

Registration

First Name _____
 Last Name _____
 Title _____
 Mailing Address _____

 Telephone _____
 Email _____

Payment

Check enclosed (Make cheques payable to PABA)

Bill my credit card

Visa MasterCard Amex

Credit Card Number _____

Expiration Date _____

Validation Code (last 3 digits on signature panel) _____

Cardholder's Name _____

Signature _____

Please mail completed form and payment to:
 Professional Animal Behavior Associates
 PO Box 25111
 London, ON N6C 6A8 CANADA
 Telephone: 1-800-666-DOGS(3647) or 519-685-4756
 Fax: 519-685-6618
 Email: dogs@gentleleadercanada.com
 Website: www.gentleleadercanada.com

Cancellation policy:
 Cancellations received before April 15, 2012 will receive a full refund minus a \$50.00 processing fee.

Program Schedule

Friday, May 4

7:30-8:30 am **Registration**

8:30-8:45 **Dr. Andrew U. Luescher -**
 Opening Remarks

8:45-10:15 **Dr. William Helton -**
Canine Ergonomics: The Science of Working Dogs

10:15-10:30 **Break**

10:30-12:00 **Dr. William Helton -**
Canine Ergonomics: The Science of Working Dogs

12:00-1:15 **Lunch**

1:15-2:15 **Karen Lasker -**
Animal Assisted Therapy

2:15-2:30 **Break**

2:30-5:00 **Dr. Alan Beck -**
The Integration of Animals for Human Therapy



Program Schedule

Saturday, May 5

8:30-8:45 am **Dr. Andrew U. Luescher**

8:45-10:00 **Dr. William Helton -**
Scent Detection: Issues, Models and Augmentation

10:10-10:15 **Break**

10:15-11:00 **Dr. William Helton -**
Scent Detection: Issues, Models and Augmentation

11:00-12:00 **Dr. Alexander Ferworn -**
Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Dogs, People and Technology

12:00-1:15 **Lunch**

1:15-2:45 **Dr. Alexander Ferworn -**
Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Dogs, People and Technology

2:45-3:00 **Break**

3:00-5:00 **Dr. Megan Parker -**
Detection Dogs for Conservation

Sunday, May 6

8:45-9:00 am **Dr. Andrew U. Luescher**

9:00-10:30 **Steve White -**
Raising the Bar

10:30-10:45 **Break**

10:45-12:00 **Steve White -**
Skinner and World Collide!

12:00-1:15 **Lunch**

1:15-2:15 **Dr. Andrew U. Luescher -**
The Welfare of Working Dogs

2:15-2:30 **Break**

2:30-4:30 **Dr. William Helton -**
The Future of Working Dogs

Seminar Information

Date & Location: May 4-6, 2012
 Thornborough Hall
 University of Guelph

Parking: Friday parking is \$9.00/day
 FREE for Saturday and Sunday

Seating: No reserved seating
 Dogs are not permitted on University property,
 service animals accepted
 No video taping allowed

Refreshments: Early morning coffee & donuts
 Lunches included each day
 (Please let us know should you require any special dietary needs)

Accommodations: Delta Hotel 519-780-3700
 Best Western 519-836-1240
 Holiday Inn 519-836-0231
 Days Inn 519-822-9112

Fees: Seminar Kit: includes speakers' notes, promotional gifts & Certificate of Attendance*

Three day seminar fee \$375.00

EARLY BIRD REGISTRATION (paid by March 15, 2012) \$325.00

Daily Registration \$150.00

Previous seminar attendees will receive a \$50.00 discount.

*Certificate of Attendance indicates OAVT credits (3 full days)



Presents

A Scientific Presentation and Study of Working Dogs

A Three-Day Symposium
May 4-6, 2012
Thornborough Hall
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario



Professional Animal Behavior Associates
 PO Box 25111
 London, ON N6C 6A8 CANADA
 Telephone: 1-800-666-DOGS(3647) or 519-685-4756
 Fax: 519-685-6618
 Email: dogs@gentleleadercanada.com
 Website: www.gentleleadercanada.com

William S. Helton, Ph.D.

William S. Helton, Christchurch, New Zealand is associate professor of ergonomics at the University of Canterbury. He was previously associate professor of cognitive science at Michigan Technological University, where he was director of an Air Force Office of Scientific Research funded laboratory for human-robot interaction. He has done extensively funded research for both US and New Zealand agencies on issues of security, transportation and defense. His major interests are the development of skill in dogs and people, the application of neuroscience to work (neuroergonomics), and the role emotion and stress have on performance. He is the editor of *Canine Ergonomics: The Science of Working Dogs* and one of the first people to advocate an ergonomic perspective for working dogs. He has contributed extensively to the scientific literature on ergonomics, including research on working dogs. He was recently awarded the Earl Alluisi Award for exceptional contributions to the field of engineering and applied experimental psychology by the American Psychological Association.

Canine Ergonomics: The Science of Working Dogs

Ergonomics is the science of work and ergonomists know how to improve worker performance. Although people have worked with dogs since the beginning of human civilization, the field of ergonomics has focused only on human workers. We have been limited by our anthropocentrism. This has impaired the application of ergonomics to working dogs to the detriment of society. We have likewise been limited by excessive fears of anthropomorphism in recognizing that workers share commonalities regardless of species membership. Simply, people interested in human workers can learn a lot from studying working dogs and likewise people interested in improving working dog performance can learn a lot from ergonomists. In particular this talk will focus on the case of skill and expertise development in working dogs.

Scent Detection: Issues, Models and Augmentation

Dogs are often the gold standard in detection tasks. Security experts, for example, at Pacific National Labs rate detection dogs as the best security technology available. Attempts to displace the dog with alternative technologies have often ended in disaster and immense waste of public money. Instead of attempting to replace the dog with inferior, unproven, and unrealistic technologies, an alternative option is to better understand dogs' capabilities and to augment them with technology where appropriate. We will discuss the current state of the art for canine scent detection work, issues arising in the field, models that may inform system improvement, and the possibility of augmenting dogs with technology to improve their performance. Instead of replacing working dogs, we will explore the possibility of enhancing them.

The Future of Working Dogs

Dogs are being utilized for new jobs and will continue to see their role expand in human society. Working dogs have, however, been relatively neglected; more resources have gone towards replacing them, than towards improving their performance. This is unfortunate as some relatively simple technological supplementations could improve working dog performance. Agencies need to be more creative in exploring how to enhance canine capabilities. We will discuss a number of possible technologies that are in development: lexigram touchboards, touch screen communication technologies, and tactile remote communication. While no one can predict the future, dogs are not going to be replaced anytime soon. The future of working dogs is only going to get broader and more interesting.

Alan M. Beck, Ph.D.

Alan M. Beck received his Baccalaureate from Brooklyn College and Master's degree from California State University at Los Angeles. He received his Doctorate in Animal Ecology from The Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health. He has studied the ecological and public health implications of dogs in Baltimore, St. Louis, New York, and along the United States-Mexican border. His book, *The Ecology of Stray Dogs: A Study of Free-Ranging Urban Dogs* is considered a classic in the field of urban ecology and was republished by Purdue University Press in 2002.

Together with Dr. Aaron Katcher, he edited the book, *New Perspectives on Our Lives with Companion Animals* and co-authored the popular book *Between Pets and People: The Importance of Animal Companionship*, first published in 1983 and revised in 1996. Dr. Beck has published over 100 articles on the nature of our relationship with animals and is a founding board member of the Delta Society. Dr. Beck directed the animal programs for the New York City Department of Health for five years, and then was the Director of the Center for the Interaction of Animals and Society at the University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine for 10 years. In 1990, Dr. Beck became the "Dorothy N. McAllister Professor of Animal Ecology" and Director of the [Center for the Human-Animal Bond](#) in the School of Veterinary Medicine, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. The Center was established to develop a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between people and their companion animals.

The Integration of Animals for Human Therapy

Animal-assisted therapy has a long history, transitioning from a volunteer activity of those enamored by their pets to a professional medical intervention for a wide variety of people in therapeutic settings. The history initially included activities reported mostly as case-studies and naively designed investigations often published in proceedings to a trend towards well-designed observational and interventional studies appearing in recognized peer-reviewed journals. What is still needed is a firm foundation for predicting and assessing positive health benefits from pet ownership much like all evidence-based medical science. Also it is important to recognize that utilizing animals in therapeutic settings should be subjected to the same scrutiny for animal care and ethical considerations shown to all animals used in society. In addition, the importance of nature has to be incorporated and appreciated, as animal assisted therapy may very well be just part of our desire to be part of nature and the healing properties that it bestows.

Karen Lasker

Karen Lasker, Executive Director of The Brody Project for Animal Assisted Therapy located in Naples Florida, obtained her undergraduate degree in sociology from the University of Wisconsin - Madison. She is a graduate in Animal Assisted Therapy from The Animal Behavior Institute and serves on the Institute's Advisory Board. Ms. Lasker has over 25 years of professional experience working with non-profit organizations in the field of human services. Karen has worked with criminal offenders, alcohol and drug abusers, foster children, victims and perpetrators of emotional, physical and sexual abuse, and the elderly. While successfully working with an elderly client incorporating a dog into her work, Karen was presented



with the opportunity by the client's family to design and implement an Animal Assisted Therapy program for the community. Initiated in 2009, The Brody Project now has 19 highly qualified AAT Teams working with social workers, nurses, physical, occupational and recreational therapists in a 1,000 bed retirement community, and with counselors in a Shelter for abused women and children. Karen is life-long dog owner, a former volunteer puppy raiser for Canine Companions for Independence and currently enjoys doing agility with her Cavalier King Charles Spaniel.

Animal Assisted Therapy

Animal Assisted Therapy (AAT) is a goal-directed intervention in which an animal that meets specific criteria is an integral part of a medical or social/psychological treatment program. AAT is directed and/or delivered by a health/human service professional with specialized expertise, and within the scope of practice of his/her profession. AAT is designed to promote improvement in human physical, social, emotional, and/or cognitive functioning. This talk will address the steps necessary to develop a successful AAT program, including volunteer team recruitment and requirements, volunteer training, successful handler skills, acting as your animals advocate, facility selection, policy and procedure development, facility staff training, client referral process, infection control, and session protocol.

Megan Parker, Ph.D.

Megan grew up in Montana with dogs and the outdoors as the center of her family's life. She pursued a career in conservation biology with a bachelor's degree from Middlebury College, Vermont, a master's degree in raptor ecology from Boise State University, Idaho and a Ph.D. in Wildlife Biology from University of Montana, Missoula. She has trained dogs for obedience, search and rescue and detection. She and her colleagues work with trainers from diverse disciplines and they strive to enhance conservation work through the olfactory abilities of dogs.

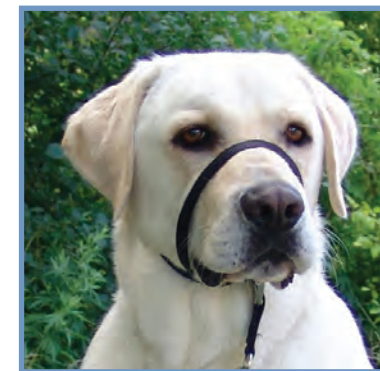
Detection Dogs for Conservation; living with and training high play drive dogs for challenging field conditions

Scientists are known for being ingenious at taking advantage of every possible tool to make their research projects yield the best data possible. One novel tool currently being used are highly trained, toy-crazed canines. These dogs of various breeds are usually high energy, hyper-focused dogs with type A personalities. They are the kind of dogs that, if kept around the house, might turn those habits to destructive or aggressive tendencies. But in the conservation world, their trainers and handlers provide them purpose and channel their intense drive. They are trained to use their pronounced noses and superior sense of smell to detect wildlife samples, including plants, animals, and scat. With recent advances in DNA technology scats can provide accurate information to identify species, sex, and individuals, including paternity and kinship within a given population. Dogs often are able to uncover what wildlife biologist can't easily see or find and they do so more efficiently and in a non-intrusive way - that is, without the baiting, luring, trapping, handling or radio-collaring of the animals. By locating these samples, Working Dogs for Conservation scientists are able to identify species' presence, abundance, food habits and even parasite loads.

Steve White

A 36 year law enforcement veteran, Steve is the only person to have served as a handler, trainer, and supervisor for the Seattle Police Canine Unit. Accredited as a Master Trainer in 1993 by the [Washington State Police Canine Association](#), Steve is also a past Executive Board Member of that body. He served as Vice President of the Certification Council for Pet Dog Trainers, (now called the [Certification Council for Professional](#)

[Dog Trainers](#)) and has been an instructor for the [K9 Academy for Law Enforcement](#). Steve has instructed at seminars in the U.S., Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Belgium, Spain, and the United Kingdom. He has served as a primary instructor at [Karen Pryor's ClickerExpo](#) and the [Karen Pryor Academy for Animal Training and Behavior](#). His articles have appeared in police K-9 and dog training publications in the U.S. and Canada. He specializes in teaching behavior modification and scent work, as well as urban and harsh-conditions tracking. Through his company, [i2i K9 — Professional Training Services](#) he provides consultation and training to K-9 units on administrative and legal issues, and has been recognized as an expert witness by Washington and Federal courts in Police K-9 and dog behavior matters.



Raising the Bar

Have you ever wondered how some trainers get so much out of a dog while others struggle with the basics or hit performance plateaus? Have you yourself ever wondered how to develop the kind of relationship with your dog that makes top performance as relaxing as a day at the beach? No matter how long you and your dog have been training, true enjoyment of the process can only come when both ends of the leash are moving forward at just the right pace. This session describes a systematic approach to taking skills to the next level. This performance based approach begins with objectively assessing baseline behaviors . . . yours and your dog's . . . and then systematically addresses the six essential qualities of fluency, and the four conditions of stimulus control. Once these concepts and techniques are internalized, trainers and their dogs can reach new levels of performance and satisfaction.

Skinner and the World Collide!

The science is clear. Bring the dog from his kennel to his Skinner Box, and it will perform in very predictable ways—reinforcement strengthens behavior and punishment decreases it. In the Lab the rules and results are crystal clear. So, why the heck won't the same reinforcement get the same result at the dog park, or in our own homes for that matter? The answer is simple—Skinner created the Box to take humans out of the equation. Life with humans is just so much messier than in a Skinner box. Because life with humans is an exercise in inconsistency dogs have untold opportunities to self-reinforce behaviors we may not like. In this session we'll have four precepts for bringing Skinner box clarity to a muddy real world, and why it may be okay to bend the rules a little here and there.

Andrew U. Luescher, Ph.D.

Dr. Luescher is both a Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Behavior and a Diplomate of the European College of Veterinary Behavior Medicine. He is certified by the American Behavior Society (ABS) as an Applied Animal Behaviorist. Dr. Luescher was a member of the "How Dogs Learn" seminar group and was an original partner of Professional Animal Behavior Associates. He has published about 40 scientific articles, as well as numerous magazine articles and six chapters in books. He has given over sixty presentations to professional organizations and many to other groups with interest in large and small animal behavior and avian behavior. His current research interests include canine aggression, compulsive disorders, performance problems in working dogs and parrot behavior.

The Welfare of Working Dogs

Training methods, intensity and type of training and management of dogs outside of training may all have an influence on the welfare of working dogs. Measurement of welfare relies on behavior related to pain, fear, conflict and arousal. This presentation reviews documented short and long-term effects of these factors on the welfare of working dogs. The author attempts to draw practical conclusions from the published scientific literature for improving the welfare of working dogs.

Alexander Ferworn, Ph.D.

Professor Ferworn CD, PhD received his Doctorate in Systems Design Engineering from the University of Waterloo, his Masters in Computing and Information Science from the University of Guelph and his Bachelors degree in Applied Computer Science from Ryerson University, where he is currently a faculty member in the School of Computer Science, Associate Chair and Director of Graduate Programs in Computer Science and Program Director of the Certificate Program in Disaster and Emergency Management. He is also the Director of Research of the Network-Centric Applied Research Team (N-CART). He has a broad range of research interests related to the field of Computational Public Safety which usually have something to do with dogs and/or robots. He has a special interest in topics related to Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear explosives (CBRNe). Prof. Ferworn has been collaborating with the USAR and CBRNe Response Team (UCRT) of the Ontario Provincial Police since 2005. He has worked extensively with USAR canine teams in Canada and the United States on a broad range of technology stemming from the Canine Augmentation Technology (CAT) project. In 2007, the CAT project was awarded two Ontario Government Showcase Awards of Excellence for Project Achievement. In 2009 he was named an "Information Technology Community Hero" by the Information Technology Association of Canada (ITAC). In 2010 he was nominated as one of the "Best Lecturers" by TV Ontario's "Big Ideas" program. He is the author of numerous peer-reviewed papers and has contributed chapters to various books and his work has been popularized by extensive coverage in the media. He was a member The Royal Regiment of Canada, an infantry battalion in the Canadian Army (Militia) for 14 years where he received the Canadian Forces Decoration (CD) and retired as a Captain. He is happily married and has two wonderful daughters.

Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Dogs, People and Technology

When a building collapses there are often spaces, or "voids", where people who survive remain trapped and hidden from view. These people must be located quickly in order for them to be rescued alive. The fastest way to find people trapped in rubble is to employ specially trained dogs that use a process called air scenting to find hidden people trapped in rubble. These dogs and their human handlers form USAR canine teams. In his presentation Dr. Ferworn will discuss the canine team, the principles of canine search, how USAR dogs are selected, the training involved and how canine teams are tested in the USA and Canada. Dr. Ferworn will also discuss the ongoing research being conducted in Ryerson University's Network-Centric Applied Research Team (N-CART) lab and their collaboration with the USAR canine teams of the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) related to the Canine Augmentation Technology (CAT) project. The CAT project is intended to develop canine technology that is able to assist search teams in finding and rescuing trapped people faster using dogs.