

SWGDOG SC 9 - HUMAN SCENT DOGS

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7. **SCENT IDENTIFICATION LINEUPS:** the process of matching scent traces from a crime scene to the odor of a suspect in a controlled manner, to the exclusion of odor from other people. The goal is to match the odor of an individual on an object or scent sample (a scent trace) to that on another object or scent sample to the exclusion of other individuals on similar objects or scent samples. See endnote¹ for detailed background information.
 - 7.1. Odor recognition assessments consist of the canine making four passes on two scent lineups. Each pass is an attempt to match an *odor sample* to its matching *lineup odor*.
 - 7.1.1. These assessments test the following:
 - 7.1.1.1. The canine team's ability to indicate four matching human target odors in an array of different human distracter odors (lineup odors) after having been pre-scented on four different target odor samples.
 - 7.1.1.2. The canine's response.
 - 7.1.1.3. The handler's interpretation of the canine's response.
 - 7.1.2. Preparation of lineup odor materials.
 - 7.1.2.1. Odors from 12 different humans shall be collected onto lineup odor materials prior to the assessment.
 - 7.1.2.2. The manner in which the material for the line-up is prepared shall be appropriate to the protocols of the agency and the training of the canine in terms of material used to collect the scent, method and duration of odor collection, and temporary storage of the scent samples.
 - 7.1.3. Preparation of pre-scenting materials.
 - 7.1.3.1. The pre-scenting material from 4 different human targets shall be prepared prior to the assessment.
 - 7.1.3.2. The pre-scenting material shall be collected and stored in the manner appropriate to the training of the canine: either objects that have been in direct contact with the people, or scent pads prepared from such objects.
 - 7.1.3.3. At least 4 different kinds of objects for pre-scenting (with respect to type of material) shall be used. The testing agency may define a list of such objects, e.g., screwdrivers, crowbars, hammers, gloves, caps. If pre-scenting is done on an object that has been in direct contact with a person, this object shall not be identical to the material used in the lineup.
 - 7.1.3.4. The objects shall vary in duration of contact time with the human target and method of contact within limits set by the testing agency. Examples include: handling a screwdriver for 3 minutes, carrying a pair of gloves in a pocket for a day, and wearing a cap for an hour.
 - 7.1.3.5. The pre-scenting material shall be prepared either directly after, or at least 24 hours prior to the preparation of the lineup odors in order

to prevent the transfer of the object material odor onto the line-up odors.

7.1.4. Preparation of the line-ups.

7.1.4.1. Two 6 position lineups consisting of odors from 12 different humans shall be prepared in a manner consistent to the training of the canine and agency protocol prior to the assessment.

7.1.4.2. The two lineups shall be conducted at such a time that the lineup material has aged in a manner appropriate to the training of the canine.

7.1.5. Line-up protocol

7.1.5.1. The handler shall inform the assessor of the canine's trained response prior to the test.

7.1.5.2. For each lineup, the canine team shall perform two passes with different scent matches within 15 minutes. The two lineups shall be conducted within 1 hour. For each pass, the handler shall be provided with an appropriate pre-scenting material chosen by the assessor.

7.1.5.3. The handler shall not know the position of the matching lineup odor in any pass.

7.1.5.4. The handler interprets the canine response and communicates this outcome to the assessor.

7.1.5.5. In the event of a correct match, the matching lineup odor shall be removed from the lineup.

7.1.5.6. The assessor shall know the position of the matching odor in each pass.

7.1.5.7. A successful outcome of a (positive) pass is the canine's response to the matching lineup odor and not responding to any of the distracter lineup odors.

7.1.5.8. The handler shall be informed if a pass has been successful immediately after its conclusion. This allows the handler to reward a correct outcome appropriately.

7.1.6. *Evaluation*: the canine shall conduct 75% of the passes successfully.

7.2. Comprehensive assessment: consists of six passes performed on three lineups. In four "potential match" passes, an attempt is made to match an odor sample to its matching lineup odor. In two "non match" passes, the canine team has to conclude the absence of a matching lineup odor to the odor sample presented.

7.2.1. The comprehensive assessment tests the following:

7.2.1.1. The ability of the canine to indicate matching human target odors in an array of different human distracter odors (lineup odors) after having been pre-scented on a target odor sample ("potential match" pass).

7.2.1.2. The ability of the canine team to conclude the absence of a matching human target odor in an array of different human

distracter odors after having been pre-scented on a target odor sample (“non match” pass).

- 7.2.1.3. The canine’s response
- 7.2.1.4. The handler’s interpretation of canine’s response
- 7.2.1.5. The canine team shall be tested on six different human targets in three lineups containing different human distracter odors

NOTE: A comprehensive scent identification lineup assessment as conducted below incorporates odor recognition to such an extent that a separate odor recognition test is not necessary.

- 7.2.2. Preparation of lineup odor materials.
 - 7.2.2.1. Odors from at least 21 different humans shall be prepared prior to the assessment. These will be used in three lineups.
 - 7.2.2.2. The manner in which the material for the line-up is prepared shall be appropriate to the training of the canine in terms of material used to collect the scent, method and duration of odor collection, and temporary storage of the scent samples.
- 7.2.3. Preparation of pre-scenting materials.
 - 7.2.3.1. The pre-scenting material from the same 21 different human targets and from at least 2 additional human targets shall be prepared prior to the assessment.
 - 7.2.3.2. The pre-scenting materials shall be collected and stored in the manner appropriate to the training of the canine: either objects that have been in direct contact with the people, or scent pads prepared from such objects.
 - 7.2.3.3. At least 4 different kinds of objects for pre-scenting (with respect to type of material) shall be used. The testing agency may define a list of such objects. If pre-scenting is done on an object that has been in direct contact with a person, this object shall not be identical to the material used in the lineup.
 - 7.2.3.4. The objects shall vary in age, duration of contact time with the human target and method of contact within limits set by the testing agency.
 - 7.2.3.5. The pre-scenting material shall be prepared either directly after, or at least 24 hours prior to the preparation of the lineup odors in order to prevent the transfer of object material odor onto the lineup odors.
- 7.2.4. Preparation of the lineups.
 - 7.2.4.1 Three 6 position lineups consisting of odors from 18 different humans shall be prepared in a manner consistent with the training of the canine prior to the assessment.
 - 7.2.4.2 The three lineups shall be conducted at such a time that the lineup material has aged in a manner appropriate to the training of the canine.
- 7.2.5. Lineup protocol

- 7.2.5.1. The handler shall inform the assessor of the canine's trained response prior to the test.
- 7.2.5.2. For each lineup, the canine team shall perform two passes with different scent matches within 15 minutes. The three lineups shall be conducted within 1.5 hour. For each pass, the handler shall be provided with an appropriate pre-scenting material chosen by the assessor.
- 7.2.5.3. At least two passes chosen at random by the assessor shall have no matching human target odor amidst the array of choices ("non match" pass).
- 7.2.5.4. For "potential match" passes, the handler shall be provided with an appropriate pre-scenting material chosen at random by the assessor.
- 7.2.5.5. For the "non match" passes, the dog shall be pre-scented on material that does not have a matching lineup odor in any of the lineups. This material was pre-scented by the additional human targets described in 7.2.3.1.
- 7.2.5.6. The handler shall not know the correct outcome of any pass prior to the assessment.
- 7.2.5.7. The handler interprets the canine response and communicates this outcome to the assessor.
- 7.2.5.8. In the event of a correct match, the matching lineup odor shall be removed from the lineup.
- 7.2.5.9. The assessor shall know the position of the matching odor in each pass.
- 7.2.5.10. A successful outcome of a "potential match" pass is the canine's response to the matching lineup odor and not responding to any of the distracter lineup odors (correct positive).
- 7.2.5.11. A successful outcome of a "non match" pass is the canine not responding to any of the distracter lineup odors (correct negative).
- 7.2.5.12. The handler shall be informed if a pass has been successful immediately after its conclusion. This allows the handler to reward the canine for a correct outcome appropriately.
- 7.2.6. *Evaluation:* The canine shall conduct 75% of the passes correctly, and not make a false response (false positive) to any of the distracter lineup odors in any of the passes. A single non-alert (miss) is therefore permissible.

7.3. Double blind assessment

- 7.3.1. A double blind assessment consists of one or more lineups conducted according to the team's usual protocol, including a realistic scent trace for pre-scenting the dog.
- 7.3.2. Preparation of lineup odor material
 - 7.3.2.1. The odors of the control target, the "suspect" target and the distracters shall be prepared prior to the lineup.
 - 7.3.2.2. The manner in which the material for the line-up is prepared shall be appropriate to the training of the canine in terms of material used

to collect the scent, method and duration of contact time with odor, odor collection, and temporary storage of the scent samples.

- 7.3.3. Preparation of the pre-scenting material
 - 7.3.3.1. For the control passes in the lineup, the material for pre-scenting shall be prepared in accordance to the usual protocol.
 - 7.3.3.2. For the realistic scent trace, the material for pre-scenting shall be prepared prior to preparation of the lineup material.
 - 7.3.3.3. The odor samples for pre-scenting shall be collected and stored in the manner appropriate to the training of the canine: either objects that have been in direct contact with the people, or scent pads prepared from such objects.
 - 7.3.3.4. The objects shall vary in age, duration of contact time with the human target and method of contact to mimic operational variation.
- 7.3.4. Preparation of the lineups
 - 7.3.4.1. The lineup shall be prepared in a manner consistent to the training of the canine.
 - 7.3.4.2. The lineup shall be conducted at such a time that the lineup material has aged in a manner appropriate to the training of the canine.
- 7.3.5. Lineup protocol
 - 7.3.5.1. The lineup shall be conducted according to the protocol determined by the agency the team is working for.
- 7.3.6. Evaluation
 - 7.3.6.1. No one present at the lineup shall know the correct outcome of the lineup.
 - 7.3.6.2. At the conclusion of the lineup, the outcome shall be compared to the manner in which the pre-scenting material and the lineup odor material were prepared.

ⁱ In a scent identification lineup, scent traces left behind at a crime scene by the perpetrator are compared with the odor of a person suspected of this crime according to a fixed protocol. The basic steps are described below.

1. Scent trace collection. At the crime scene, objects that have been brought to the scene by the perpetrator and/or handled or sat on by this person contain scent traces that can be used for pre-scenting a dog for a lineup. These traces need to be collected and stored in such a way that prevents contamination by other human scents and preserves the odor in the best possible way. For the assessment purposes in this document, these scent traces are called the **pre-scenting materials**, this is either the object itself (for example held in the hands and/or pocket for a certain period of time) or a scent pad collected from such an object (using a STU [Scent Transfer Unit] or another method that is consistent with the training of the canine).
2. Lineup material preparation. Once the police have arrested a suspect, the material for the lineup can be prepared. To this end, the suspect and a number of distracters

(between 5 and 10) provide their odor following a strict protocol that ensures equality between the odors collected. For the assessment purposes in this document, these odors are called the **lineup odors**, and they are usually collected on soft pads or on steel tubes in a manner consistent with the training of the canine (for example, held in hands for 2-10 minutes).

3. Lineup preparation. The lineup itself is prepared in the absence of the canine team. The lineup odors are placed in a manner that fits the training of the canine team, usually in one or two rows, or in a circle. The position of the suspect's lineup odor(s) is (are) determined by chance. The lineup(s) shall be prepared in an area where the suspect and the distracters are absent, and where there is no disturbance.
4. Conducting the lineup. A lineup consists of one or more **passes**. For each pass, the canine team goes to their starting position. The handler pre-scents his dog on a scent trace (pre-scenting material). The dog must try to find a matching odor amongst the lineup odors. Upon finding a matching odor, the dog must give its trained response. The handler confirms this response by raising his hand. If the dog does not find a matching odor in a manner that meets the handler's expectation, the pass is terminated by the handler by recalling his dog.
5. Controls. The pass where the scent trace is compared to the lineup odor of a suspect may be bedded into a number of passes with controlled comparisons, depending on the (legally) required lineup protocol. For these control passes, sample odors are specially prepared (**control sample odor**). The dog compares such a control sample odor to the odors in the lineup where the correct outcome may be positive (a response to the matching lineup odor) or may be negative (no matching lineup odor present).

Example Dutch lineup procedure:

Lineup consists of 2 rows, each consisting of the same 7 lineup odors (1 suspect, 6 distracters A to F) in a different order. An incorrect outcome in any pass leads to the termination of the procedure.

Pass 1 row 1: positive match between control sample odor A to lineup odor A

Pass 2 row 2: positive match between control sample odor A to lineup odor A

Pass 3 row 1: ? match between scent trace sample odor to lineup odor suspect

Pass 4 row 2: ? match between scent trace sample odor to lineup odor suspect