

Army Regulation 190-12

Military Police

Military Working Dog Program

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
4 June 2007**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 190-12

Military Working Dog Program

This major revision dated 4 June 2007--

- o Emphasizes the Military Working Dog Program is an Army program (para 1-1).
- o Clarifies responsibilities for key organizations and staff agencies (para 1-4).
- o Reflects Army's change of terminology from major Army command to Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units (para 1-4).
- o Adds responsibility to The Provost Marshal General, Chief, Operations Division to review and approve all military working dog certification authorities (para 1-4).
- o Clarifies and expands, significantly, upon the explanation for military working dog qualifications responsibilities from the military working dog program manager to a military working dog handler (para 1-5).
- o Increases military working dog handler-experience prerequisite for Kennel Master from 2 years to 4 years (para 1-5).
- o Restricts selection or recruitment of military working dog handlers directly out of primary military occupational specialties producing school, and prescribes that candidates must demonstrate practical application of primary military occupational specialty prior to selection to work with any military working dog skill set (para 1-5f(2)).
- o Allows for assignment of non-31B military working dog handlers and establishes standards and qualifications (para 1-5g).
- o Changes responsibilities from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 to Commander, U.S. Army Installation Management Command (para 1-6).
- o Clarifies and expands, significantly, explanation of responsibilities for Headquarters, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (para 1-8).
- o Adds a requirement for installation commanders to report violations or inability to comply with this regulation (para 1-11).
- o Revises and clarifies, substantially, policy on dogs (para 2-1).
- o Clarifies and specifies procedures for disposition packets (para 2-4).

- o Clarifies procedures for the various types of military working dog (app E).
- o Expands basic policy and procedure for all military working dogs, regardless of specialty type (para 3-1).
- o Distinguishes between initial certification and annual certification requirements to account for the various types of military working dog (para 3-2).
- o Clarifies certification and recertification requirements and procedures (para 3-3).
- o Adds information on individual training for military working dog (para 3-5).
- o Adds information on the requirement to conduct quarterly validations of individual training progress, and requires validation as a prerequisite to a request for recertification for demonstrated lack of proficiency (para 3-6).
- o Shortens procedures to determining requirement for a training assistance team (para 3-7).
- o Amends additional skill identifier management corrected to reflect automatic retention of additional skill identifier, and changes refresher training requirement from 5 years to 4 years (para 4-4).
- o Clarifies reference to military working dog use of force (para 4-7).
- o Adds information on Robby Law (Adoption) (app D).
- o Adds information on standards and procedures for various types of military working dog (app E).
- o Rescinds DA Form 4607-R (Controlled Substance Training Aid Utilization Record) and DA Form 4608-R (Controlled Substance Accountability Record).

Effective 4 July 2007


Military Police

Military Working Dog Program

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

GEORGE W. CASEY, JR.
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


JOYCE E. MORROW
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation establishes provost marshal responsibilities, policies, and procedures for the direction, management, and control of the Army Military Working Dog Program, to include the assignment and functions of military working dog teams. It prescribes the standards for selection and retention of handlers and military working dogs, training and employment of military working dog teams, and use of force.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United

States, and the U.S. Army Reserve unless otherwise stated. Also, it applies to all personnel who are involved in the care, training, and employment of military working dogs. During mobilization, the proponent may modify chapters and policies contained in this regulation.

Proponent and exception authority.

The proponent of this regulation is The Provost Marshal General. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include a formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process.

This regulation contains management control provisions and identifies key management controls that must be evaluated (see appendix F).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from The Provost Marshal General (DAPM–OPS), 2800 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–2800.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Office of the Provost Marshal General (DAPM–OPS), 2800 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–2800.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and intended for command levels A, B, C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Glossary

Chapter 1

General

1-1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes responsibilities, policies, and procedures for the direction, management, and control of the Army Military Working Dog (MWD) Program. It explains how MWD teams are used in non-combat and combat support missions including area security; movement and mobility support operations, law and order, and force protection, to include narcotic, landmine, firearm, and ammunition and explosive detection. This regulation is to be used with Air Force Joint Instruction, OPNAVINST 10570.1/MCO 10570.1 (hereinafter referred to as AR 700-81), DA Pam 190-12, and FM 3-19.17.

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

The Provost Marshal General (DAPM-OPS) is responsible for the Army MWD program.

a. The Provost Marshal General (DAPM-OPS) will—

(1) Develop policies, standards, and procedures for the management, care, training, and employment of Army MWDs.

(2) Serve as a voting member of the Joint Services Military Working Dog Committee.

(3) Serve as the central point of contact for any matter pertaining to MWDs, which includes coordination with or between Department of the Army and the Department of Defense (DOD) Executive Agent for MWD (U.S. Air Force Security Forces Directorate); other military Services; Federal, State, and local authorities concerning the training and utilization of MWD teams.

(4) Monitor development of training requirements and equipment for MWDs and their handlers, and ensure that training meets Army combat support, law and order, and force protection mission needs in coordination with the U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS), as well as assured mobility mission needs in coordination with the U.S. Army Engineer School (USAES).

(5) Assist in the development of design criteria for kennel facilities in coordination with USAMPS, the Chief of Engineers (COE), U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM), physical security or safety personnel, and The Surgeon General (TSG).

(6) Review requests from Army Commands (ACOMs), Army Service Component Commands (ASCCs), and Direct Reporting Units (DRUs) for changes to modification table of organization and equipment and/or table of distribution and allowances (MTOE)/TDA authorizations for existing MWD programs or for new MWD programs.

(7) Review and coordinate force requirements for MWD teams with appropriate Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) staff elements, specifically to coordinate for approval of MTOE/TDA requirements and authorizations from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 (DCS, G-3/5/7).

(8) Ensure that the training of MWDs and handlers is conducted in coordination with U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) schools.

(9) Review and approve all MWD certification authorities.

(10) Compile data submitted by the ACOM/ASCCs/DRU and prepare reports.

(11) Conduct force protection assessments of installation and MWD programs biannually to ensure—

(a) Proper training of MWDs and handlers.

(b) Proper management of MWD and handlers.

(c) Sustained and adequate logistical support.

(d) Proper maintenance of MWD authorizations to support mission requirements.

b. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resource Command (HRC) will—

(1) Be responsible for the administration and supervision of all military personnel management aspects of the MWD program.

(2) Coordinate course training personnel requirements and assignment of MWD handlers to authorized positions.

(3) Develop policy for career management of Army MWD handlers.

c. The Commanding General, IMCOM will—

(1) Provide all procurement and supply functions prescribed in AR 700-81.

(2) Assist in development and procurement of equipment for MWD training in conjunction with DAPM-OPS and USAMPS.

(3) Budget and fund Army MWD program requirements.

- d.* The Army COE will develop designs for MWD kennel facilities in coordination with DAPM–OPS, USAMPS, IMCOM, and TSG.
- e.* The TSG will—
- (1) Assist in the development of design criteria for MWD kennel facilities in coordination with DAPM–OPS, USAMPS, IMCOM, and COE.
 - (2) Provide complete veterinary health care services for MWDs, to include medical evaluation of MWD’s fitness for duty.
 - (3) Provide professional guidance to commanders and training to handlers for animal health husbandry, to include care; first aid; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosives (CBRNE) protective measures for animals; feeding; kennel design; and sanitation.
- f.* The Commanding General, TRADOC will—
- (1) Assign a lead TRADOC school to formulate concepts, doctrine, organizational structure, materiel objectives, and requirements to employ Army MWD. Responsible organization will serve as the TRADOC clearing house for the vetting of all of the following:
 - (a) Development of Army training standards and procedures for Army MWDs, handlers, and supervisory personnel conducted by the 341st Training Squadron (TRS) and the Air Education Training Command.
 - (b) Assignment of a sufficient number of instructors to meet annual Army training requirements at Lackland Air Force Base, TX.
 - (c) Development of MWD concepts and those actions necessary to implement concepts (doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership, personnel, facilities).
 - (d) Development of employment doctrine for the Army MWD for combat support and peacetime missions.
 - (e) Development of Army MWD training equipment requirements in coordination with the 341st TRS and the Air Education Training Command.
 - (2) Evaluate MWD information (directives, ideas, concepts, requests for assistance) that flow to Headquarters, TRADOC from many sources, to include HQDA, other services, other commands, and individuals.
 - (3) Require Army functional branches with MWD to provide for the following:
 - (a) Develop training assistance teams of appropriately trained and experienced MWD handlers, kennel masters, MWD plans noncommissioned officer (NCO) and/or MWD trainers to provide training assistance to commands whose requests for training assistance have been approved by USAMPS and DAPM–OPS.
 - (b) Provide training and doctrine support in developing MWD procedures and measures.
 - (c) Designate a representative (O–4 or civilian equivalent at a minimum) to the Army and DOD Joint MWD working groups
- g.* The Commanding General, U.S. Army Tank–Automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM), Life Cycle Management Command (LCMC), Clothing and Heraldry Service Office, Product Support Integration Directorate (PSID)–Philadelphia will—
- (1) Serve as commodity manager of Army MWDs.
 - (2) Compile military standard requisitioning and issue procedures (MILSTRIP) data submitted by MWD program managers, and prepare the Army MWD worldwide asset report as required by AR 700–81, paragraph 12.
- h.* The Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will—
- (1) Appoint a qualified NCO as the ACOM/ASCC/DRU MWD program manager.
 - (2) Include requirements and authorizations for MWDs in applicable documents per AR 71–32.
 - (3) Budget for MWD operational requirements and MWD program support not provided by the DCS, G–4.
 - (4) Provide supervision to subordinate units, installations, or activities to ensure effective management of MWD programs and utilization of MWD team assets.
 - (5) Monitor the certification program to ensure the proficiency of MWD teams.
 - (6) Notify DAPM–OPS and the affected proponent school of all certification, recertification, or decertification actions by electronic message.
 - (7) Request appointment of certification officials through TRADOC school MWD functional managers to DAPM–OPS for approval.
 - (8) Compile data submitted from subordinate commands and prepare MWD reports according to appendix C, or maintain current and up to date database on MWDs.
- i.* The Commanders of installations, activities, and units will—
- (1) Initiate MWD programs based upon the evaluation of the threat, current and future missions, and ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs guidance.
 - (2) Support the MWD program in accordance with policies outlined in this regulation and procedures outlined in doctrinal texts pertaining to MWD (DA Pam 190–12 and FM 3–19.17.)
 - (3) Initiate and submit MWD program administrative reports in accordance with appendix C or maintain current and updated information on MWDs.

(4) Notify commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, or DRUs (through Senior Mission Commander) of any failure or inability to comply with this regulation.

(5) Ensure additional skill identifier (ASI) population and local reassignments are communicated in a timely manner to MWD program managers to allow for proper planning and management.

1–5. Qualifications and responsibilities of military working dog personnel

The U.S. Air Force serves as the single service manager of the DOD Dog Program and is responsible for procurement, materiel management, and initial training of MWDs and handlers for the DOD. The 341st TRS is the only DOD agency authorized to procure MWDs. The terms and references outlined below will pertain to units of any functional branch of the Army utilizing MWDs.

a. Military working dog program manager. A noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC) or civilian equivalent who exercises operational supervisory responsibilities over the assigned ACOM/ASCC/DRU MWD program.

(1) The MWD program manager will possess the following qualifications:

(a) Be a qualified kennel master or MWD plans NCO with more than 2 years experience.

(b) Possess more than 4 years experience as a MWD handler.

(c) Be a graduate of the Kennel Master/Trainer Course.

(d) Possess operational experience or an assignment as an instructor or dog trainer with the 341st TRS, Lackland Air Force Base, TX or with the Mine Detector Course at Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

(e) Be a senior E–6 or above or civilian GS–0083–08 or above according to the rank supervisor relationship specified below—

1. For MWD program manager of 90 or less MWD teams an E–7 or GS–0083–08 is authorized.

2. For MWD program manager of 90 or more MWD teams an E–8 or GS–0083–09 is authorized.

(2) The MWD program manager will carry out the following responsibilities:

(a) Conduct MWD patrol and detector certifications for patrol explosive detector dog (PEDD), explosive detector dog (EDD), patrol narcotic detector dog (PNDD), narcotic detector dog (NDD), patrol dog, specialized search dog (SSD), and mine detector dog (MDD) (following training and certification for each respective MWD).

(b) Requisition personnel and MWDs.

(c) Provide supplemental policy and guidelines for the ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs following approval from DAPM–OPS.

(d) Forecast annual operational budgets.

(e) Support the Office of the Secretary of Defense, U.S. Secret Service (USSS), U.S. Customs Service (USCS), and Department of State missions as requested by the DAPM–OPS.

(f) Serve as ACOM/ASCC/DRU provost marshal’s advisor for the employment of MWDs in contingency operations, force protection, antiterrorism support, and homeland defense.

b. Kennel master. The kennel master and/or detachment NCOIC is the NCOIC or civilian equivalent of the MWD section and exercises direct supervisory responsibility over the unit program. Kennel master duties are the equivalent of a platoon sergeant’s duties when 9 or more handlers and MWDs are assigned, and the equivalent of a squad leader’s duties when 8 or fewer handlers and MWDs are assigned.

c. Qualifications. The kennel master will possess the following qualifications:

(1) Be a qualified dog handler by having successfully completed the training prescribed by this regulation and have at least 4 years successful performance experience as an MWD handler.

(2) Be a graduate of the MWD Kennel Master Course taught at the 341st TRS, Lackland Air Force Base, TX.

(3) Be an E–6 or above or civilian GS–0083–08 or above according to the rank supervisor relationship specified below—

(a) For kennel masters of 8 or less MWDs, an E–6 or GS–0083–08 is authorized.

(b) For kennel masters of 9 or more MWDs, an E–7 or GS–0083–09 is authorized.

d. Duties. Kennel masters will carry out the following responsibilities:

(1) Monitor all training to ensure MWD teams are ready for validation and annual certifications, as well as worldwide deployments that support various operational missions.

(2) Advise the commander on the employment of MWD teams.

(3) Ensure that MWD sustainment training is conducted.

(4) Prepare for MWD program manager inspections and veterinary inspections (see chaps 5 and 6).

(5) Forecast annual operational budgets to MWD program managers.

(6) Assist the MWD program manager requisition personnel and equipment.

(7) Manage the daily maintenance and upkeep of kennel facilities.

(8) Monitor MWD’s health and welfare.

(9) Manage procurements and accounts for explosive and narcotics training aids.

(10) Advise installation and unit force protection and antiterrorism officers on the use of MWDs.

(11) Coordinate MWD support for USSS, USCS, DOD protective services, units, combat support operations, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, and other civilian agencies.

e. Plans noncommissioned officer in charge. The MWD plans NCOIC is part of the kennel master team and performs the duties of the maneuver mobility support operations (MMSO) and training NCO when the kennel is larger than 8 MWD teams.

(1) The MWD plans NCO will possess the same qualifications as the kennel master. Only kennels that possess 9 or more dogs are authorized a MWD plans NCO.

(2) The MWD plans NCO will carry out the following responsibilities:

(a) Develop training plans.

(b) Coordinate and plan the unit mission–essential task list (METL).

(c) Supervise the execution and tracking of the deployment plan.

(d) Track the movement of MWD teams while they are deployed.

(e) Ensure that deployed Soldiers' issues are resolved.

(f) Assist in the supervision of the installation MWD program.

(g) Act as the kennel master when kennel master is absent.

(h) Prepare short– and long–term training outlines and risk assessments.

(i) Validate and supervise sustainment training.

(j) Supervise the deployment preparation of MWD teams.

(k) Ensure coordination for MWD team support for USSS, USCS, combat support operations, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, and other civilian agencies is completed.

f. Handlers. Military working dog handlers provide the daily care and grooming for their assigned MWD. They ensure that sustainment skills are maintained in their assigned MWD. The handler and MWD perform operations according to the MWD specialty. Handlers will possess the following basic qualifications:

(1) May be military or DOD civilian (currently military police (MP), engineer, and SF branches of the Army).

(2) Will not be selected or recruited directly out of primary–military occupational specialty (MOS) producing school. (Must demonstrate competence and practical application of primary MOS prior to selection to work with an additional specialized skill set.)

(3) Should be a volunteer and exhibit high degree of affection for MWD.

(4) Should be interviewed by the plans NCO, unit first sergeant and/or NCOIC, kennel master (and provost marshal for MP units) to determine maturity as a Soldier and competence in MOS skills.

(5) Be medically qualified in accordance with AR 40–501 and pass a U.S. Army Crime Records Center (CRC) name check prior to selection.

g. Law enforcement function like PNDD handler or PEDD handler will be conducted by MP (31B) only.

h. Handlers must receive initial training or certification from the 341st TRS. On–the–job–training for the purpose of qualifying military or civilian personnel as dog handlers is prohibited.

i. The MWD handlers will carry out the following responsibilities:

(1) Groom their assigned MWD daily.

(2) Maintain MWD kennels daily.

(3) Perform physical conditioning training with assigned MWD in accordance with this regulation.

(4) Perform additional kennel duties as assigned.

j. The DOD civilian MWD handler's duties will be identified within the position description and will be a part of evaluation of performance. Duties will be performed by existing assets. No new positions will be created for the sole performance of MWD program. Duty descriptions and civilian grades are based on the Office of Personnel Management Classification Standards, GS–083

k. The senior MWD handler may be assigned duties that are the equivalent of a squad leader in a regular line unit. In addition to regular MWD responsibilities, a senior MWD handler is responsible for ensuring that—

(1) Annual certification training is conducted.

(2) The MWD teams are ready for deployment.

(3) Sustainment training is conducted.

(4) Validation of all assigned MWDs is conducted.

l. Certification is the process used to formally evaluate and identify MWD teams that demonstrate reliability and maturity as a team. Certification authorities carry out this process.

(1) Appointment as a certification authority will be for a specific period of time not to exceed 1 year. Authority may be withdrawn at any time by the DAPM–OPS.

(2) Certification authorities will possess the following basic qualifications:

(a) Be a MWD program manager, kennel master, or MWD plans NCO. Kennel master, MWD plans NCO must have at least 2 years experience in either position, or have served for at least 2 years as an instructor with the 341st TRS, Lackland Air Force Base, TX.

- (b) Possess at least 3 years experience as a patrol, detector, specialized search, or mine detector dog handler. The 3 years experience with both patrol and detector MWD may be concurrent when the MWD was a dual-trained dog.
- (c) Be a graduate of the MWD Supervisor/Trainer Course.
- (d) Be an E-6 or above or GS-0083-07 or above.
- (e) Be recommended by a MWD program manager.
- m. Procedures for requesting to become a certification authority are as follows:
 - (1) Requests must be submitted through USAMPS for concurrence and onward to DAPM-OPS for approval by Department of the Army MWD program manager.
 - (2) Applications will be updated and resubmitted annually to ensure the best qualified individuals are selected and retained.
 - (3) Kennel master, plans NCO, detachment NCOIC, and MWD squad leader applications (for those who meet the minimum criteria) should be submitted through their unit commanders, MWD program managers, and USAMPS to The Provost Marshal General (DAPM-OPS), 2800 Army Pentagon, Washington DC 20310-2800. The application must describe the applicant's MWD program experience, knowledge, and qualifications. A thorough justification statement, which includes compensating qualifications, must be included if a waiver for any of the listed criteria is being requested. Certification appointments will be based upon certification and recertification requirements for the respective ACOM, ASCC, or DRU.
- n. Certification authorities will carry out the following responsibilities:
 - (1) They will not certify or recertify dogs or handlers under their direct control or supervision.
 - (2) They will decertify MWD teams that fail to meet proficiency standards. Certification authorities are the only personnel who can decertify MWD teams.
 - (3) They must ensure that recertification problem-sets are designed to challenge the team to ensure awareness and growth and/or maturity of the team.
 - (4) They will present each authorized training aid at least once during a certification evaluation.
 - (5) They can stop the certification once the number of aids and mandatory areas have been successfully completed.
 - (6) They will only certify those teams that the dog demonstrated accuracy in its trained specialties, the handler has demonstrated a clear ability to understand their dog, and the team is capable of performing their specialty functions.

Chapter 2

Authorizations and/or Requisitions for Military Working Dogs

2-1. Authorizations

- a. Authorizations for MWD teams are based upon mission analysis from commanders that request MWD teams. Commanders must review and analyze the physical security and types of crimes experienced at the installation to determine requirements and justification for the use of MWD teams. Unit commanders with MTOE should also review and analyze combat support missions and requirements that can be reasonably supported by employment of MWD teams (see DA Pam 190-12 and FM 3-19.17).
- b. The MTOE or TDA requirements are determined through coordination with and approval from HQDA, DCS, G-3/5/7 based on the Total Army Analysis process. Distribution of authorized and/or resourced requirements will be determined by DCS, G-3/5/7 through coordination with Office of The Provost Marshal General.
- c. Permanent kennel facilities will be complete and available for use prior to the arrival of MWDs at the unit, installation, or activity. During contingency operations abroad, kennel facilities or designated facilities for dogs will be completed within 1 year. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU should provide guidance on temporary kennel requirements when permanent kennel facilities are not available for deployments.
- d. Requests for MWD authorizations will be submitted to the respective commanders of ACOM, ASCC, or DRU per AR 71-32. The request will include—
 - (1) The results of the security and crime analysis and/or the combat support mission analysis in accordance with FM 3-19-17.
 - (2) A justification for the types of MWD teams requested (for example, SSD, MDD, PNDD, and/or PEDD).
 - (3) Handler grade authorizations on MTOE or TDA per the standards of grade authorization (SGA) outlined in DA Pam 611-21. The SGA and ASI for MWD handlers are explained in paragraph 3-1, below.
 - (4) Verification that handlers will be drawn from existing command personnel resources (that is, no new manpower).
 - (5) A corresponding request for equipment changes to authorization in MTOE and/or TDA.
- e. The ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU commander will review submissions from their subordinate organizations to ensure that requests for MWD authorization are valid and justified, and that personnel and facilities are available to support the request.

f. Existing MWD programs will be reviewed at least annually to ensure that MWD assets are properly used and that justification of assets remain valid. When MWD team assets are reduced or increased, appropriate changes to both personnel and equipment authorizations of MTOE and/or TDA will be processed per AR 71-32.

2-2. Requisition planning for military working dogs

- a.* The MWDs are obtained as a result of a logistical transaction.
- b.* A new MWD may be requisitioned based on the following conditions:
 - (1) Authorized vacancy.
 - (2) New authorization or approved addition to force structure (MTOE and TDA).
 - (3) Health of the MWD and or sudden and significant degradation of performance in the MWD.
 - (4) Sudden death or euthanasia of MWD.
 - (5) Dog issued by Lackland Air Force Base fails to meet certification standards.
 - (6) Excess MWDs, which are defined as follows:
 - (a)* An unassigned MWD, which requires additional coordination with the 341st TRS.
 - (b)* Dual-purpose MWDs that are no longer capable of dual certification.
 - (c)* A MWD identified for adoption.
- c.* Requisition requirements must be identified as early as possible. It is not necessary to wait until a MWD dies or becomes incapacitated to requisition a replacement.

2-3. Requisition procedures for military working dogs

- a.* Requisitions for MWDs should be submitted when manpower spaces for handlers are authorized.
- b.* MWDs initially trained for the Army are listed below—
 - (1) Patrol/narcotics detector; line item number (LIN) 33800; national stock number (NSN) 8820-00-243-7542.
 - (2) Patrol/explosives detector: LIN 33742; NSN 20-00-188-3880.
 - (3) Detector dog narcotic: NSN 8820-01-271-3829.
 - (4) Detector dog explosive: NSN 8820-00-043-3526.
 - (5) Mine detector dog: NSN 8820-01-536-4047.
 - (6) Specialized search dogs: NSN 8820-01-526-4588.
 - (7) Patrol dogs: LIN G33690; NSN 8820-00-435-9005.
 - (8) Combat tracker dog: NSN 8820-01-536-4048.
- c.* The MWDs are requisitioned per AR 700-81.
- d.* Units, installations, or activities will send requisitions in MILSTRIP format to their local property book office (PBO). Requisitions normally are filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Documentation should include the following:
 - (1) Written verification that the dogs requested are authorized by MTOE and/or TDA.
 - (2) Authorization document number.
 - (3) Copy of death certificate.
 - (4) Medical documentation signed by the attending veterinarian. Any certificate received signed by anyone other than the attending veterinarian is unacceptable.
 - (5) Copy of approved adoption paperwork.
 - (6) Copy of DOD approved disposition packet.
- e.* The PBO identifies valid requisitions and forwards the request to the ACOM/ASCC/DRU for new or replacement MWDs.
- f.* The ACOM/ASCC/DRU will submit all requisitions with endorsement to the Commander, ACOM, for review and approval. The ACOM will forward a copy of the MILSTRIP to DAPM-OPS.
- g.* After approving requisition requests, TACOM will forward all requisitions to Headquarters, Air Force Operations, Lackland Air Force Base, TX 78236, for review.
- h.* All requests for MWDs that are not properly documented as described above will be returned without action to the requesting ACOM/ASCC/DRU.

2-4. Supplementary procedures (disposition packets)

- a.* Disposition packets are used to determine further usefulness of the dog for DOD purposes. Department of Defense has final authority and/or final determination of disposition packets, to include circumstances such as—
 - (1) MWD diagnosed by a veterinarian as having a medical condition that will result in decertification or euthanasia within 12 months.
 - (2) MWD diagnosed by a veterinarian as having a medical condition that is expected to result in death or permanent disability.
 - (3) PEDD or PNDD unable to meet Army standards for dual certification.

- (4) MWDs that are overly aggressive.
- (5) MWDs that are under the age of 8 years old, but are ineffective.
- b. Kennel masters report disposition packets through their chain of command to their local veterinary and will ensure that the packet is forwarded to the 341st TRS, Lackland Air Force Base, TX for final disposition.
- c. The MWD that undergoes euthanasia, dies, or is adopted (see app D), commanders ASCCs and/or DRUs will notify Commander, TACOM (AMSTA-LC-CP-S) Army Support Office, 700 Robins Avenue, P.O. Box 57997, Philadelphia, PA 19111-7997 and DAPM-OPS.

2-5. Excess military working dogs

- a. Kennel masters may return excess dogs to the 341st TRS only when authorized and approved in writing (see para 2-4, above). Disposition packets will be coordinated through Director, 341st TRS, and Chief, DOD Military Dog Veterinary Service.
- b. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU will report excess dogs to DAPM-OPS.
- c. As a rule, the 341st TRS will not retrain excess dogs which have become ineffective.

Chapter 3 Training of Military Working Dog Teams

3-1. Initial training

- a. All MWDs, except MDDs conduct initial training with the 341st TRS at Lackland Air Force Base, TX. (Initial training of the MDD is delegated to the USAES, but remains a MWD program covered by this regulation.)
- b. The PEDDs and PNDDs are trained in separate programs from their handlers at the 341st TRS. Training is conducted at the basic level for both the handler and the dog. (Training is not intended to prepare either the handler or the dog for employment immediately after permanent assignment.)

3-2. Initial certification of military working dog teams

- a. Certification is the process used to formally evaluate and identify MWD teams that demonstrate reliability and maturity as a team. All certifications are valid for 1 year.
- b. The SSD and MDD teams are recognized as certified upon graduation from initial training, because both programs require the handler and dog to be trained together as a team during initial training. (Training is intended to prepare the dog for employment immediately after permanent assignment.)
- c. The PEDD and PNDD must receive their initial certification within 6 months of assignment as a MWD team.
- d. The MWD and handlers will be certified as a team before being employed to support any mission.
- e. The PEDD and PNDD will conduct a minimum of 30 consecutive days of sustainment training, in accordance with this regulation, prior to their initial certification.
- f. Certification standards are designed to ensure that MWD teams meet or continue to meet minimum standards for MWD proficiency (see app E for detailed certification conditions and standards for each type of MWD dog).
- g. Initial certification procedures will include—
 - (1) Present the training aid twice.
 - (2) Conduct certification in accordance with MWD initial training (that is, on a 6-inch leather and/or nylon leash).
 - (3) Conduct certification in search areas that mirror the areas the team is expected to search during a real operation or mission.
 - (4) Plant explosive training aids and narcotic training aids in separate search areas.
 - (5) Use a minimum of 5 different training areas for the certification. Training areas must present a realistic environment to the MWD team. Examples include vehicles (20 or more), barracks (occupied), theatre, luggage (30 or more), warehouse, community buildings, and open areas.
 - (6) Use 1 blank problem (no aids).
 - (7) Conduct prolonged search (30 minutes) in a search area that has limited visibility.
- h. Newly assigned and fully capable MWD handlers that are not projected to be certified within 6 months due to extenuating circumstances should have their dogs reassigned to another handler or removed from the program.
- i. All certification, recertification, or decertification actions will be reported to DAPM-OPS by electronic message with (AHRC-EPB-M) and U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM) (AMSTR-MSFC) as recipients. At a minimum, the message will identify the type action, handler involved (by name, rank, social security number, and unit of assignment), and MWD involved (by name, tattoo number, and whelp date).

3-3. Recertification of military working dog teams

- a. Recertification is an annual requirement for all MWD teams that have already received initial certification.

- b. All recertifications will follow the same procedures as the initial certification.
- c. Recertification conditions must include occupied buildings, vehicle groupings, and luggage (PEDD, PNDD, and SSD only).
- d. Recertification will be requested under the following conditions:
 - (1) The MWD is assigned to another handler.
 - (2) The handler and MWD have been separated or have not conducted sustainment training for 35 or more consecutive days.
 - (3) Failure appropriate percentage rates for 2 or more consecutive months—
 - (a) The PEDD, SSD, and MDD must maintain minimum detection standard of 95 percent for explosives detection with no more than a 10 percent false response rate.
 - (b) The PNDD must maintain minimum detection standard of 90 percent for narcotics detection with no more than a 10 percent false response rate.
- e. Teams that are identified for recertification will not be used in any official capacity encompassing patrol or detection utilization.
- f. Teams that do not pass recertification must undergo 30 working days of sustainment training before being reconsidered for certification. Additionally, the number of allowed false responses will be limited to no more than 1 during subsequent recertifications.

3-4. Training aids

The unit requesting certification is responsible for procurement, storage, safety, and accountability of all training aids during certification and in accordance with the instructions in DA Pam 190-12 (see app E for additional details regarding training aids for each type of MWD).

3-5. Individual training (sustainment training)

- a. Sustainment training is mandatory for all MWD teams in garrison and while deployed. Without positive reinforcement for performing a task correctly, the MWD will lose interest in performing the task and the skill will deteriorate rapidly. The minimum sustainment training standards for all MWDs are as follows (where training time equals dog-in-the-harness work).
 - (1) *Dual-purpose military working dog*. Conduct a minimum of 8 hours of training per week; 4 hours per week dedicated to patrol skills and 4 hours per week should be dedicated to detection skills.
 - (2) *Single purpose military working dog*. Conduct a minimum of 6 hours per week on single purpose skills.
- b. The MWD handlers will record and maintain all training conducted with their MWD on forms approved for use by DAPM-OPS.
- c. Individual training records will receive a signed verification of training by the unit commander.
- d. All MWD handlers in a law enforcement role will maintain a probable cause folder (FM 3.19-17 outlines the requirement for content for a probable cause folder). All other MWD handlers will maintain a training and utilization folder that highlights the specialty of their MWD.
- e. On-the-job training of dogs to perform additional MWD skills that are not part of certification standards is prohibited.

3-6. Validation

- a. Validation is a training tool for the kennel master, plans NCO, and detachment NCOIC to verify the quality and effectiveness of initial training and sustainment training in garrison and while deployed. The intent of validation is to identify a specific patrol or detection weakness that requires corrective training.
- b. Validation will be conducted quarterly to verify the patrol and detection accuracy rates that were recorded on DA Form 2807 (Military Working Dog Training and Utilization Record) or DA Form 3992 (Narcotics or Explosives Detector Dog Training and Utilization Record) during sustainment training.
- c. Validation will be given to any MWD whose demonstrated performance appears to significantly differ from training performance records (DA Form 2807 or DA Form 3992).
- d. Validation will be conducted for each type of MWD as follows:
 - (1) *EDD, PEDD, NDD, and PNDD*. A minimum of 20 trials will be performed over a 5 to 7 day period. Respective training aids will be divided equally into at least 5 different search areas.
 - (2) *SSD and MDD*. A minimum of 7 trials will be performed over a 5 to 7 day period. Respective training aids will be divided equally into at least 5 different search areas.
- e. Validations will be recorded and maintained in the MWD training records. This written record will be signed by the same commander that verified sustainment training for the MWD team. (In the case of permanent change of station of the commander, the new commander may sign the training record.)
- f. All MWD teams must undergo validation before being considered for certification.

3-7. Training assistance team

a. Commanders may encounter a training problem that is beyond the scope of the command's ability to resolve. Commanders may request training assistance through the appropriate ACOM/ASCC/DRU to DAPM-OPS. The request will—

- (1) Describe the problem.
- (2) Describe the measures which have been taken to resolve the problem.
- (3) Contain a thorough justification of the need for training assistance and verification that the requesting command will provide temporary duty funding for the training assistance team and pay for all training costs.

b. Requests will be forwarded to TRADOC (training proponent for MWD) to assign a training assistance team.

Chapter 4

Management and Utilization of Military Working Dog Teams

4-1. General management and utilization requirements

a. All MWDs and handlers should be assigned as teams and change stations as teams. Dogs and handlers assigned together as teams will be employed and deployed together as teams. Assignment stabilization of MWD handlers from assigned assets are subject to policies as directed by Commander, HRC.

b. Commanders will assign an appropriately qualified handler to every MWD on hand. Assignment will be consistent with the policy of "1 dog, 1 handler."

c. All dogs will be assigned a handler. Those without handlers should be immediately reported to DAPM-OPS.

d. All dogs require 4 weeks of acclimation and training when deployed to an operational theater of operations prior to use on missions. Dog teams may be used prior to this acclimatization and training, but do not expect optimal performance.

e. Modifications to MWD patrol vehicles should be made to allow the dog to roam freely in the cargo compartment of a sport utility vehicle-type with the windows rolled partially down for ventilation, without the dog being able to inadvertently attack someone close to the vehicle.

f. Reassignment of unassigned dogs (no handler) to another ACOM/ASCC/DRU will be coordinated through HRC and DAPM-OPS. Kennel masters or plans NCOs will be required to conduct sustainment training on unassigned dogs within their sections until an assigned handler is received. The sustainment training should be limited to 1 training session per week in accordance with the dogs capability (see chap 3 guidelines).

g. Certification is a prerequisite for employment of any MWDs.

h. At no time will a MWD be left unattended during employment.

i. The MWDs will be employed at least 24 hours per week once certified as a team (employment may include training exercises, which would be an addition to mandated training outlined in chap 3 of this regulation).

j. Commanders of installations where MWD teams are used will consult with their Staff Judge Advocate to determine legal requirements for, and local restrictions on, using MWDs.

k. Visits to MWD kennels or training sites without official purpose are prohibited. Capability demos, although beneficial, will be limited to those considered particularly advantageous to the goal of advancing the skills of the MWD team. Personnel are at all times prohibited from explaining the limitations and known weaknesses of the MWD.

l. The MWD handlers will not be assigned additional duties that interfere with their MWD handler responsibilities. This stipulation is not meant to prohibit training activities such as field training exercises, required unit training, or physical training. This prohibition is to restrict those duties that cut into the training time and employment requirements necessary to maintain the dog team's special abilities.

m. Temporary duty and permanent change of station travel orders involving movement of an MWD team will include instructions that authorize use of civilian veterinary facilities and services at Government expense, if military veterinary facilities and services are not available. In addition, variation authorization will be authorized due to traveling with a live animal being dependent upon weather, routes, packaging of the aircraft and surface temperatures.

n. Any person who voluntarily resigns before training is completed or is removed for cause because of an incident where mistreatment or death of a MWD was substantiated is permanently barred from further dog handler courses. (Cause for removal shall include, but may not be limited to, any reasonable suspicion that the Soldier committed a violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice; violation of Federal, State or local law; repetitive safety violations, or by self-removal.)

o. Inquiries regarding sale or donation of MWDs to DOD, and inquiries concerning MWD qualification and characteristics should be referred to the 341st TRS, Lackland Air Force Base, TX 78236, (210) 671-3125.

p. Narcotics detector dogs will not be trained on those drug substances (for example, phencyclidine-PCP) that present a health and safety threat to the dog without advance written approval through appropriate ACOM/ASCC/DRU command channels to DAPM-OPS. Such requests are highly discouraged and will be granted on a very limited, case-by-case situation.

q. Narcotics detector dogs will not be trained to detect any explosives. Explosives detector dogs will not be trained to detect narcotics.

r. There are currently only 3 authorized MWD— PEDD, PNDD, and MDD. The SSD is an evolving capability that is being trained and employed, but not yet formally authorized. The PEDDs and PNDDs that are no longer capable of dual certification are still authorized to be used in a single purpose manner, but will be considered excess MWD.

4-2. Identifying and assigning military working dog handlers

Success of the MWD program relies upon the support of local commanders for Soldiers desiring to become MWD handlers. Interested Soldiers that meet the qualifications outlined in chapter 1 of this regulation should submit a DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action) through their chain of command for assignment to initial training and follow-on assignment as a MWD handler. Unit commanders should identify and assign qualified candidates from assigned personnel, consistent with the SGA.

4-3. Preparation of military working dogs for overseas movement

a. All MWDs will be given a physical examination and be accompanied by a health certificate and rabies vaccination certificates within 7 days of shipment to the port of embarkation. If a military veterinarian is not available, a civilian veterinarian under the provisions of AR 40-3 and AR 40-905, may give this examination. The MWDs will be evaluated to be reasonably sure that the MWD will be able to complete its assignment with minimal medical difficulty.

b. Vaccination against rabies, canine distemper, canine adenovirus type 1 or type 2, leptospirosis, canine parvovirus, and parainfluenza (if MWD has not been vaccinated for these diseases within the past 6 months). The attending veterinarian will ensure immunizations are current and consistent with the requirements of destination (local, state, and national) regulations. Ample notification must be given to the veterinarian to accomplish immunization and medical examination prior to shipment. Other vaccinations and treatments will be administered at the discretion of the Army veterinarian.

c. The complete copy of the medical and training records will be carried by the handler or other assigned military escort (handler qualified).

d. Dogs 9 years of age or older will be evaluated to determine if the dog will be able to withstand the rigors of travel and a projected useful life of 1 year or more. Dogs that fail to meet this standard need to have veterinary documentation to assist in the replacement process.

4-4. Additional skill identifier management for military working dog handlers

a. Retention of any MWD handler ASI is based on active assignment to and participation in the MWD program. Mandatory utilization requirements of ASI trained handler personnel are specified in AR 614-200, paragraph 4-3b or DA Pam 611-21.

b. Awarded ASI will be reported per AR 614-200 to ensure proper assignment, utilization, and career management of MWD handlers. The ASI, job title, and SGA are based on DA Pam 611-21.

c. The MWD handler's ASI may be awarded to personnel only after formal training and certification. If DOD civilian guards or police are used as Army dog handlers, they must attend the MWD training course at the 341st TRS.

d. Individuals who have been away from the MWD program longer than 4 years may retain their ASI, but must successfully complete the MWD supervisor course given by 341st TRS before returning to the kennels or working a dog.

e. The ASI will be removed for the following reasons:

- (1) *Military*. Approved DA Form 4187 through the appropriate chain to HRC.
- (2) *Civilian*. If reassigned to another position, reclassification of existing position to remove duties associated with the MWD program, or removal from employment based on reason for removal and commander determination.
- (3) *Permanent profile*. Individuals identified with permanent profile limitations which restrict them from performing any handler functions may request withdrawal of the ASI. If the Soldier does not voluntarily request the withdrawal, the request may be command directed. Appropriate documentation must be submitted for a permanent withdrawal.

4-5. Potential uses for military working dogs

a. The MWD has exceptional potential for use in the combat support role. The MWD is trained in many skills which can make a difference between the success or failure of many combat missions.

b. The MWD can be trained to respond consistently to certain sensory stimuli (sights, odors, or scents) and alert the handler. Most MWDs receive additional training in advanced skills such as an explosive detection, narcotics detection, ammunition and weapons detection, and mine detection. Tracking is the most difficult advanced training for an MWD to learn, but is a useful combat skill for MWD handlers. All of these skills when used correctly can contribute to battlefield circulation control and area security operations, as cordon and search and other combat operations. The MWD can be used to detect an ambush, find explosives placed by insurgents, or track and capture fleeing personnel.

c. The MWD teams are force multipliers. To ensure combat readiness, MWD teams will participate in field training

and deployment exercises with combat arms forces to the extent possible. Employment suggestions are described in FM 3-19.17. Some examples of potential employment are as follows:

- (1) Perimeter patrolling.
- (2) Route security patrolling and/or route reconnaissance.
- (3) Clearing buildings for designated personnel, units, or facilities.
- (4) Point security (for example, traffic control point).
- (5) Access control.
- (6) Area reconnaissance and/or searches.
- (7) Cordon and search.
- (8) Raid exploitation patrol dog functions.
- (9) Area and/or route clearance.

4-6. Use of contract working dogs

The use of contract detector dog service should be avoided and used only if no other means are available to accomplish the mission. The following standards must be applied in an instance when contracting for working dog services.

a. Contract statement of work will require dogs or dog teams to be certified as per the requirements of this regulation. Contracts will be coordinated with and approved by DAPM-OPS.

b. Although contractor provided working dogs must meet or exceed the standards of this regulation, they will not be classified as or referred to as MWDs.

c. Prior to requesting contractor proposals for bid, coordinate with the regional veterinary command or cognizant medical detachment commander to determine whether DOD veterinary support is authorized and available. If authorized and available, ensure contract includes provisions for contractor reimbursements for all veterinary care. If DOD veterinary support is not authorized or available, the contract will stipulate all veterinary care and associated cost is the responsibility of the contractor.

d. Dogs provided by contractor or concession normally are not eligible for military veterinary services. The exception to this pertains to contractor animals supporting a contingency operation in a theatre of operations where military veterinary assets are already available.

e. Emergency veterinary procedures required to prevent undue suffering or to save the life or limb of contractor animals may be provided by military veterinarians, on a reimbursable basis, as time and resources permit, before referral of such cases to a civilian practitioner for follow-up care.

f. If applicable, and included in the provisions of the contract, non-emergency veterinary services may be provided to contractor animals in the theatre of operations, on a reimbursable and space available basis, within the capabilities of the deployed veterinary unit.

4-7. Use of force with military working dog

a. Use of MWDs will be in accordance with the provisions of this regulation and the use of force policy set forth in AR 190-14.

b. The MWD use of force (release of a patrol dog to apprehend a suspect) is a greater measure of force than the use of an MP club, but less than deadly force because a patrol dog is trained to terminate an attack on voice command of its handler. A MWD may be used to prevent escape, but should not be released if a lesser measure of force would accomplish the apprehension.

c. A challenge or order to halt will be given before an MWD is released to attack. Dog handlers are not equipped with an MP club, and because of the requirement to control their dog, normally will not be able to employ any unarmed defense techniques. Therefore, a warning to the suspect about the possibility of an attack by the MWD (in self-defense, in defense of the dog handler, or on order of the handler) should be announced as soon as possible in any encounter. Handlers who are stationed in an outside continental United States assignment must learn to give the warning in the host nation language.

d. Commanders and provost marshals or security offices using MWDs will establish clear policies and procedures governing the release of dogs per this regulation and AR 190-14. Commanders will ensure that all affected personnel are thoroughly familiar with these policies and procedures. Policies and procedures developed by commanders should fully recognize the potential danger of bodily injury to a suspect if an MWD is released. Nothing in this regulation should be interpreted to preclude making all reasonable efforts to use all lesser means of force.

e. Patrol dogs should be used cautiously in confrontation situations, since their presence could aggravate a situation. The Army's use of force policy applies as much to confrontation situations as it does to any other type of situation. A patrol dog handler who is confronted (for example, in a club, or housing area) should avoid entering a building or closed area alone with the patrol dog. In these specific cases, handlers should take special care to follow the use of force rules and should use the minimum necessary force to withdraw safely from a confrontational situation, then immediately report the incident to his or her supervisor so that necessary actions can be taken.

f. Restrictions on MWD use of force include—

(1) Military working dogs, contracted dogs, or any other dog in use by a government agency will not be used as part of an interrogation approach nor to harass, intimidate, threaten, or coerce a detainee for interrogation purposes.

(2) The MWD team will not be used for crowd control or direct confrontation with demonstrators unless determined to be absolutely necessary by the responsible commander. When it is necessary, dogs will be kept on a short leash to minimize the danger to innocent persons. Dogs will not be released into a crowd. Civil disturbance contingency plans will include specific criteria for use of MWD teams that are consistent with this regulation, AR 190–14, and DA Pam 190–12.

4–8. Use of patrol explosives detector dogs

One of the most effective countermeasures to the increasing use of explosives by terrorists and criminals is the deterrent value and the detection capability of the PEDD team. The PEDDs are trained to detect the odor and presence of explosives and to enhance the commander's ability to protect facilities and resources, prevent crime, and provide law enforcement services. The PEDD teams can be employed in combat and/or force protection and antiterrorism operations worldwide. The task force commander, the MWD program manager, kennel master, detachment NCOIC and plan NCO with military police planners should consider the use of PEDD teams during combat support operations in the areas listed below.

- a. Internment and resettlement operations.
- b. Postal operations.
- c. Checkpoints and roadblocks.
- d. Cordon and search operations.
- e. Force protection and antiterrorism operations.
- f. Suspicious and/or unattended package responses.
- g. Bomb threats.
- h. High-risk personnel searches.
- i. Access control points.
- j. Health and welfare Inspections.
- k. Aircraft and luggage searches.
- l. Field manual 3–19.17, chapter 7, provides additional information to the task force commander, the provost marshal, and the planners on how to employ the EDD. Explosives detection is a critical function in protecting life and property.
- m. The PEDDs will not be trained to detect any drugs, narcotics, or other contraband substances that are not explosives. Training to detect explosive substances other than those the dog was trained to detect at the 341st TRS must be approved in advance by DAPM–OPS. An official request for such additional training will be submitted through the kennel's respective ACOM/ASCC/DRU MWD program manager to USAMPS.
- n. The PEDDs may be used for inspections in the same manner described for NDDs in paragraph 4–5c, above.
- o. AR 525–13, appendix B, highlights the need to use EDDs during different threat conditions.

4–9. Use of patrol narcotics and/or contraband dog detection

The PNDD is trained to detect concealed methamphetamine, ecstasy (MDMS), marihuana, hashish, heroin, and cocaine. The NDD will not be trained to detect any explosives. The following principles will be followed when using NDD teams:

- a. Criminal investigators will assist the narcotics or contraband detector dog team, whenever appropriate. Obtaining search authorization and collecting evidence are examples of functions with which investigators can assist. Investigators and other law enforcement personnel should work with the detector team as frequently as possible to become familiar with the dog's response and allow the dog to become accustomed to them. However, only the handler will determine when the dog has responded.
- b. Handlers will be briefed regularly on the scope of the drug abuse problem. They will be trained to develop a comprehensive knowledge of the law of search and seizure, search techniques, and the legal procedural requirements for custody of evidence or contraband in addition to their normal training.
- c. The NDD can be used to conduct inspections in accordance with the Military Rule of Evidence 313. While detection dogs may be used to sniff the air surrounding a person, dogs will not be used to inspect (search) an individual's person for the purpose of determining the exact location of concealed contraband.

4–10. Use of patrol dog

The MWD that is no longer capable of dual certification in both patrol and explosives or narcotics can still maintain patrol dog functions. To fully utilize the patrol dog's potential, commanders should consider the following:

- a. Patrol dogs should be employed in all areas. Patrol dogs must be used during both day and night. Public visibility increases the patrol dog team's ability to deter theft, burglary, and vandalism.
- b. The patrol dog's superior detection ability is especially useful at night or during periods of limited visibility.

Patrol dogs can detect a fleeing person that a human cannot detect and, if necessary, pursue, attack, and hold the fleeing person where the handler has probable cause to believe that a serious offense has been committed. Except in extraordinary circumstances, apprehensions for minor offenses will be accomplished without releasing the dog.

c. Patrol dogs and their handlers can present a strong crime deterrent or detection capability when used in parking lots, around billets and housing areas, and as walking patrols to make building security checks. Around schools, patrol dogs can be used to deter vandals, child molesters, exhibitionists, and illegal drug activities. Patrol dogs can also provide enhanced security for communications facilities and command posts.

d. When patrol dogs and handlers are used to form mobile patrols, the handler can work safely with or without a partner. Mobility significantly increases the patrol dog team's potential of coverage and makes it possible for the team to perform more functions during a duty shift. The dog will ride with the handler inside the vehicle while the vehicle is in operation. Some minor vehicle modifications are necessary to provide the dog with a stable platform over the passenger seat. The platform allows the patrol dog to see and to be seen and to be able to react to any situation in which the handler is threatened or needs the patrol dog. One example could be a crating system that can be purchased and installed with little or no vehicle modification. All vehicles must meet these specifications—

- (1) The MWD must be accessible to the handler while seated in the vehicle.
- (2) The MWD should be seen from the outside by the public.
- (3) The MWD should have 360 visibility to the outside should it have to respond to a threat on the handler.

e. Mobile patrols are most effective when employing the ride awhile–walk awhile method. Mobile patrols provide an increased security and enforcement potential for alarm responses, funds escorts, group confrontations, and security of distinguished visitors.

f. Patrol dog handlers will be armed with a pistol or revolver. Sling carried weapons, such as rifles or shotguns, are appropriate for certain missions, even though they hamper the movement of the handler and increase the difficulty of controlling the dog.

4–11. Use of explosives detector dogs

The MWD that is no longer capable of dual certification in both patrol and explosives or narcotics can still maintain explosives detection dog functions. Support may include the following:

a. *Explosives detector dog assistance to civil authorities.*

(1) Department of the Army is not required to provide the services of Army EDD teams to assist non–DOD or civil agencies. However, installation commanders may honor requests for assistance from Federal agencies or civil authorities for such services upon determination that such assistance is lawful, and required in the interest of public safety.

(2) DODD 3025.1 authorizes installation commanders to provide explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) service in support of civil authorities. The explosives detection capability provided by trained EDD teams is considered to be an aspect of EOD as defined in AR 75–15.

b. *Explosives detector dog assistance to non–DOD requests.* Installation commanders will adhere to the following guidelines in responding to non–DOD requests for assistance for EDD teams:

(1) Requests for assistance should be from civilian governmental, police, fire, or disaster officials. Dog team services will not be provided to private concerns or individuals unless requested by Federal agencies or civil authorities.

(2) Requesting agencies (Federal agencies excepted) or civil authorities must agree, as a condition for the performance of EDD team services, to the provisions outlined in DD Form 1926 (Explosive Ordnance Disposal Civil Support Release and Reimbursement Agreement). The DD Form 1926 may be executed for a period of time, not to exceed 1 year, for a defined geographical area or jurisdiction, or prior to providing EDD team service in response to a request for assistance. In emergency situations, the form may be executed after the provision of dog team services if the requesting official is informed of the responsibilities and liabilities contained therein and agrees verbally.

(3) Only certified MP EDD teams will be used.

(4) Army requirements for detector dog teams will have priority for their employment, followed by other Federal agencies and civil authorities, in that order.

(5) The EDD handler will not be separated from his dog under any circumstances when providing service to Federal or civil authorities. The handler must have exclusive control of his search effort and complete access to the search area.

(6) When providing assistance to Federal or civil authorities, EDD handlers will be unarmed and will not wear any distinguishing MP accessories (badge, brassard, lanyard, handcuffs, MP club, distinctive web and/or leather gear, and so forth). Handlers will perform the sole task of working their dogs and will not participate in any other activity to assist civil authorities.

(7) Only the dog team's searching and detecting capabilities will be utilized when providing assistance to civil authorities. Use of the dog team to track and search a building or area for, and/or detect, pursue, and hold, an intruder or offender suspect is prohibited.

(8) Representatives of the requesting agency with appropriate authority will accompany the EDD team at all times when it is working. Should the EDD respond, the handler will so advise the accompanying representative and withdraw or continue the search pattern, as appropriate.

(9) Requesting agencies will be advised that the Army cannot accept responsibility for establishing or maintaining a chain of custody for possible use in court, nor engage in other activities to enforce the law in connection with this service.

4-12. Explosives detector dog support to very important person missions

a. The U.S. Air Force has been designated to serve as the primary service point of contact for all very important person (VIP) missions received from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, USSS, or Department of State. All mission tasking should be issued by the VIP coordination officer who, under authority from the Secretary of Defense, shall task and coordinate all missions performed by DOD EDD team personnel, regardless of service affiliation.

b. The primary consideration in the service tasking process will be the use of the “closest available unit” concept which has proven cost effective and operationally efficient.

c. The length of each mission can vary from a few hours to several days.

d. The USSS support missions require participating personnel to display a high degree of discretion in their personal appearance. A clothing allowance will be provided to purchase appropriate attire based on the mission and climate so that EDD team personnel may blend in. Clothing may consist of—

(1) A number of conservative business suits (preferably dark in color).

(2) Casual clothing, which may be required in a number of situations such as golfing events and other less formal functions.

e. The USSS and Department of State personnel will issue identification, pins, and vehicle placards upon arrival at the mission site.

4-13. Use of specialized search dog

a. Specialized search dogs are initially trained as a team (dog and handler) by the 341st TRS at Lackland Air Force Base, TX. The SSD teams receive training that prepares them to conduct off-leash search operations to detect firearms, ammunition, and explosives.

b. When combined with a handler’s ability to interpret the dog’s response and to judge their significance, the dog and handler team can provide a commander with the ability to—

(1) Search for firearms, ammunition, and explosives in—

(a) Buildings (occupied, unoccupied, or derelict).

(b) Vehicles (cars, trucks, trains, ships, boats, or aircraft).

(c) Open areas (fields, islands, woods, hedgerows, or embankments).

(2) Route clearance (roads, tracks, or railways)

(3) Check buildings after workmen have left.

(4) Search areas of operations (vehicle checkpoints and helicopter landing zones).

(5) Search buildings and surrounding areas for improvised explosive devices and explosive plants.

c. The SSD’s mission is to support combat search operations by detecting firearms, ammunition, and explosive from a safe distance (off-leash) from personnel outside the base of operations. The SSD’s training and superior sense of smell enables it to detect a wide variety of manufactured and improvised explosive devices.

d. The 2 methods of searching are called free search and systematic search. A free search is working a loose search pattern with minimal control. The systematic search concentrates on specific areas to ensure the area is 100 percent searched.

e. There are 3 search types used by the SSD. The rummage search is done quickly and very loosely in large areas. A low-risk search is a little tighter than a rummage search but still uses the free search method. A low-risk search is used in a cordon and search operation. Finally, the high-risk search is a methodical search based upon a given intelligence.

f. All SSD teams are required to complete an in-theatre validation prior to beginning military operations. This validation should be conducted by a supervisor of handlers trained in the MWD specialty being validated. The SSD teams will have a minimum of 4 weeks train up in the theater of operation and conduct a validation using local training aids.

4-14. Use of mine detection dog

a. An MDD must be considered an additional detection tool and should only be used after a careful analysis of the situation, climatic conditions, and terrain. The mission of an MDD team is to support mine clearance operations by detecting landmines and other casualty-producing devices.

b. A mine dog’s training and superior sense of smell enables him to detect a wide variety of foreign landmines. When combined with the handler’s ability to interpret his/her dog’s responses and to judge their significance, the team can provide the commander with—

(1) A sight picture of the emplacement of all types of mines.

(2) A warning of minefields and their boundaries.

(3) Assistance in the detection of mines missed by other mine detection and clearance assets and/or confirmation of their finds.

(4) Trip wire detection when properly trained.

c. All MDD teams are required to complete an in-theatre validation prior to beginning military operations. This validation should be conducted by the detachment NCO with assistance from the MDD team leader conducting testing. The MDD teams will have a minimum of 4 weeks train up in the theater of operation which includes validation using local training aids. The in-theater training minefield requirement is a field that has aged for a minimum of 2 months. The validation process provided the in-theater commanders with the reliability and confidence that the dog teams meet required operational detection standards.

4–15. Use of combat tracker dog

a. A combat tracker dog gives units the ability to track individuals or groups in all environments without having visual or electronic contact.

b. The combat tracker dog is capable of following human scent in order to—

(1) Track the quarry (enemy) from human scent to reestablish contact with—

(a) Survivors and/or escapees of ambush by friendly forces.

(b) Fleeing enemy attacker and/or ambush and/or mortar and/or rocket and/or sniper.

(c) Improvised explosive devices and/or mine layer.

(d) Escaped prisoners.

(2) Track lost and/or missing friendly personnel from human scent to reestablish contact with—

(a) Lost and/or missing patrols.

(b) Downed pilots.

(c) Hostages and/or prisoners of war (ambush).

(3) Identify a specific individual out of a group from human scent.

Chapter 5

Kennel Facilities and Care of Dogs

5–1. Kennel facilities

a. Security measures such as lighting, barriers, and structural integrity can be provided, merely, by including them in the design and construction of the kennel facility. Standards for construction and operations of kennel facilities will be in accordance with AR 190–13, AR 190–5, FM 3–19–17, and DA Pam 190–12. New construction must be coordinated with IMCOM for funding, supporting veterinary activity and the physical security personnel, safety, kennel master, and the COE.

b. Kennel facilities will not be used to house or care for any animals other than DOD procured MWDs.

5–2. Risk analysis

a. To provide the most realistic and cost-effective protection for the MWDs and kennel facility, commanders must appreciate the importance and analyze the significance of the threats to these assets because of theft, sabotage, or damage. A proper analysis of these risks will determine the minimum level of protection needed to adequately safeguard these resources. This process is called risk analysis.

b. A risk analysis should be accomplished every 2 years for the kennel and surrounding area.

c. Recommended that a physical security inspection is done every year and copy of the findings be maintained on file for at least 2 years.

d. The principles of risk analysis (DA Pam 190–51) apply to the determination of measures which must be taken to protect the kennels and dogs from criminal activity.

5–3. Warning signs

a. To gain the maximum psychological advantage of MWDs and to protect the innocent or unwary trespasser, signs identifying MWDs presence will be installed at installation entrances and on primary access roads to installations where MWDs are used.

b. Warning signs will be posted on the exterior fencing and buildings of the MWD kennel and exercise area. Signs should contain the following words: “DANGER–OFF LIMITS–MILITARY DOG AREA.”

c. Personnel approaching the installation or the kennel should be able to see and read the warning signs under normal daylight conditions from a distance of 50 meters.

d. A warning sign stating “DANGER MILITARY WORKING DOG–DO NOT TAMPER WITH ANIMAL,” will be attached to all shipping crates used for MWDs. In addition, shipping crates must be labeled on the top and one or more sides with the words “LIVE ANIMAL.”

- e.* Removable warning signs stating “CAUTION–MILITARY WORKING DOGS” will be placed on the sides (and rear, when appropriate) of any vehicle used to transport MWDs.
- f.* Outside continental United States kennels facilities warning signs need to also be in host nation language.
- g.* Personnel approaching a vehicle or shipping crate being used to transport an MWD should be able to see and read the warning signs under normal daylight conditions from a distance of 10 meters.

5–4. Care and grooming.

The dog handler is trained to care for an MWD. The handler is responsible for the dog’s daily care and grooming, to include cleaning the dog kennel and run daily and feeding the dog as prescribed by the attending veterinarian and DA Pam 190–12.

5–5. Feeding requirements

- a.* Standard dog food available for requisition includes— Hills Science Diet Active Maintenance Formula, General Services Administration (GSA) contract NSN 8710–01–415 6950; non–medicated, NSN 8710–00–144–6834; dog food, dry, NSN 8710–00–268–8203; and dog food, canned, NSN 8710–00–268–8205.
- b.* Special diets may be procured and fed to individual dogs when the veterinarian determines that other than the standard diet is required.
- c.* Nutritional standards for the MWD are contained in AR 40–905, chapter 5.

5–6. Veterinary care

- a.* All MWDs should be seen by an Army veterinarian (or civilian veterinarian in an emergency or authorized by an attending Army veterinarian) whenever any signs of illness or injury are detected by the handler or the kennel master. This includes any changes in hearing, elimination habits, behavior, or other more obvious signs of illness or injury.
- b.* The kennel master should coordinate with the veterinarian for the routine, semiannual examination of all MWDs (AR 40–905).
- c.* All personnel assigned to the kennels will receive quarterly training by the Veterinary Corps officer or his or her representative as referenced in AR 40–905.

Chapter 6 Administration

6–1. Inspections

- a.* Commanders, provost marshals, and detachment commanders will conduct a monthly inspection of handlers, MWDs, training, team utilization, team proficiency, equipment, and kennel facilities. Provost marshals will ensure that inspections are conducted in compliance with this regulation. Both DA Pam 190–12 and FM 3–19.17 contain guidelines that will be helpful in this inspection.
- b.* The inspection must ensure that there are 2 complete sets of dog equipment for every dog assigned to that installation. There must be 1 complete bite and/or attack suit on hand and a number of attack sleeves to conduct proficiency training. In addition, the commanders must ensure that there is 1 patrol vehicle assigned to the kennel section for every 2 MWDs assigned. The vehicle types should be non–tactical; tactical or sport utility vehicle. There is a requirement for one pickup truck for every kennel to transport explosives to and from training areas.
- c.* Although the focus of the inspection may vary from month to month, all aspects of the MWD program will be inspected quarterly. A signed written record of the provost marshal’s and/or commander’s monthly inspection will be prepared and corrective action identified. Subsequent inspections will ensure that corrective action has been taken. The written record of the inspection will be maintained for at least 1 year after the date of the inspection. Commanders should conduct a 6–month post certification evaluation to ensure that all teams are meeting or exceeding regulation requirements.
- d.* The attending Veterinary Corps officer will conduct a sanitary inspection of each MWD facility at least quarterly to ensure compliance with health and welfare requirements of AR 40–905 and other regulatory guidance. A copy of the inspection report will be provided to the kennel master. Inspection reports with major deficiencies will be forwarded to the ACOM/ACSS program manager by the veterinarian officer.
- e.* The ACOM/ACSS/DRU MWD program manager will conduct annual inspections of the MWD program at the installation. This inspection will be kept on file for a minimum of 2 years after the inspection date. Corrective action will be taken and forwarded to the ACOM/ACSS/DRU MWD program manager within 90 days.

6–2. Records

- a.* When a dog is procured, a permanent administrative record file is initiated by the 341stTRS, along with a

permanent veterinary health record. Together, the administrative record and the health record constitute the permanent record file.

b. The record file will accompany the dog on every permanent transfer and will be kept current by the kennel personnel to which the dog is assigned. Permanent veterinary records will not be removed from the veterinary clinic at the assigned installation. Copies of these records will be made and taken with the handler on deployments. The permanent MWD training records will be maintained and secured at the kennel facility for the assignment or the life of the dog. The handlers will not remove permanent training records from the facility.

c. Probable cause folders will be created for each MWD team performing law enforcement duties. The contents of these folders will consist of, but not be limited to, a copy of the current month and the previous 90 days of patrol (DA Form 2807) and detector dog training records, (DA Form 3992), a copy of the MWD team patrol and/or detection certification, decertification, or recertification documents, a copy of the MWD service record (DD Form 1834 (Military Working Dog Service Record)), a copy of Lackland form 375 and any items considered pertinent to the dog teams capabilities for the purpose of establishing probable cause. Probable cause folders will be taken with the MWD team on deployments, certifications, VIP missions, and court. Upon completion, the current month's MWD training records will be removed from the probable cause folder, copied, and placed in the permanent file; the copy will then be placed in the probable cause folder.

d. Upon the death of the dog or adoption of the dog, the dog's permanent record file will be forwarded to Military Dog Records, Lackland Air Force Base, TX 78236 (AR 700-81 contains additional instructions).

e. The administrative records listed in this regulation will be maintained. Detailed instructions are provided in appendix B for completing the listed DA Forms (see DA Pam 190-12 for detailed information on training and utilization requirements).

(1) DD Form 1834 is completed and issued by the 341st TRS, with initial assignment of the dog after training; form is upgraded with each new handler assigned to the dog.

(2) DA Form 2807 (see app B for instruction on completing this form).

(3) DA Form 3992 (see app B for instruction on completing this form).

f. Descriptions of medical records used for MWDs are contained in AR 40-905. Only veterinarian personnel are authorized to make or direct entries in a MWD's medical record. Medical records may be kept at the office of the attending veterinarian, or at the kennel facility with the administrative records, as specified by the attending Army veterinarian.

6-3. Accountability of military working dogs

Military working dogs will be assigned to local installations or units by the ACOM/ACSS/DRU. Upon arrival to the installation, MWDs will be placed on the unit property book by NSN, name, whelp date, and tattoo number, and hand-receipted to the kennel master per provisions of DA Pam 710-2-1. Kennel masters will subhand-receipt MWDs and equipment to individual handlers. If a MWD team is transferred as a team, handler orders will include the NSN, name, and tattoo number of the dog. DA Form 3161 (Request for Issue or Turn-in) will be used for the lateral transfer of the MWD to the gaining commander per DA Pam 710-2-1.

6-4. Shipping crates

a. All dogs will be transported in large, extra large, or giant airline approved shipping crates. The shipping crate and other equipment will be transferred with the dog when the dog or the MWD team is reassigned.

b. Army procured metal crates will be stenciled with "U.S. Army" and a serial number identical to the dog's tattoo number. Units are authorized 1 crate per dog on hand. Army shipping crates will be placed on the unit property book by NSN and serial number and hand-receipted to the kennel master per the provisions of DA Pam 710-2-1, chapters 4 and 5. DA Form 3161 will be used to accomplish the lateral transfer of the crate from one unit to another. Shipping crates for dogs which have died will be retained for use with the replacement dog. The replacement dog will have a new tattoo number so the crate should be restenciled with the new number and the unit property book corrected.

c. The MWDs received from the 341st TRS normally will be shipped in Air Force shipping crates. These shipping crates are the property of the 341st TRS and are not included with the procurement of the dog. Air Force crates received or borrowed from the 341st TRS will be returned to the 341st TRS within 10 days after the shipment. The commander, AMCOM, will notify ACOM/ASCC/DRUs of changes to this procedure. (For example, plans are being made to charge the cost of a shipping crate to the procurement price of the dog. Then, the crate will be Army property and treated as such upon receipt). The following reports will be submitted:

(1) *Quarterly MWD Status Information Report.*

(a) Installation commanders will provide data to their ACOM containing the number of MWDs by authorized and on hand and by type, name, tattoo number, and whelp date for each assigned MWD.

(b) The ACOMs will provide complied subordinate command information or "No Change" submissions to DAPM-OPS by the second day of the month following the end of each quarter (2 January, 2 April, 2 July, and 2 October).

(2) *Semiannual Asset Information Report.*

(a) Installation commanders will submit the information in accordance with AR 700–81, paragraph 12, and in coordination with ACOM instructions.

(b) The ACOMs will consolidate data from subordinate commands and submit the information to The Provost Marshal General (DAPM–OPS), 2800 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–2800

(3) *Annual Fiscal Year Projected MWD Requirements Report.*

(a) Installation commanders will submit this data to their ACOM to project the anticipated number of MWDs by type and training specialty (patrol and/or explosive; patrol and/or narcotics; and so on) required by their installation.

(b) The ACOMs will compile subordinate command data and provide the information to DAPM–OPS, by the 25th of March each year. The ACOM requirements should be based on projected MWD gains (newly authorized asset) or (transfer, health problems, age and so forth).

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 71–32

Force Development and Documentation–Consolidated Policies (Cited in para 4–1.)

AR 190–5

Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision (Cited in para 4–1.)

AR 190–45

Law Enforcement Reporting (Cited in para 4–1.)

AR 190–14

Carrying of Firearms and Use of Force for Law Enforcement and Security Duties (Cited in para 4–7.)

AR 614–200

Enlisted Assignments and Utilization Management (Cited in paras 4–4*a*, 4–4*b*.)

AR 700–81

DOD Dog Program (Cited in paras 1–1, 1–4*c*(1), 1–4*g*(2), 2–3*c*, 6–2*a*, 6–4*c*(2)(*a*).)

DA PAM 190–12

Military Working Dog Program (Cited in paras 1–1, 1–4, 2–1, 3–4, 4–7, 5–1, 5–4, 6–1, 6–2.)

DA Pam 611–21

Military Occupational Classification and Structure (Cited in paras 2–1*d*, 4–4*a*, 4–4*b*.)

FM 3.19–17

Military Working Dogs (Cited in paras 1–1, 1–4, 2–1, 4–5, 6–1.)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The reader does not have to read it to understand this publication.

AR 190–11

Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives

AR 190–13

The Army Physical Security Program

AR 195–5

Evidence Procedures

AR 190–51

Security of Unclassified Army Property (Sensitive and Nonsensitive)

DA Pam 190–51

Risk Analysis for Army Property

DA Pam 710–2–1

Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures) (Cited in paras 6–3 and 6–4.)

AR 40–3

Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Care

AR 40–501

Standards of Medical Fitness

AR 40–905

Veterinary Health Services

AR 525–13

Antiterrorism

AR 75–15

Policy for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

DODD 3025.1

Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)

DODD 5200.31E

DOD Military Working (MWD) Program

FM 3–19.30 Physical Security

Physical Security Program

PL 106–446

Adoption of Military Working Dogs

10 USC 153

Exchange of material and disposal of obsolete, surplus or unclaimed property

10 USC 2583

Military working dogs: transfer and adoption at end of useful working life

21 CFR 1301.74c

Other security controls for non-practitioners; narcotic treatment programs and compounders for narcotic treatment programs

Section III

Prescribed Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the APD Web site (<http://www.apd.army.mil>); DD forms are available on the OSD Web site (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>).

DA Form 2807

Military Working Dog Training and Utilization Record (Prescribed in para 6–2c.)

DA Form 3992

Narcotics or Explosives Detector Dog Training and Utilization Record (Prescribed in para 6–2c.)

DD Form 1834

Military Working Dog Service Record (Prescribed in para 6–2f.)

Section IV

Referenced Forms

DA Form 3161

Request for Issue or Turn-in

DA Form 4187

Personnel Action

DA Form 7281

Command Oriented Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (AAE) Security Screening and Evaluation Record

DD Form 1829

Record of Military Dog Physical Examination

DD Form 1926

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Civil Support Release and Reimbursement Agreement

SF Form 600

Medical Record – Chronological Record of Medical Care

DEA Form 106

Report of Theft or Loss of Controlled Substances (Available at <http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov>)

DEA Form 222

DEA Official Order Form for Schedule I and II Controlled Substances (Available at <http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov>)

DEA Form 223

Controlled Substances Registration Certificate (Available at <http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov>)

Appendix B**Instructions for Completing DA Forms****B–1. DA Form 2807**

a. Training. This section of the form provides complete training information on all of the training tasks which must be accomplished for a patrol dog to maintain proficiency. It is not necessary to train on all of the controlled aggression tasks during the same day.

(1) Lines 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 list required training tasks. Entries may be made in minutes or hours for the amount of time spent training on specific tasks during a particular day of the month. However, the monthly total for each specific task will be in hours and entered in the far right hand column titled “Total Hours.”

(2) Line 4 is an evaluation of that day’s training on controlled aggression tasks stating whether the dog’s performance was satisfactory or unsatisfactory. An “S” will be used for satisfactory performance and a “U” will be used for unsatisfactory performance. All unsatisfactory performance annotations will have an explanation for the deficiency and corrective action taken recorded on the reverse side of the form and continuation sheets, if necessary. The entries on lines 4a through 4e are the amount of time spent training on each of the controlled aggression tasks.

(3) Line 8 is to be used for the amount of time spent conducting scout or patrol training. Lines 8a through 8c are used to record the distance between the MWD team and the decoy being detected. The method of making time entries will be the same as that outlined in (1), above.

(4) Handler or trainer evaluation of the dog’s daily training rating will be entered on line 11 of the training section. An “S” will be used for satisfactory performance and a “U” will be used for unsatisfactory performance.

b. Utilization. The utilization section provides a daily record of the time spent performing MP duties in the 3 general categories of combat support operations, law enforcement patrol, and security patrol.

(1) The combat support operations category may be used to record time spent performing MP missions, actual or training, in support of combat units. Such operations include field training exercises, command post exercises, mobilization exercises, and other activities related to the tactical and strategic missions of the Army.

(2) Entries on line 4 provide a daily rating of the performance of the MWD while performing MP duties (“S” is for satisfactory, “U” is for unsatisfactory). All unsatisfactory performance annotations will have an explanation for the deficiency and corrective action taken recorded on the reverse side of the form and continuation sheets, if necessary.

(3) When training is conducted during the period of time reported as utilization, the amount of time spent training may also be reported in the training section. However, when time is “double-counted” a notation should be made on the reverse of the form explaining the double-time entry. In this way, it will be possible to differentiate between training time, training time while on duty, and duty (utilization) time.

(4) The total monthly utilization hours are recorded in the last column titled “Total Hours.”

c. Daily feeding. This section makes it possible to record the quantity of food fed daily to the dog for as many as 2 feedings each day.

(1) The type of food being used should be recorded in the first column on line 1.

(2) If the second daily feeding is a different type of food, or if the veterinarian changes the diet of the dog during the month, the second or new type of food is recorded on line 2. Line 2 may also be used to indicate the type and amount of food used daily for dogs on a food reward system.

(3) The quantity of food the dog consumed per day will be annotated in the corresponding date columns.

(4) The last column, titled “Wt of Dog”, is used to record a semimonthly weight for the dog. The weight checks need not always occur on the middle and last day of each month, but should occur on approximately the same days each month. There is sufficient room under the headings “Date” and “Lbs” to record both the date when the dog is weighed and the weight in pounds.

B-2. DA Form 3992

a. Training. This section of the form is used for recording all training of the detector dog team in the detection skill. Three of the most common detection areas— buildings, containers, and vehicles, are listed, with 1 blank space for detection training in other areas. Examples of other areas may include mail inspection, search of open areas, non-contact search of persons, inspection of luggage, inspection of household goods and hold baggage, or any other areas considered significant or unique to the command to which the dog team is assigned. Although some of the examples may be included under 1 of the 3 prelisted categories, these (or others) may be listed separately. Additional forms may be used when there is a necessity to conduct more than 4 types of detection training. The preprinted categories on additional forms may be crossed through and all 4 blocks used.

(1) The top block of each training category is divided into 2 blocks. The top block is used to record the number of training aids planted for that day’s detection training. The bottom block is used to record the number of training aids found by the detector dog by a proper response.

(2) Search time is the total amount of time devoted to detection training in each training category for that day. Detection training is the start time to the finish time of each training problem.

(3) The monthly totals in the last column titled “Total Hours” are obtained by adding the daily time entries in each training category and entering the result.

b. Utilization. All operational detection missions are recorded in the utilization section. As in the training section, 3 of the most common detection tasks are already listed. However, any detection missions that are significant should be listed separately to give an accurate record of the types of detection missions for which the detector dog team is used. Additional forms may be used whenever there are more than 4 types of significant detection missions being performed by the team. When additional forms are used, all 4 blocks may be used simply by crossing through the preprinted categories and entering the appropriate additional categories. There are 2 blocks under each date for each utilization category.

(1) The top block is for recording the number of times a substance is found that the dog has been trained to detect.

(2) The bottom block is for recording the total search or inspection time for the detection mission.

(3) The last column is the sum of the daily times and gives a record of the total amount of time spent performing the detection missions for that month.

(4) If desired, the number of finds for the month can also be totaled and entered in the last column.

c. Detector dog search data. This section is used by the handler to record all relevant information about the productivity and success of each detection mission.

(1) The time and date entries are self-explanatory. They provide a quick reference for when the detector dog team has performed detection missions.

(2) The location may be a building number, a unit designation, map grid coordinates, and/or any other information that helps to identify where the detection mission was performed.

(3) The military police report (MPR) number is the number assigned to the case to account for the custody and disposition of the substances found. The substance is the identification of the material found by a common name, such as heroin, marihuana, dynamite, or detonating cord.

(4) Quantity is a measure of the amount of substance found. Weight, volume, overall dimensions, length, or any other appropriate measure may be found.

(5) The remarks section may be used for adding any other relevant information about the substance found. This would include field or laboratory verification of the type of substance, EOD evaluation of an explosive device or explosive substance as live or inert, or the presence of other hazardous material in or around the substance found, such as razor blades, trip wires, or poisons. Record any information which may be applicable or useful to other detector dog teams. Use additional sheets if needed. The greater the amount of information shared among detector dog handlers, the more successful the detector dog program will become.

d. Detector dog proficiency. A correct response occurs when the dog detects the substance, responds with a proper response, and the training aid is found where the dog has responded. A false response is when the dog responds as if it has detected the substance (the training aid), but no training aid can be found where the dog has responded. A missed response is when the dog fails to detect and respond with a proper response to the presence of a training aid.

(1) The detector dog’s proficiency is computed monthly by adding the total number of correct responses, “a” for the month, and adding the total number of false and/or missed responses, “b” for the month. The 2 numbers “a” (for total correct responses) and “b” (for total false and/or missed responses) are used in the following formula to obtain the detector dog’s sustainment rating: $(a) \div (a+b) \times 100 = \text{sustainment rating}$.

(2) For example, during the month the detector dog made 93 correct responses on training aids. The dog also has 4

false and 3 missed responses on training aids. Applying these 2 numbers (a=93 and b=7) to the formula, the following is obtained: $(93) \div (93+7) \times 100 = 93$ percent.

(3) The computation above shows the dog is working at a 93 percent sustainment rate. This rate is above the minimum standard of a narcotics detector dog (90 percent), but below the minimum standard for an EDD (95 percent).

(4) The narcotics detector dog handler should continue training to maintain, and possibly increase the dogs sustainment. The EDD handler needs to identify the causes of the dog's substandard performance and immediately begin corrective training to bring the detector dog up to and over the minimum 95 per cent detection sustainment standard. Responses on actual substances during actual searches are not included in this computation. Search data cannot be included because it is impossible to determine the number of false or missed responses during an actual search.

Appendix C Working Dog Management System

C-1. Scope

The intent of this appendix is to furnish information that may be useful in planning an MWD program or adding MWD teams to an existing program. The guidelines and "yardsticks" contained in this appendix are not meant to be "absolutes" for utilizations, training, or maintenance. The following paragraphs do, however, give general guidance and information that should be considered when planning a program. Paragraphs C-2 to C-4 contain performance standards that may be useful in determining the number and type of MWD teams needed. The user of this regulation will find all of the following information useful for writing authorization documentation statements, as well as for planning the local MWD program.

C-2. Purpose

The purpose of the Working Dog Management System is to provide full life cycle management of the identity, medical status, training, operational assignment, and disposition of working dogs that have been evaluated, acquired, and deployed by DOD and other Federal agencies participating in the working dog program. This program was developed to reach a worldwide customer base, the system is Web based, operating on a framework permitting worldwide access via the Internet and local area networks. Data entry, reporting and ad hoc querying can be performed. The Working Dog Management System has been developed to capture all reporting requirements for the Army Military Working Dog Program. All initial authorizations should be probationary and the following will apply:

- a. Adjustment to be made based on actual utilization data.
- b. Baseline of 24 hours utilization to 4 hours training ratio (with trade-off when appropriate).
- c. Automatic review by respective ACOM/ASCC/DRU after 2 years.

C-3. Clarification of specific terms

- a. Utilization includes all missions (law enforcement, security, and combat support), whether patrolling, detecting drugs or explosives, or other functions (in combination) performed when handler and dog are being employed together as a team.
- b. Training includes all training activities to maintain, improve, regain, or develop dog skills such as patrolling, scouting, tracking, detection of persons, detection of drugs or explosives.
- c. Maintenance includes all activities related to care, grooming, health, and sanitation of the dog, including medical treatment, recuperative time, sickness, and so forth. Down time for medical reasons is the basis for under utilization or under training.
- d. Trade-off is the adjustment between training and utilization necessary to reinforce basic skills or to add new skills. For example, 4 hours per week may be adequate to maintain detector dog proficiency or to train in new skills. Additional training may be justified at times and training hours increased accordingly. This increase in training time should be accompanied by an equivalent reduction in utilization time. However, training hours should not be increased merely as a substitute for lack of utilization.

C-4. Patrol dog yardsticks in peacetime (law enforcement and/or security)

- a. The start point for patrol dog posts (motorized or walking) is as follows:
 - (1) One per 24 hours of anticipated utilization.
 - (2) A multiplier of 1.2 (add-on).
- b. Factors influencing commitment or justification rationale include—
 - (1) Installation population (military, civilian, dependent and contractor).
 - (2) Geographic area served (square miles).
 - (3) Crime rates or rates of incidents on which presence of dog teams could reasonably be expected to have impact

(for example, parking lot larcenies, vandalism, prowlers, house break-ins, schools and/or commercial activity break-ins, rapes and/or assaults in areas used as short cuts, intrusion detection system (IDS) responses).

(4) Risk assessment (using AR 190-51) which takes into account—

(a) Types of activities and resources on the installation needing protection and the value of same (monetary and intrinsic).

(b) The vulnerability of resources.

(c) The effect of loss of resources on the Army's wartime capability.

(d) Type of installation access control (for example, closed, open, time-controlled).

(e) Crime rates in the local area.

C-5. Amending the local tables of distribution and allowances and/or modification of table of organization and equipment

Amending the local TDA/TOE for peacetime by adding appropriate dog handler ASIs to the existing structure is the easiest way to start (or add to) a MWD program. A "plus up" of TDA/TOE is the most difficult way to begin a program and should be the last resort.

C-6. Narcotic detector yardsticks in peacetime (law enforcement and/or security)

Considerations listed in paragraph C-7, below still apply, with additional considerations outlined below because of the additional skill of narcotics detection having been added. The start point for additional consideration in justifying NDD teams may be any combination of the following:

a. One authorization per 5000 population supported.

b. One per 24 hours projected detector utilization.

c. A multiplier of 1.2 (add-on).

C-7. Factors for consideration which influence commitment or justification rationale include—

a. Installation population composition (military, family members, civilian, median age, and so forth).

b. Crime rates associated with drug abuse; use, possession, sale and/or trafficking (general measure is 1 dog team per 100 use and/or possession cases annually).

c. Level of self-admitted drug use based on survey data.

d. Risk assessment based on DA Pam 190-51 that considers the availability of narcotics by type, cost, and geographic proximity to drug trafficking centers.

C-8. Explosives detector yardsticks in peacetime (law enforcement and/or security)

a. Considerations listed in previous sections still apply, with additional considerations outlined below because of the additional skill of explosives detection having been added. The start point for additional considerations in justifying explosives detector dog teams is as follows:

(1) One authorization per 5000 population supported.

(2) A multiplier of 1.2 (add-on).

b. Factors for consideration which influence commitment or justification rationale include—

(1) Number of bomb threats annually.

(2) Number of actual bombs and/or explosive devices found, and number of actual explosions.

(3) Risk assessment on the following:

(a) Resources needing protection and their value.

(b) Vulnerability of resources.

(c) Impact of the loss of a resource on the Army's wartime capability.

(d) Threat posed (geography, political significance, and so forth).

(e) Probability of overt and/or covert attack using explosives.

(f) Demographics; for example, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives survey of explosives incidents and the area being identified as a problem area.

(g) Lack of availability or lengthy response time of explosive dogs from other Federal and/or State agencies in the area (for example, Federal Aviation Administration, local police, and so forth).

C-9. Patrol, narcotic detector, explosives detector yardsticks, or considerations for wartime combat support role

Basic patrol dog utilization in combat is contained in FM 3-19.17. In addition, consideration must be given to—

a. Operation plans (OPLANs) being supported which may further justify dogs.

b. Size, mission, and type of combat (or combat support, combat service support) organization being supported.

c. Mission of units being supported.

C-10. Additional wartime consideration

An additional wartime consideration for patrol dogs dual trained as narcotic detectors would be whether or not OPLANs being supported required deployment to the Middle East or Far East. The narcotics detection capability can be used during deployments to either location. This capability may also prove useful around ports of embarkation and/or debarkation, especially at seaports. Additional wartime consideration for patrol dogs dual trained as explosives detectors can be found in any OPLAN being supported. Justification can be found in any of the following areas (not meant to be all inclusive):

- a.* Terrorism threat.
- b.* Insurgent threat (that is, during refugee control operations, insurgents may be detected by the hidden ordnance they may be carrying).
- c.* Key facility security (that is, initial clearance and maintaining that clearance and security on a key bridge on a main supply route).

Appendix D

The Robby Law and Disposition Instructions for a Military Working Dog

D-1. Adoption of military working dogs—The Robby Law

On September 27, 2000, a Maryland congressman introduced a bill, H.R. 5314, aimed at revising DOD policy to allow adoption of all military dogs, including attack dogs like Robby. The Robby Law read as follows:

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 10 - ARMED FORCES
Subtitle A - General Military Law
PART IV - SERVICE, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT
CHAPTER 153 - EXCHANGE OF MATERIAL AND DISPOSAL OF OBSOLETE,
SURPLUS, OR UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

-HEAD-

Sec. 2583. Military working dogs: transfer and adoption at end of
useful working life

-STATUTE-

(a) Availability for Adoption. - The Secretary of Defense may make a military working dog of the Department of Defense available for adoption by a person or entity referred to in subsection (c) at the end of the dog's useful working life or when the dog is otherwise excess to the needs of the Department, unless the dog has been determined to be unsuitable for adoption under subsection (b).

(b) Suitability for Adoption. - The decision whether a particular military working dog is suitable or unsuitable for adoption under this section shall be made by the commander of the last unit to which the dog is assigned before being declared excess. The unit commander shall consider the recommendations of the unit's veterinarian in making the decision regarding a dog's adoptability.

(c) Authorized Recipients. - Military working dogs may be adopted under this section by law enforcement agencies, former handlers of these dogs, and other persons capable of humanely caring for these dogs.

(d) Consideration. - The transfer of a military working dog under this section may be without charge to the recipient.

(e) Limitations on Liability for Transferred Dogs. - (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States shall not be subject to any suit, claim, demand or action, liability, judgment, cost, or other fee arising out of any claim for personal injury or property damage (including death, illness, or loss of or damage to property or other economic loss) that results from, or is in any manner predicated upon, the act or omission of a former military working dog transferred under this section, including any training provided to the dog while a military working dog.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States shall not be liable for any veterinary expense associated with a military working dog transferred under this section for a condition of the military working dog before transfer under this section, whether or not such condition is known at the time of transfer under this section.

(f) Annual Report. - The Secretary shall submit to Congress an annual report specifying the number of military working dogs adopted under this section during the preceding year, the number of these dogs currently awaiting adoption, and the number of these dogs euthanized during the preceding year. With respect to each euthanized military working dog, the report shall contain an explanation of the reasons why the dog was euthanized rather than retained for adoption under this section.

-SOURCE-

(Added Pub. L. 106-446, Sec. 1(a), Nov. 6, 2000, 114 Stat. 1932, Sec. 2582; renumbered Sec. 2583, Pub. L. 107-107, div. A, title X, Sec. 1048(a)(25), Dec. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 1224.)

-MISC1-

AMENDMENTS

2001 - Pub. L. 107-107 renumbered section 2582 of this title as this section.

-End-

Figure D-1. The Robby Law (10 USC 2583)

D–2. Disposition packet

a. A disposition package must be submitted from the accountable unit commander to the 341st TRS/TTLMI, 1239 Knight Street, Lackland Air Force Base, TX 78236–5631. Army packages must be submitted through their ACOM/ACSS with an information copy provided to their Service MWD program manager. Additional information can be accessed on the 341st TRS Web site at <http://www.dodmwd.lackland.af.mil> or phone commercial (210) 671–3125 or Defense Service Network 473–3125.

b. Packages must contain a letter requesting disposition instruction identifying the apparent cause of failure and a summary of retraining efforts or medical problem. Include the following as attachments to the request letter:

- (1) Training documentation.
- (2) Training records from start of training issue to present.
- (3) Last 6 months of training records if not a training issue.
- (4) Medical documentation – copies.
- (5) Vet letter to unit commander.
- (6) Consultation and/or referral form from veterinarian (medical problems only).
- (7) Master problem list.
- (8) DD Form 1829 (Record of Military Dog Physical Examination) (most recent).
- (9) Relevant SF 600's (Medical Record – Chronological Record of Medical Care) from medical record, including last 3 pages.
- (10) Relevant radiology or diagnostic report.
- (11) Bite–muzzle video clip (for formerly patrol trained dogs if deemed suitable for adoption by accountable unit commander. To speed up the disposition process a copy of the video clip or compact disk needs to be sent directly to the disposition coordinator.
- (12) Single purpose detector dogs that have never been a patrol dog do not need a bite–muzzle video.

D–3. Possible outcome from the Disposition Board

a. Excess — the accountable unit commander can legally begin the process of removing the MWD from his or her inventory by whichever means he or she deems appropriate within his or her legal right.

b. Review adoption suitability checklist.

c. Adopt — after bite–muzzle video is reviewed by 341st TRS.

d. Once the dog is adopted, kennel master must send a copy of the Indemnity Agreement to the disposition coordinator.

e. The original DD Form 1834 must have the final disposition box annotated and sent to the disposition coordinator.

f. Transfer to law enforcement if medically eligible.

g. Euthanasia (after consultation with 341st TRS Veterinary Service.

h. Kennel masters must provide a reason why a dog is recommended for euthanasia.

i. The original DD Form 1834 must have the final disposition box annotated and sent to the disposition coordinator.

j. Not excess — Disposition Board deems MWD should not be removed from inventory; in other words, should stay on duty.

k. Training aid — authorization to return MWD to 341st TRS for possible use as student training.

Appendix E

Certification Standards and Training Aids for Each Type of Military Working Dog

E–1. Patrol explosive detector dog and patrol narcotic detector dog certification

The use of obedience commands demonstrate the level of communication and understanding that exists between a handler and his dog.

a. On command from the handler, the patrol dog must execute the commands of SIT, DOWN, HEEL, and STAY. The dog must execute the commands correctly when the dog is located at the handler's side and when the handler is positioned at a distance of 50 feet with no more than 1 correction per 5 commands. The commands can either be hand gestures commands or verbal commands. The commands STAY and HEEL are rated critical. The commands SIT and DOWN are rated semicritical.

b. While off–leash, the patrol dog will maintain a proper heel position while the handler starts, stops, changes speed,

changes direction, and executes facing movements. Movements the dog team must be able to perform include forward march, rear march, column left, column right, and halt. These and other marching movements are rated semicritical.

c. Recall will consist of calling the dog from a distance of 50 feet and stopping the dog at a distance of 25 feet with a SIT or DOWN command. The dog will then be called to HEEL position with a voice command. Recall is rated semicritical.

d. The patrol dog must negotiate the obedience/obstacle course (semicritical) at a marching pace, on-leash or off-leash, by command of its handler. When off-leash, the patrol dog will maintain the heel position while the patrol dog handler walks the dog through the course. Random stops will be made between obstacles, and some obstacles will be passed to ensure that the dog is responding to the handler's direction and not simply "running the course." There will be no more than 2 corrections per command when conducting the obedience course.

E-2. Six phases of aggression

a. *False run (critical)*. When commanded to STAY, the MWD must remain in the heel, sit, or down position, off-leash, and not attack when a person approaches the MWD team.

b. *False run into a bite (critical)*. When commanded to STAY, the MWD must remain in the heel, sit, or down position, off-leash, and attack only on the command of GET HIM. The MWD must complete the attack, bite and hold the decoy, hold with a full mouth bite for at least 10 to 15 seconds, and release on the command OUT. Only 1 verbal correction is authorized and the MWD must release the bite on the second command of OUT. The MWD must return to its handler when commanded to HEEL.

c. *Search and attack (critical)*. When commanded to STAY, the MWD must remain in the heel, down, or sit position while the handler searches a decoy off-leash. The search will consist of patting down both arms, both legs, and the torso of the decoy. During the search, the MWD must attack the decoy without command if the decoy tries to escape or attacks the handler. The MWD must complete the attack, bite and hold the decoy, and release on the command OUT. Only 1 verbal correction is authorized and the MWD must release the bite on the second command of OUT. The MWD must return to its handler when commanded to HEEL. After the search, the handler moves to a position about 2 feet to the right and 10 feet to the rear of the decoy, so that the decoy is positioned between the dog and the handler. The handler faces the dog and commands the dog to HEEL. The dog must respond to the command without attacking the decoy.

d. *Search and call by (critical)*. When commanded to STAY, the MWD must remain in the heel, sit, or down position, and remain in a controlled position while the handler searches a decoy off-leash. The search will consist of patting down both arms, both legs, and the torso of the decoy. After the search, the handler moves to a position about 2 feet to the right and 10 feet to the rear of the decoy, so that the decoy is positioned between the dog and the handler. The handler faces the dog and commands the dog to HEEL. The dog must respond to the command without attacking the decoy. The MWD is secured on-leash.

e. *Stand off (critical)*. When commanded to STAY, the MWD must remain in the heel, down, or sit position, while off-leash. Only 1 command of GET HIM will be given. The correct response for this task is the dog will cease pursuit of a decoy on the command OUT, and then on command of HEEL, the dog will return to the heel position. Only 1 verbal correction is authorized and the MWD must stop pursuit on the second command of OUT. The MWD must respond to the command without biting the decoy.

f. *Escort (semicritical)*. When commanded to HEEL, the MWD team must escort the decoy for at least 20 yards. The MWD must stay in the heel position, on-leash, and will not attack the decoy.

E-3. Out and guard

a. *Field interview (critical)*. When commanded to STAY, the MWD must remain in the heel, sit, or down position, on or off-leash, and not attack when a person approaches the MWD team.

b. *Field interview into an attack (critical)*. The MWD is placed on guard, on-leash, and attack only on the command of GET HIM. The MWD must complete the attack, bite and hold the decoy, hold with a full mouth bite for at least 10 to 15 seconds, and release on the command OUT. Only 1 verbal correction is authorized and the MWD must release the bite on the second command of OUT. Once the MWD releases the bite, the dog must sit, down, or stand without attacking.

c. *Search (critical)*. When commanded to STAY, the MWD must remain in the sit or down position, and remain in a controlled position while the handler re-positions the decoy approximately 10 feet from the MWD. The search will consist of patting down both arms, both legs, and the torso of the decoy. After the search, the handler positions himself behind the decoy and commands the MWD to HEEL. The MWD must respond to the command without attacking the decoy. The MWD is secured on-leash.

d. *Stand off (critical)*. The MWD is placed on guard, on-leash, and attacks only on the command GET HIM. On the command of GET HIM, the MWD will be released off-leash. The correct response for this task is for the MWD to cease pursuit of the decoy on the command OUT, and then either sit, down or stand without biting the decoy. Only 1 verbal correction is authorized and the MWD must stop pursuit on the second command of OUT. The MWD must respond to the command without attacking the decoy.

e. Escort (critical). With the MWD on-leash the MWD team must escort the decoy for at least 20 yards. The MWD must complete the escort without biting the decoy.

f. Building search (critical). The MWD will find a decoy inside any structure, and show the handler where the decoy is located. This task can be done either on- or off-leash but the MWD must indicate a recognizable response. A false response not recognized by the handler constitutes a failure.

g. Gunfire (critical). The MWD will not be adversely affected by gunfire, either when the handler or another person is firing. Gunfire will not be a command for the dog to attack. The MWD will attack only on command. The MWD will hold its position while its handler or another person is firing a weapon. The MWD aggressing on the handler constitutes failure.

h. Scouting or patrolling (critical). The MWD will be able to find people by scent, sight, or sound. Proficiency in scouting or patrolling requires demonstrating the ability to detect and respond to the scent of decoys who are hiding upwind at least 100 yards but not more than 200 yards, and follow the scents to the decoys locations. The MWD will pursue and attack only on command.

E-4. Patrol narcotics detector dog training aids

a. Units, installations, and activities located within the States or territories of the United States will apply to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for registration.

b. DEA Form 223 (Controlled Substances Registration Certificate) will be used to authorize applicants or registration certificates.

c. Registration is valid for 1 year and must be renewed annually.

d. Possession or use of narcotics training aids by units not in possession of a current and valid DEA Form 222 (DEA Official Order Form for Schedule I and II Controlled Substances) is prohibited.

e. Registration and procurement instructions are provided in DA Pam 190-12.

f. Overseas units will not register with the DEA. Procurement and use of narcotics or contraband training aids in overseas areas will be coordinated with appropriate host governments. Overseas ASCC will establish procedures for procuring and using narcotics or contraband training aids consistent with the requirements of this regulation, AR 195-5, and DA Pam 190-12.

g. Units, installations, and activities which have been authorized to procure and use narcotics or contraband training aids (DEA registration or appropriate overseas command approval) are authorized to procure up to 200 grams of marihuana (7360), 20 grams of hashish (7370), 20 grams of heroin (9200), 20 grams of cocaine (9041), 20 grams of methamphetamine (1105), and 6 grams of methylenedioxy methamphetamine (MDMA) (ecstasy) (7405). The maximum quantities of controlled substances authorized to be stored at any one time is 300 grams of marihuana, 30 grams of hashish, 30 grams of heroin, and 30 grams of cocaine, 20 grams of methamphetamine, 6 grams of MDMA (DA Pam 190-12). Reasonable quantity limits will be established for other controlled substances (for example, amphetamines, barbiturates, and so forth) when these are available and are used for training. All narcotics or contraband training aids will be accounted for using a daily issue and/or return log to record daily transactions involving the drug training aids. This log should be kept in a bound log book, such as NSN 7530-00-286-8363, or equivalent. The use of the log book and its relationship to other forms can be found in DA Pam 190-12.

h. Checks for accountability of all narcotics training aids will be conducted monthly by a disinterested person in the grade of E-7 or higher.

i. Synthetic drugs (for example, pseudo-heroin or pseudo cocaine) will not be used for training of narcotics or contraband detector dogs.

j. Any theft or significant loss (1 gram or more of heroin, cocaine or hashish; and 2 grams or more of marihuana) of any controlled substance obtained from Naval Criminal Investigative Service Regional Forensic Laboratory (NCISRFL) will be reported immediately to the appropriate DEA Field Division or Resident Office and DAPM-OPS upon discovery of such theft or loss. DEA Form 106 (Report of Theft or Loss of Controlled Substances) will be used. All thefts must be reported whether or not the controlled substances are recovered and/or the responsible parties are identified and action taken against them (21 CFR 1301.74c).

k. Commanders or provost marshals or security officers will appoint, in writing, a custodian and alternate custodian. The custodian and alternate custodian will be cleared by a favorable U.S. Army Crime Records Center name check before being appointed. The custodians will be responsible for the procurement, storage, security, accountability, and control of narcotics or contraband training aids per this regulation and DA Pam 190-12. Further, all MP personnel authorized to use narcotics or contraband training aids will be designated in writing by the provost marshal and/or the Director, Emergency Services.

E-5. Patrol explosive detector dog training aids

a. The effectiveness of explosive detector dogs depends on continual reinforcement of the detection skill through realistic proficiency training.

b. Commanders or provost marshals and/or security officers will appoint, in writing, an explosive training aid custodian and alternate custodian. Personnel selected as the custodian and alternate custodian will complete DA Form

7281 (Command Oriented Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (AAE) Security Screening and Evolution Record) in accordance with AR 190–11 and be cleared by a favorable U.S. Army Crime Records Center name check before being appointed. The custodians will be responsible for the procurement, storage, security, accountability, and control of explosives training aids per this regulation and DA Pam 190–12. Further, all personnel authorized to use explosives training aids will be designated, in writing, by the provost marshal and/or Director, Emergency Services.

c. Checks for the accountability of all explosives training aids will be conducted monthly by a disinterested person in the grade of E–7 or above (see DA Pam 190–12 for accountability instructions).

d. All personnel associated with EDD training will receive formal training yearly by EOD or safety personnel in the safe storage, transportation, and handling of each type of explosive used as training aids before conducting or participating in proficiency training.

e. Commanders will ensure safety training for using explosives training aids is available before seeking authorizations for EDDs and handlers.

f. Canine explosive scent kits can be requisitioned through local supply channels (NSN 1375–01–192–7411).

g. Explosives should be packaged by type required and by size needed.

h. Training aids by types of explosives are given a Federal stock number and issued through the munitions supply systems.

i. Training aids can be centrally procured and distributed.

j. The central procurement agency can either buy the explosives properly packaged, or package them before distribution to units.

k. The types and quantities of explosives authorized for use in training are specified in DA Pam 190–12. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU commanders, with DAPM–OPS concurrence, may authorize additional explosives training aids when the use of other explosives substances is identified and such use merits development of a detection capability.

l. Explosives training aids will be issued only to those persons who have received the explosives safety training prescribed in d, above. All personnel who are authorized to handle explosives training aids will be designated, in writing, by the activity or installation provost marshal, security officer, or MP unit commander after successful completion of training conducted by EOD personnel.

m. Explosives training aids will be transported only in Government vehicles which have been certified as safe for explosives transportation by explosives safety personnel.

n. The use of pseudo or simulated explosive substances is unauthorized.

E–6. Specialized search dog team recertification

This establishes the conditions, handler knowledge, areas, odors, and types of searches and systems used to establish the certification process for the SSD teams for the U.S. Army.

a. The use of obedience commands demonstrate the level of communication and understanding that exists between a handler and his or her dog.

(1) On command from the handler, the patrol dog must execute the commands of SIT, DOWN, HEEL, and STAY. The dog must execute the commands correctly when the dog is located at the handler’s side and when the handler is positioned at a distance of 50 feet with no more than 1 correction per 5 commands. The commands can either be hand gesture commands or verbal commands. The commands STAY and HEEL are rated critical. The commands SIT and DOWN are rated semicritical.

(2) While off–leash, the patrol dog will maintain a proper heel position while the handler starts, stops, changes speed, changes direction, and executes facing movements. Movements that the dog team must be able to perform include forward march, rear march, column left, column right, and halt. These and other marching movements are rated semicritical.

(3) Recall will consist of calling the dog from a distance of 50 feet and stopping the dog at a distance of 25 feet with a SIT or DOWN command. The dog will then be called to HEEL position with a voice command. Recall is rated semicritical.

b. The patrol dog must negotiate the obedience/obstacle course (semicritical) at a marching pace, on–leash or off–leash, by command of its handler. When off–leash, the patrol dog will maintain the heel position while the patrol dog handler walks the dog through the course. Random stops will be made between obstacles, and some obstacles will be passed to ensure that the dog is responding to the handler’s direction and not simply “running the course.” There will be no more than 2 corrections per command while conducting the obedience course.

c. The specialized search dog teams will be evaluated in every area with a minimum of 1 high–risk search conducted for certification. One area will have multiple training aids to demonstrate the fact that the dog is not distracted and capable of continuing the search after finding the first aid. The team is allowed 1 false response during the certification with zero misses. All dogs should sit when at source of a known odor however; some situations prevent the dog from physically being able to give a final response. In the case where a dog fails to respond, the handler must identify the definitive change of behavior and point out the area to the evaluator. However, all training must emphasize the sit position on odor. The minimum number of plants is 7 for the SSD certification.

d. The certification authority will determine what areas will be used during certification; at a minimum each area

must be used once and some areas may also be used more than once based upon the scenario. The areas and types are listed below—

(1) *Route (urban and rural)*. Includes railways, trails, and road ways.

(2) *Area (urban/rural/venue)*. There is a distinct difference between rural and urban open areas and each has unique characteristics.

(3) *Building (occupied, unoccupied, derelict)*. Occupied buildings, the search will begin in multilevel buildings at the top floor and the occupants will be moved to the floor that has been searched.

(4) *Vehicles (static and/or access control point (ACP))*. Static vehicles are searched off-leash. The ACP vehicle searches should be done on-leash for the safety of the dog

e. The types of search used by the SSD team are free search and systematic search. Free search is working the dog on a loose search pattern, letting the dog search on its own with minimal control, except to keep the dog in sight and keep it working. Systematic search concentrates on specific areas or points of interest to ensure the area is completely searched. The handler directs the dog to these points and may present certain items if they feel the dog did not adequately search it.

f. The following systems and definitions will be used in the scenarios given for certification:

(1) The rummage search should be done as rapidly as possible.

(2) The low-risk search—more thorough than a rummage search—incorporates free search and then systematic search to cover the area.

(3) The high-risk search—a very thorough and methodical search of an area—is based on intelligence given for that specific scenario

(4) Some of the key points of certification for the SSD team are that the majority of searches will be completed off-leash, with the exception of ACP vehicle searches. The handler must ensure that all areas are searched completely and must notify the evaluator if an area cannot be searched due to safety or inability of the dog. If a handler fails to completely search an area, the team fails the exercise and must be retested in that area. The dog is not discouraged from urinating or defecating in the search area unless it is indoors. The maximum search time is 40 minutes under ideal conditions with a 10 minute break. The handler must be able to brief to the person in charge of the search, the capabilities, limitations, and security procedures to take if the team comes under contact or have an indication during the certification.

g. A train-up period with validation must be conducted within 4 weeks of a team's arrival into a theater of operations. The training time will be used to introduce the team to the various types of explosive substances that are unique to the area. In addition to training, the time allows the team to become acclimatized to the environment. After some train-up time, all teams must successfully complete validation of the new explosives introduced before they are considered operational.

E-7. Specialized search dog training aids

A variety of explosive training aids are needed to maintain proficiency.

a. Many different explosive compounds are in use today, and the explosives used in homemade bombs may range from common household materials to the most sophisticated military or commercial compounds. Nearly all explosives have certain identifiable elements that are found in at least 1 of the explosives used for training aids. The SSDs trained to detect these explosives can also detect most other explosives. The handler must develop an understanding of what odors the SSD is able to detect, for example, the explosives substance rather than containers, wrappings, tapes, or other material which may be present. The following types of explosives are authorized for training SSD teams:

- (1) Commercial dynamite.
- (2) Gelatin
- (3) Ammonium nitrate (AN).
- (4) Military dynamite.
- (5) Water gel (TOVEX).
- (6) Trinitrotoluene (TNT).
- (7) Smokeless powder.
- (8) Composition 4 plastic explosive (C4).
- (9) British plastic explosive number (No.) 4 (PE4).
- (10) Semtex H.
- (11) Ammonia Nitrate (AN) mixed with fuel oil (ANFO).
- (12) AN mixed with sugar (ANS).
- (13) Detonating cord.
- (14) Artillery rounds.
- (15) Mortar rounds.
- (16) Small arms ammunition.
- (17) Potassium chlorate.

(18) Sodium chlorate.

(19) Weapons.

b. All of the explosives and associated items listed should be available to the SSD team to use for training. Each of these items should be used to maintain the SSDs proficiency at 95 percent or better on each of the items. The general rule is to use any type of firearm, ammunition, or explosive varying the amount and type from day to day. Special Text (ST) 20–23–10, dated Oct 2004 provides an additional break down of the characteristics and types of explosives used to train the SSD. The handler must develop in depth knowledge of what type of explosives is being used and how these explosives are constructed in devices.

E–8. Mine detector dog certification

a. Team certification, validation, and testing are to ensure the proficiency of each individual dog team. The MDD will conduct a formal certification process that consists of searching for both buried and surface laid landmines in these scenarios— area search, route search, and minefield extraction.

b. The minimum certification standard of detection for MDD is zero misses with no more than 1 false responses.

c. Failure to maintain a 95 percent training proficiency after a 35 consecutive day period will result in decertification of the team.

d. Each handler and dog will be certified as a team using the team concept that 1 handler and 1 dog certified. The certification will be performed using appropriate equipment.

e. The dog team must demonstrate the ability to detect the presence of a mine and indicate the presence of both old (buried at least 2 months) and freshly laid mines (buried 2 hours prior to certification by the certifying authority) on which it has been trained and give a positive response to the handler.

f. The dog must be able to clear a minimum of 300 meters using the route clearance method, and must also be able to clear a 1–meter safe distance on the shoulders of the route technique without showing signs of fatigue or loss in concentration. The MDD team must search a minimum of a 1–meter by 50–meter area using the minefield extraction technique without showing signs of fatigue or loss in concentration.

g. Upon completion of the certification process, the team is required to test once a week and revalidate every 3 months in accordance with engineer MWD program manager policies.

h. Obedience demonstrates the dog’s ability to react immediately to commands from its handler are evaluated during the MDD certification. On command from the handler, the dog must execute the commands and movements required for a MDD. The team must be fully obedient to the following commands, HEEL, SIT, STAY, COME, LEAVE, SEEK, TOUCH, BACK, and AWAY. These commands must be executed when the dog is located at the handler’s side—HEEL, SIT, STAY. The team is also required to conduct the same commands at a distance of 10 feet. Only 1 physical correction per 4 commands is allowed. The command STAY is rated critical, commands SIT, and HEEL are rated semicritical.

i. The dog must demonstrate the ability to search a minimum of 300 meters using the echelon technique without showing signs of fatigue or loss in concentration.

j. The handler’s performance will also be assessed during the certification process. The certification authority will judge the handler’s ability to interpret his/her dog’s performance in all the above conditions. The certification authority will check the handler for safe operating procedures in accordance with unit standard operating procedures. These procedures include use of search pattern, utilization of wind direction, environmental conditions, and assessment of MWD behavior. The handler will have to maintain safe distances between elements, remain in safe areas at all times, MWD must remain in safe areas during breaks, rewards dog in safe areas, alerts all to MWD indication, and conveys location to manual clearance personnel.

k. A team failing to pass a test will not immediately be re–tested until a 90–day training period has been conducted. Decertification standards will apply to the dog team. If a handler and a dog have passed the certification process as a team, no other handler can handle the dog under the same certification. Certification of an MDD and handler is valid for 1 year (12 months) and is immediately nullified when—

(1) The yearly certification has elapsed.

(2) A new handler is assigned to the dog.

(3) The handler and dog have been separated or have not conducted training for 35 or more consecutive days for any reason.

(4) The dog and handler team fails to maintain the detection standards listed above.

(5) The dog fails to give a positive response consistently.

(6) The dog does not work under control of the handler.

(7) After prolonged injury and/or sickness of the dog or handler (35 or more consecutive days).

l. When a dog team’s proficiency training has been interrupted for 35 or more consecutive days for any reason, full recertification of the team by a certification authority is required. If a team fails to pass the test, they will be retested after 90 days of retraining. If the team fails to pass the second test, the team will be retested the final time after an additional 90 days. If the team fails the third and final test, they cannot be expected to detect mines or explosive

hazards consistently and should not be allowed to retest or deploy. After the third failure the team will be re-evaluated for possible re-teaming of dog and handler.

m. Decertified MDD teams will not be used in any official capacity encompassing detection utilization. The team must be exempt from all duties that may interfere with the proficiency training requirements, and will be authorized to be recertified only after retraining has been completed and a validation has been conducted prior to recertification.

n. Recertification may be required any time the provost marshal, installation commander, certification authority, or immediate commander in the chain of command has reason to doubt the teams reliability.

o. The MDD team will be required to complete an in-theatre validation prior to beginning military operations. The in-theatre validation team should consist of an NCOIC, officer in charge, or a qualified MWD handler not affiliated with the unit. The MDD teams will have a minimum of 4 weeks of in-theater train-up that will also include the validation to enable the teams to train on explosives and mines that are unique to that country. It also gives the teams the opportunity to adapt to environmental conditions. The in-theater training minefield requirement is a field that has been aged for a minimum of 2 months. The validation process provides the in-theater commanders with the reliability and confidence that the dog teams meet required operational detection standards.

E-9. Mine detector dog training aids

a. Procurement of explosive training aids for the MWDs is the responsibility of the unit commander. Inventories of the explosive training aids will be conducted the same way the military police conduct inventory check of explosive training aids.

b. Procurement of mines and explosives for the MWDs is the responsibility of the unit commander. Inventory of the mines and explosives will be made initially by primary and alternate custodians prior to emplacement into the minefield.

c. A 100 percent hands on inventory will be conducted every time there is a change of primary custodian.

d. Monthly hands on inventory will be on all mines not emplaced in the minefield. All buried mines in the minefield will be inventoried monthly by utilizing a mine detector and a minefield emplacement diagram which verifies exact location and type of mine.

e. The monthly inventory will be conducted by a disinterested person in the grade of E-7 or higher who is appointed, in writing, by the unit commander. The person conducting the inventory will prepare for the unit commander.

Appendix F Management Control Evaluation Checklist

F-1. Function

The function covered by this checklist is the Military Working Dog Program

F-2. Purpose

The purpose of this checklist is to assist assessable unit managers and management control administrators in evaluating the key management controls outlined below. It is not intended to cover all controls.

F-3. Instructions

Answers must be based on the actual testing of key management controls (that is, document analysis, direct observation, sampling, simulation, other). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These key management controls must be formally evaluated at least once every 5 years. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11-2-R (Management Control Evaluation Certification Statement).

F-4. Test questions

a. Are authorizations for MWD teams based upon mission analysis from the commander who requests the MWD teams?

b. Are ACOM MWD programs reviewed at least annually to ensure that MWD assets are properly used and current justification remains valid?

c. Have disposition packets been submitted on dogs identified as excess to the DOD?

d. Are all narcotics or contraband training aids accounted for using the daily issue and/or return log that records daily transactions?

e. Has the commander or provost marshal/security officer appointed a primary custodian and alternate drug custodian in writing?

f. Has the commander or provost marshal/Director, Emergency Services appointed a primary custodian and alternate explosive training aid custodian in writing?

g. Are all certification, recertification, or decertification actions reported to DAPM–OPS by electronic message with (AHRC–EPB–M) and AMCOM (AMSTR–MFSC) as recipients?

h. Are commanders, provost marshal/Director, Emergency Services and detachment commander conducting monthly inspections of handlers, MWDs, training, team utilization, team proficiency, equipment, and kennel facilities?

i. Upon the death of an MWD or adoption of an MWD, is the dog's permanent record file forwarded to Military Dog Records, Lackland Air Force Base, TX 78236?

j. Are all MWDs employed at least 24 hours per week once they are certified as a team (employment may include training exercises, which would be in addition to mandated training outlined in chap 3 of this regulation)?

k. Has a risk analysis been accomplished every 2 years for the kennel and surrounding area?

F–5. Supersession

No previous management control evaluation checklist exists for this program.

F–6. Comments

Help to make this a better tool for evaluating management controls. Submit comments to— HQDA, Office of the Provost Marshal General (DAPM–MPD–LE), 2800 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–2800.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AA&E

arms, ammunition, and explosives

ACOM

Army Command

ACP

access control point

AMCOM

U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command

AR

Army regulation

ASCC

Army Service Component Command

ASI

additional skill identifier

AT

antiterrorism

ATF

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

CBRNE

chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosives

COE

Chief of Engineers

CONUS

continental United States

CONUSA

the numbered armies in the Continental United States

CRC

U.S. Army Crime Records Center

CT

counterterrorism

DA

Department of the Army

DA Pam

Department of the Army pamphlet

DEA

Drug Enforcement Administration

DOD

Department of Defense

DODD

Department of Defense directive

DRU

Direct Reporting Unit

EDD

explosives detector dog

EOD

explosive ordnance disposal

FM

field manual

GSA

General Services Administration

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

HRC

U.S. Army Human Resources Command

IDS

intrusion detection system

IMCOM

U.S. Army Installation Management Command

LIN

line item number

MCO

Marine Corps Order

MDD

mine detector dog

METL

mission-essential task list

MILSTRIP

military standard requisitioning and issue procedures

MMSO

maneuver mobility support operations

MOS

military occupational specialty

MP

military police

MTOE

modified table of organization and equipment

MWD

military working dog

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NCO

noncommissioned officer

NCOIC

noncommissioned officer in charge

NDD

narcotic detector dog

NSN

national stock number

OPLAN

operation plan

OPNAVINST

Naval Operational Instruction

OPSEC

operations security

PBO

Property Book Office

PEDD

patrol explosives detector dog

PMG

Provost Marshal General

PNDD

patrol narcotic detector dog

SF

standard form

SGA

standards of grade authorization

SRT

special reaction team

SSD

specialized search dog

ST

Special Text

TACOM

U.S. Army Tank–Automotive Command

TDA

tables of distribution and allowances

TNT

trinitrotoluene

TOVEX

water gel (explosive)

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TRS

341st Training Squadron

TSG

The Surgeon General

USACE

U.S. Army Corps of Engineering

USAES

U.S. Army Engineer School

USAMPS

U.S. Army Military Police School

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

USC

United States Code

USCS

U.S. Customs Service

USSS

U.S. Secret Service

VIP

very important person

Section II**Terms****Access (when pertaining to a restricted area or CCI)**

Personnel movement within a restricted area that allows the chance for visual observation of, or physical proximity to, either classified or protected materiel. It is also the ability and opportunity to obtain detailed knowledge of CCI through uncontrolled physical possession. External viewing or escorted proximity to CCI does not constitute access.

Ammunition

A device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke and flame, for use in connection with defense or offense, including demolition. Excluded from this definition are devices charged with chemical agents defined in JCS Pub. 1 and nuclear or biological materiel. Ammunition includes cartridges, projectiles, including missile rounds, grenades, mines, and pyrotechnics together with bullets, shot and their necessary primers, propellants, fuses, and detonators individually or having a unit of issue, container, or package weight of 100 pounds or less. Blank, inert training ammunition and caliber .22 ammunition are excluded.

Antiterrorism

Defensive measure used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by military forces.

Arms

A weapon included in AR 190–11, appendix B, that will or is designated to expel a projectile or flame by the action of the explosive, and the frame or receiver of any such weapon.

Asset

Any resource requiring protection.

Badge

A security credential that is worn on the possessor's outer garment and validates (his or her) authority for access to a restricted area.

Certification

The process whereby a patrol or detector MWD's and handler's proficiency is verified to be in compliance with minimum training standards.

Closed circuit (CCTV)

Television that serves a number of different functions, one of which is physical security. As it pertains to the field of physical security, CCTV is used to augment, not replace, existing IDS or security patrols. It is not used as a primary sensor, but rather as a means of assessing alarms. CCTV also may be used as a surveillance means, but if used in this way, it will augment, not replace, existing IDS.

Combating terrorism

Actions, including AT and CT, taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum.

Commercial-type vehicle

A vehicle designed to meet civilian requirements, and used without major modifications, for routine purposes in connection with the transportation of supplies, personnel, or equipment.

Compensatory measures exception

This is a deviation in which the standards are not being met, but the DOD component DAPM-OPS concerned determines it is appropriate, because of physical factors and operational requirements. Compensatory measures are normally required.

Constant surveillance

Constant unobstructed observance of items or an area to prevent unauthorized access. Continuous surveillance may be maintained by dedicated guards, other on-duty personnel, or intrusion detection systems and those enhanced by closed circuit television.

Controlled area

See restricted area.

Controlled medical substance

A drug or other substance, or its immediate precursor, listed in current schedules of 21 USC 812 in medical facilities for the purpose of military treatment, therapy, or research. Categories listed in this section are narcotics, amphetamines, barbiturates, and hallucinogens.

Counterterrorism

Offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism.

Crime analysis

The process used to determine the essential features of a criminal act. It is a mandatory part of any crime prevention program.

Crime prevention

The anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk, and initiation of some action to remove or reduce it. Crime prevention is a direct crime control method that applies to before-the-fact efforts to reduce criminal opportunity, protect potential human victims, and prevent property loss.

Crime prevention inspection

An on-site evaluation of the crime prevention program of a unit, section, office, or other facility.

Crime risk management

The development of systematic approaches to reduce crime risks.

Defense Transportation System

Consists of military controlled terminal facilities, Military Airlift Command (MAC) controlled airlift, Military Sealift Command (MSC) controlled or arranged sealift, and Government controlled air or land transportation (DOD 5100.76-M).

Double-locker container

A steel container of not less than 26 gauge which is secured by an approved locking device and which encases an inner container that also is equipped with an approved locking device. Cabinet, medicine, combination with narcotic locker, NSN 6530-00-702-9240, or equivalent, meets requirements for a double-locked container.

Dromedary

A freight box carried on and securely fastened to the chassis of the tractor or on a flat-bed trailer. The dromedary is demountable by the use of a forklift truck, is protected by a ply-metal shield, and is equipped with doors on each side that may be locked with seals or padlocks. All explosive items carried in the dromedary must be compatible and in compliance with 49 CFR 177 (reference host nations regulations; DOD 5100.76-M).

Entry control (when pertaining to a restricted area)

Security actions, procedures, equipment, and techniques, employed within restricted areas to ensure that persons who are present in the areas at any time have authority and official reason for being there.

Equivalent Protection Exception.

This is a deviation in which non standards conditions exists, but the totality of protection afforded is equivalent to or better than that provided under standard criteria.

Escorted personnel (when pertaining to a restricted area)

Those persons authorized access to a restricted areas who are escorted at all times by a designated person.

Exception

An approved permanent exclusion from specific requirements of this regulation. Exceptions will be based on a case-by-case determination and involve unique circumstances which make conformance to security standards impossible or highly impractical. An exception can also be an approved permanent deviation from the provisions of this regulation. There are 2 types of exceptions (see Compensatory Measures Exception and Equivalent Protection Exception).

Exclusion area

See restricted area.

Explosives

Any chemical compound, mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. The term includes, but is not limited to, individual landmines, demolition charges, blocks of explosives (dynamite, trinitrotoluene (TNT), C-4, and other high yield explosives), and other explosives consisting of 10 pounds or more; for example, gunpowder or nitro guanidine.

Facility

Any single building, project, or site.

Force Protection

Security program developed to protect Soldiers, civilian employees, and Family members, facilities and equipment, in all locations and situations. This is accomplished through the planned integration of combating terrorism, physical security, operations security, protective services and law enforcement operations, all supported by foreign intelligence, counterintelligence and other security programs.

Handler

Someone who has been qualified by training and certification to care for, train, and employ a military working MWD.

Handling

Controlled physical possession without access.

High-risk personnel

Personnel who, by their grade, assignment, value, location, or specific threat, are more likely to be attractive or accessible terrorist targets.

Installations

Such real properties as reserve centers, depots, arsenals, ammunition plants (both contractor- and Government-operated), hospitals, terminals, and other special mission facilities, as well as those used primarily by troops (see also JCS Pub 1).

Intrusion detection system (IDS)

The combination of electronic components, including sensors, control units, transmission lines, and monitoring units integrated to be capable of detecting one or more types of intrusion into the area protected by the system and reporting directly to an alarm monitoring station. The IDS will be an approved DOD standardized system, such as the Joint Service Interior Intrusion Detection System or ACOM/ASCC/DRU-approved commercial equipment.

Kennel facilities

The buildings, the kennels, the runs, and the exercise and training areas which are used to house, care for, and train military working MWDs.

Key and lock control system

A system of identifying both locks and their locations and personnel in possession of keys and/or combinations.

Keying

The process of establishing a sequence of random binary digits used to initially set up and periodically change permutations in cryptographic equipment for purpose of encrypting or decrypting electronic signals, for controlling transmission security processes, or for producing other keys.

Limited area

See restricted area.

Locked container

A container or room of substantial construction secured with an approved locking device. For pharmacy operating stocks, lockable automated counting systems meet requirements for a locker container.

Locking devices

Padlocks, military specifications MIL-P-43607 (High Security Padlock); shrouded shackle, NSN 5340-01-217-5068 or horizontal sliding bolt, NSN 5340-00-799-8248) or MIL-P-43951 (medium security padlock; regular shackle, NSN 5340-00-799-8016). Padlocks, Commercial Item Description A-A-1927 (low security padlock) having a hardened steel shackle and body; NSN 5340-00-158-3807 (with chain), NSN 5340-00-158-3805 (without chain). GSA-approved changeable 3-position padlock, Federal Specification FF-P-110. High security hasps. Military Specifications MIL-H-43905 or MIL-H-29181A. Hasps and staples for low-security padlocks which are of heavy pattern steel, securely fastened to the structure with smooth-headed bolts, rivets, or welding to prevent removal.

Locks

Locks should be considered as delay devices only, not as positive bars to unauthorized entry, since any lock can be defeated by expert manipulation or force. Certain locks, such as high or medium security padlocks, provide excellent protection when used in conjunction with a high security hasp. Hasps installed for protection of AA&E will provide protection comparable to that given by the lock used. Determination of "comparable protection" will be addressed to the DOD Lock Program Technical Manager, Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Code L56, 560 Center Drive, Port Hueneme, CA 93043-4328. The NAPEC high security shrouded hasp (MIL-H-29181A) is approved for use with the high security padlock to secure all categories of AA&E. The hasp has a cover that protects the lock from cutting or hammer tools and inclement weather. It should be used to secure Category I and II AA&E storage facilities. When replacement of a hasp on Category III, IV, or uncategorized AA&E is necessary, this hasp should also be used. The Natick high security hasp (MIL-H-43905) is a high security hasp that also is approved for protection of Category III and IV AA&E when used with an approved high security padlock. Hasp, pin-type, locking "T" is a hasp that was authorized previously to secure ammunition storage magazines. Magazines were secured using the installed locking bar in conjunction with a "T" pin and high security padlock. The locking "T" hasp does not provide adequate security for sensitive AA&E. It must be replaced with a high security hasp to enhance security. It will not be used to secure Category I and II ammunition storage facilities. Another lock is the cable seal lock. Once locked, any force exerted to separate the lock-point from the lock-body strengthens the connection. Such locks are not approved for use in securing storage facilities containing AA&E. The same restriction applies to d below. A complementary device to locks is the

No. 5 American Wire Gauge wire twist. This is a U-shaped wire placed in the hasp along with the shackle and twisted tightly in place. Another device is a wire cable of a thickness equivalent to or larger than No. 5 wire. This is placed through the hasp, a metal sleeve slipped over it, and crimped into place. Built-in combination locks, meeting Underwriters Laboratories Standard 768, Group 1 (NSN 5340-01-375-7593) are approved for use on GSA-approved Class 5 vault doors and GSA-approved Class 5 weapons containers storing unclassified material and unclassified AA&E.

LOGAIR

Long-term contract airlift service within the continental United States for the movement of cargo in support of the logistics system of the military Services (primarily the Army and Air Force) and Defense agencies. (DOD 5100.76-M)

Major disruption on installations

Acts, threats, or attempts to commit such acts as kidnapping, extortion, bombings, hijackings, ambushing, major weapons thefts, arson, assassination, and hostage taking on a military installation. These acts have the potential for widespread publicity require special response, tactics, and management.

Medically sensitive items

Standard and nonstandard medical items designated by medical commanders to be sufficiently sensitive to warrant a stringent degree of physical security and accountability in storage. Included within this definition are all items subject to misappropriation and/or misuse such as needles and syringes.

Military Traffic Expediting (MTX)

A service providing for movement from origin to destination in the shortest time possible for specifically identified rail shipments, and which is required for the shipment of firearms and other sensitive shipments. This service uses electrical communications between members of the Association of American Railroad, is available for either single line haul or joint line movements, and provided progress reports as required (DOD 5200.76-M).

Military van (MILVAN)

Military-owned demountable container, conforming to U.S. and international standards, operated in a centrally controlled fleet for movement of military cargo (DOD 5100.76-M).

Military working dog (MWD)

MWDs are required by the using DOD component for a specific purpose, mission, or combat capability. MWDs are trained to perform the following functions; patrol, patrol and narcotic/contraband, and patrol and explosive/contraband detector, Mine Detector, Specialized Search Dogs and any other DOD recognized capability that is used to save lives.

Military working dog team (MWD)

Is a team (both dog and handler) trained by DOD/EA and has an appropriately qualified, assigned handler.

Mission essential and vulnerable areas

Facilities or activities within the installation that, by virtue of their function, are evaluated by the commander as vital to the successful accomplishment of the installation's State National Guard, or MUSARC mission. This includes areas nonessential to the installation's/facility's operational mission but which, by nature of the activity, are considered vulnerable to theft, trespass, damage, or other criminal activity.

Motor vehicle

A self-propelled, boosted, or towed conveyance used to transport a burden on land. This includes all Army wheeled and track vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers, but not railroad locomotives and rolling stock.

Note C controlled medical items

Sets, kits, and outfits containing one or more component

Note Q controlled medical item

All standard drug items identified as Note Q in the Federal Supply Catalog, Nonstandard Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Schedule III, IV, V Controlled Substances.

Note R controlled medical items

All items identified as Note R in the Federal Supply Catalog, Nonstandard DEA Schedule II Controlled Substances.

One MWD—one handler

The concept that each MWD will have only one handler. Personnel shortages may necessitate assigning a handler responsibility for more than one MWD. However, two or more handlers cannot handle the same MWD.

Open post

Installations or activities that do not qualify as closed or limited access posts. Access to the installation or activity is not controlled during or after normal duty hours.

Padlocks High security padlocks

Military Specification MIL-P-43607, shrouded shackle with clevis and chain, NSN 5340-01-2 17-5068 or NSN 5340-00-188-1560; horizontal sliding bolt with clevis and chain, NSN 5340-00-799-8248. Medium security padlocks: Military Specification MIL-P-43951, open shackle with clevis and chain, NSN 5340-00-799-8016. Authorized for continued use to secure Categories III and IV AA&E only until stocks are depleted or replaced. Low security padlocks: Commercial Item Description A-A-1927, hardened steel shackle and case, without chain: NSN 5340-00-158-3805; with chain: NSN 5340-00-158-3807. (Any questions regarding the above specifications will be addressed to the DOD Lock Program Technical Manager, Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center, Code C66, 560 Center Drive, Port Hueneme, CA 93043-4328 (DSN 551-1567 or -1212).

Perimeter fence

Fences for the security of unclassified, non-sensitive items that meet the requirements of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Drawing Code STD 872-90-00 Series. The minimum height will be 6 feet. Use of NATO Standard Design Fencing is also authorized.

Perimeter wall

Any wall over 6 feet tall which delineates a boundary and serves as a barrier to personnel and/or vehicles. These walls may be constructed of reinforced concrete, masonry, or stone.

Physical protective measures

Physical security measures used to counter risk factors that usually do not change over a period of time such as mission impact, cost, volume, and critically of resources and vulnerabilities. The measures are usually permanent and involve expenditure of funds.

Physical security equipment

That part of the Army security system, based on threat analysis, concerned with procedures and physical measures designed to safeguard personnel, property, and operations; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, material and information; and to protect against espionage, terrorism, sabotage, damage, misuse, and theft. Operations security (OPSEC) and security targeted against traditional criminal activity are not included.

a. Physical Security procedures include, but are not limited to, the application of physical measures to reduce vulnerability to the threat; integration of physical security into contingency, mobilization, and wartime plans; the testing of physical security procedures and measures during the exercise of these plans; the testing of physical security procedures and measures during the exercise of these plans; the interface of installation OPSEC, crime prevention and physical security programs to protect against the traditional criminal; training or guards at sensitive or other storage sites in tactical defense against response to attempted penetrations; and creating physical security awareness.

b. Physical security measures are physical systems, devices, personnel, animals and procedures employed to protect security interests from possible threats and include, but are not limited to security guards; military working dogs; lights and physical barriers; explosive and bomb detection equipment; protective vests and similar equipment; badge systems; electronic entry control systems and access control devices; security containers; locking devices; electronic intrusion detection systems; standardized command, control, and display subsystems; radio frequency data links used for physical security; security lighting; delay devices; artificial intelligence (robotics); and assessment and/or surveillance systems to include closed-circuit television. Depending on the circumstances of the particular situation, security specialists may have an interest in other items of equipment such as armored sedans.

Physical Security Inspection

A formal, recorded assessment of physical procedures and measures implemented by a unit or activity to protect its assets.

Physical security measures

See physical security.

Physical security plan

A comprehensive written plan providing proper and economical use of personnel, land, and equipment to prevent or minimize loss or damage from theft, misuse, espionage, sabotage, and other criminal or disruptive measures.

Physical security procedures

See physical security

Physical security program

The interrelationship of various components that complement each other to produce a comprehensive approach to security matters. These components include, as a minimum, the physical security plan; physical security inspections and surveys; participation in combating terrorism committees and fusion cells; and a continuing assessment of the installation's physical security posture.

Physical security resource plan

Plan developed by the physical security officer that identifies physical security needs and shows proposed programmed procurement of those needs.

Physical security survey

A formal, recorded assessment of the installation physical security program.

Physical security system architecture

A system ensuring that IDS components designed by the various services are compatible when used together. The Air Force is responsible for systems architecture.

Pilfer able assets

Any asset which can be stolen and which does not fall under the other asset categories discussed in the publication.

Pilferable coded items

Items with a code indicating that the material has a ready resale value or civilian application and therefore, is especially subject to theft.

Portable

Capable of being carried in the hand or on the person. As a general rule, a single item weighing less than 100 pounds (45.34 kilograms) is considered portable.

Program manager, military working dog (MWD program manager)

The name given to the senior manager of MWD teams within the HQs of each ACOM, ASCC, and DRU.

QUICKTRANS

Long-term contract airlift service within continental United States (CONUS) for the movement of cargo in support of the logistic system for the military Services (primarily the Navy and Marine Corps) and Defense agencies (DOD 5100.76-M).

Required operational capability (ROC)

A requirements document that the combat developer prepares with input from the training developer in coordination with the material developer, logistician, and manpower and personnel planner. The ROC is a concise statement of the minimum essential operational, RAM, technical personnel and manpower, training, safety, health, human factors engineering, logistical, and cost information to start full scale development or procurement of a material system.

Restricted area

Any area to which entry is subject to special restrictions or control for security reasons or to safeguard property or material. This does not include those designated areas over which aircraft flight is restricted. Restricted areas may be of different types. The type depends on the nature and varying degree of importance, from a security standpoint, of the security interest or other matter contained therein.

a. Exclusion area. A restricted area containing—

(1) A security interest or other matter of such nature that access to the area constitutes, for all practical purposes, access to such security interests or matter; or

(2) A security interest or other matter of such vital importance that proximity resulting from access to the area is treated equal to (1) above.

b. Limited area. A restricted area containing a security interest or other matter, in which uncontrolled movement

will permit access to such security interest or matter; access within limited areas may be prevented by escort and other internal restrictions and controls.

c. Controlled area. That portion of a restricted area usually near or surrounding an exclusion or limited area. Entry to the controlled area is restricted to authorized personnel. However, movement of authorized personnel within this area is not necessarily controlled. Mere entry to the area does not provide access to the security interest or other matter within the exclusion or limited area. The controlled area is provided for administrative control, safety, or as a buffer zone for security in depth for the exclusion or limited area. The proper commander establishes the degree of control of movement

Ride awhile–walk awhile method

A law enforcement or security patrolling technique. The MWD team patrols for a period of time in a vehicle and then dismounts for an appropriate period of time to patrol an area on foot. This method increases the potential area the team can cover, as well as allowing the team to concentrate their foot patrols in especially critical areas.

Risk

The degree or likelihood of loss of an asset. Factors that determine risk are the value of the asset to its user in terms of mission criticality, replace ability, and relative value and the likelihood of aggressor activity in terms of the attractiveness of the asset to the aggressor, the history of or potential for aggressor activity, and the vulnerability of the asset.

Risk analysis

Method of examining various risk factors to determine the risk value of likelihood of resource loss. This analysis will be used to decide the level of security warranted for protection of resources.

Risk factors

Elements that make up the total degree of resource loss liability. Factors to be considered in a risk analysis include the importance of the resource to mission accomplishment; the cost, volume, criticality and vulnerabilities of the resources; and the severity of threats to the resources.

Risk level

An indication of the degree of risk associated with an asset based on risk analysis. Risk levels may be Levels I, II, or III, which correspond to low, medium, and high.

Risk value

Degree of expectation or likelihood of resource loss. The value may be classified as low, medium, or high.

Safe

A GSA Class 5 Map and Plans Security Container, Class 6 Security Filing Cabinet or refrigerator or freezer, secured with an approved locking device and weighing 500 pounds or more, or secured to the structure to prevent removal.

Schedule I drug

Any drug or substance by whatever official name (common, usual, or brand name) listed by the DEA in Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, chapter II, Section 1308.11, intended for clinical or non-clinical use. A list of Schedule I drugs and substances is contained in AR 40–7, appendix A.

Sealed containers

Wooden boxes, crates, metal containers, and fiber containers sealed in a way to show when the containers are tampered with after sealing. The method of sealing depends of the type of construction of the containers. Sealing may be by metal banding, nailing, airtight sealing, or wax dripping (for fiber containers). In key control, a sealed container is also a locked key container or a sealed envelope containing the key or combination to the key container.

Security card

An official distinctive identification (pass or card) that identifies and authorizes the possessor to be physically present in a U.S. Army designated restricted area.

Security engineering

The application of engineering principles to the protection of assets against various threats through the application of construction and equipment application.

Security lighting

The amount of lighting necessary to permit visual surveillance by security police or by supervisory personnel.

Security procedural measures

Physical security measures to counter risk factors that will periodically change over a period of time such as criminal, terrorist, and hostile threats. The procedures can usually be changed within a short amount of time and involve manpower.

Sensitive conventional arms, ammunition, and explosives

See categorization of such items in AR 190–11, appendix B.

Sensitive items

Material requiring a high degree of protection to prevent unauthorized acquisition. This includes arms, ammunition, explosives, drugs, precious metals, or other substances determined by the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration to be designated Schedule Symbol II, III, IV, or V under the Controlled Substance Act of 1970.

Storage

Any area where AA&E are kept. Storage does not include items in process of manufacture, in use, or being transported to a place of storage or use.

Survivability

The ability to with stand or repel an attack, or other hostile action, to the extent that essential functions can continue or be resumed after the hostile action.

Tactics

The specific methods of achieving the aggressor's goals to injure personnel, destroy Army assets, or steal Army materiel.

Tactical vehicle

A vehicle with military characteristics designed primarily for use by forces in the field in direct connection with, or support of, combat or tactical operations, or the training of troops for such operations.

Tenant activity

A unit or activity of one Government agency, military department, or command that occupies facilities on an installation of another military department or command and that receives supplies or other support services from that installation.

Terrorism

The calculated use of violence or the threat of violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals, that are generally political, religious, or ideological.

Terrorism counteraction measures

Term used previously for combating terrorism (see definition of this term).

Terrorist group

A politically, religious, or ideologically oriented group which uses terrorism as its prime mode of operations.

Threat management force

An action force from the installation that responds to major disruptions on installations. The TMF should be of sufficient size to manage the disruption and will usually involve a command element, security element, negotiation team, SRT, and logistical element.

Waiver

Temporary relief from specific standards imposed by this manual (regulation) pending actions accomplishment of actions that will conform to the standards required. Compensatory measures are required.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This section contain no entries

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