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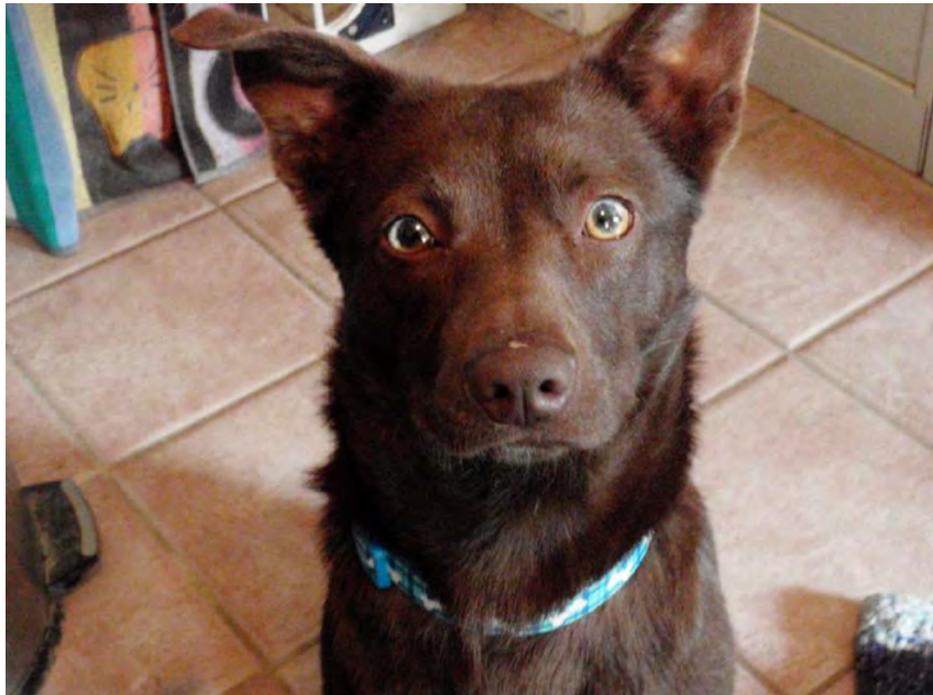
The Scoop

Official Newsletter of the Certification Council for Professional Trainers

"The CCPDT exists to be the industry leader in defining and maintaining competency in the and behavior profession."

May/June 2015





Kaizen, a one-year-old Australian Kelpie and newest member of the Miller clan, is a perfect candidate for creative training!

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Dear Ceri ficant,

Thank goodness it's Spring! After living with only mature dogs for many years adopted a 1-year-old Australian Kelpie from Joyful Rescues in Cuba, New York. we reminded daily of the difference between senior dogs and youngsters (Bon Scooter are 10, 12 and 13), but we are also reveling in the intelligence, energy ability of this exceptional herding dog. He's our third Kelpie, and embodies the love about the breed. It is, however, much easier to keep a lively dog like occupied in warm Spring weather than sub-zero Winter cold!

This is a dog who begs for creativity in training. Thankfully, the world of dog behavior has become increasingly innovative as we look for ways to engage our Rally, Freestyle and Nosework(T) are now some of the veterans in the creative. But there's lots of amazing new stuff coming down the training pike. In addition (yes, we'll be trying some imitation training with Kai), we're inspired by some of that's showing up on Facebook (see article below - Creative Training), including and Dogs CLICK! Video Contest announced recently.

Are you offering, participating in or hearing about some up and coming new, creative venture? Send us information and links so we can help spread the word!

And, as always, if you have news of any kind you'd like to share with your fellow please send it to us at: Writeon@ccpdt.org.

Warm Woofs,

Pat Miller, CBCC-KA, CPDT-KA
Scoop Editor



(and Bonnie)

Cer tificants Bark Back



We love hearing from you! Send your reader comments to: WriteOn@ccpdt.org

President's Letter - May 2015 Welcome New Board Members Welcome New Certificants by Bradley Phifer, CBCC-KA, CPDT-KSA President, CCPDT

Each year the quality of candidates that submit applications to serve on the CCPDT Board is stronger. This year was no exception and I am pleased to announce that Jamie Bozzi and Ar have been elected to fill the two open seats on the CCPDT Board of Directors. Jamie and Ar bring a fresh perspective and a diversified background to the CCPDT.

In addition to the election of two new board members, Brad Phifer, Nicole Skeehan, Julie LaRocque and James Akenhead will return to the board for another term. Cissy Sumner and I will step down at the end of their board term June 30, 2015, to focus on other professional commitments. On behalf of myself, and the entire organization, I would like to thank Cissy and Pat for their contributions to the CCPDT. It has been a pleasure to work alongside each of you.

Each May, the CCPDT Board of Directors holds their in-person board meetings to conduct business of the board, evaluate the progress of our strategic goals, and approve new credentialing exams. The work completed during the in-person meeting is impressive, and equally important, are the relationships that are built during our time together. Our annual meeting will be May 12-13, 2015, in Kansas City, Missouri. I look forward to reporting to you the decisions and goals that come out of this meeting.

In March 2015 we had 181 new candidates sit for the CPDT-KA examination. We had 172 pass the exam with the highest score being 245 and lowest score was 179. The passing score is 180. Welcome new CPDT-KAs!

Sincerely,

Bradley Phifer, CBCC-KA, CPDT-KSA
President, CCPDT
bphifer@ccpdt.org



EXAM NEWS

The CPDT-KA is the only NCCA accredited credentialing examination available to non-CCPDT members. Share this information with your non-CCPDT credentialed dog trainer friends and encourage them to take the exam! The CPDT-KA Exam will be again offered in the Fall (application deadline is July 24, 2015, for those who plan to take the exam).

September testing window (9/5-9/19/2015).

Get more information on the CCPDT website at: <http://www.ccpdt.org>. Share it with others who are also having a well-earned credential like the CPDT-KA brings!

Barks from the Board

by Cissy Sumner, CBCC-KA, CPDT-KSA
CCPDT Board Member

It's hard to believe it's been 6 years since I joined the CCPDT Board of Directors. I remember how nervous I was about the interview and application process.

I felt like such a newbie but really wanted to help CCPDT become the organization to go to for being recognized as a true professional in the dog training world.

I am proud to have been a part of this organization as it has grown and matured. In 2006, when I joined the Board, CCPDT had one exam - our CPDT-KA.

I had the good fortune to help create the skills assessment for CPDT-KSA's as well as the Behavior Consultant certification. These two new certifications create a new challenge and level of competency for science-based dog trainers.

In addition to the new exams, during my tenure with CCPDT we completed a role delineation survey and achieved accreditation from the Institute of Credentialing Excellence. CCPDT is the only dog training certification that meets ICE standards for certification. These standards were developed to ensure the health, welfare and safety of the public. This is a huge accomplishment and I am proud to be a part of the team that set the standard for dog training professionals.



*Cissy Sumner, CPDT
staffing the CCPDT booth at the
International Dog Training Conference*

I feel I have learned a great deal from my fellow Directors. The exchange of information helped me become a much better dog trainer as a result of the time with them. I made many friends along the way, and had the opportunity to represent at a variety of conferences such as NAVC and the HSUS Annual Meeting. These experiences broadened my knowledge in fields related to dog training.

So, it is with some sadness that I have decided not to continue as a Director for I have recently taken the position of Animal Behavior Manager at my local humane society. This is the job I have been preparing for since I began training dogs fifteen years ago. I want to reach so many more people and pets. However, the time involved makes it difficult to balance my commitments to CCPDT.

As it is time for me to move on, there will be new members on the Board of Directors. Their voices will help CCPDT continue to move forward and promote professionalism in the field of dog training.



Cissy and Theo, looking to the future.

Committee Call: The Executive Committee

By Joan Campbell, CCPDT Executive Director



CCPDT Executive Director Joan Campbell

The CCPDT has an Executive Committee which is comprised of the President, Vice President and Treasurer of the Board of Directors. Our Bylaws state that the Executive Committee responsibility "to act with the authority of the Board of Directors between meetings of the Board in the absence of a quorum of the Board."

Most non-profit organizations have an Executive Committee such as this. The purpose is to ensure the business of the organization can be carried on in an expeditious manner. Sometimes a decision must be made and waited until the next time the entire Board of Directors is convened. But any decision made by the Executive Committee is reported to the Board and ratified by the Board at its next duly called meeting call.

However, the powers of the Executive Committee are somewhat limited. They cannot, for example, amend the Bylaws; elect, appoint or remove any director from the Board; amend the Articles of Incorporation; assume any lease or mortgage of property or assets; or significantly alter any resolution previously passed by the Board of Directors. These type of decisions rest solely with the Board of Directors.

It is not often that an Executive Committee makes a decision between Board meetings. But when a decision needs to be made and there's no time to notify and convene the entire Board, it is a very useful purpose to keep the business of the organization moving along.

"P" Is For "Professional"

Keeping Clients on Track

by James E. Akenhead, CPDT-KA

Board Member, CCPDT



Keeping clients on track is key to behavior modification on success

I am sure some of you have been the recipient of a client's psychoanalysis of his or her c first consult. This can include an outline of what the dog is doing and why he is doing explained in great detail with phrases like: he is jealous of my husband; he hates men; anything brown because once she saw a big brown bug by her bowl; she listens to my hu she was beaten before she came to me and that is why she is so shy and backward; she v that is why she is aggressive; she is not really aggressive, she is just protecti ng me; when sh wasn't the dog's fault, the child was asking for it.

This sort of viewpoint by the client can make our training or behavior work more difficult also includes a specific expectai on of how the dog should be "trained" to resolve the be deal with this, one of the things I do first with a new client, and as a reminder with retu emphasize that we can not get into the dog's head. We can only operate by carefully obse deciding if we like it or not, and then either reinforcing it or otherwise deal with it throug or removal of reinforcement.

Behaviors vs. Labels

To do this requires that we be clear about the difference between behaviors and lab generalized statements we make that may not be helpful in problem solving. Behaviors a observable.

Example: when a person is called "**lazy**" it is a label. Saying a person does not report to wor iden ificai on of a behavior that can be understood and worked with, assuming you important to the person.

Here are some statements I have heard:

- My dog totally freaks all the time.
- My dog never stops barking.
- My dog tears the house up every time I leave.
- My dog is aggressive.
- My dog attacks strangers.
- My dog hates me and loves my spouse.
- My dog doesn't listen.
- My dog is not aggressive, just protective
- My dog is jealous.
- My dog never stops jumping
- My dog understands everything I say. (this is one of my favorites)

More helpful statements contain description of observable behavior. Sometimes it takes get a client to focus on exactly what is happening.

Here are some examples with a better job of behavior identification:

- My dog jumps back, barks and runs in circles every time I let someone in my front door
- My dog barks at anyone who goes past my house when I tie him to the tree behind in
- When I go to work, I leave the dog loose in my apartment. When I come home, the turned over and papers are torn and scattered across the kitchen.
- When I let a stranger in my front door, my dog stands beside me, barks and shows his
- When I come home from work, my dog jumps up on me and licks my face.
- When my dog is outside in the fenced yard and I call him, he continues to sniff the gro

Clarified Behaviors:

Once a clear list of behaviors have been identified and noted, the next job is to decide which have the highest priority. In my approach, this is done in a discussion with the client. Confidentially, I work it into my approach for behavior change.

Behaviors don't happen in a vacuum; they occur in context with other factors in the dog, human family. I work from a model for establishing a foundation for communication and behavior that I put together over the 20 years I have been in public practice. Everyone has their dealing with problems. Some use a precise approach with every step written down, others head and may use it without even realizing they are doing so. If you are one of the identifying your approach or model, writing it down, and then evaluating it over time to work and what could be revised.

In my model, I help the client realize that some behaviors are fixed or resolved by

management and prevention strategies rather than "training".

Example: if a client asks "can you train my dog not to drink out of the toilet?"

I explain that one must pick their battles... where they want to put their time, energy and answer to this question is, "yes we can however, it might be a better solution to close the door or be sure the toilet seat is down. Then you can use the time that would be used to train drink out of the toilet for work on a more important issue.

When moving forward in my presentation, I might tie another of the client's issues into the prevention and management.

Example: if jumping at windows has been identified as a problem, I would discuss it when I important it is not to let the dog repeat unwanted behavior because each repeat is a rehearsal rehearsal makes the behavior stronger and more likely to be repeated. Then we discuss prevent the behavior from occurring by looking at the environment and the behavior of the

The Conference Structure

Overall, in a client conference, problem solving is the name of the game. It is best done by approach. The first step is to clearly identify the problem to be resolved. Clearly means in I Next comes clarity of the elements surrounding the problem. When doing this, I constantly asking a client " what does that look like?", "when does that happen?", "what happens that?", "what did you do?" etc.

Finally, a time tested, process for problem solving must be used. Usually this is a multi including problem identification; brainstorming alternatives; evaluation of possibilities; choice of action; construction of an action plan: development of an evaluation ; and finally a follow-up contact to review progress.

Complex or sensitive problems can become nightmares if a clear method for analysis is not counseling training, we learn that if we don't identify the right problem, we can't get a Solutions are found by using good listening skills, asking open-ended questions, and collaboration and questioning until you are convinced you have the problem and its impact identified. Without this you may run through an entire problem solving process, which can effort, and still end up with poor results or no results.

Once you have identified behaviors in need of attention, the list must be prioritized. So on such a long list you must choose where to start, and agree to take care of others later process work, I must teach clients the difference between behaviors and labels and I must keep them on track as we talk about progress and setbacks. In problem solving, lack of failure; it just means we need to go back and run through the process again, taking into issues we missed in our first run.

In future issues of The Scoop we will address other topics that can help you evaluate your profes

Creative Training Horses and Dogs CLICK! Video Contest



Are you stuck in the training doldrums? Wondering when and how the fun went out of your training programs? Get creative!

That's just what Anna Toland of Bookends Farm did when she created the "Horses and Dogs CLICK" Video Contest and posted it on Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/events/1599789110256649>

The goal of the contest is to promote happy interactions among species in a practical setting using positive reinforcement training. Competitors are required to video their horse and dog completing a course of at least 10 exercises (entrants can design their own or the required 10). A marker and reinforcer must be used for each of the exercises for both horse and dog. The 10 required exercises are:

1. Dog to be on leash at beginning, let loose for all exercises, then put back on leash at conclusion
2. "Heeling" of dog next to horse's shoulder and/or person's side; minimum of 10 yards of trot.
3. Horse and dog together over a rail type obstacle of any height
4. Horse to demonstrate correct nose-to-tail bend through 2 consecutive changes of direction or similar object (handler may change sides in-hand)
5. Dog to stay in marked, but not confined, area (rails, colored sand) while horse and handler demonstrate backing of 5 steps minimum
6. Dog to recall over or through any obstacle while horse remains calm and still
7. Horse, dog and handler to cross "bridge" of any safe material (plywood, secured tarp), large enough so all four of horse's feet will be on it at once (no height necessary)
8. Dog to stay at safe distance while horse and handler open gate, pass through, recall dog while horse and handler latch gate.
9. Dog to demonstrate sit and down for minimum of 5 seconds (can be during any of the above)
10. Bonus- dog to retrieve object to handler while horse remains calm and still. Object can be placed prior to retrieve.

The horse may be in-hand or under saddle. If under saddle, the rider must wear a helmet. Videos must be submitted between July 1 and July 4. In addition to the Facebook page, You can find more information here: <http://bookendsfarm.blogspot.com/>.

The Canine Restoration Challenge

Another creative endeavor is the Canine Restoration Challenge, being held for the first time in Texas at the Austin Pet Expo. Beginning August 1, The Canine Restoration Challenge is featuring 14 dog trainers chosen to train 14 shelter dogs in a humane and compassionate manner over a 14 day period to a standard that would be acceptable to the general public. The Canine Restoration Challenge goal is to take formally untrained shelter dogs and make them desirable adoption candidates.

This project is guided by Suzanne Clothier, and prizes include scholarships to some of her classes as well as packages of her educational products. You can find more information about the Canine Restoration Challenge here: <http://www.thecaninerestorationchallenge.com/>

We are willing to bet there are a lot more creative thinkers out there in the dog training world doing a "Downtown Hound" class, an "Ice Cream Social" (Downtown Hound that ends each session at an ice cream parlor for human reinforcement), Owners' Choice class of something else new and interesting to share! Send in your own creative training program, described in a paragraph or two. We like photos! If we get enough of a response we'll make it a contest, with Scoop readers voting on their favorite creative training idea. Send yours to: Writeon@ccpdt.org. You might win something!

SCOOP NEWS CONTEST!!!!

Welcome to our Scoop News Quiz contest.

We had 15 entries last month, 14 correct ones. The winner of last issue's contest is the recipient of a \$25 Dogwise gift certificate is:

[Gretchen Mavrovounios, CPDT-KA, of Wags and Wiggles Dog Daycare and Training in Irvine, California. Congratulations, Gretchen!](#)

Here are the correct answers to last issue's News Quiz:

1. How many open seats are currently being filled on the CCPD Board of Directors?

[Seven](#)

2. According to James Akenhead, CPDT-KA, what directs us in our training of dogs??

[Our beliefs and opinions](#)

3. What does a Role Delineation Study do?

[Examines the tasks performed and the knowledge/skills required to perform those tasks](#)

tasks within a profession.

4. How many certifying organizations are accredited by the NCCA?

128

5. Why was a Nashville, Tennessee police lieutenant decommissioned?

Officers under her supervision broke into an abandoned house without proper protocol, to remove dogs the officers believed were living in conditions.

6. What is the very last step in the Humane Hierarchy?

Positive Punishment

See this issue's 6 Scoop News Quiz questions below. Winner will be randomly from all the correct entries submitted.

Send your entry to:

WriteOn@ccpdt.org

Entry deadline is June 15, 2015. One entry per person. Contest open to CCPDT only. Correct answers will be published in next issue.

Winner of the May/June contest will receive a \$25 gift certificate to Dogwise!

6 SCOOP NEWS QUIZ QUESTIONS

1. Who are the two new, incoming CCPDT Board members and where are they from?
2. What is the goal of the "Horse and Dogs CLICK!" Video Contest?
3. According to Feuerbacher and Wynne, is petting or praise more reinforcing to dogs?
4. What state is considering a bill that would require law enforcers to get training - and why?
5. How many candidates passed the March CPDT-KA exam?
6. How are labels different from behaviors?

Behavior Study Analysis

"Shut up and pet me!"

Domestic dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*)

prefer petting to vocal praise

in concurrent and single-alternative choice procedures

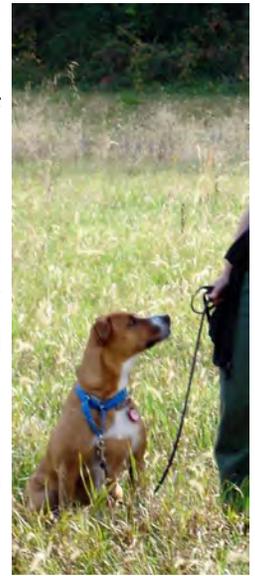
[\(Behavioural Processes 110 \[2015\], pp. 47-59\)](#), Erica N. Feuerbacher and Clive D. L.

Analysis by Jolanta Benal, CBCC-KA, CPDT-KA

We trainers know to vary the reinforcers, right? Not just food (and not always the same kind of food), but also play, attention, the chance to go sniff that fire hydrant, the opportunity to greet a well-liked person, and, of course, those good old standbys, petting and praise.

We also know that it's our learner who decides what's reinforcing, not us, and we'd better not assume that what we think should be reinforcing actually *is* reinforcing. With that point in mind, how about petting and praise?

In their paper "Shut up and pet me! Domestic dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*) prefer petting to vocal praise in concurrent and single-alternative choice procedures" ([Behavioural Processes 110 \[2015\], pp. 47-59](#)), Erica N. Feuerbacher and Clive D. L. Wynne describe the results of their experiments on dogs' preferences for petting or praise. Yes, the paper's title is a spoiler.



Jolanta Benal and

As Feuerbacher and Wynne describe the background: Previous studies had found that dogs preferred food to petting, though the preference was affected by other factors such as the person was and how hungry the dog was. It's also been found that puppies interacting with humans are equally social toward us whether or not food is part of the interaction, and that petting will increase heart rate and blood pressure. A study from 1967 found that Army dogs' operant responding was reinforced by petting, but not by praise alone. Petting and talking, even from an unfamiliar person, increase the levels of hormones and neurotransmitters associated with bonding, euphoria, and affection. That study didn't separate the effects of petting from those of talking. It's been found that some dogs prefer petting to food; the same may go for owned dogs in an unfamiliar environment.

But because petting and praise are usually combined, their relative appeal to dogs hasn't been studied much. That was what Feuerbacher and Wynne set out to do.

They conducted two experiments, each with three groups of dogs: shelter dogs; owned dogs in the company of unfamiliar humans; and owned dogs in the company of their owners.

The owned dogs attended one of two local daycares; they had to be at least six months old and have lived in their home for at least four months.

The shelter dogs were chosen because they'd been in the shelter for at least five days, th

front of the kennel when a person approached, and they allowed themselves to be led willingly to leave the kennel. In short, the experimenters were looking for shelter dogs who were friendly to people and who had been without regular human companionship for a while. The other shelter dogs, and those for owned dogs, would probably filter out very fearful dogs that wouldn't allow handling or had other significant problems with aggression.

(It could be argued that the criteria for selecting both owned and shelter dogs might skew you want to know whether dogs *in general* prefer petting or praise, and how reinforcing that comparison with being ignored, you might not want to filter out the dogs likeliest to find unreinforcing or outright aversive. That having been said, it would have been unkind to be fearful to participate in the experiment, and of course a dog who couldn't be handled enough might present a risk during the petting portions of the experiments.)

In the first experiment, the dogs were brought into a room with two people seated in it - first two unfamiliar people; for owned dogs, either the owner and an unfamiliar person, or two people. The experimenters provided reinforcer sampling by bringing the dog over to each person for one minute of either petting (scratching) or high-pitched vocal praise. Then the dog was given five minutes to choose which person, if either, to stay close to. At the five-minute mark, the roles switched to praise, and vice versa, for five more minutes.

The results were strikingly one-sided: dogs preferred petting by a significant margin in every case when their owner was the one offering praise. The shelter dogs, maybe because they showed the strongest preference for petting.

Interestingly, the preference for petting was weaker among owned dogs when the owner was even if the owner was the one doing the petting. Feuerbacher and Wynne say the reasons might be that the stranger had novelty value and that, with the owner present, they were more likely to investigate the new person. That hypothesis would be in keeping with earlier findings about how dogs' behavior in strange situations changes depending on the owner's presence - dogs are more likely to explore a new environment if their owner's with them.

The second experiment tested whether dogs would stay close to a person if the *only* interaction was praise. And how would "praise or nothing" compare with "petting or no petting" (being ignored)? For owned dogs, the investigators tried to up the ante in affiliative behavior by placing the dogs in an unfamiliar environment and having any available reinforcement come from the owners.

Result? "Even when vocal praise was the only alternative available, dogs did not remain in proximity to the experimenter [or owner] to obtain it. In fact, the time dogs allocated to a person providing praise was the same as that allocated to a person ignoring them." *Wow*. Even more amazingly, that applied to shelter dogs, whom you might have expected to be hungry for any human interaction.

What about owned dogs paired with their owners, people who had a history of providing for the dogs - did their dogs sit close to receive praise from them? If you're not already sitting might want to do that now, because the answer is:

No.

Another important result: the experimenters found no sign that dogs would satiate or peeing that lasted 18 minutes. (You thought *your* dog was an affection sponge!) Dogs had that is, more rounds of moving away from the person and then returning - when they were than when they were peed. This was because they hung around longer for any given round than they did for any given round of praise.

These are strikingly consistent results, in a behavioral study with an unusually large number (Experiment 1; 72 in Experiment 2). And the dogs were of many breeds and mixes, of both wide range of ages. As I mentioned earlier, we might quibble that they were selective responsiveness to peeing, but I'm not sure that makes them different from the majority companion dogs.

Although we should never take a single behavioral study as definitive, once-and-absolutely-true proof of a hypothesis, I came away from this study feeling that it would be safe to assume that dogs experience praise *alone* as reinforcing. For one thing, people often pet and praise them. For another, if a trainer or client is using "corrections," then praise - even if it is in itself - may develop considerable value to the dog as a safety cue, a sign that reinforcement is forthcoming.

Feuerbacher and Wynne suggest that "vocal praise might not have a behavioral function for dogs without specific conditioning" - in other words, if you want to use praise as a reinforcer, assume it is a secondary reinforcer and condition it with a known primary reinforcer. Of course this does not prove that praise is never a primary reinforcer for any dog, but pairing it with a known primary reinforcer is a good idea.

As for peeing, the authors suggest that it might be an unconditioned stimulus (unconditioned reinforcer). Of course, we all know dogs who avoid peeing and other forms of contact; to what extent that's inborn in any given dog, or a result of aversive experiences, we suspect, too, that an important factor in these experiments was that the dogs were free to interact and to step away from peeing at will. We know that control over the environment is important to animal welfare and to reducing stress; would a dog who was tied up, say, pee more than that same dog would if free to move away, even if everything else (environment; presence of peeing; kind of peeing) were the same?

So, as always, one set of results leads to a tentative conclusion and to many more questions:

though, is to err on the side of specifically conditioning praise if I plan to use it.

Industry News

by Laura Roach, CPDT-KA

Federal Bill Would Protect Pets of Domestic Abuse Victims

March 6, 2015

Supporters of federal legislation that would extend domestic violence protective orders to include many women stay in abusive relationships because they're worried about what might happen to their animals.

U.S. Reps. Katherine Clark, a Massachusetts Democrat, and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, a Florida Republican, introduced a bill this week called the Pets and Women's Safety Act, or PAWS for short. Clark says women are often forced to choose between their own safety and that of a beloved pet.

A 2012 law put Massachusetts among a number of states that allow pets to be included in protective orders, but groups including the Humane Society of the United States say a national policy bill would also establish federal grants to help shelters for victims of domestic violence access

Link: [Bill Protects Pets of Domestic Abuse Victims](#)

<http://boston.cbslocal.com/2015/03/06/federal-bill-would-protect-pets-of-domestic-abuse>

Governor Christie Signs Toughest In-Nation Pet Store Bill

May 14, 2014 - Michigan

Last week Governor Christie listened to animal lovers in his state when he signed "Disclosure" bill.

The new law, which animal welfare advocates say is the toughest in the nation, requires pet stores to provide available information - including inspection reports - about the breeders of the puppies they sell. It also forbids stores from buying puppies from breeders cited for "severe violations" by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"After years of dedication to this legislation, we are pleased this measure to protect the public from buying sick pets for their families is now law," said bill sponsor Sen. Jim Holzapfel. "By requiring stores to disclose the history at the point of sale, we can give consumers the opportunity to research and make an informed decision on where to make their purchase."

The bill was opposed by Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council (PIJAC), a D.C.-based trade organization that represents breeders, which claimed it would limit a buyer's "freedom of choice." Ed S

president of PIJAC, was the former president of the ASPCA, which lobbied hard in favor of the bill.

The Humane Society of the United States, which also fought for the bill, has been working to get pet stores from selling puppy mill puppies to no longer sell commercially-bred dogs and to offer more shelter dogs.

Janice Fisher, puppy mill awareness coordinator for Friends of Animals United New Jersey, which has been working for two years on the bill, thanked Christie, saying the bill will "enable consumers to learn the source of pet store puppies before they make a purchase."

Link: [Toughest In-Nation on Pet Store Bill](#)

http://www.philly.com/philly/blogs/pets/Gov-Christie-signs-toughest-in-nation-on-pet-store-bill

Pet Acoustics Launches New Dog Calming Device

April 10, 2015 - New York

New York-based Pet Acoustics Inc. has developed the Ultra Calmer collar device to help dogs with anxiety behaviors. Dogs that suffer from acute anxiety triggered by sounds will find stress relief during thunderstorms and while hearing fireworks and environmental noises with Ultra Calmer.

Pet owners can use Ultra Calmer at the first sign of agitation. They simply turn on the music and set the volume level according to their dog's size and hearing comfort. After a few minutes, their dogs reach a state of calm, with less shaking, pacing and panicking, the company reported. Ultra Calmer fits most collar sizes and is water resistant. It plays flash drive pre-loaded frequency-modified music clips for up to three hours.

Pet Acoustics developed the Ultra Calmer based on its research on the acute hearing of animals.

Link: [New Dog Calming Device](#)

http://www.petproductnews.com/headlines/2015/04/10/pet-acoustics-launches-new-dog-calming-device.aspx

Animal Ownership Interaction Study

Connecticut - The ANIMAL OWNERSHIP INTERACTION STUDY: A longitudinal study to establish how owner personality and psychological status affect a pet dog's behavior.

To elucidate the positive and negative aspects of owners' interaction with their dogs, investigators Dodman & Serpell propose the largest owner-dog personality-behavior study ever conducted, with a view to establishing once and for all how owner personality and psychological status affect a pet dog's behavior.

behavior. From the results of this study, Dodman & Serpell expect to be able to help own the influence they are having on their pet's behavior and to be able to modify their interac dog in a positive way.

Dodman & Serpell believe the study will also help predict which owner personality t comparable with a particular dog that they plan to adopt, thereby helping ensure a harm owner satisfaction, and the adopted dog thus having a home for life.

A primary study objective is to gain further insight into the human-canine bond t relinquishment and return that can often lead to destruction of the dog. From the result investors Dodman & Serpell expect to be able to help owners understand the influence on their pet's behavior and to be able to modify their interactions with their dog in a positive

Link: [Animal Ownership Study](#)

<http://centerforcaninebehaviorstudies.org/studies/inaugural-study/>

Texas Bill Would Require Officers to Get Dog Training Because Dogs are Getting Shot

April 22, 2015 - Texas

After a slew of incidents where police officers have shot and killed dogs, officers in Texas required to get training on how to deal with dogs on the job.

Calls for statewide dog training standards began in 2012, after a Fort Worth couple's dog officer who was at the wrong address when he claimed the dog charged at him. The t that the dog was just being friendly, and it later was reported that the officer had a fear c

Now, a bill has been unanimously passed by the Texas House, which would require all T undergo a minimum four hours of dog encounter training, which will involve "knowing of a dog, types of aggression, and how to approach a dog," reported Amarillo's News Cha

The bill is expected to pass the Senate, and be signed into law by Governor Greg Abbott.

"Through proper training, law enforcement officers not directly tasked with enforcem related statutes and ordinances can still be prepared for safe, non-confrontational enc the DOJ in a blog post.

Back in Texas, the couple that has been urging Texas lawmakers to pass the statewide their dog was shot is relieved that the standards could soon be the law of the land.

"We have made amazing headway," Cindy Boling, one half of the couple, told the Texa anxious, I'm excited and I'm very, very hopeful."

Link: [Bill Would Require Officers to Get Training](#)

<http://fusion.net/story/124492/texas-bill-would-require-officers-to-get-dog-training-because-if-you-get-shot/>

Congratulations NEW CPDT-KA's!!!

ACKLAND LAURIE D
ALCAIDINHO JOELLE M
ALDRICH JOY E
ALLEN DANA E M
ALLEN MARTHA L
ALLEY DALE R
ALMOND LAUREN M
ASHMAN-TERRELL ROBIN
AZEVEDO LAURA A
BAKER KATIE M
BAKER SHEA L
BAXTER MELANIE A
BENAVIDES LAURA C
BERARD KEVIN T
BODY MONICA L
BOYD-MORIN JENNIFER
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BURTT MARGARET H
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CAHILL MICHELE H
CAMPBELL RHONDA L
CARIO CLAIRE F
CATALINE DENISE L
CHANDLER COURTNEY L
CHMIELECKI AURORA M
CLARK LORRAINE D
CLARK-LALLEY DEBORAH D
CLUNE JEANNE C
COE SARA E
COHEN RACHEL A
CONOVER ALICIA M
CONWAY SUSAN M
COWGER KELSEY A
DAVIS RACHAEL J
DIENER KACIE R
DILLON ELISHA A
DOWLING JENNIFER S
DOWSETT JACQUELINE S
DURRANT CHRISTINE A
DYKSTRA VIKKI L

EGBERT CHRISTINE R
ENRIGHT JILL L
FANN TALIA C
FERRARIO TERRI L
FLATTERY DONNA J
FORD CARIN T
FORSTER ANGELA K
FRANK MICAELA E
FRANK RACHEL A
FRUM ELIZABETH M
FUHRMAN RACHEL M
FULLER WENDY K
FUSHIHARA HANNA
GEOHEGAN CAITLIN A
GOEBEL DIANE
GOLDBERGER HELENE G
GOOD KATHERINE
GRAY ELIZABETH Q
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HARPER ARIAL A
HARTMAN CASSANDRA L
HAWKINS NATALIE E
HENDRIE KATHERINE C
HETFLEIS JANE S
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HOLLAND PATRICK O
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HOPKINS BRANDI L
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IPPOLITO RITA
JANNING MEGAN M
JOHNIVAN KATHRYN E
JOHNSTON RACHAEL V
JOY BETH A
JOYCE JEFFREY K
JUNG DA YOUNG
KAMEL MENA
KEIPPEL MARGARET E
KOBYLARZ SARAH M
KOCHMER JESSICA M
LANG CLOUDINE G
LEARY CONSTANCE W
LEE KEEWOO
LEROY SUZANNE
LOFTIS CHRISTINE C
LUDWIG LUCINDA M
LUNDY PAMELA R
MAGALLANES BRITTANY E
MANN LOIS B

MCBRIDE JANELLE A
MCCARTHY SHEILA N
MCDADE ANNIKA K
MILLER LAURA A
MILOWSKY ARNOLD S
MONTGOMERY MARION M
MORENO CHARLIE
MORGAN ASHLEY N
MORGAN JEREMY J
MORGAN REED C
MORRISON RO
MOSSBURG MARCY M
MURPHY TYBER P
MURRAY DEBDRAH J
NALVEN LAURA A
NEELY CARA J
NICHOLS LEE
NOWACKI CHRISTOPHER M
OPTLAND LYNNE L
PARKER EMILY C
PINDILLI NANCY
PLASCAK GABRIELLE R
PORTER MEGGAN
POWELL JESSICA
POWELL JESSICA W
PULONE NICOLE E
PURLL JULIET C
RAUB GREGORY P
RAUSCHER AVIA M
REHAC CARLY M
RILEY METIS Q
RITTMASER ROBYN M
ROGGASCH MICHELLE S
ROLPH TERESA K
ROMARD CLAUDIA
ROSE AMY E
ROTENBERG NAOMI H
ROTH MARY S
RUSSELL-MILLER KRISTIN
RYDER LAURA
SCHILLER MELINDA J
SCHMORROW-ZUCKERMAN LOWELL H
SEO JI HYUNG
SERAPHIN ALANA B
SEU MELISSA A
SHAFFER KYLE
SHOCK HUDSON R
SISK ELLEN C
SMITH CAITLIN A
SOUSA ANGELA R
SPARKS SUSAN A
STORRIE PAUL

SULE TRACEE T
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THORPE KATHLEEN A
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TONDREAU SUSAN REBECCA SIDES
TRAXLER ELIZABETH B
VALLONE KRIS E
VIOLA BRIAN B
WALTER RAEGAN E
WANG TINA Y
WATSON TIMOTHY A
WENZEL SETH D
WHITE MARNIE J
WHITMIRE LOIS J
WILLEY AMY E
WILLIAMS CARRIE L
WISE KAREN B
WONG TERESA L
WOOD BONNIE
WYNN PATRICA S
YANO PAMELA S
YOCHUM JOHN M

The Humane Hierarchy

Here is the one referred to [Humane Hierarchy](#)(1) (from our website) to which our members are expected to adhere:

Application of the Humane Hierarchy

PURPOSE:

The Humane Hierarchy serves to guide certificants of the Certification of Professional Dog Trainers (CCPDT) in their decision-making process during dog behavior modification. Additionally, it will assist the public in understanding the standard of care to be applied by dog training and behavior professionals when determining the best implementation for applying training practices and methodologies.

POSITION OF THE CCPDT:

The standard of care for CCPDT certificants is that the Humane Hierarchy will guide them in their decision making process when implementing training and behavior

This standard of care should be followed when the certificant is working directly on creating a training plan for the client to follow, or assisting a colleague.

HIERARCHY OF PROCEDURES FOR HUMANE AND EFFECTIVE PRACTICES

Please utilize the following steps to modify or manage a behavior:

1. Health, nutritional, and physical factors: The certificant ensures that any possible medical, nutritional, or health factors are addressed by a licensed veterinarian. The certificant also ensures that factors in the physical environment that have an impact on the dog's health, nutrition and physical condition are addressed.
2. Antecedents: The certificant implements environmental management to prevent the behavior from occurring.
3. Positive Reinforcement, Classical Conditioning (not listed in order of preference)
 - a. *Positive Reinforcement*: The certificant ensures that reinforcement is delivered for desirable alternative behavior, and that such reinforcement is of higher value than the reinforcement the dog has received in the past for the unwanted behavior.
 - b. *Classical Conditioning*: The certificant changes the dog's association with a stimulus while presenting the aversive stimulus at a sub-threshold intensity.
4. Live With or Manage the Behavior, Negative Punishment, Negative Reinforcement, Extinction, Consult Another Professional (not listed in order of preference):
 - a. *Live With or Manage The Behavior*: The certificant elects to cease modification attempts and implement a management plan.
 - b. *Consult Another Professional*: At times, it may be beneficial for the certificant to consult another professional such as a dog trainer, veterinarian, or behaviorist for additional advice. Consulting with other professionals can be beneficial, particularly if a problem behavior does not resolve with the previously mentioned interventions.
 - c. *Negative Punishment*: The certificant withdraws a positive reinforcer when undesirable behavior occurs to reduce the probability that the behavior will occur in the future.
 - d. *Extinction*: The certificant withholds reinforcement of a previously reinforced behavior with the goal of extinguishing the behavior.
 - e. *Negative Reinforcement*: The certificant withdraws an aversive stimulus when the desired behavior occurs in order to increase the probability that the behavior will occur in the future.
5. Positive Punishment: The certificant delivers an aversive consequence in response to the behavior.

undesirable behavior in order to reduce the probability that the behavior will future.

Please direct any questions regarding this standard of care to our administrator@ccpdt.org.

(1) Adapted from *What's Wrong With This Picture? Effectiveness is Not Enough* Friedman Ph.D., *Good Bird Magazine*, Volume 4-4; Winter 2008.

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