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NATO STANDARD

AMWDP-1

**MILITARY WORKING DOG (MWD)
CAPABILITIES**

**Edition B, Version 1
MAY 2018**



**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
ALLIED MILITARY WORKING DOG PUBLICATION**

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NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

03 May 2018

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PREFACE

1. The unique sensory and physical capabilities of a Military Working Dog (MWD) in combination with its handler can be a significant force multiplier across a wide spectrum of operations. MWDs 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 publication will outline the general concept for the employment of MWDs.
2. The successful execution of MWD support to joint operations, with allied or coalition forces, requires common doctrine which forms an essential element of interoperability.¹ Interoperability significantly strengthens the operational effectiveness of coalitions and should be pursued where possible.
3. Many MWD capabilities exist across NATO. Each nation is responsible for the development and integration of their own specific MWD capability utilizing best practices in the most effective manner to allow interoperability.
4. MWD teams contribute 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 are improved by the employment of MWD teams. NATO and coalition forces are likely to engage increasingly agile and technically capable opponents. The MWD capability represents a versatile and adaptable tool to counter asymmetric threats in an operational forces environment.

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

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

5. MWDs contribute significantly to military operations by providing advanced olfactory, ocular and auditory sensory (smell, sight and hearing) capabilities. This is further augmented by MWD agility, speed and endurance. MWDs provide detection and deterrence; some have the ability to deliver less-than-lethal force. The capability must always be deployed as a qualified team of an MWD and handler; the handler directs, controls and interprets the trained responses of the MWD. The successful delivery of MWD support to operations with friendly forces requires common doctrine which forms an essential element of interoperability.

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

Aim

7. The aim of this publication is to detail and define a common understanding of how MWD teams can assist in mitigating threats during operations, define applicable MWD capabilities and provide guidance for operational force commanders and staffs.

Scope

8. This publication defines an overview of the strategic and operational context in which the MWD is used in the theater of operations.

Review

9. This publication will be reviewed by the Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) MWD Expert Panel (EP) every three years.

Authority and Assumptions

10. Authority. The NATO C-IED Working Group (WG) delegated authority to the MWD EP to develop and institutionalize MWD team support as an essential element of NATO operations.

11. Assumptions. The core assumptions are as follows:

a. Stabilization tasks will require NATO forces to be prepared to operate in urban and rural environments.

b. The combination of MWD sensory ability and agility will remain superior to technological solutions (for the foreseeable future).

c. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) are an expected feature of future warfare.²

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

Tactical Doctrine and Employment

12. Planning. The supported unit must integrate the MWD team throughout the full planning process. This will establish the force's confidence in the ability of the MWD team to support FP and freedom of movement operations. MWD handlers and their chain of command are the Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) and must be included in the planning process at the earliest opportunity [see additional guidance in paragraph 29].

13. MWD Operational Employment. The capability will vary depending on the specific type of MWD employed. MWD capability can be enhanced by using other government agencies. Annex A provides examples of MWD capabilities supporting the three lines of activities in C-IED operations.

14. The following are operational factors to be considered when employing MWDs:

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 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 to 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 support 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 MWDs should receive. Three key principles must be considered:

(1) MWD staff should be engaged early in the operational planning to allow commanders to understand the limitations and capabilities of MWDs. The cognitive, thermal and physical stresses placed upon the MWD team must be within their capacity to operate effectively. Limitations of the MWDs are detailed further in Part Four.

² AJP-3.15(C) *Allied Joint Doctrine for Countering – Improvised Explosive Devices* dated 2017

(2) Protection and logistic support of the MWD team is the responsibility of the employing force element.

(3) Pre-operational and sustainment 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 care of the MWD. Commanders should not assign additional duties that will negatively affect the conduct of the handler's primary role.

Threats

15. MWDs can provide capability against the following threats:

- a. IEDs and explosive ordnance devices
- b. Commercial, military, and Homemade Explosives (HME)
- c. Criminal activity (i.e., drugs, human trafficking)
- d. Ambush
- e. Intrusion
- f. Weapon and ammunition caches

PART TWO: CAPABILITY DESCRIPTION

16. The MWD team consists of a qualified MWD and handler who are paired, trained, tested and subsequently certified to operate as a role-specific team. The minimum standards of an MWD handler are described in Annex B. Sustainment training is essential to ensure proficiency of the MWD team.

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

18. NATO MWD capabilities for a range of operational tasks, such as C-IED, detection and protection, are described in Annex C. **Note:** Annex C is a generalized guide to MWD types with conceptual descriptions. Each country has unique MWD types with varied names and abilities. Also, not every country maintains the full range of MWD types. For example, some nations may not have MWDs with patrol abilities. Prior to making an MWD support request, the requester should check with the appropriate nation to ensure the required capability can be provided.

PART THREE: LINES OF DEVELOPMENT (LoD)³

Training & Certification

19. Coordination between user and MWD SMEs is required to maintain an effective MWD capable of responding to emerging enemy threats. Each nation is responsible for the development and integration of its own specific MWD capability, to include development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), TTP and standards for the training types listed below:

a. Individual Training. Individual training for MWD capability includes training of the MWD and handler.

b. Collective Training. 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 and address all levels of command, i.e., planning and familiarization training for all staff and TTP for the maneuver elements.

c. Environmental Training. In the theater of operations, the MWD team will require this type of training, which includes environmental familiarization, theater specific scent odor recognition and updates on enemy forces TTP.

d. Continuation Training. Continuation training will be carried out by MWD teams and coordinated by the deployed MWD support personnel (i.e., kennel masters, trainers, or supervisors). MWD teams may be required to carry out operational training specific to the forward deployed bases where training aids and instruction must be made available.

20. Certification. Every nation is responsible to have an MWD team certification⁴ program that meets the following requirements:

a. Evaluates the applicable MWD capabilities described in Annex C.

b. Is subject to each nation's unique qualification protocols.

c. Conducted by each nation's certifying authority and shall not be left up to the individual handler's discretion.

d. Individual nations are responsible for maintaining the MWD capability to the required standard throughout the entire operational deployment. This could require MWD teams to complete the certification process during an operational deployment.

³ For example, while the US and Canada use DOTMLPFI, the UK uses TEPIDOIL, which stands for Training, Equipment, Personnel, Information, Doctrine and Concepts, Organization, Infrastructure and Logistics underpinned by Interoperability as a theme that runs throughout the LoD.

⁴ The term "Certification" is also referred to as "Qualification" and "Licensing" within the MWD community.

Equipment

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

Veterinary Support

22. Veterinary support for deployed MWDs must be considered. Guidance on required veterinary support to deployed MWDs is described in STANAG 2538⁵ and AMedP-8.4.⁶

23. Casualty Evacuation (CASEVAC) may be required to transport the MWD to veterinary care [see paragraph 36 for details].

24. Planning and coordination will ensure seamless evacuation to the identified veterinary care facility.

Personnel

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

Information

26. Operational Planning. To utilize MWD capabilities, and have the greatest effect, commanders must engage with MWD staff as early as possible in the initial stages of operational planning. During the planning process, MWD handlers must inform the commander if any condition arises that will influence MWD performance, especially if this issue could impact operation success.

27. Monitoring, Recording and Analysis. MWD team performance should be monitored and recorded. Effective reporting and analysis are the keys to maintaining and optimizing a successful MWD capability. MWD Mission Report/After Action Report guidance/templates can be found in Annex D.

28. Research and Development (R&D). MWD capability will be supported and enhanced by focused R&D. Co-operation and the sharing of information between different nations will make this process more effective.

⁵ STANAG 2538 *Animal Care and Welfare and Veterinary Support During All Phases of Military Deployments*

⁶ NATO Standard AMedP-8.4 *Animal Care and Welfare and Veterinary Support During All Phases of Military Deployments*

29. Commander's Guide. The Commander's Guide in Annex E provides a concise introduction and reference for MWD capabilities and employment. NATO MWD SMEs in theater are encouraged to distribute this quick reference and review it with commanders as appropriate.

Doctrine

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

Organization

31. The C-IED MWD EP is the designated NATO organization for developing MWD doctrine.

Infrastructure

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

Logistics

33. 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.

34. Training Aids. Deployed MWD teams must have access to operationally relevant material for training purposes: for example, theater specific explosives, IED component parts of targeted items, and drugs. Sources for these materials may include Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), combat engineers, joint exploitation forensic facilities, and in-theater laboratories. This materiel will be utilized to maintain proficiency of the MWD team in the operational environment. Commanders must ensure MWD teams are allotted adequate time for sustainment training based on the respective MWD classification.

35. Movement. The employing unit and the MWD unit must confirm how the MWD team is moved in the planning process. The MWD and handler must always be moved together as a team. International movement of the MWD is strictly controlled by national authorities. Further information and guidance on the requirements for international movement of MWDs are outlined in AMedP-8.4.

36. CASEVAC. Processes should be in place to allow the CASEVAC of an MWD. A handler/caretaker must accompany an MWD during evacuation operations. As a safety precaution to flight and medical personnel, an uninjured MWD should not be evacuated with an injured handler, but should be turned over to another qualified

caretaker. MWD casualty notification is normally in the form of a standard 9-line Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) request.

37. Combat Service Support (CSS). The following basic CSS planning guidelines apply to MWD operations:

a. Food and water. MWDs must be provided with adequate amounts of a veterinary-approved diet and potable water during all phases of operational deployment.

b. Kenneling. MWDs must be provided with adequate shelter conditions for the deployment area. Transport cages should not be used for permanent housing. The shelter must be approved by veterinary authorities when operationally feasible.

c. MWD Care. The unique aspects of daily care, to include medications and first aid, must be considered, especially when planning for an extended deployment.

Interoperability

38. Planned MWD requirements should be coordinated with wider force elements and NATO coalition partners. MWD assets assigned under a NATO unified command are considered in the force planning to support allied and coalition partners. The unified command will designate a NATO MWD program authority to execute interoperability of MWD assets to meet the mission requirements of the unified command.

39. The use of novel and cooperative approaches may result in significant interoperability benefits.

40. MWD Request Transmittal. Annex F describes the information necessary to be included in an MWD Support Request that is submitted through the chain of command via media format as specified in existing NATO procedures. Annexes C and E would be useful in identifying the MWD capabilities for the request.

PART FOUR: CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Capabilities

41. The following is a summary of MWD capabilities:
- a. Highly developed sense of smell and hearing.
 - b. Agility, ability to speed up search operations, and endurance, as well as the ability to deliver less-than-lethal force.
 - c. Can be quickly imprinted to find new types of explosive substances.
 - d. Often employed as a 'stand off' capability, i.e., at a distance from other troops.
 - e. Can work well in most environments and climates once acclimated.

Limitations

42. The employment of the MWD team may be affected by the following limitations, which may be mitigated by proper planning:
- a. Physical. MWDs, like soldiers, will tire and can suffer illness or injury, which may lead to periods of sub-optimal performance.
 - b. Environmental. MWDs can be affected by extremes of weather. Environmental distractions, such as other animals, people and food, may impact MWD performance.
 - c. Cultural. In some operational theaters, the use of MWDs may be culturally sensitive.
 - d. Employment. MWDs are likely to only detect materials and substances upon which they have been trained.
 - e. Tactical. Method of insertion into the area of operations (helicopter, fast-rope, free-fall, etc.) and other operational factors, such as high kinetic activity, may influence or affect MWDs in some cases. Appropriate FP must be provided to the MWD team.

RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

STANAG 2226 / ATP-3.7.2 – NATO Military Police Guidance and Procedures

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

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

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

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

ANNEXES to AMWDP-1

Annex A: MWD Capability Effects across the Activity Lines of C-IED Operations

Annex B: NATO MWD Handler Standards

Annex C: NATO MWD Types and Capabilities

Annex D: MWD Mission Report

Annex E: Commander's Guide for MWD Capabilities

Annex F: MWD Support Request

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ANNEX A: MWD Capability Effects across the Activity Lines of C-IED Operations

C-IED Lines of Operation	Tactical Situations
Prepare The Force (PTF)	<p>The MWD is a high value asset and understanding the capabilities of the MWD team is an essential element to prepare a force for C-IED operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train forces to understand how MWD teams can enhance the exploitation of intelligence in Attack The Network (ATN) and Defeat The Device (DTD) activities. • Integrate MWD SMEs throughout the planning and delivery phases of force preparation. • MWD teams must be organized and interoperable with the supported element. • MWD teams strengthen the morale and confidence of employing forces and degrade the morale of the enemy.
Attack The Network (ATN)	<p>Pre-Emplacement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detect explosive and weapons caches, HME precursors and IED components to disrupt the supply chain. • Detect, track and detain enemy personnel. • Facilitate intelligence gathering and contribute to Level 1 Exploitation.⁷ • Deny terrain and freedom of movement to the enemy. • Facilitate identification of financial, logistics, and other support cells/nodes within criminal networks (e.g., contraband, drugs, currency). <p>Emplaced Pre-Detonation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detect emplaced primary and secondary IEDs to facilitate intelligence gathering and contribute to Level 1 Exploitation. • Detect enemy personnel and track back from the emplacement site to gather intelligence and, if possible, detain the enemy. <p>Emplaced Post-Detonation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detect post-detonation components and materials to facilitate intelligence gathering and contribute to Level 1 Exploitation. This activity may include searching for casualties and human remains to gather intelligence and diminish the psychological impact of an IED attack, especially in a populated area. • Track the enemy from the IED emplacement site to gather intelligence. • Secure cordon. <p>Force Protection (FP) Duties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MWD team can be used to deter and detect enemy movement as well as deny the enemy the freedom to move. • Provide perimeter security. • Detect and detain enemy personnel.
Defeat The Device (DTD)	<p>Pre-Emplacement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search to detect and locate IED or components and parts. <p>Emplaced Pre-Detonation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search to detect IED in place, including the command wire and firing point if applicable. • Secure the perimeter and place a cordon around the emplacement site. <p>Emplaced Post-Detonation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate secondary devices and components for forensic examination. • Search Incident Control Point (ICP). • Secure cordon.

⁷ Level 1 Exploitation. Tactical on-site exploitation that records the details of an IED event and preserves, describes, and recovers physical, technical and forensic materials, which are sent for Level 2 Exploitation. (from AJP-3.15(C), p. A-5).

C-IED Lines of Operation	Tactical Situations
	<p>Force Protection (FP) Duties In urban and rural areas, conduct the following searches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building • Area • Route • Vulnerable point (VP) • Vulnerable area (VA) • Vehicle • Personnel • Access/Entry Control point security

ANNEX B: NATO MWD Handler Standards

Introduction

1. An 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. An MWD handler may be a regular or a reservist service person. They can be employed from any branch of the nation's armed forces in accordance with their terms and conditions of service.

Minimum Requirements

3. The MWD handler must meet the following criteria:
 - a. Be physically fit and free from medical conditions which would prevent them working safely with an MWD.
 - b. Be capable of lifting at least a 30 kg (66 lbs.) MWD.
 - c. Have appropriate confidence and communication skills to brief the chain of command about the capabilities and limitations of their MWD.
4. The MWD handler should meet the following conditions:
 - a. Be a volunteer.
 - b. Have a natural affinity to work with dogs.
 - c. Be reliable and self-motivated.

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ANNEX C: NATO MWD Types and Capabilities

Annex C is a generalized guide to MWD types and capabilities as represented throughout NATO countries. Each country has its own unique MWD types with different names and specific abilities. Not every country maintains the full range of MWD types, and an MWD type may vary between nations. As a result, commanders need to precisely describe the specific MWD capabilities required in part g of the MWD Support Request (see Annex F) to ensure they receive the right capabilities for their missions.

Ser	MWD Type	MWD Capability
1.	<p><u>Patrol and Explosives Detection Dog (PEDD)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEDD is able to search areas, routes, buildings (compounds), all types of transports and goods. • PEDD works either on or off leash. • PEDD may be trained to detect and indicate small (g/lbs) to large (tons) quantities of firearms and explosives (commercial, military, Homemade Explosives (HME)). <p>NOTE: Successful explosive detection events require adherence to safety practices and knowledge of individual MWD limitations. For example, an MWD may not be able to locate a large amount of a specific explosive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEDD in its patrol function is used in the search of personnel on routes, over wide areas and within buildings (compounds) either on or off leash. • When the PEDD senses one or more persons it will detect and indicate by sound or bite. • PEDD is also used at observations posts and provides Force Protection (FP) for own troops. • PEDD can be used to apprehend personnel. 	<p><u>PEDD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT:</u></p> <p><u>PATROL</u></p> <p>OBSERVATION POSTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog marks activity in the area around the observation post by marking mostly by noise and wind scent. <p>ATTACK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 would also do this during an area search if the human tries to run. <p>PROTECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog defends the handler from attack while ON leash. <p>FREE AREA SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog searches open areas ON or OFF leash. <p>BUILDING SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog searches within buildings ON or OFF leash. <p><u>EXPLOSIVES</u></p> <p>ROOM SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog searches within rooms and stairways and locations similar to bunkers. • The dog is ON leash during commanded search and OFF leash in free search. • The dog marks by focusing on the object. <p>ROUTE SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Ser	MWD Type	MWD Capability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEDD is nationally certified and mission certified prior to deployment to an operational area. 	<p>COMPOUND/BUILDING OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog searches within buildings, compounds and locations similar to 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>AREA SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog searches areas like Tactical Landing Zone (TLZ) or Helicopter Landing Zone (HLZ) size areas. • The dog works ON or OFF leash depending on the threat and time available. • The dog marks by focusing on the object. <p>VEHICLE SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 focusing on the object. • The dog primarily works at Entry Check Points (ECPs) or Vehicle Check Points (VCPs). <p>LUGGAGE/PACKAGE SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog searches luggage and packages. • The dog works ON and OFF leash. • The dog marks by focusing on the object. <p>FIREARM SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog primarily searches for firearms on objects or locations. • The dog marks by focusing on the object.
2.	<p><u>High Assurance Search Dog (HASD)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HASD searches to detect and indicate on commercial and military explosives, HME, and various IED components along the ground only. • HASD provides a 'stand-off' detect capability. • HASD works very slowly on a long line providing a high clearance assurance. • HASD is employed to search Vulnerable Points (VPs), Vulnerable Areas (VAs), routes, 	<p><u>HASD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p>ROUTE SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>COMPOUND/BUILDING, OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog searches buildings, compounds and locations similar to 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.

Ser	MWD Type	MWD Capability
	<p>compounds and High Metal Content (HMC) areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HASD are mainly used by Advanced Search Teams (ASTs). • HASD is nationally certified and mission certified prior to deployment to an operational area. • HASD may be trained to detect and indicate small (g/lbs) to large (tons) quantities of firearms and explosives (commercial, military, HME). <p>NOTE: Successful explosive detection events require adherence to safety practices and knowledge of individual MWD limitations. For example, an MWD may not be able to locate a large amount of a specific explosive.</p>	<p>AREA SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>AREA SEARCH (BURIED)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog searches areas like TLZ or HLZ size areas. • The dog works ON leash. • The dog marks by focusing on the object. <p>VULNERABLE POINT SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>POST EXPLOSION SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>PRESSURE PLATES AND COMPONENTS SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog primarily searches for commercially known explosives, HME, and IED components such as battery packs, pressure plates, etc. along the ground only.
<p>3.</p>	<p><u>Explosives Detection Dog (EDD)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EDD is able to search areas, routes, buildings (compounds), all types of transports and goods. • EDD works either on or off leash. • EDD may be trained to detect and indicate small (g/lbs) to large (tons) quantities of firearms and explosives (commercial, military, HME). <p>NOTE: Successful explosive detection events require adherence to safety practices and knowledge of individual MWD limitations. For example, an MWD may not be able to locate a large amount of a specific explosive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EDD is nationally certified and mission certified prior to 	<p><u>EDD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p>ROOM SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog searches rooms and stairways and locations similar to bunkers. • The dog is ON leash during commanded search and OFF leash in free search. • The dog marks by focusing on the object. <p>ROUTE SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>COMPOUND/BUILDING, OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog searches buildings, compounds and locations similar to 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.

Ser	MWD Type	MWD Capability
	<p>deployment to an operational area.</p>	<p>AREA SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>AREA SEARCH (BURIED)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog searches areas like TLZ or HLZ size areas. • The dog works ON leash. • The dog marks by focusing on the object. <p>VULNERABLE POINT SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>VEHICLE SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 focusing on the object. • The dog primarily works at ECPs or VCPs. <p>LUGGAGE/PACKAGE SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog searches luggage and packages. • The dog works ON and OFF leash. • The dog marks by focusing on the object. <p>PERSON SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog may be able to search for explosives on persons. • The dog marks by focusing on the person/object. <p>FIREARM SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog may be able to search for firearms on objects or locations. • The dog marks by focusing on the object.
<p>4.</p>	<p><u>Mine Detection Dog (MDD)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDD conducts area/route searches and can search a safe track to conduct casualty extraction/rescue in an area where mines are suspected. • MDD searches for anti-armor mines and anti-personnel mines. • MDD can work on and off leash. • MDD is nationally certified and mission certified prior to deployment to an operational area. 	<p><u>MDD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p>ROUTE SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>AREA SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Ser	MWD Type	MWD Capability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDD may be trained to detect and indicate small (g/lbs) to large (tons) quantities of firearms and explosives (commercial, military, HME). <p>NOTE: Successful explosive detection events require adherence to safety practices and knowledge of individual MWD limitations. For example, an MWD may not be able to locate a large amount of a specific explosive.</p>	<p>AREA SEARCH BURIED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog searches areas like TLZ or HLZ size areas. • The dog works ON leash. • The dog marks by focusing on the object. <p>VULNERABLE POINT SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>MINE RECONNAISSANCE SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog searches a known minefield. • The dog works ON leash. • The dog marks by focusing on the object. <p>MINE RESCUE SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>	<p><u>Improvised Explosive Device Detection Dog (IE3D)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IE3D searches to detect and indicate the presence of IEDs ahead of both Mounted and Dismounted Close Combat patrols to preserve life and maximize freedom of movement. • IE3D provides a 'stand-off' IED detection capability. • IE3D is nationally certified and mission certified prior to deployment to an operational area. • IE3DD may be trained to detect and indicate small (g/lbs) to large (tons) quantities of firearms and explosives (commercial, military, Homemade Explosives (HME)). <p>NOTE: Successful explosive detection events require adherence to safety practices and knowledge of individual MWD limitations. For example, an MWD may not be able to locate a large amount of a specific explosive.</p>	<p><u>IE3D MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p>ROUTE SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog searches along roads, tracks, path and the like out to a distance of 100 meters. • The dog works ON or OFF leash depending on the threat and time available. • The dog marks by focusing on the object. <p>COMPOUND/BUILDING, OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog searches buildings, compounds and locations similar to 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>AREA SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>AREA SEARCH (BURIED)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog searches areas like TLZ or HLZ size areas. • The dog works ON leash. • The dog marks by focusing on the object. <p>VULNERABLE POINT SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog searches points where troops will be concentrated like culverts, small passages, etc.

Ser	MWD Type	MWD Capability
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog works ON leash. • The dog marks by focusing on the object. <p>VEHICLE SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 focusing on the object. • The dog primarily works at ECP or VCP. <p>PERSON SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog primarily searches for explosives on persons. • The dog marks by focusing on the person/object. <p>PRESSURE PLATES AND COMPONENTS SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog primarily searches for commercially known explosives, HME, and IED components such as battery packs, pressure plates, etc. along the ground only.
6.	<p><u>Casualty Dog (CD)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searches and marks for casualties in various types of surroundings as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Battle space ○ Building collapses ○ Floods ○ Avalanches ○ Earth quakes ○ Land slides • When the dog senses casualties it would detect and indicate by active or passive marking. • CDs work both off and on leash. • CDs are nationally certified and mission certified, prior to deployment to an operational area. <p><u>Cadaver Dog</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searches and marks for cadavers in various types of surroundings as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Buried ○ On surface ○ Submerged 	<p><u>CASUALTY DOG MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p>Searches and marks for casualties in various types of surroundings: e.g., recovery of injured people trapped in earthquakes, people buried in avalanches and missing people in different surroundings.</p> <p><u>CADAVER DOG MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p>Searches and marks for cadavers in various types of surroundings, including water search.</p>

Ser	MWD Type	MWD Capability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the dog senses cadavers it would detect and indicate by active or passive marking. • Cadaver dogs work both off and on leash. • Cadaver dogs are nationally certified and mission certified, prior to deployment to an operational area. 	
7.	<p><u>Drug Detection Dog (DDD)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDD is able to search areas, persons, buildings (compounds), and all types of transports and goods. • DDD works either on or off leash. • DDD is trained to detect and indicate illicit drugs. • DDD is nationally certified and mission certified prior to deployment to an operational area. 	<p><u>DDD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p>ROOM SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>PERSON SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog may search a 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>COMPOUND/BUILDING, OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>AREA SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>TRANSPORT SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Ser	MWD Type	MWD Capability
		<p>LUGGAGE/PACKAGE SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>	<p><u>Patrol and Drug Detection Dog (PDDD)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDDD searches areas, routes, buildings (compounds), and all types of transports and goods. • PDDD works either on or off leash. • PDDD is trained to detect and indicate on illicit drugs. • PDDD in its patrol function is used in the search for personnel on routes, over wide areas and within buildings (compounds) and is conducted on or off leash. • When the PDDD senses one or more persons it will detect and indicate by sound or bite. • PDDD is also used at observations posts and provides FP for own troops. It can be used to apprehend personnel. • PDDD is nationally certified and mission certified prior to deployment to an operational area. 	<p><u>PDDD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT:</u></p> <p><u>PATROL</u></p> <p>OBSERVATION POSTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog marks activity in the area around the observation post (i.e., by motion, scent or sound). <p>ATTACK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>PROTECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog defends the handler from attack while ON leash. <p>FREE AREA SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog searches open areas ON or OFF leash. <p>BUILDING SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog searches within buildings ON or OFF leash. <p><u>DRUG</u></p> <p>ROOM SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog searches rooms, stairways and indoor locations. • The dog is ON leash during a commanded search and/or OFF leash in free search. The dog marks by active or passive response on the object and/or scent. <p>COMPOUND/BUILDING, OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>AREA SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog searches defined areas.

Ser	MWD Type	MWD Capability
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>TRANSPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>LUGGAGE/PACKAGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>9.</p>	<p><u>Tracker Dog (TD)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TD is trained to follow one or more humans, moving on foot across varying terrain and following ground scent. • TD is 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. • TD will track at the head of a foot patrol and will indicate the presence of humans when nearing the end of the track. • TD is nationally certified and mission certified prior to deployment to an operational area. 	<p><u>TD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p>TRACKING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog searches for human tracks and marks items and indicates presence of human target at end of track. <p>AREAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>TERRAIN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog will track across varying terrain following ground scent. • Weather conditions and age of track can affect the dog's ability to perform track.
<p>10.</p>	<p><u>Patrol Dog (PD)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD is able to search for personnel and effects in areas, along routes and in buildings (compounds). • PD works either on or off leash. 	<p><u>PD MINIMUM TASK REQUIREMENT</u></p> <p>OBSERVATION POSTS (OPs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog marks activity in the area around the observation post (i.e., by motion, scent or sound). <p>ATTACK</p>

Ser	MWD Type	MWD Capability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD will indicate to its handler when it detects the presence of humans or effects. • PD can be used during mounted and dismounted patrols. • PD contributes to the FP of own troops and can be used to apprehend personnel. • PD is nationally certified and mission certified prior to deployment to an operational area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>PROTECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog defends the handler from attack while the dog is ON leash. <p>FREE AREA SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog searches open areas ON or OFF leash. <p>BUILDING SEARCH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog searches within buildings while ON or OFF leash. <p>TRACKING (Additional Task)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When specifically trained to do so, the dog will track human traces.

ANNEX D: MWD Mission Report

1. An MWD mission report is a basic way to measure effectiveness of an MWD team. It is critical that MWD team performance is monitored and recorded to optimize successful MWD capability.
2. An MWD mission report form may vary in format between NATO nations. However, it should be completed after every mission, and at a minimum, it should include the following:
 - a. A title, clearly stating that it is an 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/Call sign 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.

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ANNEX E: Commander's Guide for MWD Capabilities

The following two pages contain the front and reverse sides of the Commander's Guide. It is recommended that these pages be copied on a single letter paper and constructed into a trifold brochure using the fold marks at the top of the reverse side.

MWD Team Integration Checklist

Plan

- Request MWD by task or mission description using an MWD Support Request.
- Establish liaison with the MWD team(s) when they arrive:
 - Assign unit point of contact/liason officer (POC/LNO) to handler.
 - Assign MWD team a workspace for planning and preparation. Assign MWD team living areas.
 - Inform MWD handler if any other MWDs are involved in the operation.
- Incorporate MWD handler into the planning process.
 - Determine MWD team transportation and protection requirements.
- Brief MWD handler on enemy situation.
- MWD handler briefs unit leadership.
- Talk to the handler about the dog's temperament.
- Incorporate MWD team into tactics.
- Plan for the duration of searches (with MWD handler) considering:
 - Energy level of the dog
 - Terrain type
 - Presence of distracters (traffic, debris, trash, food odors, animals, people, etc.)
 - Weather
 - Time of day
 - Level of search detail required
- Coordinate with MWD team for logistical and medical support.

Prepare

- Handler gives MWD team brief to the unit.
- Handler demonstrates MWD capabilities to the unit.
- Integrate MWD team into mission brief.
- Integrate MWD team into rehearsals:
 - Actions on objective
 - Actions on contact
 - Movement techniques and MWD team search types during movement

Execute

- Supervise and refine MWD team employment plan.
- Hasty attachment procedures for MWD team:
 - Ensure MWD team gives handlers brief.
 - Ensure debrief is conducted with requesting unit upon completion of mission.

Cautions for MWDs

MWD team should never be:

- Employed outside of its trained capabilities.
- Employed during interrogation or tactical questioning.
- Used to confirm a reported or suspected IED.
- Allowed to become a pet or unit mascot.

Limitations of MWDs

- Physical. Fatigue, illness, or injury may lead to sub-optimal performance.
- Environmental. Weather and distractions (animals, people, and food) may impact performance.
- Cultural. Operational theatres may be culturally sensitive to dogs.
- Employment. MWDs will only detect and indicate learned odors.
- Tactical. Operational factors (high kinetic activity) may impact MWD performance, requiring appropriate force protection for the MWD team

Prepared By:

NATO C-IED MWD Expert Panel

- Advisor for the NATO C-IED Working Group
- Executive agent for implementation of MWD doctrines and procedures

Related References:

STANAG 2226 Military Police Guidance
STANAG 2294 C-IED Training STANAG 2295
Joint Doc C-IED STANAG 2538 Animal Care/Vet
STANAG 2623 MWD Capabilities

References are accessible at the NSO protected site:

<https://nso.nato.int/nso/>



NATO COMMANDER'S GUIDE FOR MILITARY WORKING DOG (MWD) CAPABILITIES

A Concise Introduction for Field Commanders on the Capabilities and Employment of MWDs

MWD C-IED Capabilities

- **Pre-Placement.** Detect explosive/weapon caches, track enemy, gather intel, deny terrain, ID contraband.
- **Placement Pre-Detonation.** Detect primary/secondary IED, detect enemy
- **Placement Post-Detonation.** Detect components, gather intel, track enemy, secure cordon
- **Force Protection (FP).** DETER, DETECT, DENY enemy movement; provide perimeter security.

Edition B Version 1

When fully trained, appropriately certified, and properly utilized, an MWD **team** (handler and dog) provides commanders with advanced olfactory (smell), ocular (sight), and auditory (hearing) sensory capabilities for mission success.

Functions of MWDs

Commanders should consider these factors when planning the use of MWD teams during major Counter-Improved Explosive Device (C-IED) or anti-terrorism operations:

- Provides both detection and deterrence capabilities.
- Projects an exploitable, psychological effect upon enemy forces and civilian populations.
- Integrates with other sensor systems to optimize capability.
- Provides valuable force multipliers in both defensive and offensive operations.
- Delivers an important element in force-protection activities around operating bases and force elements.
- Offers a variety of capabilities.

Mission Planning & Tactical Considerations

Early tactical level coordination between commander/unit and MWD team is critical.

Commander's brief to MWD team:

- Assign MWD task and purpose
- Threats identified through intelligence gathering
- Enemy Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures
- Expected duration of operations

Handler's brief to commander/unit:

- Support for MWD team required to conduct their task
- MWD team capabilities / limitations
- Actions on handler and MWD casualty
- Handler and MWD evacuation plan

MWD Types and Capabilities

All MWD teams are nationally and mission certified prior to deployment to an operational area.

Note: Not every nation has all of these MWD types and capabilities. This list is a generalization.

Patrol Dog (PD)

- Searches for personnel in areas, along routes, and in buildings (compounds) either on or off leash.
- Used to apprehend personnel or attack targeted personnel.
- Performs Force Protection for troops.
- Used at observation posts to detect activity by sound or scent in wind.

Explosives Detection Dog (EDD)

- Searches areas, routes, buildings, all types of transports and goods either ON or OFF leash.
- Detects and indicates firearms and explosives [commercial, military, Homemade Explosives (HME)].

Patrol & Explosives Detection Dog (PEDD)

- Possesses all EDD and PD capabilities, enabling searches for explosives *and* personnel.

High Assurance Search Dog (HASD)

- Searches for commercial and military explosives, HME, and various IED components, along the ground only.
- Works ON and OFF leash depending on threat and time available.
- Used by Advanced Search Teams (ASTs).

Mine Detection Dog (MDD)

- Searches area/route for anti-armor and anti-personnel mines, ON or OFF leash.
- Used to search a safe track for casualty extraction/rescue where mines are suspected.

Improvised Explosive Device Detection Dog (IE3D)

- Searches for presence of IEDs ahead of both Mounted and Dismounted Close Combat patrols to preserve life and maximize freedom of movement.

Drug Detection Dog (DDD)

- Searches areas, persons, buildings, and all types of transports and goods either ON or OFF leash for illicit drugs.
- Ideal in targeting terrorist financial ops.

Patrol & Drug Detection Dog (PDDD)

- Possesses all DDD and PD capabilities, enabling searches for illicit drugs *and* personnel.

Tracker Dog (TD)

- Follows one or more humans, moving on foot across varying terrain and following ground scent.
- Used to find terrorist from IED site.

Casualty Dog (CD)

- Searches for casualties/missing personnel in various surroundings (i.e., battlefield, natural disaster zone) either OFF or ON leash.

Cadaver Dog

- Searches for cadavers in various surroundings (i.e., buried, on surface) either OFF or ON leash.

ANNEX F: MWD Support Request

1. An MWD support request is a message in which one nation requests MWD resources from another nation during a NATO operation or exercise. This message goes through the NATO chain of command and supports interoperability between nations during an event.

2. An MWD support request may vary in format between NATO nations. However, the message should include the following data categories, generally in the order listed below (information required as indicated):

- a. **EXER** or **OPER**: Provide the exercise name or operation code word to identify the exercise or operation to which the message pertains. *<optional>*
- b. **MSGID**: Provide the message identifier, including the following: *<mandatory>*
 - message identifier (use DOGREQ as part of the identifier)
 - message originator (include the POC with unit name and phone number)
 - message intended recipient
 - other message identity details
- c. **CLASSIFICATION**: Provide message security classification. *<mandatory>*
- d. **REF**: Specify identifying details regarding a document, image or other information exchange media that is applicable to the content of this message. *<optional>*
- e. **MAP**: Provide data to identify the maps for all locations referenced in the message, and if known, reference to an agreed dataset if in an automated Geographic Information System (GIS)-based environment. *<mandatory>*
- f. **ORGID**: Identify the requesting unit to provide the unit designator, unit size, nationality, unit role indicator, higher formation name and armed service or civilian agency of the unit that is requesting MWD support. *<mandatory>*
- g. **GENTEXT/MWD CAPABILITIES**: List dog capabilities required (e.g., intruder detection, explosives detection, drug detection, casualty search, tracking). *<mandatory>*
- h. **GENTEXT/MWD HANDLER LANGUAGE**: Specify the common language that will be used to communicate between the MWD handler and requesting unit. *<mandatory>*
- i. **GENTEXT/LOG**: Specify duration of mission, operational environment, and logistic support available. *<mandatory>*
- j. **GENTEXT/REMARKS**: Provide any other pertinent information. *<optional>*
- k. **LOCNFDES**: Specify site location to provide the place name and location for MWD team to link up with requesting unit. *<mandatory>*
- l. **DTG**: Provide date/time for linkup. *<mandatory>*

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LEXICON

Part 1 – Acronyms and Abbreviations

Term	Description
AST	Advanced Search Team
ATN	Attack The Network
ATP	Allied Tactical Publication
C-IED	Counter-Improvised Explosive Device
CASEVAC	Casualty Evacuation
CD	Casualty Dog
CONEMP	Concept of Employment
CONUSE	Concept of Use
CSS	Combat Service Support
DDD	Drug Detection Dog
DTD	Defeat The Device
DTG	Date Time Group
ECP	Entry Check Point
EDD	Explosives Detection Dog
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EP	Expert Panel
FP	Force Protection
GIS	Geographic Information System
HASD	High Assurance Search Dog
HLZ	Helicopter Landing Zone
HMC	High Metal Content
HME	Homemade Explosives
ICP	Incident Control Point
IE3D	Improvised Explosive Device Detection Dog
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
ISR	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
LNO	Liaison Officer
LoD	Lines of Development
MCLSB	Military Committee Land Standardization Board
MDD	Mine Detection Dog

Part 1 – Acronyms and Abbreviations

Term	Description
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation
MWD	Military Working Dog
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NES	National Equipment Scaling
NSO	NATO Standardization Office
OP	Observation Post
PD	Patrol Dog
PDDD	Patrol and Drug Detection Dog
PEDD	Patrol and Explosives Detection Dog
POC	Point of Contact
PTF	Prepare The Force
R&D	Research and Development
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
STANAG	Standardization Agreement
TD	Tracker Dog
TLZ	Tactical Landing Zone
TTP	Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
VA	Vulnerable Area
VCP	Vehicle Check Point
VP	Vulnerable Point
WG	Working Group

Part 2 – Terms and Definitions

Military Working Dog (MWD). Canine that provides unique sensory and physical capabilities in combination with its handler to be a force multiplier. They come in various breeds with different detection, tracking, aggression, and protection abilities.

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