



**Headquarters
Regional Command (Southwest)
International Security Assistance Force
CAMP LEATHERNECK, AFGHANISTAN**



**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES 3402
TACTICAL USE OF IED DETECTOR DOGS**

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Refs:

- a. OPNAVINST 5585.2B, Department of the Navy Military Working Dog Program.
- b. SECNAVINST 6401.1B, Veterinary Health Services.
- c. AFI 31-219, Military Working Dog Program.
- d. AFI 31-202, U. S. Air Force Military Working Dog Program.
- e. MCIP 3-34.01, Military Working Dogs in Urban Terrain.
- f. Department of the Army Pamphlet 190-12: Military Police Military Working Dog Program.
- g. IED Detector Dog (IDD) Training Handbook.
- h. IDD Operational Handbook.

Enclosure (1): Find Report

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AMENDMENT RECORD		
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PURPOSE

1. To issue policies and procedures, provide guidance, and set standards for the administration and operation of the Improvised Explosives Device (IED) Detector Dog (IDD) capability in Regional Command (Southwest) (RC (SW)) during Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) in accordance with (IAW) References (Ref) (a) through (h).

OVERVIEW

1. This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) provides guidance in order to (IOT) provide Counter-IED (CIED) combat support to forward deployed units involved in combat operations, stability and support operations (SASO), and Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP).

PROCEDURE

1. THE IED DETECTOR DOG UNIT.

1-1 General Information. Only Field Support Representatives (FSR), school-trained IDD handlers, and Kennel Supervisors (KS) are authorized to train, maintain, and employ the IDD in support of (ISO) combat operations.

1-2 Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward) (MEF (FWD)) Military Working Dog (MWD) Program Manager (PM).

a. General Information. The MEF (FWD) MWD PM is the advisor to the RC (SW) C-3 on MWD/IDD concerns and is the point of contact (POC) in theater for unit KS to address MWD/IDD matters. In this SOP, "MEF (FWD)" is used interchangeably with "RC (SW)".

b. Duties and Responsibilities.

(1) Document and track MWD/IDD support operations and provide required reports to RC (SW) C-3, United States Forces-Afghanistan (USFOR-A), and Marine Central Command (MARCENT).

(2) Establish proper kenneling, feeding, and veterinary care for all MWDs and IDD's located within RC (SW).

(3) Provide necessary materials, training, equipment, and supplies for MWD/IDD teams supporting combat operations and camp security.

(4) Perform as liaison with every Battalion (BN) KS to ensure proper employment and maintenance for all MWD/IDD teams within RC (SW).

(5) Track all incoming and outgoing units for MWD/IDD movement and arrange veterinary checks, Reception, Staging, Onward-movement, and Integration (RSO&I) training, reset training, and timelines for movement to unit positions.

1-3 Kennel Facility Manager.

a. General Information. The kennel facilities aboard Camp LEATHERNECK

(LNK) and Camp DWYER (DWR) produce a large footprint aboard both Camps and require a dedicated Facility Manager.

(1) Kennel facilities at LNK are owned by incumbent Combat Engineer Battalion (CEB) and kennel facilities at DWR are owned by the incumbent Regimental Combat Team (RCT).

(2) Coordinating unit movements, gear accountability, sanitation, and equipment maintenance must be constantly monitored while ensuring IDD's are maintained in an adequate environment.

(3) Kennel facilities at LNK and DWR are considered outdoor facilities and air conditioning in kennels will not be used. Exceptions can be made in extreme situations when approved by the RC (SW) MWD PM, but never lowered more than 15 degrees (deg) Fahrenheit (F) below ambient air temperature at ground level. Performance of these Labrador Retrievers will degrade if they are accustomed to air conditioning. Maximum ventilation and shade are essential during summer months.

b. Duties and Responsibilities.

(1) Management and maintenance of the IDD kennel facilities.

(2) Submission of trouble or maintenance tickets for malfunctioning communication or facility equipment.

(3) Proper storage of dog food and prescribed IDD medications.

(4) Storage and accountability of associated IDD training/employment equipment.

(5) Monitoring access to personnel that come aboard the IDD facility.

c. Kennel Duty. Because multiple IDD's rotate through LNK and DWR, a kennel duty will be established at each facility as necessary to ensure health and welfare of IDD's are properly maintained. Kennel facilities at LNK are owned by incumbent CEB and kennel facilities at DWR are owned by the incumbent RCT.

(1) Conduct IDD checks throughout the day and night to ensure the health and welfare of each IDD to include fresh water supply and proper breaks.

(2) Conduct IDD check at kennels every hour during working hours (0700 – 1900) and every four hours during non-working hours (1900 – 0700).

(3) Accurately document IDD checks, the arrival and departure of IDD teams into LNK and/or DWR, and all other information deemed necessary by the Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge (NCOIC) or KS in the IDD Duty Logbook.

- (4) Conduct a police call in and around the IDD kennel every (12) hours or as needed.
- (5) Responsible for ensuring and maintaining clean kennel runs.
- (6) Responsible for providing prescribed medications to IDD's if required.

1-4 Unit Kennel Supervisor.

a. General Information. The unit KS is the Staff Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge (SNCOIC) of the IDD Section and shall be a graduate of the IDD Handler's Course.

b. Duties and Responsibilities.

- (1) Responsible for the training, employment, and health/welfare of all IDD teams assigned to his unit.
- (2) Supervise IDD handlers in the performance of their duties.
- (3) Coordinate and plan all IDD support within his unit.
- (4) Ensure IDD teams are properly trained and equipped for operations within the unit area of responsibility (AOR).
- (5) Ensure all monthly training records, utilization and training (UT) Reports, and After Action Reports (AAR) are accurate and submitted in a timely manner to the Division MWD POC and the RC (SW) MWD PM.
- (6) Conduct site visits to all IDD supported elements within his unit to ensure IDD's are being properly maintained.
- (7) By the first day of each month, provide to Division MWD POC and the RC (SW) MWD PM the number of missions (inside and outside the wire), number of patrols with/without dog, number of IED finds and/or confirmations, number of IED strikes with/without dogs on patrol, and handler/IDD casualties for the previous month.
- (8) Coordinate with the RC (SW) MWD PM for IDD reset training and arrange movement of teams to ensure maximum participation.
- (9) Serve as primary custodian for explosive training aids and ensure all explosive training aids are accounted for, properly maintained, and renewed monthly.

1-5 IDD Handler.

a. General Information. The IDD handler is directly responsible for the health/welfare and training of his assigned IDD and shall be a graduate of the IDD Handler's Course. Bonding between handler and IDD is expected, but maintaining discipline and professionalism is paramount. Excessive bonding,

sleeping together, or encouraging pet-like behavior will lead to reduced stand-off distances during patrols. IDD's are not, and will not be, trained to work while on leash.

b. Duties and Responsibilities.

- (1) Take direct action in maintaining the health, safety, and well being of his assigned IDD.
- (2) Properly employ his assigned IDD ISO combat operations.
- (3) Know current threats and enemy tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) and assist in preparing local SOPs.
- (4) Comply with the training schedules and standards established by the unit KS.
- (5) Ensure IDD is properly trained and maintained.
- (6) Know the unit's mission and advise the commander on the best use of his IDD.
- (7) Responsible for maintaining all IDD issued equipment, serialized gear, and arms, ammunition and explosives (AA&E).
- (8) Responsible for ensuring the health and welfare of his assigned IDD to include proper feeding, watering, and providing prescribed medications (if required).
- (9) Responsible for conducting an hourly check of IDD when in his respective AOR.
- (10) Responsible for maintaining a clean kennel run area.
- (11) Responsible for reporting any encounters with feral animals. Any bites from stray animals need to be reported to a health care facility or veterinary services.

2. IDD OPERATIONS.

2-1 Confirmations.

- a. Upon detection of a suspected IED, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) will be notified to verify the presence of explosives. If the initial find was by an IDD, it is highly recommended that it be confirmed with another means (such as hand held metal detectors / ground penetrating radar), then clearly marked.
- b. If the initial find was by other non-canine means, an IDD can be used as a second means to confirm the presence of explosives.
- c. The use of two IDD's as two means of verifying the presence of an IED should only be used as a last resort if EOD is unavailable.

- d. Never forget the possibility of secondary IEDs, or that a suspected IED could be a hoax.
- e. If a reasonable suspicion exists that an item is an explosive device, EOD shall be notified.

2-2 Deployment Considerations.

- a. IDD handlers are responsible for the care, maintenance, training, and effective utilization of their IDD.
- b. Veterinary care will not always be available. When deploying on a mission, IDD handlers shall have veterinary supplies sufficient for the duration of the operation or mission.

2-3 IDD Safety Regulations. For safety purposes, IDD handlers will comply with all of the following regulations.

a. Stray Animals.

- (1) In the event that a stray or hostile animal approaches the IDD team on patrol or on the forward operating base (FOB), attempts will be made to scare it away.
- (2) If the stray poses a threat, based on behavior and environment, the use of deadly force is authorized, as a last resort, to eliminate the stray animal IOT protect the IDD.
- (3) If an animal is shot in the course of protecting an IDD, the handler will ensure that the animal is humanely euthanized and will report the incident to higher headquarters in an AAR. The IDD handler will also notify the BN KS and the RC (SW) MWD PM.
- (4) If a human is injured by an aggressive animal and it is euthanized, the animal's head should be protected and submitted for rabies testing.
- (5) Stray animal procedures should be fully explained to supported units prior to IDD teams conducting a mission.

b. Positive Control. It is the IDD handler's responsibility to maintain positive control of his assigned IDD.

c. Security Escorts.

- (1) The IDD handler is responsible for the behavior of his IDD as well as monitoring his actions during searches.
- (2) Due to the necessity of the IDD handler focusing most of his attention on the IDD, units must provide a security escort (guardian angel) for the IDD team.

d. Handler Incapacitation.

- (1) In the event that an IDD handler is incapacitated and is unable to maintain his IDD, another Marine, preferably a trained primary or alternate IDD handler shall take control of the IDD.
- (2) Alternate IDD handlers may be assigned to the IDD and given a reasonable period of refresher training by the Unit IDD Trainer/FSR or the RCT IDD Trainer/FSR to establish a bond for the new IDD team.
- (3) Note. In situations where the IDD handler is the sole IDD team in the area, recommend the IDD handler select a non-IDD service member to become familiar and comfortable with the IDD IOT facilitate taking care of the IDD should something happen to the IDD handler.

2-4 Equipment. During employment, IDD handlers shall have all the equipment necessary to sustain and maintain the health and safety of their IDD. At a minimum, the IDD handler shall have the following IDD equipment:

- a. Leash.
- b. Appropriate collars.
- c. Muzzle.
- d. Appropriate supply of water and dog food.
- e. Canine First Aid Kit (FAK).
- f. Kong (for motivation not for reward). Handlers do not reward IDD's on actual/probable IED finds.
- g. Note. Additional items to consider include a Kennel Crate and grooming instruments.

3. FIELD KENNELS ESTABLISHMENT.

3-1 Kennel Site Selection.

- a. The following will be considered when selecting a kennel site.
 - (1) Security.
 - (2) Isolation for allowing IDD to rest.
 - (3) Drainage and shade whenever possible.
- b. When selecting the site, consult a Department of Defense (DoD) veterinarian if possible about health hazards.

3-2 Construction Guidelines.

- a. General Information.

- (1) There are numerous ways a kennel can be constructed.
- (2) IDD handlers require near constant supervision and security, so IDD handlers need to have billeting near their IDD IOT be able to provide (24) hour security and care for the IDDs.
- (3) Any rubble piles or weeded areas inside of, or within (50) feet of, the kennel facility should be cleared to prevent a harborage area for rodents or insects.
- (4) The following areas must be set aside to support the kennel operations.
 - (a) Bivouac area nearby for IDD handlers.
 - (b) Sanitary area for food preparation and dish washing.
 - (c) Secure equipment storage area.
 - (d) Break and exercise area with a plan for waste disposal.
- (5) Ventilation and sanitation must be considered in site selection for the health and welfare of the IDD and Marines in the area.
- (6) A sanitation plan should be developed by the KS in coordination with the supporting DoD veterinarian. Good sanitation must be maintained for the prevention of disease and vermin infestation. Kennels must be sanitary and in a good state of repair.
- (7) Kennels and the surrounding area must be cleaned and inspected daily and sanitized weekly.
- (8) A suitable location should be chosen away from ditches, swampy areas, motor pools, dining facilities, and high noise areas.

b. Field Kennels.

- (1) Temporary field kennels are permitted due to operational needs when IDDs are forward deployed in direct support of combat operations.
- (2) Ventilation and shade are critical.
- (3) Shipping crates (vari-kennels) may be used as temporary housing (kenneling) of IDDs until more permanent support is available, preferably for sleeping only.
- (4) When using shipping crates for kenneling of the IDDs, the interior and exterior area around the shipping crate must be cleaned daily.
- (5) The shipping crate should be placed four to six inches off the ground surface with overhead shade and protection from the elements.

(6) Modular kennels may be used IAW Ref (a), Section 3-18, for operational (field) deployments to provide housing (kenneling) for an extended operational (field) deployment.

(7) Temporary kennels may be constructed from available resources.

(8) The resources for constructing temporary kennels may include but are not limited to tarps, tents, existing structures, plywood, or HESCO material.

c. Food Storage.

(1) All dog food needs to be stored in a dry area in a manner to prevent rodent or insect infestation.

(2) Dog food will not be stored in direct sunlight.

(3) Exposure of dog food to direct sunlight over an extended period of time will cause the food to spoil.

(4) If possible, dog food should be stored in an air conditioned area.

d. Water.

(1) IDD's will only be given potable water.

(2) Water should be stored out of direct sunlight and kept as cool as possible.

(3) IDD's are more prone to heat injuries if given warm or hot water.

3-3 Temperature Regulation.

a. Due to the extreme temperatures that the IDD's operate in while deployed to a desert environment, special precautions must be taken to maintain a safe climate.

b. IDD's are conditioned to live with and maintain the pace of the supported ground combat unit.

c. At no time should IDD's be maintained in an air conditioned environment, since it will degrade their conditioning and acclimation, unless approved by the RC (SW) MWD PM in extreme situations.

d. It is important to have a well ventilated area for IDD's.

e. An additional layer of shade is recommended IOT block direct sunlight onto the kennel roof.

f. For the additional layer of shade to be effective, recommend a one to two foot gap between the additional layer and the top of the kennel.

- g. Frequency of checks shall be increased during the hottest portions of the day IOT monitor the condition of an IDD confined in an enclosed area.
- h. Each kennel shall maintain an area for storing cold/cool water and intravenous (IV) bags (for subcutaneous injections) in case of an IDD heat injury.
- i. The cool water and IV bags are for the IDDs and should not be used for any human purpose.

4. TRAINING.

4-1 Training Guidance.

- a. Pursuant to OPNAV 5585.2B, AFI 31-202, and AFI 31-219, IDD training will be conducted using operant conditioning as the primary means of behavior adjustment.
- b. Any negative reinforcement, without direct supervision of the KS or FSR, is unauthorized.
- c. Guidelines for specific training issues are detailed in Ref (a).

4-2 Frequency and Scope of Training.

- a. The MEF (FWD) MWD PM will track all units that are inbound to the RC (SW) battle space, and provide a timeline to the unit Liaison Officer (LNO) for RSO&I training.
- b. The Unit KS and/or Unit IDD Trainer/FSR will coordinate the movement of IDD teams to LNK or DWR, as required, to ensure IDD teams receive appropriate reset training from the RCT FSR.
- c. Reset training is conducted in conjunction with routine veterinary health checks as required.
- d. Explosives training shall be conducted by handler, kennel supervisor, or unit FSR at a minimum of twice per week, unless operational tempo dictates otherwise, and shall take priority over all other training.
- e. Obedience and directional control drills shall be conducted daily.
- f. Conditioning training shall be conducted at a minimum of twice per week to include sprints, distance runs, and walks. IDD performance on missions is proportional to the endurance it is conditioned to sustain.
- g. Additional sustainment training shall be supported by the RCT IDD Trainer/FSR located at either LNK or DWR if required.
- h. This training is in addition to routine checks conducted by the Unit IDD Trainer/FSR to ensure the IDD team is mission capable.

- i. If an IDD team is deemed non-mission capable by the unit FSR or KS (the unit FSR is not capable of correcting the issue), the IDD team shall return to either LNK or DWR for remedial training (i.e. the IDD is false responding, shuts down on patrol, control issues, etc.).
- j. Training shall be as realistic as possible, simulating all aspects of the current threat environment.
- k. The most important influence on training scenarios should be the latest enemy TTPs.
- l. IDD handlers are encouraged to exercise initiative in training their IDDs IOT increase their chances of success in an operational environment.
- m. IDDs are trained and validated on several common explosive odors and are imprinted on Homemade Explosive (HME) odors.
- n. IDDs are not limited to being trained on those explosive odors already trained to. New odors shall be logged in the Team Activity Record.
- o. IDDs are trained and/or imprinted on local odors to include several types of HME once arriving in country. New odors shall be logged in the Team Activity Record.
- p. Unit KS and/or FSR shall contact in country EOD, Ammunition Supply Point (ASP), and/or Combat Engineer units IOT obtain theater specific explosives to utilize as explosive training aids. Alternate source of HME training aids can be requested from the RC (SW) C-3 CIED EOD representative.

4-3 RSO&I Training.

- a. General Information. RSO&I training is a comprehensive training package that each IDD team entering the RC (SW) battle space is required to attend. The training ensures the dogs and handlers are exposed to the most recent TTPs and locally procured explosive odors. The training is also designed to fine-tune any problems that dog teams may have prior to leaving the wire.
- b. Timeline. RSO&I training will normally last (10) days beginning the day after units arrive in country.
- c. Scope of training. RSO&I training includes but is not limited to:
 - (1) Veterinary health checks.
 - (2) First Aid and preventative methods for IDD illness.
 - (3) Patrolling and employment techniques.
 - (4) Orbiting, point to point, and blind searches.
 - (5) Methods of sustainment training.

- (6) Scent discrimination and change of behavior.
- (7) Effects of weather, terrain, and wind patterns.
- (8) Basic obedience and directional control.
- (9) Current TTPs.

4-4 Reset Training.

- a. General Information. Reset training is a thorough examination and corrective protocol designed to ensure both handlers and IDD's are working to their full potential while supporting unit operations. This training is essential to operating this CIED enabler over prolonged periods in RC (SW).
- b. Timeline. Reset training should be conducted at a minimum of (3) months in country and will normally last (10) days.
- c. Scope of training. Reset training includes but is not limited to:
 - (1) Veterinary health checks.
 - (2) First Aid and preventative methods for IDD illness.
 - (3) Orbiting, point to point, and blind searches.
 - (4) Scent discrimination and change of behavior.
 - (5) Effects of weather, terrain, and wind patterns.
 - (6) Basic obedience and directional control.
 - (7) Current TTPs.
- d. In addition to these areas of instruction and application, the teams attending training will be exposed to locally procured samples of HME, enhancing their ability to be successful in patrolling operations.

4-5 Handler Training.

- a. IDD handler training shall not be limited to any text referenced in this Chapter.
- b. Training shall be realistic, varied, and targeted at specific IDD, IDD handler, and/or IDD team training issues.

5. ROUTINE OPERATIONS.

5-1 IDD Care.

- a. IDD's shall be groomed daily and bathed as required, but not less than once per month.

- b. All routine IDD issues are detailed in Chapter 6.

5-2 Kennel Care/Procedures.

- a. IDD handlers shall maintain a sanitary kennel area by:
 - (1) Spraying kennels clean of feces, urine, and uneaten food.
 - (2) Washing IDD feed and water dishes after every use.
- b. IDD feed pans shall not be left in kennels for more than one hour after feeding.
- c. IDD handlers shall only relieve themselves in designated areas.
- d. Any feces deposited in other areas shall be removed immediately by the IDD handler.

5-3 IDD Records.

- a. IDD records shall be maintained to provide an accurate account of each IDD team's progress, or lack thereof, in training.
- b. Accurate record keeping is the responsibility of the individual IDD handler.
- c. The Unit KS and/or Unit IDD Trainer/FSR shall ensure IDD handlers maintain their IDD Team Activity Record.

5-4 Reports.

- a. Weekly. For accuracy in tracking IDD utilization in theater, each IDD handler shall submit a report on the number of patrols, and hours on patrol conducted for the previous week to the Unit KS and/or Unit IDD Trainer/FSR who will in turn submit a monthly report to the RC (SW) MWD PM.
- b. IDD Find Report (Enclosure 1). This report is used to track and maintain the history of individual IDD performance in theater. IDD Find Reports shall be sent by the Unit KS and/or Unit IDD Trainer/FSR to the Division MWD POC for review and forwarding to the RC (SW) IDD PM. An IDD Find Report shall be completed by the IDD handler after each mission involving a significant event such as:
 - (1) IED/cache find.
 - (2) IED confirmation.
 - (3) Miss (whether this is a known IED location or a strike after the IDD has swept area). Include environmental conditions (wind direction, rain, dust, etc.), method of approach, and possible masking agents.
 - (4) Troops in contact (TIC).

(5) Unit misusing IDD.

6. IDD HEALTH.

6-1 Standard Guidance. Consult the in-country DoD veterinarian for any matters not covered in this SOP.

6-2 Veterinary Services.

a. United States (U.S.) Army Veterinary Corps in RC (SW) provides:

- (1) Comprehensive veterinary care for all DoD MWDs, to include
IDDs.
- (2) Complete medical and surgical care for IDD.
- (3) Ensure the health and welfare of the IDDs through routine kennel
sanitary inspections.
- (4) Review of plans for new construction and modification of IDD
housing (kenneling) facilities.
- (5) Advise IDD handlers on health, care, and management of IDDs to
include feeding guidelines.

b. All healthcare provided for MWDs to include IDDs is financed by the
supporting U.S. Army Veterinary Detachment (Ref (b)).

c. The U.S. Army veterinarians supporting this Area of Operations (AO) are
located aboard LNK and DWR.

6-3 Routine Health Issues.

a. Upon arrival in theater, all IDDs receive an examination by the U.S. Army
veterinarian, and the IDD handlers will receive an in-country briefing.

b. The IDD handlers will also receive an overview of IDD first-aid procedures
and common problems encountered in Afghanistan.

c. During deployment, IDD handlers will be responsible for ensuring the
following guidelines are routinely adhered to.

(1) Dog Food.

(a) Feed only the standard (General Services Administration
(GSA) contract) dog food to IDDs.

(b) Ensure proper storage of dog food with particular attention
to rodent control and protection from spoilage and
contamination.

(c) IDD handlers should be observant of the amount of dog

food eaten and the consistency of the IDD's stool on a daily basis.

(2) Water.

- (a) Use only potable water.
- (b) In Afghanistan, bottled water only.

(3) Medication.

- (a) Administer heartworm preventative (Heart Guard) and external parasite preventative (Frontline or TopSpot) monthly.
- (b) Administer oral doxycycline once daily with dog food and water to prevent vomiting and diarrhea.
- (c) Divide doxycycline into twice a day doses if gastrointestinal distress develops.
- (d) Follow U.S. Army veterinarian procedures.

(4) Tick Collar. Ensure the IDD is wearing a prescribed tick collar on a regular basis.

(5) Parasites.

- (a) Examine IDD's for external parasites daily and report any infestation to the unit KS and/or unit IDD Trainer/FSR.
- (b) Seek advice from U.S. Army veterinarian.

(6) Weight.

- (a) Prior to deployment, each IDD is assigned an ideal weight range and a feeding guideline by the U.S. Army veterinarian.
- (b) The IDD handler shall be aware that during deployment the conduct of regular weight checks may not be feasible and the amount of dog food that an IDD may need can fluctuate during periods of intense or decreased work.
- (c) Discuss with U.S. Army veterinarian if extreme gain or loss in weight of IDD.

(7) Other Issues.

- (a) The IDD handler shall be aware of any out of the ordinary issues with their IDD.
- (b) These issues shall be recorded in the IDD Team Activity Handbook and the U.S. Army veterinarian shall be notified.

(c) The documentation in the IDD Team Activity Handbook shall assist the IDD handler in providing important information to the U.S. Army veterinarian on any illness or injury with his IDD.

6-4 First Aid for IDD.

- a. In emergency situations it is imperative that IDD handlers have a basic knowledge of emergency first aid and the ability to provide some type of care to their IDD, until the IDD is transported to the nearest U.S. Army veterinarian for care. Battalion Aid Station / Corpsman should be considered a resource for immediate aid for IDDs.
- b. FAKs for IDDs shall be provided to IDD handlers.
- c. IDD handlers shall carry the FAK on all missions.
- d. FAK supplies shall be obtained from either the Unit KS, Unit IDD Trainer/FSR, RCT IDD Trainer/FSR or the U.S. Army veterinarian.
- e. FAKs shall be replenished as soon as possible after use.

6-5 Overheating.

- a. Overheating results when an IDD is unable to eliminate body heat rapidly enough to maintain proper body function.
- b. This condition requires immediate action by the IDD handler to save the IDD's life.
- c. During hot and humid weather, an IDD may easily become overheated during training, during operations, or while being transported.
- d. Symptoms can include unstable walking, heavy panting, labored breathing, ill-response to commands, vomiting, and diarrhea. The IDD handler is responsible for recognizing the difference between symptoms of fatigue and symptoms of overheating in his dog.
- e. Temperature specific guidelines for cooling an IDD are as follows:
 - (1) If less than 107 deg F and no difficulty standing.
 - (a) The IDD handler will carry the IDD to a shaded or air conditioned area and wet hair coat by running or sponging water over the IDD's head, legs and torso.
 - (b) Circulate air over the IDD if possible with manual or mechanical fan. Discontinue active cooling when IDD's temperature reaches 104 deg F. Monitor the IDD's temperature every (10) minutes for the first hour or until the temperature reaches a normal level at 101 deg F.

(2) If IDD's temperature reaches 107 deg F, the IDD handler shall arrange to transport the IDD to the nearest U.S. Army veterinarian with assistance from the unit KS and/or unit IDD Trainer/FSR.

(3) If the temperature falls below 100 deg F.

(a) Begin warming by drying and wrapping the IDD with sheets and blankets.

(b) Remove heat when IDD temperature goes above 101 deg F.

f. Do not let the IDD over-drink.

g. The IDD should not consume more than one cup of water until calm and its temperature returns to normal.

h. Once the IDD has been stabilized, U.S. Army veterinary personnel must conduct an examination and make the determination as to when the IDD can resume normal working operations.

6-6 IDD Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) Procedures.

a. In the event an MWD injury warrants a MEDEVAC, all MWDs, including IDD, are entitled to the same urgent care as a service member. The IDD handler will accompany the dog at all times. If the IDD handler is unavailable, then another Marine from the unit will be assigned to accompany the dog to the nearest U.S. Army veterinarian or other medical facility.

b. The MEDEVAC will be called in using the standard protocols.

c. The IDD handler will muzzle and stabilize the IDD to prevent injury to others treating the IDD.

d. The IDD handler must be prepared to restrain the IDD during medical treatment.

6-7 Death of an IDD.

a. In the event of death of an IDD, the IDD's remains will be preserved and transported to the nearest U.S. Army veterinarian, if possible.

b. A necropsy should be performed IOT determine the cause of death.

c. IDD handlers should make all attempts to keep the body at the coolest temperature possible until arrival at the veterinary facility.

d. The U.S. Army veterinarian will submit a report summarizing his/her findings and evaluation of the IDD death to the IDD PM at RC (SW).

e. A copy of the IDD death report and/or IDD Death Certificate shall be emailed or faxed to Plans, Policies, and Operations (PP&O) Physical Security (PS) MWD PM for processing, and to the IDD PM at Marine Corps Systems

Command (MARCORSYSCOM).

f. In the event that negligence or criminal activity is suspected as the cause of death, a preliminary investigation shall be conducted by Criminal Investigations Division (CID) or a designated third party.

6-8 Serious Injury or Loss of an IDD.

a. In the event of a serious injury, the U.S. Army veterinarian shall submit a report summarizing his/her findings and evaluation of the IDD injury to the IDD PM at RC (SW).

b. In the event that negligence or criminal activity is suspected as the cause of injury or loss, a preliminary investigation will be conducted by CID or a designated third party.

c. Negligent dog injuries are punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

(1) Article 134: Abusing a public animal.

(a) That the accused wrongfully abused a certain public animal; and

(b) That, under the circumstances, the conduct of the accused was prejudice to good order and discipline in the armed forces or was of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces.

i. Explanation: A public animal is any animal owned or used by the United States; an animal owned or used by a local or State government in the United States, its territories or possessions; or any wild animal located on any public lands in the United States, its territories, or possessions.

ii. This would include, for example, drug detector dogs used by the government.

(2) Article 108: Destruction of Government Property.

(a) "Any person subject to this chapter who, without proper authority-

i. Sells or otherwise disposes of;

ii. Willfully or through neglect damages, destroys, or loses; or

iii. Willfully or through neglect suffers to be lost, damaged, destroyed, sold, or wrongfully disposed of, any military property of the United States, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. IDD's are a command responsibility. Subordinate commanders at every level are responsible for local employment, welfare, training, and the establishment of plans that meet the intent of this SOP.
2. RC (SW) C-3 ATRP, IDD Officer (DSN: 318-357-6481).
 - a. Provide policy and procedures governing the housing, training, and care of IDD's.
 - b. Provide best practices for employment of IDD's.
 - c. Serve as a POC for unit questions regarding the housing, employment, training, or care of IDD's.
 - d. Produce RSO&I and reset training timelines.
3. Subordinate Units.
 - a. Proper employment of IDD's.
 - b. Provide adequate housing for IDD's.
 - c. Provide sufficient time for IDD sustainment training.
 - d. Movement to and from RSO&I and reset training.
 - e. Provide for health, welfare, and medical care of IDD's.
 - f. Submission of USFOR-A required monthly statistics and Find Reports.
 - (1) Number of dogs in AO by type (IDD, Specialized Search Dog (SSD), Patrol/Explosives Detector Dog (P/EDD))
 - (2) Number of patrols conducted by unit with and without dog support.
 - (3) Number of IED strikes with and without dogs on patrol.
 - (4) Number of IED/cache finds by dogs and finds by other means.

CONCLUSION

1. Military Working Dogs such as IDD's provide a tangible and needed service in CIED operations; however, the success of their operating abilities requires a well trained and managed section. The policies set forth in this SOP will provide the guidance to create a manageable and effective asset in current operations.

IDD FIND REPORT		Enclosure (1)
Line 1	DTG	
Line 2	IDD Handler/IDD/Tattoo #	
Line 3	2d CEB H&S CO/Supporting Relationship/Unit Supported	
Line 4	Type of Patrol	
Line 5	10 Digit Grid	
Line 6	Activity:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Point to Point <input type="checkbox"/> Intersection Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Orbit <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Route Clearance	
Line 7	Number of Finds:	
Line 8	Explosive Type:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> C4 <input type="checkbox"/> TNT <input type="checkbox"/> Det Cord <input type="checkbox"/> AN <input type="checkbox"/> ANAL <input type="checkbox"/> UREA NITRATE <input type="checkbox"/> TATP <input type="checkbox"/> HMTD <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Describe if other:		
Line 9	Location Type:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Culvert <input type="checkbox"/> Wadi <input type="checkbox"/> Roadway <input type="checkbox"/> Road Shoulder <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Waffle Field <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Bridge <input type="checkbox"/> Open Area <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Describe if other:		
Line 10	Environmental Factors	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Temperature <input type="checkbox"/> Wind Direction <input type="checkbox"/> Dusty <input type="checkbox"/> Direction of travel/approach to explosive	
Line 11	Length of patrol prior to find:	
Line 12	EOD Report Number:	
General Comments:		