



DOG BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION PLANS

Jumpy/Mouthy		
How will we reduce stress and prevent practicing the behavior?	Back Clip Harness	Using a back clip harness will prevent the leash from falling in the dog's face.
	Back tie to fence while training.	Back tie the dog to the fence in the yards while working with the dog. If they start jumping and mouthing, step out of their reach immediately. Once they calm down you can start training them again.
	Calm Handling Only	No rough play. Slow petting and puppy massage.
	Chain Leash	Makes biting leash less enjoyable
	Double Leash	Use two leashes for better control if dog bites one, drop and use other leash
	Food Puzzles	Interactive feeders provide mental stimulation/expend energy
	Gentle Leader	Use a Gentle Leader while walking indoors and during training sessions. May be removed for BAT walks.
	Keep leash high on dog's neck behind their ears.	Keep the leash out of the dog's face and high on the neck to avoid the dog grabbing the leash.
	Kennel Placement	Changing location to avoid overstimulation/over-arousal
	Muzzle	Muzzle for all interactions and training sessions to prevent bites.
	Toys/treats during walks	Carry toy, treats offer dog the toy during leashing, walks
	Use EZ Walk Harness	Walk dog with EZ walk harness
	How will we address the underlying cause of the behavior?	Basic Obedience
BAT Walks		Behavior Adjustment Training: Walking on a 15' long line outdoors. Allow the dog's nose to lead the way.
Extra Exercise		releases energy
Impulse Control Games		Practice impulse control games during any interaction with the dog.
Playgroup		Expend energy, practices inhibition and self-control during excitement.
Protocol for Relaxation		Practice Protocol for Relaxation beginning in the Groom Room and then move training to other areas of the building and outdoors.
Quiet time/Nothing		Practice in an area without triggers. Encourage/reward quiet behavior.
Exercise		
Reactivity Training	Reactivity training with dog's trigger.	

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	Sessions	
	Real World Training	Offsite field trips to parks or dog friendly stores to practice basic manners and socialization.
	Say Please!	Teach the dog to sit for every interaction with humans. Pets, treats, feedings, toys, fetch...etc...
	Scent Training	Allow the dogs to practice their scent skills by setting up scent trials in and around the shelter.
	Treat Trail	Use treats on the ground to lead the dog back to their kennel. Put a jackpot in their kennel to give the dog something to look forward to when they arrive.
What alternate and desirable behaviors will we teach?	Controlled Tug	Use Impulse control exercises to indicate when dog should "take the toy", "leave the toy", or "drop the toy".
	Take It/Drop It Find It	Drop a treat on the ground and tell the dog to "Find it!"
	Hand Targeting	Teach dog to touch nose to your hand. Gradually move hand so dog has to move to touch it
	Leash Manners/LLW	Reward with treats and forward motion for loose leash. Reward when dog chooses to look at you.
	Leave It	Teaching the dog, the "Leave it" cue. They will turn towards the handler and away from objects when told to Leave it.
	Move away from trigger	If the dog sees a trigger (human, dog, cat), move away from the trigger and give the dog some space and time to calm down.
	Reward for noticing the trigger.	If the dog sees a trigger (human, dog, cat) and does not react, say "Yes!" and give them a treat.
	Say Please/NILF Program	The dog must perform a basic behavior cue such as sit, watch me, or touch before receiving rewards, pets, getting to go through a door etc...
	Trade Game	Practice self-control with two toys trading back and forth. Make dog sit, drop toy. Reward dog for looking at you.
	Watch Me	Teach dog to look at you. Practice in different situations gradually adding distractions.
What will we do if the problem behavior occurs?	Back tie to fence or other object	Slip the handle end of the leash through the links in the fence and pull it through. Alternately, wrap the leash around a pole or tree. Prevent the dog from reaching you.
	Clothes grabbing	Stand on leash. Make leash so short that dog can't jump up. Once he complies, ask for easy behavior and reward.
	Hard Mouthing	Remove yourself until dog calms down. You may use a tether to help during training sessions.
	Jumping/Mouthing	Stand still. Remove attention until dog settles down. Ask for easy behavior such as "sit", then reward.
	Leash Biting	Avoid playing tug with leash by dropping leash or using treats to lure dog in direction you want him to go.
	Pulling on Leash	Stop or stand still, wait for dog to put slack in leash or pivot in opposite direction. Give dog a treat for being at your side.



	Straight Arm Hold	With a short leash, hold your arms straight out in front of you. This should prevent the dog being able to reach you with their mouth.
Goals	Dog walks calmly back to kennel	Dog is easily and calmly walked to the kennel from the yard.
	Greetings	Dog is able to greet new people without jumping or mouthing.
	Leash Manners	Dog walks with loose leash without pulling, tugging or grabbing leash.
	Self control during excitement	Dog is able to play/get excited without over arousal
Dog Resource Guarding		
How will we reduce stress and prevent practicing the behavior?	Easy Walk Harness	Walk the dog on an Easy Walk Harness.
	Kennel Placement	Keep dog in quiet kennel to avoid over stimulation and over arousal.
	Threshold Distance	Trade for toys and food bowl. Leave dog alone when eating or chewing
How will we address the underlying cause of the behavior?	Counter Condition Touch	Associate getting touched while eating or chewing with getting a high-value treat.
	Counter Conditioning Approach	Associate approaching dog while eating or chewing with getting high-value treats.
	Counter Conditioning Trade	Associate removing the dog's food bowl or chew with getting a high-value treat and having the item returned.
	Food Bowl Guarding Exercise - Jean Donaldson	Follow the food bowl guarding exercise outlined in Mine! by Jean Donaldson.
	Quiet Time	Practice lying in a relaxed position ("settle") in a quiet area to encourage and reward calm behavior.
What alternate and desired behaviors will we teach?	Leave It	Teach the dog to remove his attention from something valuable by showing a low-value treat and rewarding with a high-value one for disengaging from it. Start with the low-value treat in a hand, then on the floor.
	Say Please Program	Teach the dog to sit and wait to greet people, for attention, for toys, to go through doors, and for anything else reinforcing.
	Trade Game	Practice self-control during play by playing with two toys, trading back and forth. Require the dog to drop the first toy, sit, and look at you before rewarding by throwing the second toy.
What will we do if the	Resource Guarding	If the dog growls, freezes or shows teeth over an item, you are moving too fast. Give the dog space to relax, then continue your session, being



problem behavior occurs?		sure to use a greater threshold distance.
Goal	1foot	Able to approach within 1ft of dog while eating or chewing without reaction.
	Call Away	Able to approach dog while eating or chewing, cue to sit, and take bowl without a reaction.
	Pet while eating/chewing	Able to approach and pet dog while eating or chewing without reaction.
	Trade	Able to approach dog while eating or chewing and trade for bowl/chew with high value treats.
Dog-Dog Reactivity		
How will we reduce stress and prevent practicing the behavior?	Avoid Trigger While Walking EZ Walk Harness Gentle Leader Kennel Placement Playgroups	While out walking, avoid other dogs unless actively training. Always keep dog below threshold. Walk the dog on an Easy Walk Harness. Use a gentle leader while walking for more control. Keep the dog in a quiet kennel where many people/other dogs do not walk by. Use playgroup to teach dog appropriate social behavior .
How will we address the underlying cause of the behavior?	BAT Walks Look at That! (Counter Conditioning) Paired Walks Protocol for Relaxation Quiet Time (Real Life Room) Real World Training Scent Training	Behavior Adjustment Training: Walking on a 15' long line outdoors. Allow the dog's nose to lead the way. Allow the dog to observe other dogs from a safe distance as long as they are calm and non-reactive. Keeping the dog below threshold, allow the dog to look at the trigger (other dog) mark with "Yes" for noticing the other dog and reward immediately with a high value treat. Repeat process every time they see the trigger. Get dog used to being around other dogs in a relaxed environment through group walks with calm dogs, slowly working towards getting closer. Train the dog to relax on a mat or towel following Karen Overall's Protocol for Relaxation. Start training in the groom room and slowly move the mat around the shelter to different locations. Practice lying in a relaxed position ("settle") in a quiet area without triggers present to encourage and reward calm behavior. Offsite fieldtrips to parks or dog friendly stores to practice basic manners, socialization, and P4R training. Allow the dogs to practice their scent skills by setting up scent trials in and around the shelter.
What alternate and desired	Behavior Adjustment Training	Reward with distance when dog looks at trigger and offers calming signals, without reacting.

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behaviors will we teach?	Find It	Drop a treat on the ground and tell the dog to "Find it!"
	Hand Targeting	Teach the dog to touch their nose to your outstretched hand. Gradually move the hand further away from the dog so he/she must move to touch it.
	Leash Manners	Reward with treats and forward motion if dog is walking near you on a loose leash. Reward for all automatic check-ins when the dog chooses to look to you.
	Looking at dogs calmly	Reward with high value treats each time they notice a dog and remain calm.
	Say Please/NILF Program	Teach the dog to sit and wait to greet people, for attention, for toys, to go through doors, and for anything else reinforcing.
	U-Turn	Practice emergency u-turns. Say "This way!" pivot in the opposite direction, using a treat to lure the dog around with you.
	Watch Me	Teach dog to look at you, giving the cue "watch me". Practice in many different situations, slowly adding distractions before practicing in the presence of a trigger.
What to do if the problem behavior occurs?	Jumping/ Mouthing (Redirection on handler)	If the dog jumps or mouths, stand still and turn attention away from the dog (look away or up at the ceiling) until dog settles down. Then ask for an easy behavior (such as sit or down) and reward. Straight arm hold and back tie if necessary.
	Pulling on Leash	If dog pulls on leash, either stop, stand still, and wait for dog to put slack on leash or pivot in opposite direction, calling the dog to you. Give a treat as dog comes by your knee.
	Reaction To Trigger	If dog reacts to trigger, move to a distance where the dog is able to refocus on you. Cue easy behaviors or do "find it" with treats until dog calms and is able to respond. Then continue your session, being sure to use a greater threshold distance.
Goal	10 Feet	Able to be within 10ft of trigger without reacting.
	15 feet	Able to be within 15ft of trigger without reacting.
	6 Feet	Able to be within 6ft of trigger without reacting.
	Greet and/or play with other dogs.	Able to greet and play with other dogs on or off leash.
	No dog reactivity	Be able to stand or walk near other dogs and not react.
Dog Shy/Fearful in Kennel		
How will we reduce stress and prevent practicing the behavior?	Click to Calm in the kennels	While walking through the kennels click and toss treat while standing in front of the dog's cage. Can be done at every kennel in the shelter.
	Co-Housing	House dog with a friendly dog to help shy dog gain confidence and demonstrate social behavior.
	DO NOT PET!	Do not allow anyone new to pet this dog.
	EZ Walk Harness	Walk dog on EZ walk harness.

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	Go Slow	Go slow and use calming signals when entering kennel and interacting with dog.
	Hiding Places	Give hiding place, such as a solid crate, where dog feels safe but can still see people.
	Kennel Placement	Keep dog in quiet kennel at first to avoid activity and stressors.
	Muzzle Training	Muzzle train dog for meeting new people in the future.
How will we address the underlying cause of the behavior?	BAT Walks	Walk dog on a 15' leash and allow the dog's nose to lead the way.
	Counter Condition to Entry	Associate opening the door and entering the room with good things by entering and giving a treat multiple times throughout the day.
	Counter Condition to Others	When the dog looks at a person, mark the look with "Yes" and follow it up immediately with a treat. Every time the dog looks at a person, mark and reward.
	Counter Condition to Touch	Associate being touched with treats by slowly touching dog and then following with a treat. Start with light touches under chin, building towards petting the rest of the body.
	Counter Condition to You	Associate your presence and looking at you with treats by giving treats after you enter the room and each time the dog looks in your direction.
	Scent Games	Use scent games to build confidence by setting up scent trials around the shelter and outside.
	Treat Retreat	Toss treats behind the dog. The dog should turn away from the person to get the treats and then come back towards the person to ask for another treat. The dog makes the decision as to how close to the person they will get. Do not lure the dog towards new people!
What alternate and desired behaviors will we teach?	Basic Training Cues	Work to increase the dog's confidence by teaching basic obedience commands.
	Hand Targeting	Teach the dog to touch their nose to your outstretched hand. Gradually move the hand further away from the dog so he/she must move to touch it.
	Leash Manners	Reward with treats and forward motion if dog is walking near you on a loose leash. Reward for all automatic check-ins when the dog chooses to look to you.
	Looking at people calmly	Reward the dog for simply noticing people. When the dog looks at people, mark and reward.
	Observing people from a distance	Allow the dog time to observe humans from a distance. Keep the dog below threshold.
What will we do if the problem behavior	Hiding	If dog hides and will not come out, leave some treats near the crate and sit quietly for a little while to show you will not do anything scary.
	Reaction to Trigger	If dog growls or reacts to trigger, move to a distance where the dog feels safe. If dog is afraid of you, use calming signals to show that you will



occurs?	Shut Down	listen and are not a threat. Play "find it" with treats until dog calms. If dog hides and will not come out, leave some treats near the crate and sit quietly for a little while to show you will not do anything scary.
Goal	1 Foot	Dog will eat treats within one foot of person.
	Friendly with new people	Able to approach a new person and accept petting without reacting or moving away.
	From Hand	Dog will approach and eat treats from hand.
	Half Way	Dog will come half way towards person to take treats.
	No approach, allows petting	Dog will accept petting but does not approach people or solicit attention.
	Solicits Attention	Dog regularly solicits attention and accepts petting from known people.
	Take Treat from Stranger	Able to approach a new person and take a treat from their hand.
Dog Human Reactivity		
How will we reduce stress and prevent practicing the behavior?	DO NOT PET! Easy Walk Harness Gentle Leader Kennel Placement Muzzle	Do not allow anyone to pet this dog while out walking or during introductions. Walk the dog on an Easy Walk Harness Walk using a Gentle Leader. Be sure to counter condition the Gentle Leader before use. Keep dog in a quiet kennel where people are less likely to walk by. Use a muzzle when introducing new people in close quarters. Be sure to counter condition the Gentle Leader before using.
How will we address the underlying cause of the behavior?	BAT Walks Look at That! (Counter Conditioning) Protocol for Relaxation Quiet Time (Real Life Room) Real World Training Scent Training Treat and Retreat	Behavior Adjustment Training: Walking on a 15' long line outdoors. Allow the dog's nose to lead the way. Allow the dog to observe other dogs from a safe distance as long as they are calm and non-reactive. Keeping the dog below threshold, allow the dog to notice a person. Mark with "Yes!" and immediately reward the dog with a high value treat. Repeat anytime the dog looks at the trigger and remains calm. Train the dog to relax on a mat or towel following Karen Overall's Protocol for Relaxation. Start training in the groom room and slowly move the mat around the shelter to different locations. Practice lying in a relaxed position ("settle") in a quiet area without triggers present to encourage and reward calm behavior. Offsite field trips to parks and dog friendly stores to practice basic manners, socialization, and P4R training. Allow the dogs to practice their scent skills by setting up scent trials in and around the shelter. Allow humans to toss treats into the dog's reach. Do not allow them to give the treat directly to the dog's mouth, do not allow the dog access to the human.



<p>What alternate and desired behaviors will we teach?</p>	<p>Behavior Adjustment Training Hand Targeting Leash Manners Looking at people calmly Say Please/NILIF Program U-Turn Watch Me</p>	<p>Reward with distance when dog looks at trigger and offers calming signals, without reacting.</p> <p>Teach the dog to touch their nose to your outstretched hand. Gradually move the hand further away from the dog so he/she must move to touch it.</p> <p>Reward with treats and forward motion if dog is walking near you on a loose leash. Reward for all automatic check-ins when the dog chooses to look to you.</p> <p>Reward with high value treats each time they notice a person and remain calm.</p> <p>Teach the dog to sit and wait to greet people, for attention, for toys, to go through doors, and for anything else reinforcing.</p> <p>Practice emergency u-turns. Say "This way!" pivot in the opposite direction, using a treat to lure the dog around with you.</p> <p>Teach dog to look at you, giving the cue "watch me". Practice in many different situations, slowly adding distractions before practicing in the presence of a trigger.</p>
<p>What to do if the problem behavior occurs?</p>	<p>Jumping/Mouth hinging (Redirection on handler) Pulling on Leash Reaction To Trigger</p>	<p>If the dog jumps or mouths, stand still and turn attention away from the dog (look away or up at the ceiling) until dog settles down. Then ask for an easy behavior (such as sit or down) and reward. Straight arm hold and back tie if necessary.</p> <p>If dog pulls on leash, either stop, stand still, and wait for dog to put slack on leash or pivot in opposite direction, calling the dog to you. Give a treat as dog comes by your knee.</p> <p>If dog reacts to trigger, move to a distance where the dog is able to refocus on you. Cue easy behaviors or do "find it" with treats until dog calms and is able to respond. Then continue your session, being sure to use a greater threshold distance.</p>
<p>Goal</p>	<p>1 Foot Friendly with new people From Hand Halfway No approach, allows petting Solicits Attention Takes treat from stranger</p>	<p>Dog will eat treats within one foot of a person.</p> <p>Able to approach a new person and accept petting without reacting or moving away.</p> <p>Dog will approach and eat treats from hand.</p> <p>Dog will come halfway towards a person to take treats.</p> <p>Dog will accept petting but does not approach people or solicit attention.</p> <p>Dog regularly solicits attention and accepts petting from known people.</p> <p>Able to approach a new person and take a treat from their hand.</p>
<p>Dog Separation Anxiety</p>		
<p>Protocol for Relaxation</p>	<p>Has own blanket.</p>	<p>This dog has their own blanket in the Groom Room in a bag with their name. This blanket is used for all relaxation training and must go home</p>



		when adopted.
	Protocol for Relaxation	Protocol for Relaxation using their own blanket.
Crate Training	Crate Desensitization In Groom Room	Crate training in groom room. Anxiety training sheet located on google drive:
Dog Body Handling/Cooperative Care		
How will we reduce stress and prevent practicing the behavior?	Avoid Handling	Avoid handling more than absolutely necessary.
	Muzzle for handling	Use muzzle for any unavoidable body handling.
How will we address the underlying cause of the behavior?	Chin Rest	Train chin rest on rolled towel for cooperative handling.
	Counter Condition Touch	1 touch = 1 treat
	Hand Targeting	Teach "Touch" hand targeting.
	Muzzle Training	Train to be comfortable wearing a muzzle in any situation.
Dog Mock In-Home Training		
How will we manage poor behavior during this training?	Back Tie	Use a chain leash or metal back-tie attached to the leg of the tub and the dog's collar.
	Bite Gloves	For very mouthy dogs, use bite gloves during training to prevent bites and scratches.
	Drag Leash	Have the dog drag their leash while they walk around freely in the room.
	Muzzle	For dogs that snatch things or are mouthy, use a muzzle during training. Muzzle must be counter conditioned ahead of time.
What behaviors will we train?	Automatic Leave It	Teach the dog "Leave it" with all things that are placed on the tables. Practice setting down a low value treat and reward them with higher value treats for leaving the one on the table alone. They should never be allowed to eat treats off of the tables.
	Bite Inhibition	Pet the dog calmly and allow the dog to mouth your hand and arms. As soon as you feel teeth on your skin, stop petting the dog and walk away. You may need to use a back-tie or bite gloves for very mouthy dogs. Reward the dog for licking instead of mouthing.
	Crate Training	Train the dog to go in and out of the crate on cue. Practice leaving the dog in the crate for longer and longer durations. Practice leaving the room while the dog is in the crate.
	Do Nothing Training	Practice sitting in the room and ignoring the dog. The dog may have a chew toy, food puzzle, or some other thing to occupy them. They should

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be ignored and now allowed on the furniture. This should be done for a minimum of 15 minutes at a time.

What will we do when poor behaviors occur?

Climbing on human's lap while sitting down.
Hard Mouthing

Turn your body away from the dog and use your arms and elbows to prevent access to your lap. If necessary, stand up and walk away then sit back down again. Repeat until the dog stops trying to climb up. Back-tie the dog if necessary to prevent this.
Use the leash to prevent access to your skin. Leave the room if necessary. Back-tie, use bite gloves, or muzzle train for future training sessions.