

CHAPTER 5
CANINE TEAM TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

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CHAPTER 5

CANINE TEAM TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

1. TRAINING.

- a. Diligent, enthusiastic, and regular training of both the canine and the canine officer (CO) is essential to maintain peak effectiveness of the canine team.
- b. No employee, trainer, or other person shall provide training to a departmental canine which is inconsistent with departmental policy without prior written approval from Assistant Commissioner, Field (ACF). Due to the serious liability issues which are raised as a result of training conducted outside the course and scope of departmental policy, it is the responsibility of every employee to report any training which is inconsistent with departmental policy. Any observed training policy violation(s) shall immediately be brought to the attention of the commander who shall notify Field Support Section (FSS) through channels.
- c. Training standards contained in this chapter shall apply to both departmental and allied agency canine teams trained by the Department.

d. Initial Training.

(1) Dual Purpose Canines.

(a) At a minimum, dual purpose canine teams are required to successfully complete a departmentally approved 440 hour (narcotic detection and patrol) canine training course. The course has three phases:

- 1 Handler Development (canine behavior) - 40 hours.
- 2 Narcotic Detection - 200 hours.
- 3 Patrol - 200 hours.

(b) The aforementioned initial training requirements do not apply to canine teams trained and deployed prior to December 31, 2001.

(2) Narcotic Detection Canines.

(a) At a minimum, single purpose Narcotic Detection Canine (NDC) teams are required to complete a departmentally approved 240 hour initial canine training course. The course has two phases:

- 1 Handler Development (canine history/behavior) - 40 hours.
- 2 Narcotic Detection - 200 hours.

(b) Canines which have been trained in or received any type of patrol training shall not be used solely as a NDC or Explosive Detection Canine (EDC).

(3) Explosive Detection Canines. At a minimum, EDC teams are required to complete a departmentally approved 400 hour initial canine training course. The course has two phases:

- (a) Handler Development (canine history/behavior) - 40 hours.
- (b) Explosive Detection - 360 hours.

e. Departmental Canine Training.

(1) A CO must show consistent progress in their control of the canine and understanding of the canine's role in the Department's mission in order to participate in the certification process.

(2) Task Performance Evaluation. At the conclusion of the initial training, the team shall complete a comprehensive end-of-course evaluation involving all phases of the training. If during the evaluation, the canine team does not satisfactorily complete a task, the team shall be immediately remediated. If the canine team still does not successfully complete the reevaluation on the second attempt, the Departmental Canine Coordinator (DCC) will contact the commander of FSS who, with the chief of Enforcement and Planning Division (EPD), will determine if there will be a third attempt or if the canine team will be required to complete a reasonable period of remedial training. If it is determined additional training is required, the canine team will remain at the Academy for remediation by the DCC.

(3) If after remedial training and/or recertification, a team fails to certify in all performance tasks, a determination will be made by ACF regarding whether to replace either the canine and/or the CO. Such determinations will be made on input from the Division Maintenance Trainer (DMT), the DCC, and the affected Division commander.

f. Re-Team Training. This training is required when previously certified COs and canines not initially trained together are required to be paired as a team. Re-teaming is also required when a CO and canine have been off duty for an extended period of time as determined by the Division commander. The same handler selection

guidelines previously outlined in this manual apply. A representative from FSS, normally the DCC, shall be utilized in the re-team selection process.

(1) Generally, the re-teaming training will be conducted by the DCC and completed in 80 hours. At the conclusion of the training and prior to field deployment, the new team must successfully complete a comprehensive evaluation as described below.

(2) A new CO teamed with an existing canine will be required to complete a departmentally certified initial canine training course. This training course will be coordinated through FSS.

g. Initial Certification Requirements.

(1) Commensurate with Peace Officer Standards and Training approved and recommended "Voluntary K-9 Team Guidelines," canine teams must demonstrate proficiency based on the following criteria prior to field deployment. Certifications shall be conducted by the DCC or his/her designee.

(a) Obedience. The CO shall demonstrate the ability to control the canine during an obedience performance test. The obedience exercises should be conducted in an environment that reasonably reflects the distractions and conditions likely to be encountered in everyday situations. This includes heeling through a group of people who are moving or talking in an animated manner, or near a patrol car with emergency lights and public address system activated. The following are the minimum tasks a team shall accomplish on-leash to satisfactorily complete this portion of the course.

- 1 Two right turns.
- 2 Two left turns.
- 3 Two right-about turns.
- 4 Two left-about turns.
- 5 Two into-the-dog turns.
- 6 Two stops/sits.
- 7 Down in motion.
- 8 Sit/stand in motion.

(b) Off-leash, with distraction, the team will perform the following (dual trained canines only):

- 1 Two right turns.
- 2 Two left turns.
- 3 Two right about-turns.
- 4 Two left about-turns.
- 5 Two into-the-dog turns.
- 6 Two stops/sits.
- 7 Down in motion.
- 8 Sit/stand in motion.
- 9 Remain in sit down position until being released.
- 10 Down the canine from a distance of 30 paces, then recall.
- 11 Single purpose canines trained in narcotic detection/explosive detection will only be required to perform the following obedience while off-leash:
 - a Down.
 - b Stay.
 - c Come.

(c) Dual trained canines must, while demonstrating proper control (canine/leash) and confidence, complete an agility course (both on and off-leash) comprised of the following or similar:

- 1 Hurdles.
- 2 Stairs.
- 3 Window.
- 4 Tunnel.
- 5 A-frame.
- 6 Six foot wall (COs may assist).

- 7 Barrel jump.
- 8 Catwalk or similar obstacle.

(d) Canines trained exclusively in narcotic or explosive detection will only be required to perform the agility tasks, and only while on-leash:

- 1 Hurdles.
- 2 Stairs.
- 3 Window.
- 4 Tunnel.
- 5 A-frame.
- 6 Barrel jump.
- 7 Catwalk or similar obstacle.

(e) Narcotic Detection.

1 While demonstrating reasonable control and coordination between the CO and the canine, the canine shall detect the odor of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine.

2 The CO must be able to correctly read and identify the canine's final response (aggressive response - scratch), after the canine properly locates the narcotic odor. The controlled substances shall be authenticated by a certified laboratory.

3 The canine must detect the odor of each substance in a reasonable amount of time as determined by the DCC.

4 A minimum of nine out of ten training aids of each aforementioned controlled substance must be detected in the following locations to satisfactorily complete this test:

- a Building - at least one training aid must be located six feet above the floor.
- b Vehicle.
- c Outside area.

(f) Explosive Detection.

1 While demonstrating reasonable control and coordination between the CO and the canine, the canine shall detect the odor of C-4, TNT, detonation cord, dynamite (A), black powder, smokeless powder, water gelatin, potassium chloride, and sodium chloride.

2 The CO must be able to correctly read and identify the canine's final response (passive response - sit), after the canine properly locates the explosive compound odor.

3 The canine must detect the odor of each substance in a reasonable amount of time as determined by the DCC.

4 A minimum of nine out of nine training aids of each aforementioned explosive compound must be detected in the following locations to satisfactorily pass this test:

a Building - at least one training aid must be located six feet above the floor.

b Vehicle.

c Outside area.

(g) Master Protection/Apprehension. This portion of the course will involve utilizing the canine to assist in the physical apprehension of a suspect. Other than a slip chain and/or pinch collar, training devices/aids (electrical stimulation collars/toys) shall not be permitted for certification purposes.

1 Master Protection. While under the control of the CO, the canine will demonstrate the ability to defend the CO during a physical attack by a suspect. During a simulated physical attack against the CO, the canine will, without command, defend the CO against the attacker. To satisfactorily complete this test, on verbal command from the CO, the canine must cease physical contact with the attacker.

2 Call-off. Under the direction of the CO and while off-leash, the team will complete the following tasks:

a At a distance of 25-30 yards, the CO will order a walking suspect to halt. The suspect will refuse the order and begin to run away from the CO.

b The CO will send the canine in pursuit of the suspect and should join in the pursuit, when practical, to ensure full view of the canine and suspect.

c After a brief pursuit of 20-30 yards, the suspect will stop fleeing and surrender.

d The CO will, from a reasonable distance, call-off the canine. The canine shall not make physical contact with the suspect to satisfactorily complete this test.

3 Apprehension. This exercise will duplicate 2.(b) above; however, the suspect will not stop when ordered to do so. The team must complete the following task:

a The CO will send the canine in pursuit of the suspect and should join in the pursuit, when practical, to ensure full view of the canine and suspect.

b The canine shall physically contact and control the suspect until the call-off by the CO.

c To satisfactorily complete this test, upon verbal command only from the CO, the canine shall cease physical contact with the suspect.

4 Search. Under the direction and control of the CO, the canine will locate a person hidden in a conveyance, structure, or building, and in an outdoor area within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the DCC.

a The canine shall actively and systematically search the test area and alert to the presence of the hidden person.

b The alert will be a signal from the canine to the CO indicating the presence of a hidden person.

c The CO shall demonstrate the ability to fully control the canine throughout all phases of the search.

(2) Early Deployment to the Field. All efforts should be made to complete all phases of training prior to deployment to the field. However, recognizing that operational necessity often requires the allocation of resources when available, canine teams judged proficient in one task may be deployed, with the approval of the chief of EPD, specifically for that task while awaiting certification in other

areas. Therefore, a canine team which has successfully completed the handler development and patrol phases of training and is awaiting the narcotic or explosive detection phase may be deployed for patrol work. The team shall not be utilized to detect the odor of explosive compounds or narcotics until certified. Likewise, canines certified in narcotics or explosives detection but still awaiting training in patrol work, may be deployed, with the approval of the chief of EPD, for the appropriate detection work but not for patrol.

(3) Weekly Training. Although daily training scenarios are presented to the canine, the CO shall provide not less than four hours per week for narcotic training problems, or four hours per week for explosive training problems, and not less than four hours per work week for patrol training of dual purpose canines. The commander may authorize one day a week as a training day to complete the number of hours required for this type of training. This training is necessary in order to maintain the canine's interest and skills at a high level for peak performance, and to expose the team to various situations likely to be encountered while working in the field.

(4) Training shall be recorded daily on the CHP 257, Canine Training/Sniff Log or CHP 257H Canine Training/Sniff Log (HDD/EDC Canine).

(a) The canine shall receive enough physical training and/or exercise to keep the canine in top physical condition.

(b) With prior approval from the commander, and FSS through channels, training may be performed with allied agency canine teams.

(5) Monthly Maintenance Training. The canine team shall satisfactorily complete a minimum of eight hours of maintenance training monthly with the DMT. The maintenance training shall include odor detection, obedience (not including the agility course), and master protection/apprehension. The DMT shall document the team's successful or unsuccessful completion of the session on the CHP 260, Narcotics Detection Canine Evaluation or CHP 260H, Explosives Detection Canine Evaluation, and CHP 260A, Canine Team Evaluation. The DMT shall also report the results of the training to FSS via e-mail within five days.

(a) The CO shall obtain the original evaluation from the DMT directly after the training, initial it, and submit it to their respective canine supervisor for review, signature, and inclusion into the canine training file. By initialing the form, the CO acknowledges they have been advised of their performance by the DMT.

(b) If a canine team does not satisfactorily complete a required task, they shall immediately be remediated.

(c) If a canine team misses more than one eight-hour monthly training session without good cause, they shall not be deployed until they successfully complete a make-up session. However, a canine team shall not miss more than two monthly training sessions in a twelve-month period without approval from their respective Division commander.

h. Annual Certification.

(1) Each canine team shall satisfactorily complete an annual certification that encompasses the same criteria as initial certification, not including the agility course. The annual certification shall be conducted by the DCC or their representative. The DCC shall forward the certification documents to the canine supervisor within ten working days of the annual certification. The canine supervisor shall review, sign, and include the certification in the canine's training file.

(2) If the canine team does not satisfactorily complete the annual certification on the first attempt, they may attempt a second certification. If the certification cannot be obtained, the DCC, in consultation with the Division commander, commander of FSS, and chief of EPD, shall make the decision whether to continue the certification process based on the results shown and/or training needed by the canine team. If it is determined that canine team remediation training is needed, the canine team shall immediately undergo additional training under the direction of the DCC. The canine team shall not be deployed without the required certification. Only canine control equipment used while performing normal patrol duties may be used during the annual certification.

2. TRAINING AIDS. NDC and EDCs are specially trained to detect the odor of specified substances and must have ongoing exposure to varying amounts of those substances to remain proficient. In order to ensure that these teams maintain a high level of proficiency, daily training with these substances is essential. Therefore, the following criteria will apply to the storage of training aids:

a. Narcotic Detection Canine Training Aids. Each Division/Area assigned an NDC should seek adjudicated controlled substances from the Department of Justice/Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement or allied agencies via court order, in accordance with Section 11367.5 of the Health and Safety Code (HSC). Allied agency requests for training aids shall be referred to the Department of Justice/Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement. Areas or Divisions experiencing difficulty in obtaining narcotic training aids shall advise FSS, who will procure the aids on behalf of the requesting commands. Pseudo narcotics shall not be used for training purposes. Sixty grams each of the following controlled substances shall be used as narcotic training aids:

- (1) Cocaine.
- (2) Marijuana.
- (3) Heroin (powder or tar).
- (4) Methamphetamine.

(a) Upon receipt of the controlled substances outlined above, each CO, under the personal observation of the canine supervisor, shall weigh and package three training aids for each of the four substances in the following standard amounts:

- 1 Ten grams.
- 2 Twenty grams.
- 3 Thirty grams.

(5) To ensure the CO does not contaminate the narcotics with unwanted odors, and to comply with occupational safety and health guidelines, the CO shall wear rubber or vinyl gloves or use tongs when handling and packaging the training aids.

(6) When weighing and packaging the training aids, the canine supervisor shall be present to verify the weights and ensure the security of the aids.

(7) The manner in which the training aids are packaged should vary (e.g., PVC pipe, plastic baggy, wrapped paper).

(8) The DMT and CO shall ensure that the training aids are secure in order to prevent accidental ingestion by the canine or any loss of the controlled substances.

(9) When training aids become old, contaminated, or experience a loss of packaging integrity, they should be destroyed and replaced.

Procedures for the disposal of controlled substances are outlined in HPM 70.1, Evidence Manual. In the event that a training aid is lost or damaged, the CO will immediately notify the canine supervisor. The canine supervisor shall immediately notify the commander, and then investigate the incident to determine if negligence is involved. The canine supervisor shall document the findings in a memorandum to his/her commander. **Due to the importance of securing training aids and the potential for cross-contamination of the involved substances, the following procedures will be utilized:**

(a) Training aids shall be kept secured and locked in a nonpublic location and separate from the area where evidence is stored. Marijuana training aids shall always be stored in a separate locker, case, or safe. The canine supervisor shall conduct a visual inspection weekly to ensure the storage facility has not been compromised.

(b) Only the CO, canine supervisor, and other supervisory personnel, as designated by the Area commander, shall have access to the secured training aids.

(c) Security requirements established by the issuing agency shall be adhered to for the safekeeping of narcotics used as training aids.

(d) The canine supervisor shall document the control and assignment of training aids to the CO by conducting an unannounced audit of the issued items on a quarterly basis at minimum, or when the aids are to be returned or replaced by the issuing department or agency. Audit findings shall be documented on a memorandum to be routed through channels to FSS. The canine supervisor shall also conduct visual inspections of the aids to coincide with the weekly storage facility inspection.

(e) Each of the four types of narcotic training aids shall be kept in separate containers such as glass jars, labeled by type and weight, and secured in two separate airtight hard plastic cases. Marijuana shall be stored in one case and cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin shall be stored in the other. Each case shall be securely locked with a padlock. When being stored/transported in the canine vehicle, the two cases shall be secured by one cable lock attached to an eye bolt in the trunk of the vehicle. The airtight cases shall be labeled with an S or H to signify soft or hard narcotics (marijuana - soft; other narcotics - hard). The training aids shall be kept secured and locked in a secure storage location at the Area office with limited access as described above when not being utilized in a daily training setting, when the vehicle is being serviced, or when the CO is on an extended leave, such as for vacation.

(f) Canine teams need to periodically train with larger amounts of controlled substances in order to ensure proficiency. Accordingly, upon approval of the commander, canine supervisors should endeavor to acquire or gain access to approximately two additional pounds of each controlled substance. It is recommended that local drug task forces be contacted for assistance in training with or obtaining these larger amounts of controlled substances, as needed.

(g) Security measures listed above shall be strictly followed. Larger amounts of controlled substances shall be checked out and returned to the

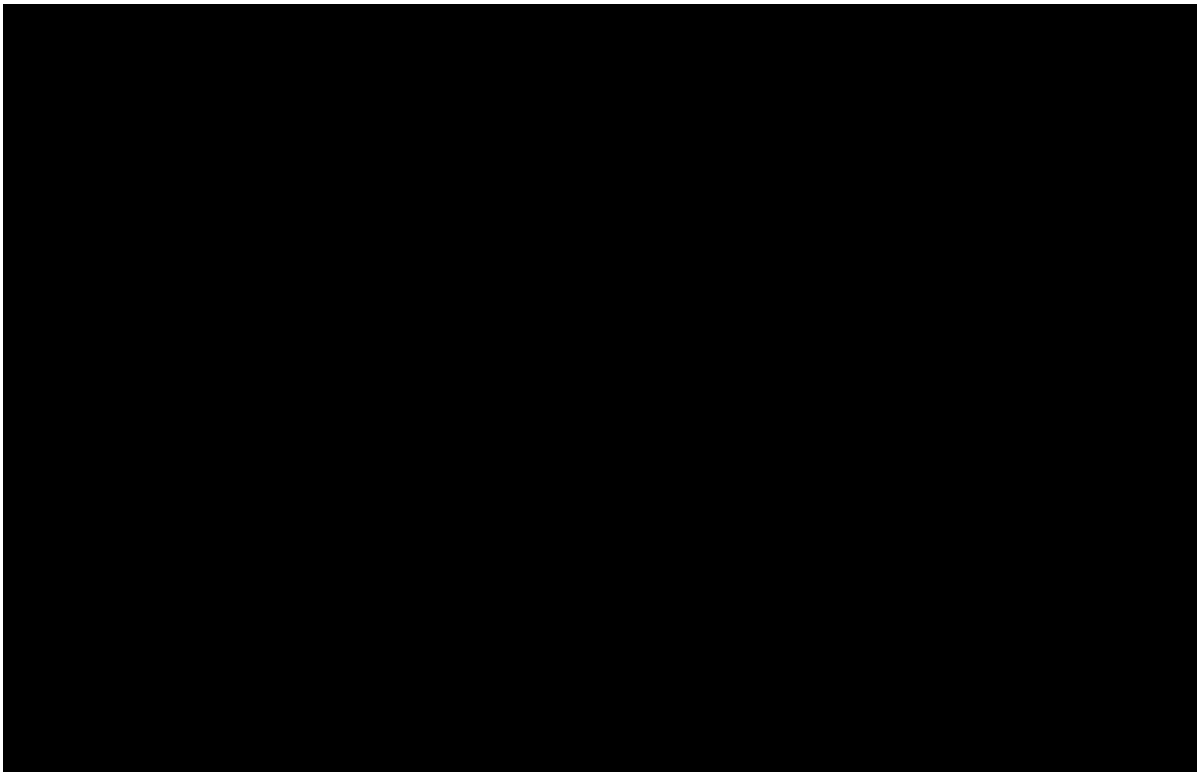
Area office, Division, or task force on a daily basis, as needed for training purposes. These larger amounts shall not be routinely stored in the canine vehicle as is done with the 60 gram amounts.

b. Explosive Detection Canine Training Aids.

(1) In order to ensure that canine teams maintain a high level of detection proficiency, daily training during the work shift is essential. EDCs are specially trained to detect the odor of various explosive compounds and must have ongoing exposure to varying amounts of those compounds to remain proficient.

(2) Explosive compounds to be utilized as training aids shall be procured through FSS.

(3) Upon receipt of the explosive compounds, each CO under the personal observation of the canine supervisor, shall weigh and package various training aids for each of the nine compounds in the approximate amounts listed below. The manner in which the training aids are packaged should vary.



(5) Explosive training aids shall only be handled by those officers who have received departmental training in the proper handling of explosive compounds. Normal daily training should consist of samples which range in quantity from a trace sample up to one pound. There will be additional training occasions when amounts larger than one pound will be utilized.

(6) To guard against contamination and to comply with occupational safety and health guidelines, the CO shall wear rubber or vinyl gloves, or use tongs, when handling and packaging training aids.

(7) The DMT and CO shall ensure that training aids are secure in order to prevent accidental ingestion, damage, contamination, and/or loss of the compounds.

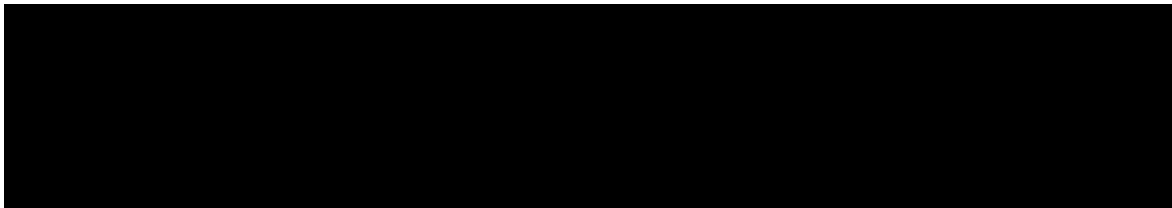
(8) Training aids should be destroyed per Federal Bureau of Investigation training and Hazardous Device Detail (HDD) guidelines, and replaced as needed due to contamination or integrity loss. In the event that a training aid is lost or damaged, the CO will immediately notify the canine supervisor. The canine supervisor shall immediately notify the commander, and then investigate the incident to determine if negligence is involved. The canine supervisor shall document the findings in a memorandum to his/her commander.

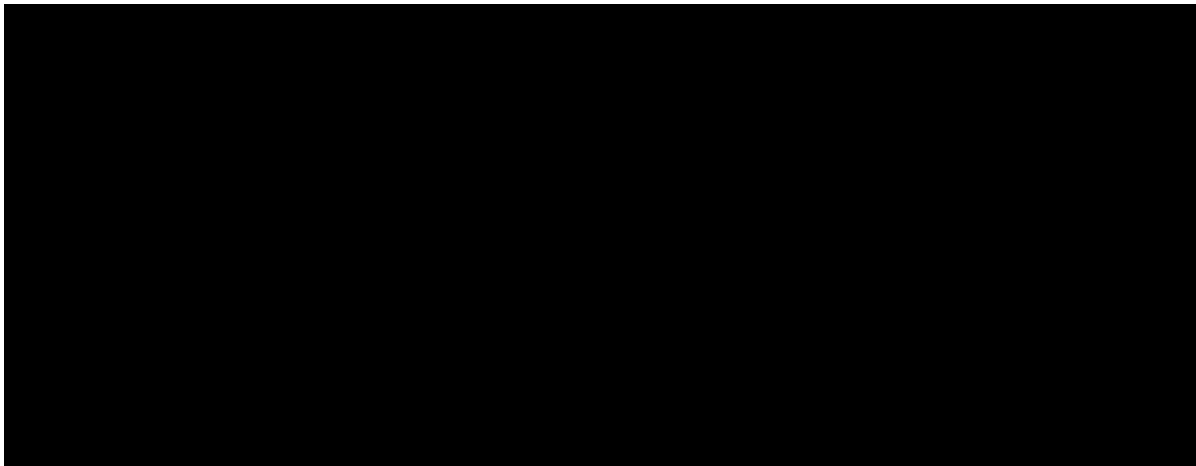
(9) Explosive training aids are to be used for canine training only. Officers are prohibited from using or allowing such aids to be used for any other purpose. Old training aids shall be turned over to Capitol Protection Section, HDD Unit for proper disposal.

(10) The canine supervisor shall be notified in writing of the disposal of controlled and noncontrolled training aids.

c. Transportation and Placarding Requirements.

(1) Section 27903 of the California Vehicle Code (VC) allows emergency vehicles, operated by a peace officer in the detection or removal of explosive devices, to be exempted from placarding requirements (as required by Title 49, Code of Federal Regulation, Parts 172, 173, and 177) provided the transportation of these devices complies with regulations adopted by the Department pursuant to Section 34501(b) VC. This exemption allows emergency vehicles deploying EDCs to be exempted from placarding, license endorsements, and shipping/packing requirements. These exemptions are contingent on satisfying requirements established by Commercial Vehicle Section (CVS) to ensure the safe handling, transportation, and storage of these devices. Commanders shall ensure strict adherence to the procedures outlined in Annex A, Explosive Training Aids Transportation Requirements.





(b) Personnel transporting explosive training aids in departmental vehicles shall ensure a copy of the United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guide (ERG) is readily available for use in assessing an explosives incident.

(c) Four binders containing Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all training aid compounds shall be created. Consistent with applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations, handlers should become familiar with the contents of the MSDS and appropriate safety issues. Binders shall be distributed as follows:

- 1 One copy to be accessible in the patrol vehicle.
- 2 One copy to be retained by the canine supervisor in the canine support library.
- 3 One copy to be distributed to the public safety agency likely to respond to an emergency incident.
- 4 One copy to be distributed to the Explosive Ordinance Disposal team likely to respond to an emergency incident.

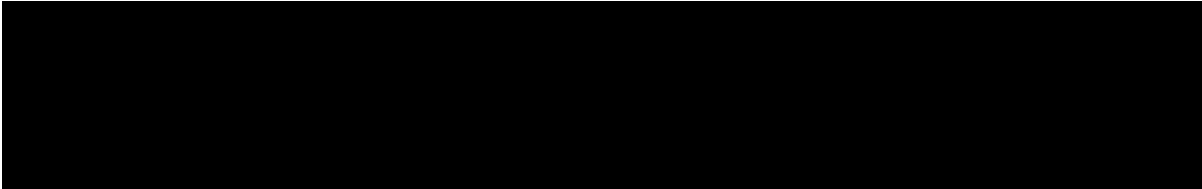
d. Security Requirements. Permanent or long-term storage of explosive training aids is governed by ATF regulations as outlined in the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 (Title XI) and Section 12151 of the California HSC. Section 12151 HSC requires all explosives to be stored as specified in regulations (Title 19, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Chapter 10) adopted by the State Fire Marshal.

(1) Separation, packaging, and transportation of individual compounds shall be accomplished as outlined in Annex A.

(2) Training aids shall be stored in an ATF approved indoor or outdoor Type 2 explosives magazine.

(a) Outdoor magazines require strict adherence to distance and barrier regulations relative to the location of explosives magazines from highways and inhabited buildings.

(b) Indoor magazines shall be placed inside a bullet and weather resistant room.



(4) Only the CO and canine supervisor or other supervisory personnel, as designated by the commander, shall have access to the secured training aids.

(5) An explosive magazine entry log will be kept within the explosive magazine. All personnel shall complete the necessary information on this log when entry is made into the magazine.

(6) Consistent with applicable state and federal statutes, the following inspections shall be conducted at regular intervals:

(a) Magazine and Storage Inspections.

1 Initial and annual inspections of magazines and storage locations to ensure compliance with state fire regulations, shall be accomplished utilizing the services of a representative of the State Fire Marshal's Office.

2 Commanders should request that the representative from the State Fire Marshal's Office respond to inspect the proposed magazine storage location prior to installation. This will minimize complications associated with storing explosives on a semi-permanent basis.

3 Upon successful completion of the final post installation magazine inspection, the State Fire Marshal should issue a certificate of compliance.

4 A representative of the local fire jurisdiction likely to respond to an incident should also participate in the inspection process. This will serve to alert the agency to the presence of explosive training aids at the facility as well as encourage interagency cooperation.

5 Inspection by the State Fire Marshal's Office shall be accomplished annually. Inspection reports shall be retained at the Area level for three years (current plus two).

(b) Training Aid Inspections.

1 Inspection of explosive training aids shall be the responsibility of the CO and the canine supervisor.

2 The CO or canine supervisor shall conduct a weekly visual inspection of the magazine to ensure that the security of the storage facility has not been compromised. The inspection shall include confirming the amount of explosives present and ensuring their structural integrity.

3 The canine supervisor shall report, by e-mail to FSS, quarterly on the status and control of the training aids.

(7) Security measures listed above shall be strictly followed. Explosive compounds shall be checked out and returned to the magazine on a daily basis, or as needed for training purposes.

(8) Lost or stolen training aids shall be immediately reported and documented consistent with the requirements of paragraph 2.a.(10) of this chapter, and G.O. 100.50, Explosives Security and Storage.

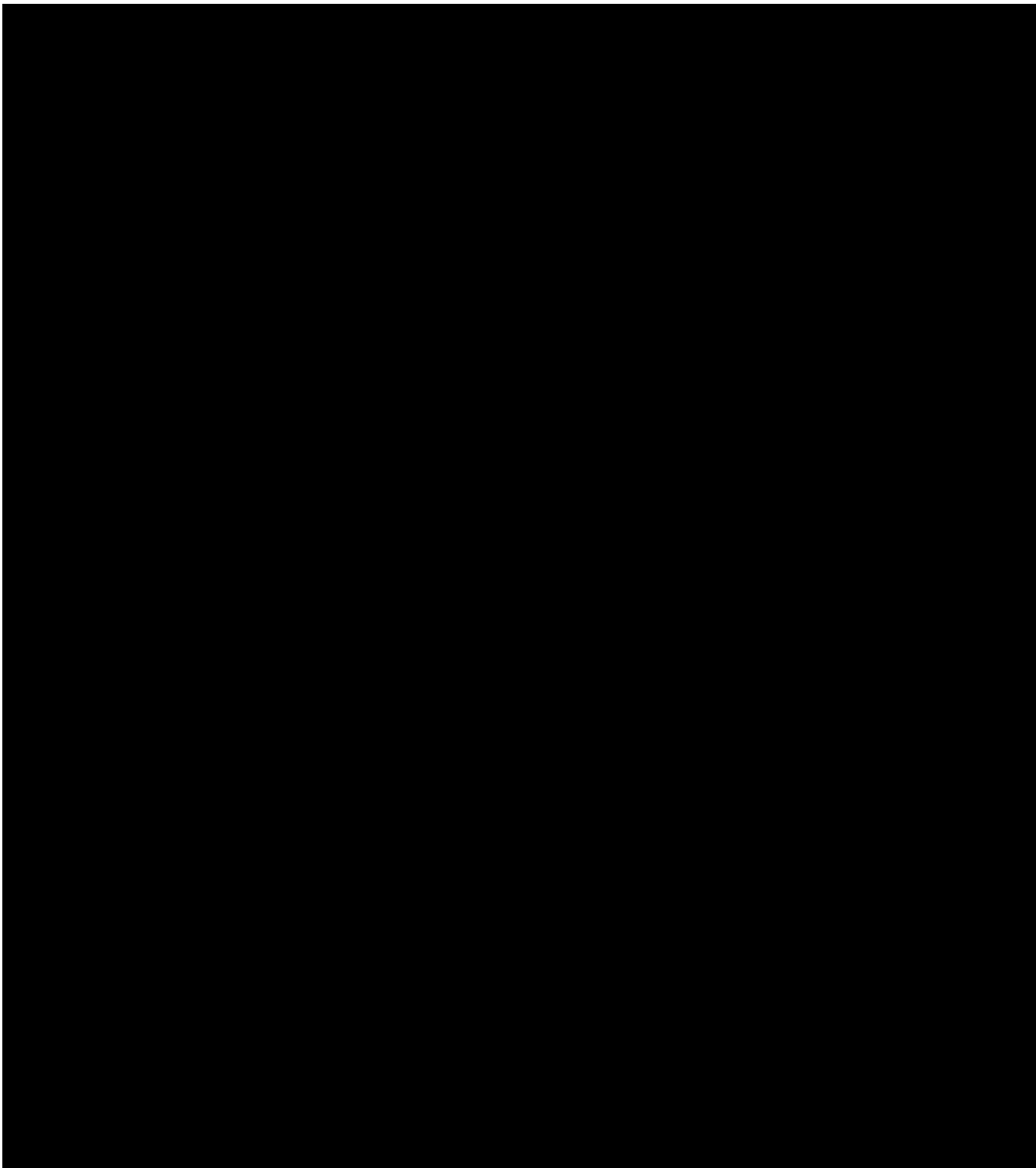
(9) Following notification to the commander, reports and inventory will be made available upon request to the Fire Department or ATF for inspection.

(10) Canine teams need to periodically train with larger amounts of explosive compounds in order to ensure proficiency. Accordingly, upon approval of the commander, canine supervisors should endeavor to acquire or gain access to larger amounts of each explosive compound. Special safety considerations shall be taken into account and precautions shall be applied when dealing with these larger amounts.

(11) Transporting and handling of these larger quantities should be conducted by, or under the direct supervision of, a qualified Bomb Technician.

ANNEX A

EXPLOSIVE TRAINING AIDS TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

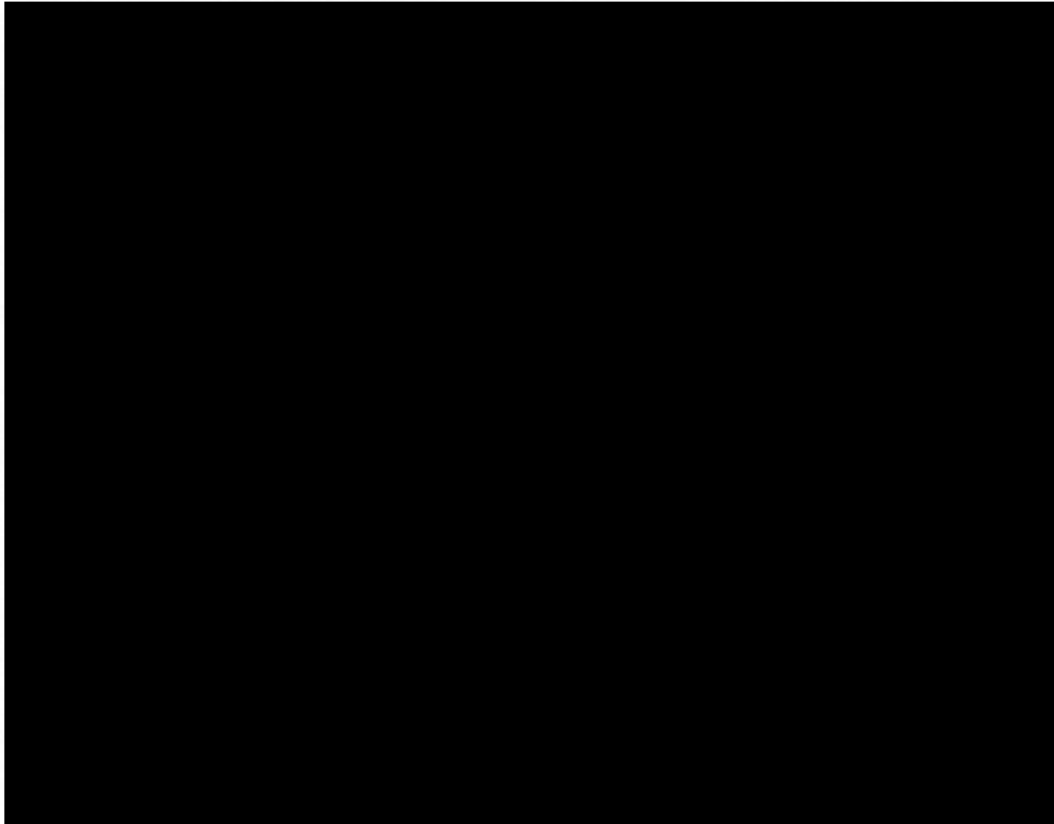


ANNEX A

EXPLOSIVE TRAINING AIDS TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS (*continued*)

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4. REGULATIONS FROM WHICH EXEMPTED: Title 13 CCR, Section 1163, Shipment Preparation, except Subsection (d), Leaking Packages.
5. BASIS: This exemption is granted pursuant to 13 CCR, Section 1160.4(c), to provide a resealable package for the Department to use in the transportation of small quantities of explosives used for training and proofing of explosive detection canines.
6. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS:
 - a. Types of explosives. Shipment of hazardous materials other than those specifically listed in the following table renders this exemption void, requiring the entire shipment to be in full compliance with Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR).



ANNEX A

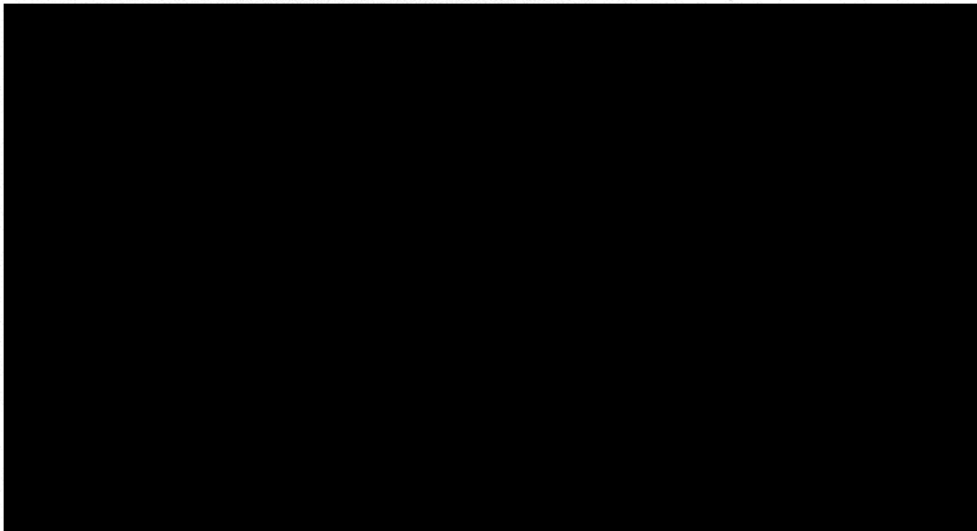
EXPLOSIVE TRAINING AIDS TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS (*continued*)

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- b. Quantity limits: No single vehicle may transport more than the small quantity limits shown in the above table.

7. SAFETY CONTROL MEASURES:

- a. PACKAGING: Each hazardous material must be packaged in either specification packages pursuant to 49 CFR, Part 173, or packaged in combination packages consisting of antistatic sift proof and liquid tight inner packages packaged inside sift proof and liquid tight ammunition boxes lined with sufficient antistatic cushioning material to prevent movement within the ammunition box. The combination packages must be further overpacked and secured against relative movement within the overpack and within the cargo area of the authorized emergency vehicle.



- b. SEGREGATION: Multiple hazardous materials may be packaged in a single overpack provided the materials are compatible pursuant to 49 CFR, Section 177.848. Notwithstanding the segregation requirements of 49 CFR, Subsections 177.848(d) and (f), up to two pounds net weight of Division 5.1 materials, as listed in the above table, may be transported in the same overpack (Type 3 magazine).

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EXPLOSIVE TRAINING AIDS TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS (*continued*)

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- c. **MARKINGS:** All packagings and overpacks shall be marked and labeled in accordance with 49 CFR, Part 172, Subparts D and E (e.g., explosives label, proper shipping name and permissively with common or trade names of the materials). Labels may be reduced in size to enable the label to be applied to the top of each ammunition box and remain visible. Each ammunition box and magazine shall be marked with a unique identification number/letter to help in tracking the inspections in compliance with Subsection e. below. Suggested identifier could be "Magazine 1" and ammo box "1A" through "1I" to identify a complete set of packages.

Inner packagings or primary packaging for each material shall be marked with either the manufacturer's original marking (e.g., trade name, proper shipping name, etc.), including date code, or reproduction thereof to properly identify the materials. Alternatively the inner packagings may be marked with the name of the material and date code as required by federal or state Occupational Health and Safety Administration requirements.

All extraneous or misleading markings/labels (i.e., "EMPTY", "CARTRIDGE") shall be removed from the exterior of the ammunition boxes and overpack (BATF Type 3 magazine or IME 22).

- d. **RETESTING AND INSPECTION:** Each package shall be visually inspected on a daily basis whenever it is opened and resealed, to check for obvious signs of product leakage, spilled contents, any signs of product degradation, and for damaged, missing or otherwise illegible markings. In addition, each inner package, outer package and over pack shall be thoroughly inspected for any signs of damage on a quarterly basis. All ammunition boxes and overpacks shall be inspected to ensure there are no exposed ferrous metal surfaces (e.g., steel, etc.) capable of creating a spark on the interior of the package.
- e. **RECORD KEEPING:** Quarterly inspections of each package and overpack shall be documented in a log. A copy of the inspection log should be carried with each magazine.
- f. **OPERATIONAL CONTROLS:** Explosives handled extensively should be changed out as directed by departmental procedures, whenever the primary package starts leaking, or whenever dogs no longer respond to the particular substance. Any time black powder and smokeless powder grain size is significantly reduced it shall no longer be transported under the terms of this exemption and should be disposed of properly.

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- g. PROHIBITED MATERIALS: No nitroglycerin based explosives (except as smokeless powder), flash powder, blasting caps, boosters, detonators, forbidden materials, confiscated, outdated, unstable, improperly marked or unidentified materials may be transported under the terms of this exemption. No leaking or improperly packaged materials may be transported under the terms of this exemption.
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS: A current copy of this exemption must be maintained at each facility where the package is offered or reoffered for transportation.
9. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION AUTHORIZED: Authorized emergency vehicles.
10. MODAL REQUIREMENTS: A current copy of this exemption must be carried in each authorized emergency vehicle used to transport packages covered by this exemption.
11. COMPLIANCE: Failure by a person to comply with any of the terms and conditions prescribed in this exemption and 13 CCR, Division 2, Chapter 6, Article 3, General Hazardous Materials Regulations, may result in suspension or revocation of this exemption. The 13 CCR requirements include, but are not limited to:
- Shipping papers.
 - Emergency response telephone number.
 - Emergency response information (including Material Safety Data Sheets).
 - Hazardous materials labeling and marking on each package and overpack.
 - Hazardous materials packaging as prescribed herein, or noncompliance with 49 CFR, Section 173.62.
 - Each "Hazmat employee," as defined in 49 CFR, Section 171.8, who performs a function subject to this exemption must receive training on the requirements and conditions of this exemption in addition to the training required by 13 CCR, Section 1161.7.
 - The individual quantity limits for each type and family of explosives as listed in Section 6 of this exemption.
 - To the extent practicable, the general hazardous materials routing requirements in Section 31303 VC.
12. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: CHP employees operating under this exemption are required to immediately report any incident involving loss of packaging contents or packaging failure through the appropriate channels to Enforcement Services Division (ESD) and the local law enforcement agency with jurisdictional authority as outlined in HPM 70.7, Departmental Canine Program Manual.

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13. EXPIRATION: This exemption will remain in effect until superceded or revoked. No person may use or apply this exemption, including display of its number, when this exemption has expired or is otherwise no longer in effect. The original of this exemption is on file at ESD. Photo reproductions and legible reductions of this exemption are permitted. Copies of exemptions may also be obtained from ESD. Any alteration of this exemption is prohibited.



J. A. FARROW
Commissioner