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APPENDIX E

WATERDOG SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS
(This Appendix is Unclassified)

Basic support requirements to maintain a WATERDOG system fall into five categories: dogs and manpower, housing facilities and exercise space, equipment, veterinarian services, dog food and gas and oil for the boat. In the situation where it is desired to maintain one patrol craft on station during the hours of darkness 7 day per week, six dogs, six handlers, three boat operators, and three gunners would be necessary. In many situations it may not be necessary to have a gunner. The gunner's main duty is to provide fire support to protect the boat and its occupants in case of enemy attack from shore. If it can be determined that a gunner is not needed, the other occupants of the boat can act as gunners when needed and reduce the manpower requirements by 25 percent.

Experience acquired during the operational evaluation pointed out that four dogs, four handlers, and two boat operators cannot work all night, 7 days per week and also have certain daytime duties. The dogs and men need periodic breaks for rest, and relief. Both extra dogs and men should be available for contingency purposes; i.e., sick, injured, extra duty, R&R, etc.

The dog handlers can be trained as boat operators and gunners to provide relief. The handlers should know the responsibilities of both positions and be in charge of the patrol team while on duty.

The specially designed kennel-berthing ammi barge makes it possible to use dogs at many locations where it would otherwise not be feasible. It worked well at ATSB Ben Keo. From practical experience, it was learned that the barge should be positioned as far as possible from land and water traffic. All boats should be kept from passing the barge closely or tying up to the barge. Swimmers should be kept away and out of sight of the dogs. The dogs are agitated by these activities and cannot rest properly.

In addition to the barge, it is desirable to have a fenced-in area containing an obstacle course and pen space where the dogs can exercise and run off-leash. The area can also be used for refresher obedience training.

Veterinarian services are required on a regular monthly basis for checkups. Blood and stool samples should be taken and analyzed every month to aid in disease control. The most common diseases affecting working dogs in-country are Incurable Blood Diseases, Red Tongue,

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and Hot Spots. For early detection and control of Incurable Blood Disease, the temperature of each dog should be taken daily, preferably just before the dog goes to work. These should be recorded and charted. A gradual rise in temperature can indicate presence of the disease. Presently it is believed that this disease may be transmitted by parasites such as ticks, lice, or fleas. Therefore, a program of insect control, general kennel cleanliness, and regular dipping of the dogs is necessary. Other veterinarian services are required on an emergency basis in the event of illness or injury to a dog. Provisions for rapid transfer of a dog to a hospital or clinic should be available.

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It is believed that overheating was a contributing factor in the death of the Waterdog at Cam Ranh Bay. At the time, there was no way to cool the dog and possibly save his life. It is suggested that TEMP AID Instant Cold Packs be procured for use in treating cases of overheating. (Manufacturer: Kay Laboratories, Inc., Newport Beach, California. 92660.)

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One of the dogs picked up a severe infestation of whipworms and hookworms; this was probably due to the dogs being kenneled on the bare earth for over 2 weeks. Therefore, it is best to keep the dogs off the bare ground as much as possible.

The general temperament and disposition of the four dogs throughout the evaluation period was good. There were no problems with control or obedience. All the dogs adapted readily to working from the boat and liked to "come aboard" as often as possible.

A proper diet is necessary to keep the dogs in good health. Normally, a commercially prepared dog food designed to satisfy all the dietary needs of the dog is fed. Adequate supplies of the particular food selected should be maintained; the dog's diet should not be changed often. The amount that is fed depends upon the dog, his condition, the work he is doing, and the climate. Adequate supplies of fresh potable water should be available at all times. Several gallons per dog per day are usually needed in the climate of RVN.

The 16-foot Boston Whaler was selected as the work platform because it has the necessary stability, width, and maneuverability to give the dog a good base to work from. An 85-hp outboard motor was fitted to the boat used in the evaluation. It was necessary to change spark plugs every 2 to 3 weeks because 90 percent of the hours logged on the boat and engine were at idling speed. Indoor-outdoor carpet was installed to cover the inside portion of the bow area to give the dog a non-slip footing over the fiberglass.

Operationally, it is advisable to have two patrol craft available in case one boat fails or it is desired to put two WATERDOG teams

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WATERDOG teams

on patrol during slack tide. Also, the second team can be available
on call to assist in localizing a swimmer after a sighting or to inves-
tigate an alert in another area.

It might be advisable to use two 40-hp motors on the patrol
boat rather than one larger motor. This would provide a backup motor
if one failed or was disabled. During patrols when a slow speed is used
one motor could be shut down to conserve fuel. The one motor in opera-
tion would have to operate at a higher rpm resulting in less engine car-
bon and fewer fouled plugs. Tests should be made using two motors.

In some situations light armor plating thick enough to stop .30
caliber small arms fire and shrapnel could be added to the skimmer to
provide some protection to the occupants.

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APPENDIX F

WATERDOG LESSON PLANS (PRELIMINARY)

(This Appendix is Unclassified)

PROJECT WATERDOG (180 HRS.)

- 101.1 Introduction
- 102.1-30 Care of Kennel, Dog, and Equipment
- 103.1-15 Basic Obedience
- 104.1-20 Controlled Aggressiveness
- 105.1-3 Water Familiarization
- 106.1-2 Boat Familiarization
- 107.1 Boat Operator
- 108.1-30 Detection Training (Land - Scent)
- 109.1-60 Detection Training (Boat - Scent)
- 110.1 Utilization of the Waterdog
- 111.1-15 Detection Training (Boat, Sound - Sight)
- 112.1 Measurement and Critique
- 113.1 Graduation

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INTRODUCTION (1 Hour)

Water Dog - Unit 1

FIRST HOUR

A. OBJECTIVE: Military Working Patrol/Waterdog Program objective, selection criteria, course content, the pilot test program, and the mission of the trained patrol/waterdog.

B. BODY:

1. Each student will know:

a. The objective of the Military Patrol/Waterdog:

(1) State specific course objective.

b. The mission of the Military Patrol/Waterdog:

(1) State specific mission.

2. Each student will become familiar with the selection criteria for Military Patrol/Waterdogs.

a. List of factors considered:

b. The course content (breakdown).

c. The test pilot program:

(1) Initiated (How, Where and Whom).

(2) Results.

(3) Adoption.

C. EVALUATION: Ask students if they have any questions about information presented during this hour. Select students at random to answer questions on the overall objective of the Military Working Patrol/Waterdog Program and of the specific mission of the patrol/waterdog.

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CARE OF KENNEL DOG AND EQUIPMENT (30 Hours)

Water Dog - Unit 2

FIRST THROUGH THIRTIETH HOUR

A. OBJECTIVE: Explain to each student that care of kennel, dog and equipment will be conducted as before and that a high state of health is imperative in contributing towards the dog's success in the Waterdog Program.

B. BODY: To insure continued proficiency by each student in the daily care of the kennel, dog and equipment.

1. Explain the procedures for caring for the kennel area and run.
2. Explain the method to maintain all equipment (kennel and dog) serviceable for each dog's activities.
3. Explain the procedures to be used for proper grooming and demonstrate each step if the student is failing to do each step properly.
4. List and identify all health check points and explain what to look for in each check point.
5. Explain feeding and watering procedures if necessary and remind each student to report any irregularities.

C. EVALUATION: Each hour should be accomplished by each handler/dog team meeting and maintaining each objective as stated in Course 3AZR81150A, Patrol Dog Transition.

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BASIC OBEDIENCE (15 Hours)

Water Dog - Unit 3

FIRST HOUR: (See note at end of Lesson Plan)

A. OBJECTIVE: The student will be able to give the four basic commands with a tone of authority and apply corrective measures necessary to obtain the dog's obedience to each command.

B. BODY:

1. Demonstrate and have the dog team practice each of the following commands with the dog at the handler's side.

- a. Heel.
- b. Sit.
- c. Down.
- d. Stay.
- e. Parade Rest.

C. EVALUATION: Have each team perform the movements required for each of the four basic commands. The student will perform without error.

SECOND AND THIRD HOUR

A. OBJECTIVE: The team will perform each of the five basic commands with the dog at the end of a 60" leash.

B. BODY:

1. Demonstrate and have the dog team practice each of the following commands with the dog at the end of a 60" leash:

- a. Heel.
- b. Sit.
- c. Down.
- d. Stay.

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- e. Come.
- f. Parade Rest.

C. EVALUATION: Have each student perform each of the five basic command. The handler must perform without error. The dog may require minor corrections.

FOURTH HOUR

A. OBJECTIVE: The team will be able to perform each of the five basic commands with the dog at the end of a 360" leash. The handler will perform without error. The dog may require some correction.

B. BODY:

1. Demonstrate the method to be used by the handler in training the dog to obey the five basic commands at the end of a 360" leash.

- a. Start with the dog at the handler's side.
- b. Move dog further away until maximum distance is achieved.
- c. Handlers will move over and around the dog to enforce the command "stay."

C. EVALUATION: Have each student place his dog at the end of an extended 360" leash and execute each command. The handler will perform without error and the dog with no more than one correction.

FIFTH THROUGH TWELFTH HOUR

A. OBJECTIVE: The team will be able to execute each of the five basic commands with the dog at a distance of 50' and off leash.

B. BODY:

1. Objective: The handler will be able to cause his dog to obey each of the basic commands off leash and at a distance of at least 20 feet.

- a. Have students practice the basic commands with the dog at the handler's side, on leash, each day before advancing to off-leash.
- b. Have students remove the leash and practice the five basic commands. They should start with the dog at the handler's side

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and as control is firmly established gradually move the dog further from the handler until a distance of 20' is reached.

c. Move the dog around and over other dogs for close proximity training. Do not let either dog make any hostile move without immediate correction.

2. Evaluation: Have each handler place his dog at a distance of approximately 20' and execute each of the five commands. Dogs should perform with an absolute minimum of correction.

3. Objective: The team will execute each of the five basic commands with the dog at a distance of 50' and off leash.

a. Starting with the dog at least 20' from the handler and off leash, gradually move the dog further from the handler until at least 50' is reached. Dogs will be moved away only as obedience is achieved at each distance.

b. Reinforce the command "stay."

c. Have dogs assume the "sit" and "down" position and remain for progressively longer periods.

C. EVALUATION: Have students place their dog at a distance of 50' and execute each of the basic commands. Handlers and dogs should perform without error on each command except the "down" command. Dogs may require some correction when given the "down" command.

THIRTEENTH THROUGH FIFTEENTH HOUR

A. OBJECTIVE: The dog team will negotiate each obstacle in the confidence course.

NOTE: Even though listed here as one four hour unit, the confidence course will be run four separate times, interspaced among the other training. This portion of the lesson plan will apply each time the confidence course is run, except for the introduction of the obstacles, which will be done only once.

B. BODY:

1. Use the demo dog to explain and demonstrate the proper method of negotiating each obstacle.

a. Explain the use of the commands "heel" and "hup."

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b. Maintain control of the dog.

c. Follow all safety procedures.

d. Assist the dog if necessary.

2. Have each team negotiate the confidence course.

C. EVALUATION: Observe each team as it progresses through the confidence course. The handler must give all commands at the appropriate time and in a manner which will cause the dog to obey. The dog must never be allowed to bypass an obstacle even if the handler must lift him over it.

NOTE: Gunfire and other explosive noises will be used throughout this training to accustom the dog to the noise, etc.

1. Start at least 100 yards from the dogs.

2. Detonate them at irregular intervals.

3. Shorten the distance as the dog becomes accustomed to the noise.

4. Never closer than 25 yards.

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CONTROLLED AGGRESSIVENESS (20 Hours)

Water Dog - Unit 4

FIRST THROUGH TWENTIETH HOUR

A. OBJECTIVES:

1. The handler will demonstrate his ability to command his dog by giving the commands required during attack, search, reattack, recall, escort and stand off, near and in water.

2. The dog will demonstrate his proficiency by obeying the commands of his handler to attack, search, reattack, recall, escort and stand off, while near and in the water.

B. BODY:

1. Conduct followup controlled aggressiveness training with handler and dog on land at the edge of water and in water no deeper than chest high to the dog.

a. Off leash attack on land at edge of water.

(1) Place dog and handler on land approximately 50 feet away from decoy with decoy at edge of water wearing protective wrap.

(2) Decoy should start agitating the dog and handler should command his dog to attack.

(3) When the dog has attacked the decoy and is holding, the decoy should agitate moving the dog clockwise out into the water no more than 6 inches deep.

(4) Decoy should cease agitation and handler should command the dog to release and recall the dog to the heel position and apply proper praise.

b. Off leash attack in water.

(1) The decoy should be positioned in water approximately 18 inches deep wearing the protective arm wrap.

(2) The handler and dog should be on land approximately 50 feet from the edge of the water.

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(3) The decoy should make aggressive movements toward the dog by splashing water with his hands and feet.

(4) The handler should command his dog to attack.

(5) The decoy should allow the dog to bite the protective arm wrap, insuring that the dog has all four feet on the ground and his head is above the surface of the water.

(6) After the dog has completed the attack, handler should command the dog to release and return to the heel position on land and apply proper praise.

NOTE: *If the dog indicates any reluctance to enter the water and attack, the handler should proceed into the water, encouraging the dog to attack, or the decoy should move toward the edge of water where it is 6 to 8 inches deep.*

c. Followup training in other phases of controlled aggressiveness training should be included and conducted on land to insure the team remains proficient:

- (1) Search
- (2) Reattack
- (3) Escort
- (4) Stand off

C. EVALUATION: Have the handler and dog demonstrate proficiency in attack training at the edge of water and in water no deeper than 18 inches.

NOTE: *Explain to students that the dog may never be required to attack an intruder in water. However, the importance of this training is to teach the dog to become familiar with water and not be deterred by any person detected in water.*

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WATER FAMILIARIZATION (3 Hours)

Water Dog - Unit 5

FIRST THROUGH THIRD HOURS

A. OBJECTIVE: The dog will, when subjected to a body of water and when encouraged, enter the water without display of fear by wading, swimming, or retrieving an object thrown into the water.

B. BODY:

1. The dog team will remain in the water for a short period of time to build up confidence against the fear of water.

a. Demonstrate walking the dog into shallow water with the 60" leash and advancing to the 360" leash to pull or coax the dog into deeper water.

b. Demonstrate that confidence may be built up for the dog by allowing the dog to retrieve a buoyant object that is thrown into the water.

2. Have each team perform walking his dog into shallow water and then advancing to the point where the dog will retrieve an object thrown into the water or leave the shore and go to his handler's side into the water.

C. EVALUATION: Each student will perform by entering the water and encouraging his dog to do the same. Check for the confidence in each dog to enter the water by having the handler recall his dog into the water which would require the dog to swim approximately 25 feet.

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BOAT FAMILIARIZATION (2 Hours)

Water Dog - Unit 6

FIRST AND SECOND HOUR

A. OBJECTIVE: The dog will when taken for a ride in a boat, display quietude and show no fear toward the strange surroundings, motions and odors associated with a boat.

B. BODY:

1. The team will board a docked boat and the handler will assure his dog by comfortably placing him toward the front of the boat and remaining close to the dog's side.

a. Use caution and allow dog time to smell and adjust to the new situation.

b. Short boat ride to accustom the dog to the boat's movements.

c. Increase to a longer ride if time allows.

2. Have each team perform loading onto a docked boat and sitting in the boat for a short ride.

C. EVALUATION: Each team will board a boat cautiously and safely. The handler will exert assuring control over the dog during the ride.

NOTE: Each dog will ride in a boat in rough waters to become familiar with different situations; the dog should not indicate any fear.

BOAT OPERATOR (1 Hour)

Water Dog - Unit 7

A. OBJECTIVES: The boat operator will understand:

- 1. The scent cone of a human and factors affecting it.
- 2. Patrol speeds, patrolling and clearing an area.
- 3. Dog's alerting actions and followup.
- 4. How to patrol and clear an area patrolling in a boat.
- 5. Patrolling patterns to relocate a lost alert.

B. BODY:

- 1. Explain and illustrate a scent cone from a human.
 - a. Scent cone in a high velocity of wind.
 - b. Scent cone in a low velocity of wind.
 - c. Natural and artificial obstacles that may effect a scent cone.
 - d. Effects that a shifting wind will cause on a scent.
- 2. Patrol speeds, patrolling and clearing an area.
 - a. The normal patrol speed should not exceed 2 to 4 knots.
 - b. After the dog alerts, the speed may be increased to 5 to 7 knots, to follow out the alert, providing the dog remains in the scent cone.
 - c. To patrol and clear an area in a boat, the same procedures will be used as quartering an area on land, except the quartering will be on an angle.
 - d. The distance to be quartered in each time, will depend

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3. Explain dog's alerting actions and followup.

a. Dog may raise his head high, close his mouth and look in the direction the scent is coming from.

b. Dog may lower his head over the side of boat and look in direction the scent is coming from.

c. The dog may start barking or making an audible sound.

d. Dog may move as far forward in the boat as possible indicating any of the above actions.

NOTE: Normally, each dog's alerting actions will differ. Therefore, the boat operator should learn the alerting actions of each dog.

e. Followup on dog's alert.

(1) Operator should maneuver the boat in a manner to keep the dog in the scent cone.

(2) Dog will normally indicate where the strongest scent is by moving to the side or front of the boat where the scent is stronger.

(3) The handler and operator may use any prearranged signals as to directions to keep the dog in the scent cone while on a followup alert.

4. Explain patrolling patterns to relocate a lost scent.

a. If the dog loses the alert on the followup, boat operator should maneuver the boat back to the area in which the dog indicated the strongest alerting actions or to the original point of dog's alert.

b. If alert is not relocated, then proceed to original patrolling.

C. EVALUATION: Have boat operator practice and demonstrate proficiency in these objectives.

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DETECTION TRAINING (LAND-SCENT) (30 Hours)

Water Dog - Unit 8

FIRST THROUGH THIRTIETH HOUR

A. OBJECTIVES:

1. The dog will be presented with a 100-yard point to point detection problem immediately next to a shoreline. The dog must detect by scent, find and attack the intruder who, when found, was submerged under water and using a snorkel tube for breathing.

2. The handler will, when given a patrol route next to a shoreline, guide his dog along that line until he alerts on the intruder. The handler will recognize the alert and take necessary action to effect the find, attack and apprehend the intruder.

B. BODY:

1. The team will detect an intruder by scent, who has been positioned just in the water, in order that the dog can become accustomed to working around various sea odors.

2. The team will detect an intruder by scent, who has been positioned in the water with a life vest or with his head above the water. The dog will attack the arm protected intruder after the handler has ordered him into shallow water.

a. Begin with a short point to point problem and advance to a 100-yard point to point.

b. Conduct the attack in ankle high water to insure an effective attack.

c. The following problems should always allow for the handler to command the intruder to swim in to water shallow enough to keep the dog's four feet on the ground.

d. Instruct the intruder to remain as motionless as possible when floating.

e. Instruct the intruder to breathe heavily if he feels the dog has alerted. During early exercises this may stimulate the dog.

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3. Have each team practice a patrol problem that will cause the dog to alert on an intruder near or in the water and conduct attack in shallow water.

4. Have each student demonstrate his ability to apprehend an intruder who is found by the dog floating in water some distance from the shoreline. This problem will terminate in an off leash attack after the intruder is commanded to approach shallow water beneficial to the dog.

C. EVALUATION: Each student will demonstrate his ability to control his dog by working all point to point problems in a manner that will effect an apprehension by scent in water shallow enough that the dog works with maximum effectiveness.

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DETECTION TRAINING (BOAT-SCENT) (60 Hours)

Water Dog - Unit 9

FIRST THROUGH TWENTIETH HOUR

A. OBJECTIVES:

- 1. The dog will detect a decoy in water, by scent, while in a boat.
- 2. The dog will detect a decoy beneath the surface of water, by scent, while in a boat.
- 3. The handler will recognize his dog's alerting actions.

B. BODY:

1. The team will perform detection training while patrolling in a boat, using the wind to detect a decoy in the water.

a. Positions of decoy in water.

(1) Decoy should be positioned in the water approximately 25 yards upwind from line of patrol with only his head above the water.

(2) Position decoy in water approximately 25 yards upwind from line of patrol, floating in water with his body horizontal to surface of water.

b. Patrolling Procedures:

(1) Start line of patrol, at a speed of approximately 2 knots.

(2) Patrol on line so the scent will come to the side of the boat (NOTE) the same principles apply to patrolling on water as patrolling on land to detect a decoy.

c. Dogs alerting actions.

(1) When dog enters the scent cone of the decoy, some of his alerting actions may be:

(a) Dog may raise his head high, close his mouth and look in the direction scent is coming from.

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(b) The dog may lower his head over the side of the boat and look in the direction the scent is coming from.

(c) The dog may start barking, however, this should normally be discouraged since the sound would indicate the dog's position to the decoy.

(d) The dog may move as far forward as possible in the boat, indicating any of the above alerting action.

Note: Normally, each dog's alerting actions will be slightly different.

Note: As the dog becomes proficient alerting on the decoy, at a distance of 25 yards, the alerting distance should be increased until the maximum range is determined.

(e) Have each team practice detecting a decoy in water by scent, while in a boat.

C. EVALUATION: Have each team demonstrate their proficiency by detecting a decoy in water, by scent, before proceeding.

TWENTY-FIRST THROUGH SIXTIETH HOUR

A. OBJECTIVE: The dog will detect a decoy under surface of water, by scent, while in a boat.

B. BODY:

1. Positions of Decoy.

a. Decoy should be approximately 25 yards from line of patrol, just below the surface of the water using a snorkel to breathe.

b. Position decoy approximately 25 yards from line of patrol, in approximately 5 feet below surface of water using scuba gear.

c. Position decoy in water approximately 25 yards from line of patrol using scuba gear to the depth of 30 feet or more.

2. Patrolling Procedures: Patrolling with the boat are the same as before.

3. Dog's Alerting Actions: The alerting actions of the dog will be the same as listed in item 1c.

Note: As team becomes proficient in detecting a decoy under water at 25 yards, then the distance should be increased to the maximum detecting range of each dog.

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C. EVALUATION: Have each team demonstrate their proficiency by detecting a decoy under the surface of water using scent from a boat at a minimum distance of 25 yards.

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UTILIZATION OF THE WATERDOG (1 Hour)

Water Dog - Unit 10

A. OBJECTIVES

1. Each student will list the four major areas of waterdog utilization as opposed to four areas that would affect proper waterdog utilization.
2. Each student will explain in detail why all areas covered by the instructor are ideal for proper waterdog utilization.
3. Each student will list the reasons why all areas covered by the instructor are NOT ideal for proper dog utilization.

B. BODY

1. Four major areas for waterdog utilization and reasons for each:
 - a. Docking areas:
 - (1) Subject to infiltration and sabotage.
 - (2) Vulnerable to theft.
 - b. Bridges:
 - (1) Prevent sabotage.
 - (2) Eliminate access for enemy penetration.
 - c. Patrolling shoreline from boats:
 - (1) Increases possibility for better detection.
 - (2) Entire water coverage can be made.
 - d. Harbors:
 - (1) Prevent sabotage against a chain reaction explosion.
 - (2) Eliminate espionage activity.

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2. Four areas not considered for waterdog utilization and reasons for each:

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a. High piers:

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(1) Low scent cannot be detected.

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(2) Not mobile.

b. Patrolling shoreline from land.

(1) Does not afford sufficient water coverage.

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(2) Cannot always take advantage of the wind.

c. Patrolling on large boats:

and

(1) Poor maneuverability.

(2) Too high for the scent (depending on height of boat).

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d. Stationary pier, barge or dock in the water:

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(1) Limits area coverage.

(2) Cannot always take advantage of the wind.

C. EVALUATION: Have each student prepare a list of areas previously mentioned. Under each area mentioned have each student write why four are good areas and why four are bad ones for proper waterdog utilization.

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DETECTION TRAINING (BOAT, SOUND, SIGHT) (15 Hours)

Water Dog - Unit 11

FIRST THROUGH FIFTEENTH HOUR

A. OBJECTIVES:

1. Given two situations with the handler and dog patrolling in a boat, the dog will alert his handler to an intruder by sound alert in the first situation and by sight alert in the second situation with the decoy on land.

2. The handler will, in each case, interpret his dog's alert and take the predetermined action.

B. BODY:

1. The dog will alert his handler of an intruder first using a sound alert of 25 to 50 yards.

a. Handler/dog team on the boat patrolling at the minimum knots possible.

b. Exaggerated sound should be made by the intruder.

c. Explain the dog's alerting action as opposed to scent reaction.

2. Have each team practice locating an intruder at 25 to 50 yards giving all advantages possible to the dog.

3. Let each team advance as time allows to meet the final objective previously specified.

C. EVALUATION: Give each team a problem whereas an intruder will make a minimum amount of sound from the shoreline of approximately 50 to 100 yards distance. The dog must indicate that he heard the alert and the handler must be able to state when he thinks his dog alerted.

TENTH THROUGH THIRTEENTH HOUR

A. OBJECTIVE: The dog will alert his handler of an intruder using a sight alert of approximately 25 to 50 yards.

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B. BODY:

1. Handler/dog on the boat patrolling at the minimum knots possible.
2. Exaggerated motions should be made by the intruder.
3. Explain the dog's alerting action as opposed to scent or sound reaction.
4. Have each team practice locating an intruder at 25 to 50 yards giving all advantages possible to the dog.
5. Let each team progress as time allows to meet the final objective previously specified.

C. EVALUATION: Give each team a problem whereas an intruder will make himself visible to a minimum, from the shoreline, of approximately 50 to 100 yards distance depending on the visibility. The dog must indicate that he has spotted the movement and the handler must be able to state when he thinks his dog alerted.

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