained narcotic and firearms detection canine and handler teams can be a valuable tool to supplement search activities, significantly decrease search time, and increase the likelihood of locating concealed contraband.
- B. Definitions
1. Canine handler – a Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) who is assigned a Department canine and is specifically trained in the care, handling, and training of the canine.
 2. Canine supervisor – a Supervising Probation Officer (SPO) responsible in the operational oversight and coordination of the canine team.
 3. Canine team – a certified department canine and an assigned canine handler.
 4. Canine bite – any break in the skin, however slight.
 5. Deployment – anytime the canine is used to perform a law enforcement function for which the canine has been specially trained or certified to complete.
 6. Sniff - For the purpose of this PMI, the term "sniff" is used to designate a canine's attempt to locate the odor of contraband and may or may not entail a legal search under the 4th amendment.
 7. Naloxone kit – a kit containing a medication used to block the effects of opioids.

C. Canine handler Selection Process

1. Requesting reassignment is covered in PMI 1-3-201 and is not based on seniority.
2. Canine handler Maintenance Pay is determined by the MOU.

II. LEGAL JUSTIFICATION

- A. Sniff of Inanimate Objects: Courts have held that a canine sniff of inanimate objects (i.e., luggage, cars, a school locker, etc.) is not a search. (See, e.g., *United States v. Place*, 462 U.S. 696, 707 (1983) (luggage located in baggage area); *United States v. Beale*, 736 F.2d 1289 (9th Cir. 1984) (same); *People v. Mayberry*, 31 Cal. 3d 335, 342 (1982) (same; California Supreme Court also concluded this is not a search under Article 1, section 13 of the California Constitution, which prohibits “unreasonable seizures and searches”); *Caballes*, 543 U.S. at 409 (exterior of vehicle during traffic stop).

As such, a canine sniff by itself, of inanimate objects, does not infringe upon a person's expectation of privacy and therefore does not invoke an individual's 4th Amendment protection from unreasonable search and seizure.

- B. Close Proximity Sniffs: The use of a canine to detect drugs or other contraband on a person, via a “close proximity sniff” is more likely to be deemed a search under the 4th Amendment and therefore requires a warrant or an exception to the warrant requirement. (*B.C. v. Plumas Unified School District*, 192 F.3d 1260 (9th Cir. 1999).)
- C. Court Ordered Search Conditions: Court ordered search and seizure conditions are considered an exception to the warrant requirement. If an individual has a court ordered search order, canines can be used to search the property of the individual. The canine sniff shall be limited to the individual's property and/or property reasonably believed to belong to the individual. Canines shall not be used to sniff a person for contraband.

III. CANINE DEPLOYMENT

- A. The handler is responsible for determining the parameters of the search (e.g., how the canine search will be conducted, duration of search, etc.).
- B. The canine handler shall consider all relevant safety and security factors and make the final decision on whether to deploy their canine. Canine searches shall only be conducted when safe to do so as determined by the handler. If the canine search is determined not to be safe, the canine handler will advise the requesting staff and their SPO as to the reason why the search was not completed.
- C. Once the area to be searched is secured, the canine handler shall conduct a pre-search safety check of the area to be searched for potential hazards to the canine.
- D. The search area will be secured so that no one enters the search area during the canine search.
- E. If possible, the area to be searched by the canine should not be hand searched prior to the canine search being conducted.

- F. The canine handler will advise the case agent for the search if and where the canine detected the odor.
- G. The canine handler will not be responsible for collecting any evidence located or seized.
- H. All canine searches shall be conducted in accordance with Procedure Manual Item 2-1-009 (Probation Search and Seizure).
- I. Per Government Code 3309, "No public safety officer shall have his locker, or other space for storage that may be assigned to him searched except in his presence, or with his consent, or unless a valid search warrant has been obtained or where he has been notified that a search will be conducted. This section shall apply only to lockers or other space for storage that are owned or leased by the employing agency."

IV. INTERNAL REQUESTS FOR CANINE DEPLOYMENT – FIELD

- A. If possible, requests for the assistance of a canine(s) should be made 24 hours in advance. The requesting staff is responsible for providing the details of the location and verifying the legal authority for the search. Additionally, the requesting staff should provide any information that could impact the canine's ability to focus and complete the search ([REDACTED]).
- B. If there is an immediate need for use of the canine, and the Dispatch Center is open, the requesting officer should contact the Dispatch Center to determine canine team availability.
- C. If there is an immediate need for the use of the canine, a canine handler can be contacted directly to determine their availability.
- D. The requesting staff and the canine handler will jointly discuss the need for additional officers and/or police assistance. Further, the requesting officer and canine handler will determine who is going to make the request and arrangements for the additional resources.

V. INTERNAL REQUEST FOR CANINE DEPLOYMENT – FACILITIES

- A. Searches of Juvenile Detention Facilities will be conducted regularly; however, the facility Director, Assistant Division Director, or Administrator in Charge (AIC) should request the canine team and the search not be completed in the immediate presence of youth.
- B. Prior to entering an area that is intended for the sole use by the opposite sex of the canine handler, the area should be cleared by a staff member of the same sex.
- C. Visitation at Juvenile Detention Facilities:
 - 1. A sign or notice in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese shall be posted at the entry point informing visitors they may be searched for contraband as a condition of entrance or for visitation to the facility; moreover, their right to refuse the search and leave if they do not wish to be searched.

2. The canine handler will inform visitors that their canine will be sniffing the general area to detect contraband. The canine will not be performing close proximity searches.
3. Visitors wishing to be excused from the general area prior to the sniff, shall be allowed to leave. However, they will not be permitted to have a contact visit that day. The facility Duty Officer (DO) or AIC shall be notified and arrange for an alternative visit.
4. If a canine alerts in the general vicinity of an individual, it is sufficient cause to conduct a further search of the individual for contraband.
 - a. Visitors can be denied visitation when the canine alerts to the odor in which the canine is trained to detect and the visitor refuses to allow a more thorough search; however, they should be given the same day alternative non-contact visitation option. The DO or AIC shall be notified and make all decisions regarding the alternative visit.
 - b. If a visitor consents to a more thorough search, the DO or AIC shall be notified and make the determination of who will conduct the search and the scope of the search.
 - (1) If contraband is found, the facility DO or AIC is responsible for determining if the visit will be allowed, denied, and or modified.
 - (2) Further, the DO or AIC is responsible for the collection of the contraband, storage of the contraband, and follow-up (e.g. notifying local law enforcement).
 - (3) Canine handlers are not precluded from conducting or assisting with the consent searches of visitors at the direction of the DO or AIC. If an S.I.R. is required, the handler should include all relevant observations, actions and seizure of contraband.

VI. EXTERNAL REQUESTS FOR CANINE DEPLOYMENT

- A. Canine teams shall not be used to perform any assignment that is not consistent with this policy.
- B. Prioritization will always be with any probation needs first. Should an outside agency request assistance, the officer will need to advise their supervisor if they can accommodate the requesting agency as soon as possible.
- C. The agency requesting canine team assistance shall be responsible to provide adequate personnel to ensure the canine team can be deployed in a safe and secure manner.
- D. Upon arrival at the scene, the handler has the ultimate decision as to whether or not the canine is to be used for a specific assignment.

- E. Ideally, the canine teams will be primarily focused on assisting departmental personnel with the supervision of offenders within the physical boundaries of Orange County. However, there may be situations in which canine officers are available and requested to assist with other law enforcement agencies and/or outside of the physical boundaries of Orange County. In those circumstances, the canine handler shall receive prior permission from their SPO. If the SPO is unavailable, the canine handler's Critical Incident Manager (CIM) may provide approval.

VII. REQUESTS FOR PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

- A. All requests for public demonstrations (e.g., schools, community events, etc.) shall be approved by the canine handler's SPO prior to the event.
- B. The purpose of demonstrations is to educate the public as to how the canines are utilized by the Department and typically involves an actual demonstration as to how the canine alerts the handler when the odor for which the canine has been trained to detect is located.

VIII. CANINE HANDLER RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. For maintaining the health and welfare of their assigned canine.
- B. For maintaining control over their canine, on and off duty, to include:
 - 1. Ensuring public interaction with the canine is monitored and done in the handler's presence.
- C. Ensuring the canine team is clearly identified while on duty.
- D. To not expose the canine to any foreseeable risks outside of standardized canine working conditions.
- E. Submit a Special Incident Report (S.I.R.) to the assigned Division Director (DD), via the chain of command, for all behavioral violations (e.g., accidental bites) encountered with the canine.
- F. Ensuring the canine is appropriately trained.
- G. Ensuring the canine receives proper hygienic care, when needed, to include ear cleaning, teeth cleaning, nail trimming, etc.
- H. For ensuring the canine receives proper nutrition and timing of meals. To avoid the possibility of gastric dilatation volvulus, commonly referred to as bloat, canines should not be exercised/worked for at least one hour before or after eating.
- I. Obtaining routine veterinary care for the canine.
 - 1. All routine veterinary care shall be rendered by the contracted canine veterinarian as determined by the Department.
 - 2. Routine care includes, but is not limited to semi-annual examinations, scheduled immunizations, disease prevention, and weight management

programs. Handlers shall administer medication as directed by their veterinarian professional and follow all health-related guidance.

3. If a canine is found to have any medical/health related issues attributed to a handler's negligence in providing adequate care, the canine may be immediately removed from the handler and/or service.
4. Medical conditions requiring extensive medical treatment and/or hospitalization shall be reported to the assigned DD via the chain of command.
5. The canine handler shall obtain an invoice/receipt for each service provided and provide the invoice/receipt to their SPO and division secretary in a timely manner. Canine handlers are not expected to pay out-of-pocket for any veterinary care.

J. Obtaining emergency veterinary care, when needed.

1. The canine handler shall notify their SPO as soon as possible when emergency medical care for the canine is required.
2. Depending on the severity of the injury or illness, the canine shall either be treated by the designated veterinarian or transported to a designated emergency veterinary facility for stabilization and treatment.
3. If the handler and canine are out of the area, the handler may use the nearest available veterinarian.
4. The handler shall obtain the invoice/receipt for the services provided and provided the invoice/receipt to their SPO and division secretary in a timely manner. Canine handlers are not expected to pay out-of-pocket for any veterinary care.
5. In the event of the death of an active service canine, the canine handler shall notify their DD immediately via their chain of command. Subsequently, the handler shall transport the canine to the designated veterinarian. In the event, this is not feasible, arrangements to be determined in consultation with the assigned DD or CIM.
6. If the handler believes the canine has been exposed to fentanyl or a lethal dose of an opioid, Naloxone may be deployed after performing an assessment of the canine's condition by determining unresponsiveness, absence of breathing, and/or lack of pulse. Handlers are required to have a naloxone dose readily available and follow Naloxone protocol as detailed in PMI 1-4-125 Intranasal Naloxone Administration. After administering Naloxone, the canine should be transferred to the nearest veterinarian facility.

K. Maintain appropriate living conditions for the canine.

1. The canine shall be in a kennel provided by the Department at the home of the handler. When a canine is kenneled at the handler's home, the gate

shall be locked. When off-duty, the canine may be let out of the kennel while under the direct control and supervision of the handler.

2. The canine shall not be exposed to extreme temperature while being housed in the outdoor kennel.
 3. It is the handler's discretion whether to crate the canine inside their residence or outside in the kennel overnight.
 4. The canine is permitted to socialize in the home of the handler's family for short periods of time under the direct supervision of the handler.
 5. Under no circumstances can the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the assigned DD.
 6. Handler will allow a department representative to conduct spontaneous or planned onsite inspections of the affected areas of their homes as well as their canine vehicle to verify the conditions for the canine and equipment are maintained and in working order. Inspections will occur in the canine handler's presence.
 7. Any changes in the living status of the handler which may affect the lodging or environment of the canine shall be reported to the unit supervisor within 24 hours.
- L. Maintaining all department issued equipment, including canine vehicle, in clean and serviceable condition.
1. Handlers will be assigned a take-home departmental vehicle, which is to be utilized/maintained in accordance with Policy G-7 Distribution and Use of County Services, Supplies, and Equipment and Procedural Manual Item 1-5-101 Vehicle Usage by Probation Employees.
 2. Canines shall be transported in vehicles configured to ensure the proper health, safety, and security of the canine to include a stable and secured transport kennel/crate, except in the event of an unforeseen emergency. When in use, the canine transport kennel/crate must be properly ventilated and appropriately protected from the elements.
 3. Canine vehicles shall be equipped with a functioning heat alarm warning system to ensure the safety of the canine. In the event the heat alarm fails while in-service, the handler shall avoid leaving the canine unattended in the vehicle.
 4. Handlers shall inspect the vehicle heat alarm warning system for functionality at the beginning of their shift.
 5. Handlers shall ensure a proper ambient temperature is maintained while the canine is in a vehicle and ensure the canine is not left in a vehicle for excessive periods of time.

6. Ensure that when the canine vehicle is left unattended, all windows and doors shall be secured in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized access to the canine.
7. The handler shall ensure the vehicle is serviced in a timely manner and report all mechanical issues with the vehicle to their SPO immediately.
8. The canine vehicle is to be stored at the handler's residence during off-duty hours in a location that is secure, obscured from public view, and approved by the canine handler's SPO as to protect from theft, damage, or tampering.
9. Any damaged equipment shall be reported to the canine handler's SPO as soon as possible.

M. Care and kenneling requirements, when handler away from canine.

1. In any instance where the handler will be away from the canine for more than 24 hours, care for the canine must be provided by one of the following:
 - a. The canine can be kenneled at a department approved boarding facility.
 - b. The canine can be boarded at another location approved in advance by the canine handler's SPO.
2. Handler shall notify their SPO if sick or injured and unable to properly care for their canine. In consultation with SPO, it will be determined if kenneling is appropriate.

IX. PURCHASE OF CANINE SUPPLIES

In most circumstances, supplies needed for the canine shall be ordered in advance. The canine handler will advise their SPO of any items needed. The SPO will notify their chain of command who will email any approved requests to the division secretary of the items needed. The division secretary will then submit an expeditor request. Items needed include dog food, leashes, etc.

X. REPORTING UNINTENTIONAL CANINE BITES/INJURIES AND DAMAGES CAUSED BY CANINES

- A. Many factors can contribute to a canine bite from a detection canine. The following shall be followed when a department canine causes any injury to a person, whether off-duty or on-duty.
1. When reasonable and safe to do so, provide necessary medical attention.
 - a. Examine the affected area to determine the seriousness of the injury and provide or obtain medical treatment for the person or animal.
 - b. Medical personnel should examine the affected area regardless of the perceived seriousness of the bite.

- c. If first aid or emergency medical services are refused, the refusal shall be noted in an S.I.R. If possible, obtain the signature of the party refusing treatment stating they are refusing treatment.
 2. Photograph the bite area.
 3. As soon as possible, the canine handler shall contact their DD, via the chain of command.
 4. The canine handler shall have the opportunity to call their union representative and/or legal counsel before making any statement.
 5. As soon as possible, the handler shall complete an S.I.R. referencing the bite and any injury sustained as a result of any action on the part of the canine and submit it to their DD, through the chain of command, within 48 hours, unless otherwise directed.
 - a. The canine handler may consult with their union representative prior to writing/submitting the S.I.R.
 - b. The canine handler shall have the opportunity to review available audio/video recordings prior to submitting an S.I.R.
 - c. If circumstances delay the submission of the S.I.R. past 48 hours, approval must be granted from the assigned DD or designee.
- B. Property Damage Resulting from Canine Team Activities
 1. Handlers shall take great care to prevent damage to the property of others.
 2. As soon as possible, the handler shall contact their DD, via the chain of command.
 3. Obtain recorded or written statements from the reporting party and photographs of any alleged damage.
 4. If the handler witnesses the canine causing damage to the property of others, they must photograph any damage and bring it to the attention of the owner or resident, prior to leaving.
 5. As soon as possible, complete a canine Damaged Property Report detailing any alleged or witnessed damage to a person's clothing or personal effects as a result of any action on the part of the canine, and submit the report to their SPO within 48 hours, unless otherwise directed. The handler may consult with their union representative prior to writing/submitting their S.I.R.
 6. Refer any claim requests to their DD, via their chain of command, who will coordinate the matter with County Risk Management.

XI. TRAINING

- A. Upon selection of a new canine team, the handler shall complete a handler development course to include canine handling, basic care, liability, health care, and legal scope of canine use.
- B. All canine training should be completed during the handler's normal working hours, unless approved by the SPO.
- C. To ensure training is consistent, no handler, trainer, or outside vendor is authorized to train to a standard that is not reviewed and approved by the Department.
- D. It is the expectation that canine handler teams participate in regular training including, but not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Receive formal monthly training by a department-approved canine trainer.
 - 2. Attend weekly training with other canine teams and/or trainers.
 - 3. When on duty, conduct daily training between handler and canine.
 - 4. Pass annual re-certification through the California Narcotics Canine Association (CNCA), or other as determined by the Department.
 - 5. Document all trainings and provide monthly documentation to all trainings performed and outcomes to the canine supervisor.
 - 6. Attend relevant training and conferences, as determined, and approved by the Department.
 - 7. Canine handlers shall review their training schedules and training needs with their supervisor.
- E. Handlers shall report any on-going problems with the performance of their canine to their SPO.
- F. Ammunition and Firearms Canines:
 - 1. Handlers need to make an appointment with the Range Master to acquire the firearm(s) to be used as training aids.
 - 2. Sign out the firearms issued.
 - 3. Firearms need to be unloaded and locked securely in a safe with any ammo when not being used for training purposes.
 - 4. Arrange for a time for firearms to be inspected/returned to the Range Master.
 - 5. All firearms issued will be maintained and stored by the handler pursuant to the PMI 1-4-107 Authorization to Carry Firearms. Any functioning firearm shall have a lock rendering it safe during training scenarios.
- G. Possession of Narcotics for Training

1. The narcotics canine handler and their SPO are authorized to possess narcotics for the purpose of narcotic detection training pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11367.5(b). In addition, all training narcotics will be handled in accordance with Procedure Manual item 2-1-010 (Disposition of Evidence and Contraband).
2. Narcotics for training purposes shall be obtained pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11367.5(a).
3. The narcotics canine handler, under the direction of their SPO, will maintain custody and control of all controlled substances pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 11367.5 (b) and (c).
4. Upon acquiring training narcotics, the canine handler and canine supervisor will weigh, and if necessary, repackage the narcotics in the desired amounts and packaging. Each package will be weighed, and the weight and date will be recorded in the Narcotics Training Logbook.
5. The Narcotics Training Logbook will be maintained and secured with the training narcotics by the canine handler and their SPO.
6. The Narcotics Training Logbook shall be updated each time training narcotics are removed from and returned to the training narcotics storage locker and contain the following information:
 - a. Type of narcotics.
 - b. Date removed from storage locker.
 - c. Weight of narcotic when removed from the storage locker.
 - d. Signature of handler and SPO when narcotics removed.
 - e. Date returned to the storage locker.
 - f. Weight of narcotic when returned to storage locker.
 - g. Signature of handler and SPO when narcotics returned.
7. Narcotics not being used for training will be stored in a locked storage locker in a locked storage room or office under the control of the canine supervisor.
8. Only the canine supervisor will have access to the locked storage locker that contains the training narcotics.
9. Narcotics being used regularly for training purposes by the canine handler will be stored and transported in a secured metal box bolted in the trunk of the canine vehicle.
10. In the event that training narcotics are lost or spilled, the handler will attempt to have the loss or spill witnessed by another individual. In the event of a spill, the handler will attempt to photograph the spill. The handler

will submit a S.I.R documenting the spill or loss to their SPO. Notification of the loss will be made to the dispensing agency pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11367.5(c)(3).

11. Training narcotics will be replaced every several years to ensure the efficacy of the narcotics for training purposes.
12. Narcotics no longer needed for training or narcotics being rotated out of training will be returned to the dispensing agency pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11367.5(c)(4) or upon the request of the dispensing agency transported to the Orange County Sheriff's Department for destruction.

H. Maintenance of Canine Training Records

1. The canine handler shall be responsible for completing training reports for all detection training.
2. All training reports shall be submitted to the canine supervisor who shall maintain a training file for each canine team in accordance with Policy A-16. The Special Supervision Division Secretary shall also be sent a copy of all training reports.
3. Copies of any certificates earned by the canine team as well as team evaluations shall be entered into a training file.
4. The handler shall be responsible for maintaining a training log for the canine team as well as an up-to-date Affidavit of Expertise for the canine team.

XII. CANINE HANDLER SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Monitor canine handler's activities and approve all public relations events/demonstrations requests.
- B. Provide administrative support for canine unit needs.
- C. Ensure required training occurs and is properly documented.
- D. Notify Chief Deputy Probation Officer (CDPO), via the chain of command, when a canine is injured or hospitalized or for the deployment of Naloxone.
- E. In the event of a bite, injury, or significant property damage:
 1. Respond to the scene if possible (if unavailable, CIM to respond).
 2. Ensure the appropriate photographs have been taken and written or recorded statements from the injured person or animals' owner has been obtained.
 3. Notify the DD, Professional Standards DD, and Human Resources.

- F. Prior to reports being shared with outside agencies, the report(s) shall be signed by the canine handler's SPO. If the SPO is unavailable, the canine handler's ADD or DD can review and sign the report.
- G. Review all canine team reports and stats and prepare quarterly reports for the DD on activities, stats, and utilization.

XIII. REPORTS AND STATISTICS

- A. All canine team activities shall be documented, and those reports shall be submitted to the canine supervisor.
- B. The canine handler shall submit monthly statistics on searches to their SPO.
- C. The canine handler shall maintain a record of all searches and trainings in which the canine team participates in.
- D. The canine handler will complete and submit the following reports:
 - 1. Canine Field Services Activities Monthly Summary Report.
 - 2. Canine Investigative Report for all searches conducted by the canine team.
 - 3. Canine Training Report for all training performed by the canine team.
 - 4. Canine Demonstration Report for all demonstrations given by the canine team.
 - 5. Canine Health Report for all veterinary visits.
 - 6. Canine Damaged Property Report for any damage caused by the canine while conducting searches or training.
 - 7. Special Incident Report for any injury sustained as a result of any action on the part of the canine and/or canine handler.

XIV. REPLACEMENT / RETIREMENT/REASSIGNMENT OF CANINE

- A. It will be the determination of the Chief Probation Officer, or designated Chief Deputy Probation Officer, after consultation with the handler and the handler's chain of command to replace a working canine. Reasons for replacement may include age, poor performance, and/or injuries which prevent the canine from performing their duties.
- B. A canine will be retired after it has surpassed its usefulness to the Department due to age and/or health.
 - 1. Upon retirement, subject to the written authorization from the Chief Probation Officer and approval of the Board of Supervisors, the canine may become the property of the assigned handler to provide the canine with a comfortable, humane, and caring environment for the remainder of its life.

2. The handler will be required to sign a Release of Liability Agreement assuming they will assume all responsibility, liability, and cost to maintain the canine.
- C. A canine may be reassigned to a new handler. Reasons include, but are not limited, to the following:
1. Promotion, separation, or retirement of handler
 2. Voluntary surrender of assignment by canine handler

XV. Reassignment of Canine Handler

- A. Generally, a canine handler serves in that capacity for the working life of the canine.
- B. When a handler's canine is retired, the handler will be required to submit an Assignment Preference Form (APD) and follow the process outline in PMI 1-3-201 *Requesting Reassignment of Deputized Staff (DPO Series and SPO)* to be considered for subsequent canine handler assignments.
- C. A canine may be temporarily removed from a handler due to immediate safety issues related to the canine, canine handler, or others.
- D. A canine may be permanently removed from a handler as the result of the handler failing to meet performance expectations and the conclusion of formal investigation.

REFERENCES:

Procedure:	1-3-201	Requesting Reassignment of Deputized Staff
	1-4-101	Incidents or Injuries Involving the Public
	1-4-107	Authorization to Carry Firearms
	1-4-125	Intranasal Naloxone Administration
	1-4-128	Critical Incident Manager (CIM)
	1-4-129	Use of Authorized Emergency Vehicle Lights - Field
	1-5-101	Vehicle Usage by Probation Employees
	2-1-009	Probation Search and Seizure
2-1-010	Disposition of Evidence and Contraband	

Policies:	A-16	Training
	D-5	Arrests/Temporary Detentions
	D-6	Transportation of Probationers and Custody Transportation
	D-7	Search and Seizure
		Government Code Section 3309

Attachment

K. Moore

APPROVED BY:



**ORANGE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
SPECIAL ENFORCEMENT UNIT**

CANINE INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

K-9 Report #:

K-9 Team:

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Number of Searches:

Narrative attached:

Search Date:	Type:	Requesting Unit: SEU	
Case Agent:		Agency:	
Assisting Agency:		DR#:	Arrests:

Subject	DOB/A#	Address:	Status:

Vehicle Information:

Plate	Make	Model	Year	Color	VIN or Comments

Currency	Amount	Comments
NA		

Area Searched	Alert #	Location of Alert	Narcotic / Contraband Found

Notes:
