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NATO STANDARD

AMWDP-1

MILITARY WORKING DOG (MWD) CAPABILITIES

Edition A Version 1

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NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION
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NATO STANDARDIZATION OFFICE (NSO)**

NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

21 October 2014

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Major General, LTUAF
Director, NATO Standardization Office

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Preface

1. The unique sensory and physical capabilities of a MWD in combination with its handler can be a significant force multiplier across a wide spectrum of operations. MWD provide a complementary sensor system to all other systems and they provide unique strength within the scope of NATO forces. Although a wide variety of MWD capabilities exist, this Standardisation Agreement will outline the general concept for the employment of MWD.
2. The successful execution of MWD support to joint operations, with allied or coalition forces, requires common doctrine which forms an essential element of interoperability¹. Interoperability significantly strengthens the operational effectiveness of coalitions and should be pursued where possible.
3. Many MWD capabilities exist across NATO. A standard approach is required to ensure the sharing of best practices in the most effective manner and to allow interoperability.
4. MWD contributes significantly to the overall capabilities of a deployed force by enhancing Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) and by supporting the guarding of fixed locations. Additionally, overall Force Protection (FP) and freedom of movement of deployed forces will be improved by the considered and effective employment of MWD. With NATO and coalition forces likely to engage increasingly agile and technically capable opponents, MWD capability represents a versatile and adaptable option against asymmetric threats.

¹ Interoperability is the ability to act together coherently, effectively and efficiently to achieve objectives. C-M (2009)0145 dated 3 December 2009 – *Interoperability Documents for Inter-committees Coordination*.

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

5. MWD provides advanced olfactory, ocular and auditory sensory (smell, sight and hearing) systems². This is further augmented by MWD agility, speed and endurance. MWD provide deterrence and some have the ability to deliver less than lethal force. The capability must always be deployed as a combination of a MWD and handler: the handler directs, controls and interprets the activities of the MWD.

6. The speed with which an adversary changes Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs) often renders technological solutions ineffective. MWD are used in a multi-layered approach as an enhancement for technological systems.

Aim

7. The aims of the STANAG are to provide nations with a useful framework and guidance for the approach known as MWD on allied joint operations, and to define MWD capability and provide guidance for Commanders and General Staff Officers at O-3 and O-4 level.

Scope

8. This STANAG defines and provides an overview of the policy drivers, threat, limitations and the strategic and operational contexts in which the MWD capability will be developed.

Review

9. This STANAG will be reviewed by the Military Working Dog Expert Panel for C-IED (MWD EP for C-IED) every three years.

Policy Provenance and Authority

10. Assumptions. The core assumptions are:

- a. Stabilisation tasks will require NATO forces which are prepared to operate 'amongst the people'. The Future Character of Conflict³ highlighted the likely ubiquity of this threat.
- b. The combination of MWD sensory ability and agility will remain superior to technological solutions (for the foreseeable future).
- c. Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) will remain a significant threat in future operations⁴.

² Future Character of Conflict paragraph 24b, The Cluttered battle space will 'confound most Western sensors.'

³ DCDC Strategic Trends Programme, *Future Character of Conflict*, February 2010

⁴ Allied Joint Doctrine for C-IED - AJP-3.15(B) dated 2012

- d. Operations may not have 'safe' areas - all elements of the deployed force may be exposed to risk.

Operational Employment

11. Operational factors to be considered when employing MWD are:

- a. **Types of MWD.** A range of MWD types should be held - fully accepting that not every MWD type will have utility in every situation – to enable NATO Forces to deploy configured in a manner appropriate to the mission, threat and environment.
- b. **Current Threat Assessments.** It is essential that current threat assessments and weapons intelligence reports, as well as wider operational trends, are fed into MWD staff to update continuation training.
- c. **Force Packaging.** MWD capability does not operate in isolation and must be considered in the context of force packaging.
- d. **Flexibility.** NATO forces and associated MWD capability must be capable of supporting many types of military operations.
- e. **Levels of Support.** When deployed in support of force elements, the command relationship will determine the level of support MWD should receive. Three key principles must be considered:
 - (1) MWD staff should be engaged early in the operational planning to allow commanders to understand limitations and capabilities of MWD. The cognitive, thermal and physical stresses placed upon the MWD team must be within their capacity to operate effectively. Limitations of the MWD are detailed further in Part Four.
 - (2) Protection and logistic support of the MWD team is the responsibility of the employing force element.
 - (3) Training of the MWD team within the force structure is critical to their operational effectiveness.
- f. **Operational Deployment Structure.** MWD teams may deploy within a tactical construct, tailored to meet the specific needs of the operation. MWD staff will provide necessary guidance and advice to the Chain of Command.
- g. **The Role of the MWD Handler.** The primary role of the MWD handler is the employment, training and maintenance of the MWD. Commanders should avoid assigning additional duties that will negatively affect the conduct of the handler's primary role.

Threats

12. MWD can provide capability against the following threats:
 - a. IEDs and explosive ordnance devices.
 - b. Commercial, Military, and Homemade explosives.
 - c. Criminal activity (i.e. drugs, human trafficking).
 - d. Ambush.
 - e. Intrusion.
 - f. Weapons.
 - g. Future emerging threats.

PART TWO: CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

13. The MWD team consists of a MWD and qualified handler who are paired, trained, tested and subsequently certified to operate as a role specific team. Minimum standards of a MWD handler are described in Annex A. Continuation training is essential to ensure currency of capability.

14. Changes to the way in which NATO forces operate, now and in the future, must shape the manner in which MWD capability is developed. Multi role, agile and flexible capabilities exist, giving the commander the freedom of action to utilise the MWD capability to best advantage. Specialist MWD capabilities exist to provide enhanced support in high risk areas. MWD are not a standalone component, but bring a unique, mobile, complimentary and reinforcing capability to other sensors. There are limitations with MWD which must be fully understood.

15. NATO MWD categories for a range of operational tasks, such as C-IED, detection and protection, are described in Annex B.

PART THREE: LINES OF DEVELOPMENT (LoD)⁵

Training

16. **Individual Training.** Individual training for MWD capability includes training of the MWD and handler. Individual MWD team training is a national responsibility which should conform to the minimum requirements described in Annex B.

17. **Collective Training.** The requirement for collective training encompasses both the MWD team and the supported force. Collective training guidelines are described in Annex C.

18. **Environmental and Continuation Training.** Following operational deployment of a MWD team, environmental and continuation training is required. Further guidance on this training requirement is detailed in Annex C.

19. Certification of MWD teams is a national responsibility. Further guidance on this is detailed in Annex D.

Equipment

20. Equipment resources include ancillaries with which MWD are handled, maintained and trained. The equipment and ancillary requirements for both training and deployment of MWD are contained within National Equipment Scaling for each capability.

Veterinary Support

21. Veterinary support for deployed MWD must be considered. Guidance on required veterinary support to deployed MWD is described in STANAG 2538⁶ and AMedP-8.4⁷.

Personnel

22. MWD staff must be considered to be the best authority on the use of MWD, providing advice and knowledge to the commander of the supported force element. MWD handlers receive a significant amount of training. The responsibility for personnel recruitment and training is held by the respective nation.

⁵ For example, while the US and Canada use *DOTMLPFI*, the UK uses *TEPIDOIL* which stands for Training, Equipment, Personnel, Information, Doctrine and Concepts, Organisation, Infrastructure and Logistics underpinned by Interoperability as a theme that runs throughout the LoD.

⁶ STANAG 2538 Animal care and welfare and veterinary support during all phases of military deployments dated September 2012

⁷ NATO Standard AMedP -8.4 Animal care and welfare and veterinary support during all phases of military deployments dated 16 May 2012.

Information

23. **Operational Planning.** In order to utilise MWD capability to best effect, commanders must engage with MWD staff as early as possible in the initial stages of operational planning.

24. **Monitoring, Recording and Analysis.** MWD team performance should be monitored and recorded. Effective reporting and analysis are key to maintaining and optimising a successful MWD capability. Guidelines on the information that should be recorded on a MWD mission report can be found at Annex E.

25. **Research and Development (R&D).** MWD capability will be supported and enhanced by focussed R&D. Co-operation between different nations will make this process more effective.

Doctrine

26. The responsibility for updating this STANAG lies with the SEC of the NATO MWD EP for C-IED. Specific MWD Concepts of Employment (CONEMPs) will be followed by a Concept of Use (CONUSE), the responsibility for which lies with each nation.

Organisation

27. MWD EP for C-IED is the designated NATO organisation for developing MWD doctrine.

Infrastructure

28. Accommodation, storage and training areas are required to maintain MWD, whether it is for training, deployment or recuperation.

Logistics

29. **Support.** The logistic support required by the MWD team will be determined by the command relationship with the supported force. Equipment support to deployed MWD teams is normally provided by national support elements.

30. **Training Aids.** Deployed MWD teams must have access to operationally relevant material for training purposes, for example explosives, component parts of targeted items and drugs.

31. **International Movement.** International movement of MWD is strictly controlled by national authorities. Further information and guidance on the requirements for international movement of MWD are outlined in AMedP-8.4.

32. **Casualty Evacuation (CASEVAC).** Processes should be in place to allow the CASEVAC of MWD. MWD casualty notification is normally in the form of a casualty 9-liner.

Interoperability

33. Planned MWD requirements should be coordinated with wider force elements and NATO coalition partners. The use of novel and cooperative approaches may result in significant interoperability benefits.

PART FOUR – CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

34. **Capabilities.** The following are a summary of MWD capabilities:

- a. Highly developed sense of smell and hearing.
- b. MWDs are agile, they speed up search operations and they have endurance as well as the ability to deliver less than lethal force.
- c. Can be quickly recalibrated or retrained to find new types of explosive substances.
- d. MWD are often employed as a 'Stand Off' capability, i.e. at a distance from other troops.
- e. Can work well in most environments and climates.

35. **Limitations.** The employment of MWD may be affected by the following constraints:

- a. Physical limitations. MWD, like soldiers, will tire and can suffer illness or injury, which may lead to periods of sub-optimal performance.
- b. Environmental limitations. MWD can be affected by extremes of weather. Environmental distractions, such as other animals, people and food, may impact on MWD performance.
- c. Cultural limitations. In some operational theatres the use of MWD may be culturally sensitive.
- d. Employment limitations. MWD are only likely to detect materials and substances upon which they have been trained.
- e. Tactical limitations. Operational factors such as high kinetic activity may influence or affect MWD in some cases. Appropriate FP must be provided to the MWD team.

36. With planning and prudent employment, most of these challenges will be mitigated.

Combat Service Support (CSS)

37. Basic CSS planning guidelines for MWD can be found at Annex F.

RELATED DOCUMENTS:

STANAG 2538 / AMEDP-8.4 – Animal Care and Welfare and Veterinary Support During All Phases of Military Deployments

STANAG 2295 / AJP-3.15 – Allied Joint Doctrine for Countering Improvised Explosive Devices (C-IED)

STANAG 2294 / ACIEDP-01 – Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Training Requirements

STANAG 2370 / AEODP-3 VOL I & VOL II – Interservice Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Operations on Multinational Deployments – A Guide for Staff Officers/Operators

STANAG 2221 / AEODP-6 – Explosive Ordnance Disposal Reports and Message

ANNEXES:

- A. NATO MWD Handler Minimum Standards.
- B. NATO MWD Categories.
- C. NATO MWD Training Guidelines.
- D. NATO MWD Certification, Qualification and Licensing.
- E. MWD Mission Report.
- F. MWD CSS Planning Guidelines.

NATO MWD HANDLER MINIMUM STANDARDS**Introduction.**

1. A MWD handler will be a trained service person in accordance with national standards. MWD handlers should undergo a selection process to ensure the handler meets the minimum requirements detailed below.
2. A MWD handler may be a regular or a reservist service person. They can be employed from any arm or branch of the nation's armed forces in accordance with their terms and conditions of service.

Minimum Requirements.

3. The MWD handler must:
 - a. Be physically fit and free from medical conditions which would prevent them working safely with MWD.
 - b. Be capable of lifting at least a 30 kg MWD.
 - c. Have appropriate confidence and communication skills to brief the Chain of Command about their MWD capabilities and limitations.
4. The MWD handler should:
 - a. Be a volunteer.
 - b. Have a natural affinity to work with dogs.
 - c. Be reliable and self-motivated

NATO MWD CATEGORIES

NATO MWD Capabilities

	MWD Capability	Description of Capability
Ser	(a)	(b)
1.	<p>Patrol and Explosives Detection Dog (PEDD)</p> <p>PEDD is able to search areas, routes, buildings (compounds), all types of transports and goods, this dog works either on or off leash.</p> <p>PEDD is trained to detect and indicate firearms, commercial and military explosives and Home Made Explosives (HME).</p> <p>PEDD in its patrol function is used in the search of personnel on routes, over wide areas and within buildings (Compounds) This is either conducted on or off leash.</p> <p>When the PEDD senses one or more persons it will detect and indicate by sound or bite. The patrol dog is also used at observations posts and provides Force Protection for own troops. It can be used to apprehend personnel.</p> <p>PEDD is nationally certified and mission certified, prior to deployment to an operational area.</p>	<p><u>PEDD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p><u>PATROL</u></p> <p>OBSERVATION POSTS;</p> <p>The dog marks activity in the area around the observation post, by marking mostly by noise and wind scent.</p> <p>ATTACK;</p> <p>The dog attacks on command by the handler, by biting and holding the bite until the handler arrives, and commands the dog to let go. This the dog would also do during area search, if the human tries to run.</p> <p>PROTECTION;</p> <p>The dog defends the handler from attack, the dog is ON leash.</p> <p>FREE AREA SEARCH;</p> <p>The dog searches open areas OFF leash</p> <p>BUILDING SEARCH;</p> <p>The dog searches within buildings ON or OFF leash.</p> <p><u>EXPLOSIVES</u></p> <p>ROOM SEARCH;</p> <p>Dog searches within rooms and stairways and locations similar to this, like bunkers. The dog is ON leash during commanded search and OFF leash in free search. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p>

		<p>ROUTE;</p> <p>The dog searches along roads, tracks, path and the like out to a distance of 30-40 meters. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>COMPOUND/BUILDING, OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED;</p> <p>Dog searches within buildings, compounds and locations similar to this, like bunkers, and open areas within the compound. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>AREA;</p> <p>Dog searches areas like TLZ or HLZ size areas. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks focusing on the object.</p> <p>EXPLOSIVES</p> <p>VEHICLE;</p> <p>The dog searches vehicles and containers inside and outside. The dog works ON and OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks by sitting down and focusing on the object. The dog primarily works at ECP or Vehicles Check points.</p> <p>LUGGAGE/PACKAGE;</p> <p>The dog searches luggage and packages. The dog works ON and OFF leash. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>FIREARM;</p> <p>The dog primarily searches for firearms on objects or locations. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p>
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2.	<p>High Assurance Search Dog (HASD). Searches to detect and indicate on commercial and military explosives, Home Made Explosives (HME). and various IED components, along the ground only.</p> <p>HASD provides a 'stand-off' detect capability; it works very slowly, on a long line providing a high clearance assurance. It is employed searching Vulnerable Points (VP), Vulnerable Areas (VA), routes, compounds and High Metal Content (HMC) areas. Mainly used by Advanced Search Teams (AST).</p> <p>HASD is nationally certified and mission certified, prior to deployment to an operational area.</p>	<p><u>HASD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p><u>EXPLOSIVES</u></p> <p>ROUTE;</p> <p>The dog searches along roads, tracks, path and the like out to a distance of 30-40 meters. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>COMPOUND/BUILDING, OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED;</p> <p>Dog searches buildings, compounds and locations similar to this, like bunkers, and open areas within the compound. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>AREA;</p> <p>Dog searches areas like TLZ or HLZ size areas. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks focusing on the object.</p> <p>AREA, Buried;</p> <p>Dog searches areas like TLZ or HLZ size areas. The dog works ON leash. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>VULNERABLE POINT SEARCH;</p> <p>The dog searches points, where troops will be concentrated, like culverts, small passages etc. The dog works ON leash. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>POST EXPLOSION SEARCH;</p> <p>Dog searches areas where a detonation has taken place, to identify further hazards. The dog works ON and OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p>
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		<p>PRESSURE PLATES AND COMPONENTS;</p> <p>The dog primarily searches for commercially known explosives, and HME, and IED components, such as battery packs, Pressure plates etc, along the ground only.</p>
3.	<p>Explosives Detection Dog (EDD).</p> <p>EDD is able to search areas, routes, buildings (compounds), all types of transports and goods, this dog works either on or off leash.</p> <p>EDD is trained to detect and indicate firearms, commercial and military explosives and Home Made Explosives (HME).</p> <p>EDD is nationally certified and mission certified, prior to deployment to an operational area.</p>	<p><u>EDD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p><u>EXPLOSIVES</u></p> <p>ROOM SEARCH;</p> <p>Dog searches rooms and stairways and locations similar to this, like bunkers. The dog is ON leash during commanded search and OFF leash in free search. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>ROUTE;</p> <p>The dog searches along roads, tracks, path and the like out to a distance of 30-40 meters. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>COMPOUND/BUILDING, OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED;</p> <p>Dog searches buildings, compounds and locations similar to this, like bunkers, and open areas within the compound. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>AREA;</p> <p>Dog searches areas like TLZ or HLZ size areas. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks focusing on the object.</p> <p>AREA, BURIED;</p> <p>Dog searches areas like TLZ or HLZ size areas. The dog works ON leash. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>VULNERABLE POINT SEARCH;</p>

		<p>The dog searches points, where troops will be concentrated, like culverts, small passages etc. The dog works ON leash. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>VEHICLE;</p> <p>The dog searches vehicles and containers inside and outside. The dog works ON and OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks by sitting down and focusing on the object. The dog primarily works at ECP or Vehicles Check points.</p> <p>LUGGAGE/PACKAGE;</p> <p>The dog searches luggage and packages. The dog works ON and OFF leash. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>PERSON SEARCH;</p> <p>The dog primarily searches for explosives on persons. The dog marks by focusing on the person/object.</p> <p>FIREARM;</p> <p>The dog primarily searches for Firearms on objects or locations. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p>
4.	<p>Mine Detection Dog (MDD). Conducts area/route searches and can search a safe track to conduct casualty extraction/rescue in an area where mines are suspected.</p> <p>MDD searches for anti-armour mines, anti-personnel mines. The dog can work on and off leash.</p> <p>MDD is nationally certified and mission certified, prior to deployment to an operational area.</p>	<p>MDD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</p> <p><u>EXPLOSIVES</u></p> <p>ROUTE;</p> <p>The dog searches along roads, tracks, path and the like out to a distance of 30-40 meters. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>AREA;</p> <p>Dog searches areas like TLZ or HLZ size areas. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks</p>

		<p>focusing on the object.</p> <p>AREA, Buried;</p> <p>Dog searches areas like TLZ or HLZ size areas. The dog works ON leash. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>VULNERABLE POINT SEARCH;</p> <p>The dog searches points, where troops will be concentrated, like culverts, small passages etc. The dog works ON leash. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>MINE RECCE;</p> <p>The dog searches a known minefield. The dog works ON leash. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>MINE RESCUE;</p> <p>The Mine Rescue Dog searches a safe track to already hit vehicles or other in an acknowledged minefield. The dog works on a very short leash close to the handler, and marks by focusing on the object.</p>
5.	<p>The Improvised Explosive Device Detection Dog (IE3D),</p> <p>Search capability is able to detect and indicate the presence of IEDs ahead of both Mounted and Dismounted Close Combat patrols in order to preserve life and maximise freedom of movement.</p> <p>The IE3D provides a 'stand-off' IED detect capability.</p> <p>IE3D is trained to detect and indicate commercial and military explosives and Home Made Explosives (HME).</p> <p>IE3D is nationally certified and mission certified, prior to</p>	<p><u>IE3D MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p><u>EXPLOSIVES</u></p> <p>ROUTE;</p> <p>The dog searches along roads, tracks, path and the like out to a distance of 30-40 meters. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>COMPOUND/BUILDING, OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED;</p> <p>Dog searches buildings, compounds and locations similar to this, like bunkers, and open areas within the compound. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p>

	deployment to an operational area.	<p>AREA;</p> <p>Dog searches areas like TLZ or HLZ size areas. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available. The dog marks focusing on the object.</p> <p>AREA, BURIED;</p> <p>Dog searches areas like TLZ or HLZ size areas. The dog works ON leash. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>VULNERABLE POINT SEARCH;</p> <p>The dog searches points, where troops will be concentrated, like culverts, small passages etc. The dog works ON leash. The dog marks by focusing on the object.</p> <p>VEHICLE;</p> <p>The dog searches vehicles and containers inside and outside. The dog works ON and OFF leash, depending on the threat and time available The dog marks by sitting down and focusing on the object. The dog primarily works at ECP or Vehicles Check points.</p> <p>PERSON SEARCH;</p> <p>The dog primarily searches for explosives on persons. The dog marks by focusing on the person/object.</p> <p>PRESSURE PLATES AND COMPONENTS;</p> <p>The dog primarily searches for commercially known explosives, and HME, and IED components, such as battery packs, Pressure plates etc, along the ground only.</p>
6.	<p>Casualty Dog (CD) searches and marks for casualties in a various types of surroundings as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Battle space - Building collapses - Floods - Avalanches 	<p><u>CASUALTY AND CADAVER DOG MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p><u>Casualty dog</u></p> <p>The casualty dog searches and marks for casualties in a various types of surroundings. E.g.: recovery of injured people trapped in earthquakes,</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earth quakes - Land slides <p>When the dog senses casualties it would detect and indicate by active or passive marking. The casualty dog works both off and on leash.</p> <p><u>Cadaver Dog</u> searches and marks for cadavers in a various types of surroundings as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buried - On surface - Submerged <p>When the dog senses cadavers it would detect and indicate by active or passive marking. The recovery dog works both off and on leash. The C&C is nationally certified and mission certified, prior to deployment to an operational area.</p>	<p>people buried in avalanches and missing people in different surroundings.</p> <p><u>Cadaver dog</u> The cadaver dog searches and marks for cadavers in a various types of surroundings, including water search.</p>
7.	<p>Drug Detection Dog (DDD).</p> <p>DDD is able to search areas, on persons, buildings (compounds), all types of transports and goods, this dog works either on or off leash.</p> <p>DDD is trained to detect and indicate illicit drugs.</p> <p>DDD is nationally certified and mission certified, prior to deployment to an operational area.</p>	<p>DDD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</p> <p><u>DRUGS</u></p> <p>ROOMSEARCH;</p> <p>Dog searches rooms, stairways and indoor locations. The dog is ON leash during commanded search, and/or OFF leash in free search. The dog marks by active or passive response on the object and/or scent.</p> <p>ON PERSONS;</p> <p>The dog searches single person or a group of persons on the line. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the situation and time available. The dog marks by active or passive response on the object and/or scent.</p> <p>COMPOUND/BUILDING, OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED;</p> <p>Dog searches buildings, compounds and locations, and open areas within the compound. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the</p>

		<p>situation and time available. The dog marks by active or passive response on the object and/or scent.</p> <p>AREA;</p> <p>Dog searches defined areas. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the situation and time available. The dog marks by active or passive response on the object and/or scent.</p> <p>TRANSPORT;</p> <p>The dog searches all vehicles and goods inside and outside. The dog works ON and OFF leash, depending on the situation and time available. The dog marks by active or passive response on the object and/or scent.</p> <p>LUGGAGE/PACKAGE;</p> <p>The dog searches luggage and packages. The dog works ON and OFF leash. The dog marks by active or passive response on the object and/or scent.</p>
8.	<p>Patrol and Drug Detection Dog (PDDD)</p> <p>PDDD is able to search areas, routes, buildings (compounds), all types of transports and goods. This dog works either on or off leash.</p> <p>PDDD is trained to detect and indicate on illicit drugs.</p> <p>PDDD in its patrol function is used in the search for personnel on routes, over wide areas and within buildings (Compounds) This is either conducted on or off leash.</p> <p>When the PDDD senses one or more persons it will detect and indicate by sound or bite. The patrol dog is also used at observations posts and provides Force Protection for own troops. It</p>	<p><u>PDDD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p><u>PATROL</u></p> <p>OBSERVATION POSTS;</p> <p>The dog marks activity in the area around the observation post, by marking mostly by noise and wind scent.</p> <p>ATTACK;</p> <p>The dog attacks on command by the handler, by biting and holding the bite until the handler arrives, and commands the dog to let go. The dog will also do this during an area search, if the human tries to run.</p> <p>PROTECTION;</p> <p>The dog defends the handler from attack, the dog is ON leash.</p>

	<p>can be used to apprehend personnel. PDDD is nationally certified and mission certified, prior to deployment to an operational area.</p>	<p>FREE AREA SEARCH;</p> <p>The dog searches open areas OFF leash</p> <p>BUILDING SEARCH;</p> <p>The dog searches within buildings ON or OFF leash.</p> <p><u>DRUG</u></p> <p>ROOM SEARCH;</p> <p>Dog searches rooms, stairways and indoor locations. The dog is ON leash during commanded search, and/or OFF leash in free search. The dog marks by active or passive response on the object and/or scent.</p> <p>COMPOUND/BUILDING, OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED;</p> <p>Dog searches buildings, compounds and locations, and open areas within the compound. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the situation and time available. The dog marks by active or passive response on the object and/or scent.</p> <p>AREA;</p> <p>Dog searches defined areas. The dog works ON or OFF leash, depending on the situation and time available. The dog marks by active or passive response on the object and/or scent.</p> <p>TRANSPORT;</p> <p>The dog searches all vehicles and goods inside and outside. The dog works ON and OFF leash, depending on the situation and time available. The dog marks by active or passive response on the object and/or scent.</p> <p>LUGGAGE/PACKAGE;</p>
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		The dog searches luggage and packages. The dog works ON and OFF leash. The dog marks by active or passive response on the object and/or scent.
9.	<p>Tracker Dog (TD) is trained to follow one or more humans, moving on foot across varying terrain, following ground scent. Employed after an incident, ground sign or sighting individual/ individuals to be followed is required to start the track. The area should not be disturbed or contaminated to prevent false trails being followed.</p> <p>The Tracker dog will track at the head of a foot patrol and will indicate the presence of humans when nearing the end of the track. The Tracker dog is nationally certified and mission certified, prior to deployment to an operational area.</p>	<p><u>TRACKER DOG MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT TRACKING</u></p> <p>The dog searches for human tracks and marks items and indicates presence of human target at end of track.</p> <p>AREAS;</p> <p>The dog must locate and indicate a starting point of track. The dog will precede tracking and indicate response on target human scent articles along track.</p> <p>TERRAIN;</p> <p>The dog will track across varying terrain following ground scent. Weather conditions and age of track can effect the dog's ability to perform track.</p>
10.	<p>Patrol Dog (PD) The PD is able to search for personnel and effects in areas, along routes and in buildings (compounds). This dog works either on or off leash.</p> <p>The PD will indicate to its handler when it detects the presence of humans or effects. The PD can be used during mounted and dismounted patrols. It contributes to the Force Protection of own troops and can be used to apprehend personnel. The PD is nationally certified and mission certified prior to deployment to an operational area.</p>	<p><u>PD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT PATROL</u></p> <p>OBSERVATION POSTS;</p> <p>The dog marks activity in the area around the observation post, by marking mostly by noise and wind scent.</p> <p>ATTACK;</p> <p>The dog attacks on command by the handler, by biting and holding the bite until the handler arrives, and commands the dog to let go. The dog will also do this during an area search, if the human tries to run.</p> <p>PROTECTION;</p> <p>The dog defends the handler from attack, the dog</p>

		<p>is ON leash.</p> <p>FREE AREA SEARCH;</p> <p>The dog searches open areas OFF leash</p> <p>BUILDING SEARCH;</p> <p>The dog searches within buildings ON or OFF leash.</p> <p><u>PD ADDITIONAL TASKS</u></p> <p><u>TRACKING;</u></p> <p>When specifically trained to do so, the dog will track human traces.</p>
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NATO MWD TRAINING GUIDELINES

Introduction.

1. To ensure the most effective employment of MWD teams, it is vital that sufficient doctrine and TTPs are developed by individual nations. Coordination between User and MWD subject matter experts (SMEs) is required to maintain effective TTP development, capable of responding to emerging enemy threats. Nations will be responsible for the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and TTPs.

Collective Training guidelines.

2. Collective training is crucial to ensure the effective integration of MWD support to tactical operations. This training should occur as early as possible in the mission planning cycle. This training should address all levels of command i.e. planning and familiarisation training for all staff and TTPs for the manoeuvre elements.

Environmental Training guidelines.

3. An additional requirement to train MWD for operational deployments will demand a further period of training in the theatre of operations. This will include environmental familiarisation, scent recognition and updates on enemy forces TTPs.

Continuation Training guidelines.

4. Continuation training will be carried out by MWD teams and coordinated by the deployed MWD component. MWD teams may be required to carry out particular operational training specific to the deployed theatre whilst forward based; training aids and instruction must be made available to MWD teams at these forward bases.

NATO MWD TEAM CERTIFICATION, QUALIFICATION AND LICENSING

Introduction

1. Every nation has an existing certification programme for MWD capabilities, however, this Annex sets out the minimum requirements for certification and licensing. All certification prior to deployment into a NATO mission should adhere to the minimum requirements described for each MWD type, as described in Annex B.

Requirements

2. Certification is a national responsibility, but the end result of the certification, should confirm that the MWD team meets the minimum requirements for the given MWD type.
3. Certification, before operational deployment, cannot be performed by the individual handler.
4. Individual nations are responsible for maintaining the MWD capability to the required standard throughout the entire operational deployment. This could require MWD teams to be re-certified during an operational deployment.

MWD MISSION REPORT

1. A MWD mission report is a basic way to measure effectiveness of a MWD team. It is critical that MWD team performance is monitored and recorded in order to optimise successful MWD capability.
2. A MWD mission report form may vary in format between NATO nations, however, it should be completed after every mission and as a minimum it should include:
 - a. A title, clearly stating that it is a MWD mission report
 - b. Security classification
 - c. Classification of MWD used on mission
 - d. Dog Handler name, rank and service identification number
 - e. MWD name and identification number
 - f. Date Time Group (DTG) for the mission
 - g. Location (grid reference) of mission
 - h. Weather conditions during mission
 - i. Description of, and time on, tasks performed during mission
 - j. Unit/Callsign supported
 - k. Any training, environmental or climatic issues identified (distractions, weather, livestock, civilians)
3. Completed MWD mission reports are to be forwarded to the Chain of Command in accordance with national SOPs

MWD CSS PLANNING GUIDELINES

1. **Veterinary Care.** Veterinary care must be available to the MWD in the deployment area. Further information on the required provision of veterinary care to MWD can be found in AMEDP- 8.4
2. Combat Supplies.
 - a. **Food and water.** MWD must be provided with adequate amounts of a veterinary approved diet and potable water during all phases of operational deployment.
 - b. **Kennelling.** MWD must be provided with adequate shelter conditions for the deployment area. Transport cages must not be used for permanent housing. The shelter must be approved by veterinary authorities.

AMWDP-1(A)