

## Presentation of Canine Detection Evidence in Court

DRAFT



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## Presentation of Canine Detection Evidence in Court

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## Foreword

Typically, canines are utilized by local, state and federal agencies nationwide for a variety of purposes in criminal investigations, from tracking, trailing, and human scent discrimination, to substance detection. Such evidence may be admissible in court.

This technical report provides general information and guidance for handlers, experts, and/or legal community about preparing for and testifying in legal proceedings.

This technical report is not:

- a substitute for the specific rules/laws that govern the admission of opinion evidence and expert testimony in a particular jurisdiction;
- a substitute for pretrial consultations with the sponsoring attorney;
- a substitute for the obligations of the sponsoring attorney with respect to evidence presentation and pretrial disclosures to opposing counsel;
- intended to promote advocacy on the part of witnesses.

Instead this report is intended to guide non-attorney witnesses on strategies for providing accurate, clear, transparent and truthful testimony.

This technical report addresses some legal issues and minimum legal standards relating to each topic. Forensic Service Providers (FSP) have additional procedures and policies related to or that supplement the topics listed in this technical report (e.g., maintaining training logs, disclosure policies for corrective actions).

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences established the Academy Standards Board (ASB) in 2015 with a vision of safeguarding Justice, Integrity and Fairness through Consensus Based American National Standards. To that end, the ASB develops consensus based forensic standards within a framework accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and provides training to support those standards. ASB values integrity, scientific rigor, openness, due process, collaboration, excellence, diversity and inclusion. ASB is dedicated to developing and making freely accessible the highest quality documentary forensic science consensus Standards, Guidelines, Best Practices, and Technical Reports in a wide range of forensic science disciplines as a service to forensic practitioners and the legal system.

This document was revised, prepared, and finalized as a technical report by the Dogs and Sensors Consensus Body of the AAFS Standards Board. The draft of this technical report was developed by the Dogs and Sensors Subcommittee of the Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) for Forensic Science.

Questions, comments, and suggestions for the improvement of this document can be sent to AAFS-ASB Secretariat, [asb@aafs.org](mailto:asb@aafs.org) or 410 N 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904.

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**Key Words:** *Expert witness, courtroom, testimony, admissibility, reliability, evidence.*

**Table of Contents** *(to be finalized when the document is complete)*

1 Scope.....

2 Normative References .....

3 Terms and Definitions .....

Annex A (informative) .....

DRAFT

# Presentation of Canine Detection Evidence in Court

## 1 Scope

This technical report provides information and guidance pertaining to presenting canine detection evidence in ~~court~~legal proceedings. It includes an overview of issues to consider and a resource of relevant case law to assist the lawyer and the expert witness (e.g., canine handler, scientist) in the presentation of evidence in ~~court~~legal proceedings.

## 2 Normative References

There are no normative reference documents, Annex AB, Bibliography, contains informative references.

## 3 Terms and Definitions

### ~~3.1.11.1.1~~ General

For purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions ~~both apply to this document and are terms and definitions important for a forensic service provider (FSP) to be aware of when involved in legal proceedings apply.~~

### ~~3.2~~ Legal Definitions

~~NOTE For each definition provided, there are likely jurisdictional variations. Whenever a legal term is used, it is the responsibility of the FSP to request the sponsoring attorney clarify the meaning and any of the procedures related to the term as they might apply to the FSP. The legal definitions that are listed in this section may not be used in this document but are defined for knowledge in the legal context.~~

#### ~~A.1~~

#### attorney

~~A person who is authorized to practice law in the relevant jurisdiction.~~

~~NOTE 1 As used in this Technical Report, "attorney" includes the attorneys of record for each of the parties to the litigation in which the canine handler or expert witness is involved.~~

~~NOTE 2 The report distinguishes the attorneys by identifying the sponsoring attorney. The sponsoring attorney is the attorney who is calling the witness. In criminal matters, this attorney is typically, but not always, the prosecutor.~~

#### ~~A.2A.1~~

#### discovery

~~The process by which the prosecution and defense share certain evidence in their possession, or in the possession of members of their team (e.g., experts, agents, police officers).~~

#### ~~3.2.1~~

#### exculpatory evidence

~~Evidence that is in the possession, custody, and/or control of the prosecution that is helpful to the defendant and/or which tends to show the defendant's innocence.~~

~~NOTE The evidence need not, however, by itself, establish innocence.~~

~~3.2.2—~~

~~expert testimony~~

~~The testimony made by a qualified person about a scientific, technical, or professional issue.~~

~~NOTE An expert is often called upon to testify due to his/her familiarity with the subject or special training in the field.~~

~~3.2.3—~~

~~expert witness~~

~~A person who, under applicable law, is deemed qualified by virtue of their knowledge, skill, experience, training or education to testify in the form of an opinion.~~

~~A.3A.1—~~

~~forensic service provider~~

~~FSP~~

~~An organization or individual that provides forensic services.~~

~~3.2.4—~~

~~impeachment evidence~~

~~Evidence that, if credited, tends to cast doubt on the credibility of a witness or reliability of the state's evidence.~~

~~3.2.5—~~

~~legal rules~~

~~The Constitution, statutes, case law, local rules, and ethical rules that govern criminal proceedings.~~

~~A.4A.1—~~

~~oath~~

~~A legal obligation to tell the truth.~~

~~3.2.6—~~

~~pre-trial conference~~

~~A meeting with attorneys and witnesses prior to a trial to ask and answer questions and plan testimony.~~

~~A.5A.1—~~

~~subpoena~~

~~A court order that requires the recipient to attend a court proceeding on a particular date and time.~~

~~A.6A.1—~~

~~testify~~

~~Answer questions in court.~~

~~A.7A.1—~~

~~testimony~~

~~Evidence presented orally by witnesses during trials or before grand juries.~~

~~A.8A.1—~~

~~trial~~

~~A formal examination of evidence before a judge and or a jury to decide guilt in a criminal case or liability in a civil case.~~

~~**A.9A.1-  
witness**~~

~~A person called upon by either side in a lawsuit to give testimony before the court or jury.~~

~~**3.3 — Canine Terms and Definitions**~~

~~**3.43.1 3.3.1**~~

~~**odor**~~

~~Volatile Through the olfaction process, the perception of chemicals ~~emitted~~emitting/ed from a substance ~~that are able to be perceived by olfaction.~~~~

NOTE 1 “Odor” has traditionally referred to canine detection of a substance. “Scent” has traditionally referred to canine detection of live humans (see 3.3- scent).

~~**3.3.2**~~

~~**reliability**~~

NOTE 2 As an example, when a person encounters ethyl acetate and/or isoamyl acetate, they will perceive the odor of banana.

~~**3.2**~~

~~**reliability**~~

The extent to which ~~an experiment, test or measuring procedure yields the same results on repeated trials. Low~~(1) a measurement is repeatable and consistent; (2) there is a low probability of the canine alerting to anything other than a target odor/scent and a high probability of the canine alerting to a target odor/scent. ~~Evidence that establishes a fair probability that a target odor/~~

NOTE consistency: measure of the conformity of a stimulus and response.

~~**3.53.3**~~

~~scent is present. The extent to which a measurement is repeatable and consistent and free~~ Through the olfaction process, the perception of chemicals emitting/ed from ~~random errors~~a live human.

NOTE “Scent” has traditionally referred to canine detection of live humans. “Odor” has traditionally referred to canine detection of a substance (see 3.1The extent to which (1) an experiment, test, or measuring procedure yields the same results on repeated trials; (2) there is a low probability of alerting to anything other than a target odor and a high probability of alerting to a target odor; (3) evidence establishes a fair probability that a target odor is present; (4) a measurement is repeatable, consistent, and free from random errors.

~~**3.3.3 odor).**~~

~~**3.63.4**~~

~~**scent discrimination**~~

Ability of the canine to use olfactory capabilities to differentiate one scent from another.

~~3.73.5~~ ~~3.3.4~~

**substance detection**

Recognition and response to trained target odor.

~~3.83.6~~ ~~3.3.5~~

**tracking**

The propensity or learned ability of a canine to ~~methodically~~ follow odor/scent on the ground (human/ground disturbance) by working the canine close to the pathway.

NOTE Canines are not typically pre-scented on an object.

~~3.93.7~~ ~~3.3.6~~

**trailing**

The propensity or learned ability of a canine to ~~methodically~~ follow the target scent.

NOTE 1\_ The canine may follow a scent plume which can either be airborne or settled on the ground/vegetation.

NOTE 2\_ The canine will use whatever technique to get them to the target most efficiently. NOTE 3\_ Canines are typically pre-scented on an object.

~~41~~ **Admissibility**

~~4.11.1~~ **General**

~~The decision of whether to permit opinion testimony and the scope of the opinion testimony is made by the judge pursuant to the legal rules of the jurisdiction and in consideration of the facts of the specific case. Once the court has ruled on admissibility the witness must adhere to the court's instructions, if any, on limitations or scope.~~

~~Discovery requirements vary across jurisdictions. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the canine handler to consult the sponsoring agency or attorney as to the scope and content of materials released.~~

~~4.21.1~~ **Documentation**

~~Complete and organized documentation provides sufficient detail to permit an independent evaluation of the canine team. The following documentation, typically requested, is included in the discipline specific ASB standards listed in the Bibliography (Annex A):~~

- ~~a) initial training records;~~
- ~~b)a) maintenance records;~~
- ~~c)a) assessments records;~~
- ~~d)a) certification documentation (i.e., certificates, score sheets);~~
- ~~e)a) operational records;~~
- ~~f)a) veterinary records; and~~

~~a) relevant video and/or audio.~~

## ~~4.2 Additional Policies and Procedures~~

~~Each agency or organization may have applicable policies and procedures in place that each handler must follow.~~

### ~~4.34.2 Summary~~

~~The canine handler, department, or agency maintains training and certification records for the canine team. All requested documentation relating to the canine team's performance is provided to the sponsoring attorney.~~

## ~~5 Additional Disclosure~~

### ~~5.1 Veterinary~~

#### ~~5.1.1 Documentation~~

### ~~3.8 Veterinary records show veterinary records~~

~~Show a standard of care for the canine to include vaccinations, regular wellness visits, and prompt veterinary attention for illness or injury.~~

~~NOTE Veterinary records include the demographic of the canine (e.g., age, breed, name, chip information) and the veterinary provider's name, address, and dates of service or treatments.~~

## ~~4 Admissibility~~

### ~~4.1 General~~

~~The decision of whether to permit opinion testimony and the scope of the opinion testimony is made by the judge pursuant to the legal rules of the jurisdiction and in consideration of the facts of the specific case. Once the court has ruled on admissibility the witness adheres to the court's instructions, if any, on limitations or scope.~~

### ~~4.3.24.2.2 Discovery requirements vary across jurisdictions. The "Brady" Rule~~

~~5.1.2 The "Brady" rule requires reversal of a conviction for violation of due process where the prosecution fails to disclose evidence that is favorable to the defense and material to guilt or punishment. In Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), the Supreme Court held that "the suppression by the prosecution of evidence favorable to an accused... violates due process where the evidence is material either to guilt or to punishment, irrespective of the good faith or bad faith of the prosecution." Id. at 97. "Favorable" evidence includes both impeachment and affirmatively exculpatory evidence.~~

~~The decision about disclosing information and documents to the other party is a decision for the attorney sponsoring the testimony. An informed decision, however, requires that the Therefore, it is the responsibility of the canine handler err on the side of providing the information and to consult the sponsoring agency/organization or attorney as to the scope and content of materials released which may include the documentation in 4.2.~~

## 4.2 Documentation

### 4.2.1 General

Complete and organized documentation provides sufficient detail to permit an independent evaluation of the canine team. ~~to the~~ The following documentation, typically requested by the sponsoring agency/organization or attorney, is included in the discipline specific ASB standards listed in the Bibliography (Annex B):

- a) initial training records;
- b) maintenance records;
- c) assessments records;
- d) certification documentation (i.e., certificates, score sheets);
- e) operational records;
- f) veterinary records; and
- g) relevant video (see 4.2.2) and/or audio
- h) “Brady” material (see 4.2.3).

### 5.1.34.2.2 Video

#### 4.3.2.14.2.2.1 General

Agency/organization policies and procedures provide handlers with specific guidance on video.

#### 4.3.2.24.2.2.2 Use on deployment

Handlers and their canines may be captured on video during deployment. Depending on the discipline, video with or without audio recording of sniffs or searches may include body worn cameras, dash cameras, or bystander recording on phones. ~~Handler review of videos from deployment prior to their testimony helps prepare them to answer questions regarding agreement with reporting, operational environment, handling of the canine, performance of the handler and canine, path of travel, and outcome of the sniff.~~

#### 4.3.2.34.2.2.3 Use in training

Video can help trainers and handlers identify issues, develop solutions, and observe behaviors around target scents or odor. ~~However, keeping videos as records is not advised.~~ State law may provide guidance on video retention requirements.

### 4.2.3 The “Brady” Rule

4.2.3.1 The “Brady” rule requires the prosecutor in a criminal case to disclose certain exculpatory evidence to the defendant before trial.

In *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), the Supreme Court held that “the suppression by the prosecution of evidence favorable to an accused ... violates due process where the evidence is material either to guilt or to punishment, irrespective of the good faith or bad faith of the prosecution.” Id. at 87. “Favorable” evidence includes both impeachment and affirmatively exculpatory evidence. A Brady violation may lead to adverse court rulings.

4.2.3.2 The decision about disclosing information and documents to the other party is a decision for the attorney presenting the evidence. An informed decision, however, requires that the canine handler err on the side of providing the information and documentation to the presenting attorney.

### 4.3 Additional Policies and Procedures

Each agency or organization may have applicable policies and procedures in place that each handler must follow.

### 4.4 Summary

The canine handler, department, or organization maintains training and certification records for the canine team. All requested documentation relating to the canine team’s performance is provided to the sponsoring attorney (i.e., the attorney presenting the witness).

## **5 Preparing for ~~Court~~ Testimony**

5.1 The canine handler or expert witness can expect to meet with the sponsoring attorney before they testify to discuss the training and experience of the canine team or expert, the circumstances of the case, the team's participation in the case and the canine handler or expert's opinion. The canine handler or expert can expect to discuss at length not only the canine's training and experience, but also his or her own training, education and experience, both in the classroom and in the field.

~~5.2 The attorneys for the other parties may request to meet with the canine handler. Any such request, is typically under subpoena and vetted through the sponsoring attorney. A handler may have legal representation.~~

5.2 It is not unusual to encounter attorneys who have little to no experience in the area of canine related evidence. Pretrial conferences are important to educate the sponsoring attorney about the specifics of the canine related evidence.

5.3 The sponsoring attorney can provide the canine handler with guidance on: courtroom attire and decorum, how to address the attorneys and the judge, how to seek guidance during questioning (e.g., if they don’t understand a question, if they did not hear a question, if they do not know the answer), strategies for providing accurate, clear, transparent and truthful testimony on direct and cross examination, how to handle interactions with jurors or other attorneys before, during and after testifying.

## **6 Qualifying as an Expert Witness**

6.1 ~~A canine handler, trainer, or other witnesses may qualify~~ Whether the witness is qualified to testify ~~as an expert in relation to the performance of opinion evidence is a canine, if a proper~~

~~foundation has been laid~~determination made by the ~~sponsoring attorney~~judge based on the background and qualifications of the specific witness.

6.2 Experts draw from a broad mix of education, training, and experience. Acceptable technical qualifications ~~allows~~allow the expert to testify in the form of an opinion ~~and within~~ the ~~attorney's-  
role in court is to persuade~~scope of their expertise, as determined by the ~~fact finder to give credence  
to the opinion.~~judge.

6.3 ~~General~~Potential qualifications for an expert witness may include:

- a) specialized knowledge or skill;
- b) existing degrees;
- c) honors;
- d) licenses;
- e) practical training;
- f) years of experience;
- g) relevant teaching and writing of publications;
- h) professional internships or apprenticeships; and
- i) relevant professional activities and membership in associations.

6.4 ~~Usually, Per Federal Rules of Evidence 702, which is jurisdictionally specific,~~ "a witness who is qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education may testify in the form of an opinion or otherwise if the proponent<sup>a</sup> demonstrates to the court that it is more likely than not that:

- a) the expert's scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact (jury or judge) to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue;
- b) the testimony is based on sufficient facts or data;
- c) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods; and
- d) the expert's opinion reflects a reliable application of the principles and methods to the facts of the case."<sup>b</sup>

## 7 Preparing for Testimony in Court

<sup>a</sup> ~~<https://nij.ojp.gov/nij-hosted-online-training-courses/law-101-legal-guide-forensic-expert/importance-case-preparation/rules-experts/rules-experts-fres-701-706>~~

<sup>b</sup> Cornell Law School, Legal Information Institute, Rule 702. Testimony by Expert Witnesses.  
[https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule\\_702](https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_702) (last accessed 5/13/2026)

7.1 The witness is encouraged to reach out to the sponsoring attorney, to discuss what documents they have provided, what other documents may exist and what they generally contain.

7.2 The witness is encouraged to request a pre-trial conference to detail their experience, the ~~limits~~limit(s) of their expertise, the ~~methods~~method(s) employed, ~~limitations~~limitation(s) of the method employed, their ~~opinions~~opinion(s), the basis(~~es~~) for their ~~opinions~~opinion(s), and the anticipated examination of the witness.

7.3 The witness is encouraged to:

- a) be thoroughly familiar with the canine-related records in the possession of the attorney handling the matter;
- b) conduct a detailed review of the records associated with the canine's participation in the case;
- c) be prepared to render an opinion about the canine team's ability to accurately and reliably complete the task assigned under the circumstances of the case and the basis (e.g., training records, test results) for such opinion;
- d) consider in consultation with the sponsoring attorney preparing visual aids to illustrate specific topics (e.g., diagram of a track or trail).

e) handler review of videos from deployment prior to their testimony helps prepare them to answer questions regarding agreement with reporting, operational environment, handling of the canine, performance of the handler and canine, path of travel, and outcome of the sniff.

## 8 Courtroom Decorum

When testifying, every witness swears an oath to tell the truth. The truth requires accurate, clear, transparent and complete information. Thus, it is important to:

- a) listen carefully to the question being asked;
- b) answer only the question being asked;
- c) direct answers to the trier of fact (~~jury or judge~~);
- d) avoid technical jargon and acronyms unless providing a clear explanation of what the term means; ~~and~~
- e) articulate your responses so the trial participants can hear and consider your answers.;
- f) avoid references to the scientific literature unless familiar with the specifics of the study; and
- g) avoid expressing opinions outside of your expertise.

## Annex A (informative)

### Legal Terms and Definitions

The legal definitions that are listed in this section may not be used in this document but are defined for knowledge in the legal context. For each definition provided, there are likely jurisdictional variations. Whenever a legal term is used, it is the responsibility of the FSP to request the sponsoring attorney clarify the meaning and any of the procedures related to the term as they might apply to the FSP.

#### A.1 admonished witness

A witness that has been given specific directions by a judge regarding the testimony.

#### A.2 affidavit

A written statement of facts confirmed by the oath of the party making it. Affidavits are notarized or administered by an officer of the court with such authority.

#### A.3 affirmed

Judgment by appellate courts where the decree or order is declared valid and will stand as decided in the lower court.

#### A.4 attorney

A person who is authorized to practice law in the relevant jurisdiction.

NOTE 1 As used in this Technical Report, "attorney" includes the attorneys of record for each of the parties to the litigation in which the canine handler or expert witness is involved.

NOTE 2 The report distinguishes the attorneys by identifying the sponsoring attorney. The sponsoring attorney is the attorney who is calling the witness. In criminal matters, this attorney is typically, but not always, the prosecutor.

#### A.5 bench trial

Trial without a jury in which a judge decides the facts.

NOTE Defendants will occasionally waive the right to a jury trial and choose to have a bench trial.

#### A.6 continuance

Decision by a judge to postpone trial until a later date.

#### A.7 cross-examine

Questioning of a witness by the attorney for the other side.

**A.8**

**curtilage**

The immediate land and buildings that surround a home, where a person can expect to have reasonable privacy.

**A.9**

**deposition**

An oral statement made before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

NOTE Such statements are often taken to examine potential witnesses, to obtain discovery, or to be used later in trial.

**A.10**

**discovery**

The process by which the prosecution and defense share certain evidence in their possession, or in the possession of members of their team (e.g., experts, agents, police officers).

**A.11**

**exculpatory evidence**

Evidence that favors a defendant in a criminal trial, helping to prove their innocence or cast doubt on their guilt.

**A.12**

**expert testimony**

The testimony made by an expert witness when called upon to testify due to his/her familiarity with the subject or special training in the field.

**A.13**

**expert witness**

A person who, under applicable law, is deemed qualified by virtue of their knowledge, skill, experience, training or education to testify.

**A.14**

**forensic service provider**

**FSP**

An organization or individual that provides forensic services.

**A.15**

**hearsay**

Statements by a witness who did not see or hear the incident in question but learned about it through secondhand information such as another's statement, a newspaper, or a document.

NOTE Hearsay is usually not admissible as evidence in court, but there are many exceptions to that rule.

**A.16**

**impeachment evidence**

Evidence that, if credited, tends to cast doubt on the credibility of a witness's testimony or reliability of evidence.

A.17

**inculpatory evidence**

Evidence which tends to show the defendant's guilt.

A.18

**interrogatories**

Written questions asked to one party by an opposing party, who answer them in writing under oath. Interrogatories are a part of discovery in a civil lawsuit.

A.19

**jury trial**

Trial in which selected citizens make findings of fact and render a verdict for the trial.

A.20

**legal rules**

The Constitution, statutes, case law, local rules, and other rules that govern criminal proceedings.

A.21

**mistrial**

An invalid trial caused by fundamental error. When a mistrial is declared, the trial must start again, beginning with the selection of a new jury.

A.22

**mitigating evidence**

Evidence that, if credited, tends to diminish the seriousness of the accused's alleged conduct.

A.23

**motion**

Attempt to have a limited issue heard by the court. Motions can be filed before, during, and after trial.

A.24

**oath**

A legal obligation to tell the truth.

A.25

**objection**

A protest by an attorney, challenging a statement or question made during legal proceedings.

A.26

**opinion evidence of expert witness**

In criminal cases, witnesses may only provide an opinion under strictly defined circumstances. The decision of whether to permit opinion testimony and the scope of the opinion testimony is made by the judge pursuant to the legal rules of the jurisdiction and in consideration of the facts of the specific case.

A.27

**overruled**

Ruling by the court following an objection. If during testimony, the witness answers the question.

**A.28**  
**pre-trial conference**

A meeting with attorneys and witnesses prior to a trial to ask and answer questions and review testimony to ensure accuracy, clarity, transparency, and completeness of the information.

**A.29**  
**probable cause**

An amount of suspicion leading one to believe certain facts are probably true. The Fourth Amendment requires probable cause for the issuance of an arrest or search warrant.

**A.30**  
**public defender**

A public defender is an attorney appointed by the court to represent people who otherwise cannot afford to hire an attorney to defend themselves against criminal charge(s).

**A.31**  
**search warrant**

Orders that a specific location be searched for items, which if found, can be used in court as evidence. Search warrants require probable cause in order to be issued.

**A.32**  
**subpoena**

A court order that requires the recipient to attend a court proceeding on a particular date and time.

**A.33**  
**subpoena duces tecum**

A court order that requires the recipient to attend a court proceeding on a particular date and time and bring with them designated documents or physical items.

**A.34**  
**sustained**

Ruling by the court following an objection. If during testimony, the witness does not answer the question.

**A.35**  
**testify**

Answer questions in court.

**A.36**  
**testimony**

Evidence presented orally by witnesses during trials or before grand juries.

**A.37**  
**tort**

A civil wrong or breach of a duty to another person as outlined by law.

**A.38**  
**transcript**

A written, word-for-word record of what was said, either in a proceeding such as a trial, or during some other conversation.

**A.39**  
**trial**

A formal examination of evidence before a judge and or a jury to decide guilt in a criminal case or liability in a civil case.

**A.40**  
**voir dire**

One aspect of a determination of whether a witness can provide opinion testimony is the expertise of the witness. Voir dire is the questioning of the witness by the parties that is specific to the witness' expertise and the scope of their expertise.

**A.41**  
**warrant**

An arrest warrant is a written order directing the arrest of a party. A search warrant orders that a specific location be searched for items, which if found, can be used in court as evidence. Search warrants require probable cause in order to be issued.

**A.42**  
**witness**

A person called upon by either side in a lawsuit to give testimony before the court or jury.

**Annex B**  
(informative)

**Bibliography**

The following bibliography is not intended to be an all-inclusive list, review, or endorsement of literature on this topic. The goal of the bibliography is to provide examples of publications addressed in the standard.

- 1] ANSI/ASB Standard 024, *Standard for Training and Certification of Canine Detection of Humans: Location Check Using Pre-scented Canines*, 1st Ed., 2021.
- 2] ASB Technical Report 025, *Crime Scene/Death Investigation - Dogs and Sensors - Terms and Definitions*, 1st Ed., 2017
- 3] ANSI/ASB Standard 026, *Standard for Training and Certification of Canine Detection of Humans: An Aged Trail Using Pre-scented Canines*, 1st Ed., 2021.
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- 5] ANSI/ASB Standard 085, *Standard for Detection Canine Selection, Kenneling, and Healthcare*, 1st Ed., 2021.
- 6] ANSI/ASB Standard 088, *General Guidelines for Training, Certification, and Documentation of Canine Detection Disciplines*. 1st Ed., 2020.
- 7] ANSI/ASB Standard 092, *Standard for Training and Certification of Canine Detection of Explosives*, 1st Ed., 2021.

**SWGDOG documents can be downloaded from:**

<https://www.nist.gov/topics/forensic-science/dogs-and-sensors-subcommittee>

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