

'Train a Dog - Save a Warrior' Program

Public Access Temperament Test

Handler: _____ Dog: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip _____

1. ACCEPTING A FRIENDLY STRANGER

PASS FAIL The dog may not act aggressively, or try to get away.

2. SITTING POLITELY FOR PETTING

PASS FAIL The dog may not act aggressively, or try to get away.

3. APPEARANCE AND GROOMING

PASS FAIL The dog may not act aggressively, or try to get away.

4. OUT FOR A WALK (WALKING ON A LOOSE LEASH)

PASS FAIL The dog must stay with and may not pull the handler.

5. WALKING THROUGH A CROWD

PASS FAIL The dog may not act aggressively, or show undue attention.

6. SIT AND DOWN ON COMMAND / STAYING IN PLACE

PASS FAIL The dog must sit, down and stay in place on command.

7. COMING WHEN CALLED

PASS FAIL The dog must come directly to the handler when commanded.

8. REACTION TO ANOTHER DOG

PASS FAIL The dog may not act aggressively, or try to go to the other dog.

9. REACTION TO DISTRACTIONS

PASS FAIL The dog may not panic, bark, try to get away or show aggression.

10. SUPERVISED SEPARATION

PASS FAIL The dog may show mild nervousness, but may not whine, bark or pace.

11. Car travel:

a PASS FAIL Dog did not attempt to exit until given the appropriate command

b PASS FAIL Dog was under control while exiting car and immediately after

c PASS FAIL Dog did not interfere with or become distracted by a passing dog

12. Approaching a building:

a PASS FAIL Dog was calm around moving cars

b PASS FAIL Dog remained in a heel position on a loose leash

c PASS FAIL When handler stopped the dog also stopped

d PASS FAIL Dog did not attempt to greet or sniff others

e PASS FAIL Dog did not attempt to eliminate unless specifically cued to do so

13. Entering a building:

a PASS FAIL Dog entered building in a controlled manner using a manual door

b PASS FAIL Dog entered building in a controlled manner using an automatic door

14. Moving through a store with distractions:

a PASS FAIL Dog remained in heel position on a loose leash or calmly in place

b PASS FAIL Dog was focused on handler

c PASS FAIL Dog did not brush against or topple any merchandise

d PASS FAIL Dog was not bothered by shopping carts and other distractions

15. Restaurants:

a PASS FAIL Dog successfully ignored food or crumbs on restaurant floor

b PASS FAIL Dog remained in position out of the way of others

c PASS FAIL Dog did not beg, sniff, or create a disturbance in the restaurant

d PASS FAIL Dog did not break its position during the dropped food challenge

e PASS FAIL Dog did not sniff the dropped food item

f PASS FAIL Dog did not try to consume the dropped food item

16. Elevators:

PASS FAIL Dog entered, rode the elevator without fear, and exited appropriately

17. Stairs:

PASS FAIL Dog climbed stairs with handler in a controlled manner

18. Off lead recall with distraction:

PASS FAIL Dog came immediately to the handler without hesitation or distraction

19. Surfaces:

PASS FAIL Dog walked confidently on a variety of surfaces

20. Team Relationship

Handler positively reinforced dog when commands were followed correctly

PASS FAIL

Dog was confident, relaxed, and friendly

PASS FAIL

Dog was under the handler's control

PASS FAIL

FINAL PASS FAIL

Evaluator's Signature:

DATE:

Evaluator:

Address:

City, State, Zip

NOTES:

TADSAW SERVICE DOG TEAM NUMBER:

TADSAW Inc., 13423 Blanco Rd. Suite 218, San Antonio, TX 78216
(210)643-2901 FAX (210)375-4684 bart@tadsaw.org

1. ACCEPTING A FRIENDLY STRANGER:

This test demonstrates that the dog will allow a friendly stranger to approach it and speak to the handler in a natural, everyday situation. The Evaluator and handler shake hands and exchange pleasantries. The dog must show no sign of resentment or shyness, and must not break position or try to go to the Evaluator.

2. SITTING POLITELY FOR PETTING:

This test demonstrates that the dog will allow a friendly stranger to touch it while it is out with its handler. The dog should sit at the handler's side as the Evaluator approaches and begins to pet the dog on the head and body only. The dog may stand in place to accept petting. The dog must not show shyness or resentment.

3. APPEARANCE AND GROOMING:

This practical test demonstrates that the dog will welcome being groomed and examined and will permit a stranger, such as a veterinarian, groomer, or friend of the owner, to do so. It also demonstrates the owner's care, concern, and sense of responsibility. The Evaluator inspects the dog, then combs or brushes the dog, and lightly examines the ears and each front foot.

4. OUT FOR A WALK) WALKING ON A LOOSE LEASH):

This test demonstrates that the handler is in control of the dog. The dog can be on either side of the handler, whichever the handler prefers. There must be a left turn, a right turn, and an about turn, with at least one stop in between and another at the end. The dog need not be perfectly aligned with the handler and need not sit when the handler stops.

5. WALKING THROUGH A CROWD:

This test demonstrates that the dog can move about politely in pedestrian traffic and is under control in public places. The dog and handler walk around and pass close to several people (at least three). The dog may show some interest in the strangers, without appearing over exuberant, shy, or resentful. The handler may talk to the dog and encourage or praise the dog throughout the test. The dog should not be straining at the leash.

6. SIT AND DOWN ON COMMAND / STAYING IN PLACE:

This test demonstrates that the dog has training, will respond to the handler's command to sit and down, and will remain in the place commanded by the handler (sit or down position, whichever the handler prefers). The handler may take a reasonable amount of time and use more than one command to make the dog sit and then down. When instructed by the Evaluator. The handler tells the dog to stay and walks forward the length of a 20-foot line. The dog must remain in place, but may change position.

7. COMING WHEN CALLED:

This test demonstrates that the dog will come when called by the handler. The handler will walk 10 feet from the dog, turn to face the dog, and call the dog. The handler may use encouragement to get the dog to come. Handlers may choose to tell the dog to "stay" or "wait", or they may simply walk away, giving no instructions to the dog as the Evaluator provides mild distraction (e.g., petting).

8. REACTION TO ANOTHER DOG:

This test demonstrates that the dog can behave politely around other dogs. Two handlers and their dogs approach each other from a distance of about 10 yards, stop, shake hands and exchange pleasantries, and continue on for about 5 yards. The dogs should show no more than a casual interest in each other.

9. REACTION TO DISTRACTIONS:

This test demonstrates that the dog is confident at all times when faced with common distracting situations, such as the dropping of a large book or a jogger running in front of the dog. The dog may express a natural interest and curiosity and/or appear slightly startled, but should not panic, try to run away, show aggressiveness, or bark.

10. SUPERVISED SEPARATION:

This test demonstrates that a dog can be left with a trusted person, if necessary, and will maintain its training and good manners. Evaluators are encouraged to say something like, "would you like me to watch your dog?" and then take hold of the dog's leash. The owner will go out of sight for three minutes. The dog does not have to stay in position but should not continually bark, whine or pace unnecessarily, or show anything stronger than mild agitation or nervousness.

11. CAR TRAVEL:

Dog should be tested in unloading from handler's vehicle. Dog should not exit the vehicle until given the appropriate command, or until lifted from the car if the dog is too tiny to exit safely on its own. Once outside the vehicle, the dog must remain within 4 feet of the vehicle (instead of wandering away) and out of any obvious danger. As soon as the service dog has exited the vehicle, a second team should walk by within 6 feet of the first team. The service dog on the first team should not approach or in any way lunge towards the second team as it strolls past.

12. APPROACHING A BUILDING:

In the absence of any physical disability in the handler, the dog should walk alongside its handler on a loose leash. Said dog should not pull on its leash, stop to sniff objects, greet other people, or eliminate while in transit, unless specifically cued to do so by its handler. Tiny breed dogs may be carried, though they should demonstrate the ability to walk on a loose leash in a safe area, as described above. To assist with mobility or visual impairments, a rigid-handled or other mobility harness may be used instead of a leash, in which case a 'loose leash' requirement is moot. In some cases, handlers with mobility issues use a leash and have trained their dog to pull them forward. Obviously, a 'loose leash' requirement in this instance is also unnecessary.

13. ENTERING A BUILDING:

In the absence of any physical disability in the handler, the dog should enter the building via a door that its handler must open manually. This should be repeated using a door that opens automatically. While entering the building, the dog should continue to be on a loose lead without pulling. The dog should not rush ahead of the handler as the team enters the building, nor should the dog startle when entry is through an automatic door. Tiny dogs may be carried if this is their usual working position. When a handler is mobility impaired, she may choose to forgo entry into the building using a manual door and instead use a designated accessible entrance and an electronic button for opening the door automatically.

14. MOVING THROUGH A STORE WITH DISTRACTION:

The team should enter a busy store. The dog should be on loose lead in the heel position (save for those situations described above whereby handler is physically disabled and requires an alternate format, or for tiny dogs that are carried as their normal working position). As the team moves through the store, the dog should turn corners synchronously with the handler. Dog should stop when handler stops. Dog should not brush against merchandise or topple items. Dog should not startle or appear frightened by shopping carts, baby strollers, and small children. Dog should not attempt to greet other people. Rather, the dog should be aware of its surroundings, while at the same time remaining focused on its handler. Tiny dogs that are carried should sit quietly and calmly without attempting to get out of their designated place.

15. RESTAURANTS:

The team should enter a restaurant and take a table, or wait to be seated. While transiting the restaurant, the dog should not lunge at any food or crumbs that may be on the floor. The dog should be placed into a down stay under the table, if possible, and remain there silently for the duration of the meal. If the setting will not allow the dog to remain under the table, then it may be placed in a down-stay next to, or under, the handler's chair and out of the way of other patrons and staff. Tiny dogs should remain calmly and quietly in their normal waiting position during the meal. At no time is a service dog of any size acceptable on a table. The dog may only be in a chair if it is in a carrier. Peeking-out from under the table or the carrier, sniffing around, or begging for food is not permitted. The dog may sit, stand, or otherwise interact with the handler as necessary to provide disability related assistance. Mid-way through the meal, an assistant may challenge the dog's training by dropping a small piece of food near the dog. A well-trained Service Dog will not break its position, nor will it attempt to sniff or otherwise consume the dropped food item. When a dog behaves appropriately under these circumstances, be sure, to offer it positive reinforcement for good behavior.

16. ELEVATOR:

The team should enter and exit a building elevator in a controlled fashion. The dog should ride both up and down on the elevator and may sit, stand, or lie down in the elevator. The dog should not startle or cower out of fear. The dog should be at ease, confident, and attentive to its handler throughout the ride. The dog may, or may not, be trained to operate elevator buttons, depending upon the handler's disability-related needs.

17. STAIRS:

If physically possible, the handler and dog should master stairways (ascending and descending). The dog should not run up the stairs, nor should it be fearful of them. A team should be climbing stairs together in a controlled manner. Service Dogs may be trained to take a certain number of steps and then wait for their handler according to the handler's disability-related needs or the dog's size. Tiny dogs may remain in their normal working position.

18. OFF THE LEAD RECALL WITH DISTRACTION:

Dog should 'come' when called by the handler at a distance no less than 30 feet and in the presence of high distraction. Relevant distractions may include a group of people moving or standing around, and/or children playing, and/or the presence of another dog or multiple dogs. The dog's recall should be rapid, deliberate, and focused. The dog should not amble along, sniff, or otherwise become distracted by extraneous stimuli. All Service Dogs, regardless of normal working position, need to demonstrate this ability.

19. SURFACES:

Your Service Dog will likely encounter a variety of surfaces in the course of its travels. It could be asphalt, gravel, linoleum, cobblestones, or a metal grating of some kind. It may be glass blocks over an urban commercial kitchen, a propped-open manhole cover, or a piece of iron sheeting in a construction zone. All Service Dogs, regardless of normal working position, need to demonstrate this ability to walk confidently on a variety of surfaces.