



Public Access Test

<p>Clients Name:</p> <p>Dogs Name:</p> <p>Breed:</p> <p>Age:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male Desexed <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Any Health Issues on that day? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (if yes, explain) </p>	<p>Date:</p> <p>Meeting Place:</p> <p>Assessor</p> <p>Buddy:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This team passed the PAT</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Assessors Signature</p>
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Mastering Basic Obedience First

All dogs **must** master basic obedience before they begin this test. This is very important especially with small or toy breeds which are picked up and carried. It is fine for you to carry your small dog, but she/he must still be good at basic obedience. It can be very disappointing if your dog does not pass because she/ he won't sit and stay. Train your dog to respond to verbal cues and hand signals. They are helpful when you need to direct your dog in a public setting where silences prevail (e.g., libraries, movies theatres or during performances etc)

The Importance of Off Leash Training

Your dog should reliably execute basic cues both, on and off-leash. Leashes can be accidentally dropped, collars slip, or someone leaves a door open that should have been closed. You are responsible for your dog in any such situations, including your own incapacitation.

Disqualifying Behaviours

Disqualifying behaviours Any dog that demonstrates boisterous behaviour, hackles-up, growls, shows teeth, lunges, bites or inappropriately eliminates will fail. **Equipment and cues** Any necessary equipment may be used on the service dog (e.g. vest, harness, training collar). Tiny dogs may be carried in the handler's arms, using a carrier, sling or other device when necessary, but will need to do parts of the test on the ground. Haltis, prong collars and any other aversive equipment

Equipment and Cues

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Scoring

- 1 ☐ **Always**
- 2 ☐ **Mostly (more than half the time)**
- 3 ☐ **Sometimes (less than half the time)**
- 4 ☐ **Never**

1. Car Travel

The dog should be tested in unloading from the handler's vehicle and should not exit the vehicle until given the appropriate cue, or until lifter from the car if the dog is too small to exit safely on its own. Once outside the vehicle, the dog must remain within 1.5m of the vehicle (instead of wandering away) and out of any obvious danger. As soon as the service dog has exited the vehicle, a second team should walk by within 3m of the first team. The service dog on the first team shouldn't attempt to approach or in any way lunge towards the second team as it strolls past.

The dog did not attempt to exit until given the appropriate cue

☐ Yes ☐ No

The dog was under control while exiting the vehicle and immediately thereafter

☐ Yes ☐ No

The dog did not interfere with, or become distracted by, a passing dog team

☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Approaching a Building

The dog should walk alongside its handler on a loose leash. The dog should not pull on its leash, stop to sniff objects, greet other people, or eliminate while walking, unless specifically cued to do so by its handler. Tiny breed dogs may be carried, though they should demonstrate the ability to walk on a loose leash in a safe area, as described above.

Test	Score (1 2 3 4)
The Dog was calm around moving cars	
The dog remained in a heel position on loose leash	
When the handler stopped, the dog also stopped.	
The dog did not attempt to greet or sniff others	
The dog did not attempt to eliminate unless specifically cued to	

3. Entering a building

The dog should enter the building via a door that its handler must open manually. This should be repeated using a door that opens automatically. While entering the building, the dog should continue to be on a loose leash without pulling. The dog should not rush ahead of the handler as the team enters the building, nor should the dog startle when entry is through an automatic door. Tiny dogs may be carried if this is their usual working position.

The dog entered the building in a controlled manner when using manual doors

☐ Yes ☐ No

The dog entered the building in a controlled manner when using automatic door

☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Moving through a store without distractions

The team enter a busy store. The dog should be on a loose leash in the heel position. The dog should stop when the handler stops. The dog should not brush against merchandise or topple items. The dog should not startle or appear frightened by shopping carts, baby strollers and small children. The dog should not attempt to greet other customers. The dog should be aware of its surroundings, while at the same time remaining focused on its handler. Tiny dogs that are carried should sit quietly and calmly without attempting to get out of their designated place.

Test	Score (1 2 3 4)
The dog was focused on their handler	
The dog remained in a heel position on loose leash or calmly in its place.	

The dog did not brush against or topple any merchandise

☐ Yes ☐ No

The dog was not distracted by shopping carts or other distractions.

☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Grocery Store

The team should enter a grocery store, and the handler should push a shopping cart, while the dog keeps pace alongside its handler on a loose lead. Tiny dogs carried in their normal working position should sit calmly and quietly without attempting to get down from their designated place. As the team moves through the store, the dog should not sniff any food products or people while moving through the aisles. Handlers should be especially attentive when the team is near meat and cheese sections of the grocery store, as these represent great temptation. While in the grocery store, the handler may wish to challenge the dog's training by placing it in a sit or down-stay (tiny dogs may remain in their normal working position) in an area where shopping carts and people are whizzing by. The dog should not break the stay, nor be fearful of the shopping carts and people, as they move about. The dog should remain focused on its handler until cued otherwise.

Test	Score (1 2 3 4)
The dog was calm and kept pace alongside the handler pushing the cart	
The dog did not sniff any food products or people.	

The dog remained calm around shopping carts and people ☐ Yes ☐ No

6. High Distraction Behaviours

1) Handlers puts dog in a down-stay in a busy public space. An assistant will walk closely by the dog and observe the dog's reaction. The dog should not react other than to note the individual's behaviour. Dog should not startle, vocalize, or break the down-stay. If small dogs have been trained to move closer to their handler in these situations, or do another behaviour for their safety, that trained response should not be counted negatively. For tiny dogs in carriers, the carrier in its normal position should be jostled unexpectedly.

The dog did not break the down stay, startle or vocalize ☐ Yes ☐ No

2) Handler puts dog in a sit or down-stay in a busy public space (tiny dogs may remain in their normal working position). An assistant will recruit a child to come and pet the dog. The dog should not startle, vocalize, or appear threatened by contact from the child. The dog should remain impassive, tolerate the petting from the child, but not engage with the child further. Finally, the dog should persist in its position until cued by its handler to do otherwise.

The dog tolerated the contact from the child ☐ Yes ☐ No

The dog did not break its position ☐ Yes ☐ No

The dog was largely focused on the handler ☐ Yes ☐ No

7. Mass Transit

If public transportation is available in the handler's geographic area, then the team should practice boarding and riding as many forms as possible of public transportation that are available to them ie trains, buses, trams, taxi, or plane. The dog should remain calm throughout the trip and disinterested in other persons present. The handler may choose to put the dog in a sit-stay or down-stay, as conditions permit. Generally speaking, a dog should ride on the floor of a train, bus, tram, taxi or plane, rather than the seat. A dog may be placed on a seat, when doing so is absolutely necessary and the dog may not otherwise be safe. Tiny dogs may need to be protected from other passengers' feet by riding in a front carrier, shoulder bag, scooter basket, or in the lap of its handler.

Test	Score (1 2 3 4)
The dog boarded and exited public transport calmly	
The dog remained in position without disturbing the other passengers	

8. Restaurants

The team should enter a restaurant and take a table or wait to be seated. While walking through the restaurant and take a table or wait to be seated. While walking through the restaurant, the dog should not lunge at any food or crumbs that may be on the floor. The dog should be placed into a down-stay under the table, if possible, and remain there silently for the duration of the meal.

If the setting will not allow the dog under the table, then it may be placed in a down-stay next to or under, the handlers chair and out of the way of other patrons and staff. Tiny dogs should remain calmly and quietly in their normal working position during a meal. At no time is a dog of any size acceptable on the table. The dog may only be in a chair if it is a carrier.

Test	Score (1 2 3 4)
The dog successfully ignored food or crumbs on the restaurant floor	
The dog remained in position and out of the way of others.	
The dog did not beg, sniff or created a disturbance in the restaurant	

Mid-way through the meal, an assistant may challenge the dog's training by dropping a small piece of food near the dog. A well-trained dog will not break its position, nor will it attempt to sniff or eat the food

Test	Score (1 2 3 4)
The dog did not break position during this challenge	
The dog did not sniff the food item	
The dog did not attempt to consume the dropped food item.	

9. Bathrooms

The team should enter a public restroom. The dog should follow its handler into the bathroom stall, if physically possible. The dog should not squirm or attempt to escape the bathroom stall, nor should it peek into adjacent stalls or whine to get out.

When the handler leaves the bathroom stall, the dog should move synchronously and effortlessly with its handler. When the handler washes his/her hands and/or is unable hold the leash, the dog may be placed out of the way, either in a sit-stay or a down-stay, until cued by the handler to exit the bathroom. In cases where there is no accessible bathroom stall, or where stalls are too small to fit dog and handler, the handler should place the dog in a down-stay, out of the way, while the handler uses the toilet.

Carriers with tiny dogs inside may by hung on the hook or held as appropriate.

The dog entered the bathroom without obvious fear ☐ Yes ☐ No

The dog remained in position while the handler washed his/her hands
☐ Yes ☐ No

Test	Score (1 2 3 4)
The dog did not whine or peek into adjacent stalls.	

10. Lifts

The team should enter and leave a lift in a controlled fashion. The dog should ride both up and down. It should not startle or cower out of fear and should be at ease, confident, and attentive to its handler throughout the ride.

Test	Score (1 2 3 4)
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The dog entered, rode the lift without fear and excited appropriately.	
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11. Stairs

The dog should master stairways (ascending and descending). The dog should not run up the stairs, nor should it be fearful of them. A team should be climbing stairs together in a controlled manner.

Test	Score (1 2 3 4)
The dog climbed the stairs with its handler in a controlled manner	

12. Surfaces

The dog appeared to be familiar with and unafraid different surfaces ie asphalt, gravel, linoleum, marble, cobblestones, metal gratings of any kind etc.

Test	Score (1 2 3 4)
The dog walked confidently on a variety of surfaces.	

13. Off Lead Recall with Distraction

The dog should come when called by the handler at a distance no less than 10m and in the presence of high distraction. Distractions may include a group of people moving or standing around, children playing, or the presence of another dog or multiple dogs. The dog's recall should be rapid, deliberate, and focused. The dog should not amble along, sniff, , or otherwise become distracted by extraneous stimuli.

The dog came to handler immediately without hesitation or distraction ☐ Yes ☐ No

14. Basic Cues

Test	Score (1 2 3 4)
The dog sat on cue	
The dog "dropped"(lay down) on cue	

15. Team Relationship and Bond

The handler positively reinforces the dog when commands were followed correctly. The handler further recognises the dog's stress signs (if there are any).

Test	Score (1 2 3 4)
The dog's confident, relaxed, friendly and happy.	
The dog is under the handlers control.	

16. Toileting

The dog must be able to go to the toilet on cue and the handler must have knowledge of the dog's routine ☐ Yes ☐ No

17. Tasks

Please List all the tasks you are able to identify.

SCORE

The team must score 'Yes' 100% of the time on the 'Yes/'No' parts of the test and a '1' or '2' on the rest of the test. To be certified as a Assistance Dog, the dog must pass this test with the scores outlined above.

Should the dog fail to pass the test, the client will be referred to a Assistance Dog approved trainer for further training. The team still has to pay a 'No pass fee' of \$150 and the full fee again for the re-test. If the dog fails the second time, it will be deemed unsuitable.