

**STATEMENT OF WORK
POTENTIAL MILITARY WORKING DOGS (MWD)
341st TRAINING SQUADRON**

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SECTION 1

GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

1. **Purpose:** This Statement of Work (SOW) outlines the requirements and procedures for the evaluation of Military Working Dogs (MWDs) being procured by the Department of Defense (DoD) for the 341st Training Squadron (341 TRS), Joint Base San Antonio - Lackland, Texas (JBSA - Lackland, TX). It is intended to provide specific guidance to contractors, and document the government's and contractor responsibilities in the MWD procurement process. 502d Contracting Squadron (502 CONS), Contracting Officer (CO) is the only authorized person to bind the government and place calls with the contractors. The 502 CONS CO is the official point of contact for all communication between the government and the contractor. The contractor shall contact the 502 CONS CO, Contract Administrator (CA), and the 341 TRS Logistics Flight to schedule an evaluation of potential MWDs for purchase. Evaluation results may be provided to the contractor by 341 TRS evaluator.

1.1. **Government Dog Purchase Processes.** Contractors must notify the 502 CONS and 341 TRS as early as possible if they are unable to meet the requirement. Orders shall be placed at least 30 days in advance.

1.1.1 The procurement process is carried out in two parts: (i) Behavioral evaluation and (ii) Medical evaluation. Behavioral evaluation is used to decide which candidate dogs are suitable for purchase based on their performance in working tasks. Medical evaluation is used to determine if dogs are healthy enough to support training and a long service life. To be eligible for DoD purchase, a candidate dog must pass both parts. Behavioral evaluation is normally the first stage.

1.1.2 For each dog submitted for evaluation, contractors must provide the following information to the 341 TRS no later than ten business days before delivery: dog's name, breed, sex, whelp date, color, and microchip number. For each dog presented, contractors must provide hip, elbow, and spinal radiographs no later than ten business days prior to presentation for non-binding evaluation, as per Section 3. All dogs submitted for evaluation shall have flat leather or nylon collars, with the dogs' names and control numbers affixed to the collars. The collars shall be strong enough to restrain the dogs. See Section 3 for vaccination and identification (microchip) requirements.

1.2. **MWD Consignment Procedures.** Consignment testing may be accomplished at JBSA - Lackland, TX through two different procedures, or through Temporary Duty (TDY) consignment (government employee(s) travels to the consignment location). Choice of procedure will be at the discretion of DoD (but different procedures represent different line items, allowing MWD contractors to quote different prices by procedure at their discretion, see Attachment 1).

1.2.1. **Boarding consignment at JBSA - Lackland, TX.** On an appointment basis, vendors will bring their dogs to JBSA - Lackland, TX for behavioral evaluation and medical evaluation. Contractor dogs will be consigned to DoD in boarding in the 341 TRS kennels at JBSA - Lackland, TX, and receive their basic animal husbandry and nutritional needs from DoD personnel during the test period (see Section 3 for contractors' continued responsibilities regarding medical care for their dogs). DoD may retain the dogs for testing for up to 15 working days (Monday through Friday excluding holidays) from arrival date at JBSA - Lackland, TX. The contractor is responsible for transporting dogs from the contractor location to JBSA - Lackland, TX, for evaluation, and in the event they are not accepted, removing them from JBSA - Lackland, TX within 48 hours of notification (2 business days) Monday through Friday from 7:30 AM to 2:00 PM.

1.2.2. **Daily consignment at JBSA - Lackland, TX.** Alternatively, dogs do not board at JBSA - Lackland, but remain in the care of the contractors during the test period. Contractors are responsible for presenting the dogs each day at JBSA - Lackland, TX. During evaluation, contractors are expected to contain dogs in their own vehicles, transport them as needed for testing, care for and supervise them throughout evaluation, ensuring they remain comfortable and safe, and provide them with water and "breaks" (with coordination with evaluators, see 1.2.4 below). At the evaluator's discretion, the dogs may be moved from the contractor's vehicle and contained in a government owned dog trailer during the evaluation period. The evaluation period shall last not more than 15 business days (Monday through Friday excluding holidays) from arrival date at JBSA - Lackland, TX.

1.2.3. **TDY consignment.** At DoD's discretion, a MWD TDY Consignment Team may travel to an approved, pre-qualified contractor-designated site to perform behavioral and medical evaluation.

1.2.4. **Handling of dogs under evaluation.** Once dogs are presented for evaluation at JBSA - Lackland, they will be handled only by DoD or TSA consignment evaluation personnel, unless otherwise expressly permitted by consignment evaluation personnel for activities or operations requested by consignment evaluation personnel, or for watering and elimination "breaks." Contractors will assist DoD personnel in loading and unloading their dogs (into their dog transport trailer) to and from the test site.

1.2.5. Contractors will not train, "game," stimulate (with or without reward objects), or otherwise prepare their dogs for consignment testing at JBSA - Lackland at any time before, during, or after consignment testing. Consignment testing starts when vendor arrives at the testing site.

1.3. **Consignment procedures and line items.** Because the procedure for consignment (boarding vs daily consignment evaluation at JBSA - Lackland vs TDY consignment) may affect contractor costs, each combination of consignment procedure with type of standard working dog (e.g. Potential Detector Dog vs Potential Detector/Patrol I Dog vs Potential Detector/Patrol II Dog, etc.), is understood to represent a different line item, even when evaluation procedures are the same, and contractors shall submit prices for each line item. However, Potential Breeding Dogs shall have only one line item and cost. See Attachment 1 for a list of all possible type of “dog X consignment procedure” combinations.

1.4. **General Requirements and Defects in Behavior.** This SOW describes requirements for several different types of dogs required by DoD. The exact performance evaluation procedures for each type of dog are detailed in Sections 4 through 11. Dogs presented for purchase must successfully perform specified tasks and clearly demonstrate the potential to be trained to perform other tasks. Dogs will be evaluated on their ability to meet the standards set forth in this specification. However, in addition to acceptable performance during testing, all candidate dogs shall be generally alert, active, outgoing, and confident. They shall display good socialization and be generally tolerant of people. Any of the following defects in behavior displayed at any point during evaluation or consignment may be cause for rejection. This list is provided as a guide and example to contractors presenting dogs for purchase and is not intended to be a complete list. The defects include but are not limited to:

1.4.1. Unwillingness to comply or cooperate with handlers or allow themselves to be physically manipulated (into positions such as sit) by hands and leash/collar.

1.4.2. Fear, shyness, or nervousness in response to people, especially DoD handlers. This includes animals that are “asocial,” and either avoid contact with handlers or exhibit lack of responsiveness to physical and social attention from handlers. DoD has discretion to reject animals that do not exhibit normal canine social responses to DoD handlers, even if they pass other tests.

1.4.3. Inability to work in proximity to people or other dogs because of pronounced aggressiveness.

1.4.4. Handler or equipment-aggressiveness.

1.4.5. Excessive struggle, aggression, or stress when being muzzled, or afterwards.

1.4.6. Excessive struggle, aggression, or stress when being crated or uncrated, or afterwards.

1.4.7. Excessive panting not due to heat or exercise.

1.4.8. Submissive or stress-induced urination during social interactions.

1.4.9. Sensitivity or fear in response to environmental stimuli such as interiors of buildings, slick and elevated surfaces, stairs, noisy objects, crowds of people, and other

stressors/distracters.

1.4.10. Pronounced or uncontrollable leash-biting.

1.4.11. Dogs already introduced to, or trained to detect narcotics or explosives will not be considered for procurement.

1.4.12. DoD may also reject dogs that exhibit unmanageability with respect to recovering a reward object (or a bite sleeve) from them. For example if extreme physical force such as prolonged choking or vigorous use of a gagging device is necessary. Animals that “gator-roll” or exhibit other signs of extreme conflict with handlers during reward recovery may also be rejected at DoD discretion. As a rule, if a dog transfers willingly from one reward object to another when enticed, or releases easily when its’ tongue is depressed with blunt object (i.e. when it is “gagged”), or with moderate upward pressure on the collar, or on command, it shall not be judged to be unmanageable. However, DoD reserves the right to judge when a dog’s possession is so stubborn and vigorous that excessive force is required to recover the reward object.

1.4.13. Should a dog be rejected upon initial presentation for behavioral evaluation, any subsequent presentations of the dog will be at the discretion of the consignment evaluator.

SECTION 2

BREED, SEX, WEIGHT AND HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS

2.1. The paragraphs below detail acceptable breeds, physical appearance, size and weight requirements for MWDs and breeding dogs for Sections 4 through 11.

2.1.1. **Breed.** German Shepherd, Belgian Malinois, and Dutch Shepherd are the preferred breeds for the Potential Patrol Dog, and Potential Detector /Patrol Dog I, II, and III (Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8). Sporting breeds (e.g. Labrador, Golden or Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Vizsla, Short-and Wire-Haired Pointer, etc.) are the preferred breeds for the Potential Special Purpose Detector Dog (Section 10). Working breeds (German and Dutch Shepherds, and Belgian Malinois), sporting breeds (Labradors, pointers, etc.), or small breeds (terriers 12 inches at the withers and under, such as Jack Russell/Parson Jack Russell Terrier, Jagdterrier, Rat Terrier, Patterdale Terrier, etc.) will be accepted as Potential Detector Dogs (Section 4), at DoD's discretion. The 341st Training Squadron/DoD reserves the right to consider only sporting breeds as potential detector dogs and potential special purpose detector dogs.

2.1.2. **Age.** All detector, patrol, and special purpose detector dogs shall be 12 - 36 months of age at time of the evaluation (see Section 11 for acceptable ages for Potential Breeding Dogs). Dogs may be rejected at the discretion of the evaluators or veterinarian if they appear to be younger than 12 or older than 36 months of age based on outward criteria (for example, grey muzzle, excessively worn teeth, chronic skin conditions, etc.).

2.1.3. **Sex.** Both males and females are acceptable. Should a female be in "heat" at time of evaluation, her evaluation may be attempted at the discretion of the procurement team, if it does not affect evaluation of other dogs at the site.

2.1.4. **Height and Weight.** Height and weight shall be proportional to the dog's frame and skeletal size and within the normal range of variation of the breeds. Dogs shall not be excessively overweight or underweight for their conformation as determined by the veterinarian. Dogs that are excessively large/heavy-boned or excessively small/light-boned may be rejected at the evaluators' discretion.

2.1.5. **Color.** Any color typical for the breed, as defined by a breed standard issued by a breed organization belonging to the Federacion Cynologique Internationale, is acceptable.

2.1.6. **Coat.** German Shepherd, Dutch Shepherd, and Belgian Malinois, as described in Federation Cynologique Internationale breed standards, are dogs of short (2 to 4 cm) to medium (5 to 7 cm) coat length on the body, with a soft undercoat and a more coarse outer coat that covers the undercoat. DoD reserves the right to reject dogs with coat longer than 7 cm on the body, or with very soft or very woolly coat atypical of the breeds.

SECTION 3

MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS AND EVALUATION

3.1. In general, all dogs must be in excellent health with no acute or chronic disease or condition, which could either hamper their ability to perform, or would be excessively costly to treat. At the time of evaluation, each dog must be medically able to enter training. Dogs must be microchipped with an International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard microchip prior to presentation.

3.2. **Medical Screening of Radiographs of Dogs.** Contractors must submit diagnostic quality film or digital radiographs, at no cost to the government, to the 341 TRS, Logistics Flight, 1239 Knight Street, JBSA - Lackland, TX 78236-5519, no later than ten business days prior to the date of scheduled arrival of the dogs for initial *non-binding* evaluation of elbow, lumbar spine (lower back) and hip conformation. The positioning and technique required for these radiographs must follow the guidelines in the Procurement Radiographs presentation published by 341 TRS/SGV and provided to all contractors in conjunction with this Statement of Work regarding flexed lateral projections of both elbows, ventrodorsal hip-extended projection of the pelvis, and lateral projection of the lumbar spine. Minimum data imprinted (“flashed”) permanently on the radiographs/digital images at the time of exposure **must include** the following: dog identification (name, tattoo/brand number, if assigned, and microchip number), whelping date, and date of radiographic examination. Date of radiographic examination will be no greater than 4 months (120 days) prior to evaluation of the dog by the medical evaluation team. Following initial *non-binding* radiographic evaluation of the radiographs by 341 TRS/SGV, and no later than 72 hours prior to the scheduled arrival of the dogs at JBSA – Lackland, contractors will be notified if radiographs for any dog they intend to present are of insufficient diagnostic quality for accurate evaluation. Dogs may be rejected upon initial arrival examination if their radiographs are not submitted before scheduled arrival as per the above, or are of insufficient diagnostic quality for evaluation.

3.3. The cost of radiographic examinations or any other medical screening or procedures performed by private veterinarians is not reimbursable by the government.

3.4. Upon arrival at the designated evaluation site, veterinarians supporting the DoD MWD Program will examine all dogs that have passed the initial evaluation process. This evaluation will include a complete physical examination; collection of blood for routine diagnostic testing; and possibly, anesthesia and radiographs of the hips, elbows, lumbar spine or other areas based on examination, even if imaging has been performed previously by the contractor. Laboratory availability may affect the evaluation team’s ability to perform specific diagnostic tests. However, the laboratory testing will include: blood urea nitrogen, blood creatinine, serum electrolytes, blood glucose, packed cell volume, and total solids. Screening for infectious diseases/organisms such as T. Cruzi, Leishmania sp, Lyme disease, or other diseases/organisms may be required as determined by the veterinarian. The veterinarian will assess abnormalities to determine the presence of acute or chronic disease

processes that may have long-term medical care implications for the dog. If further evaluation is warranted, additional diagnostic testing may be completed at the discretion of the veterinarian or the dog may be determined to be unacceptable. The following areas are evaluated closely; most, but not all, disqualifying features are noted.

3.4.1. **Gait**. All dogs shall display normal mobility at a walk and run. Dogs are disqualified for any gait abnormality which could affect the dog's ability to perform normal MWD duties.

3.4.2. **Skin and Coat**. Skin and coat shall be healthy in appearance, displaying no evidence of chronic dermatitis, allergies, infections, injuries or marked external parasite infestation (e.g., mange, fleas, etc.). A matted, unthrifty hair coat may not be grounds for disqualification but will raise concern about the dog's general health (also see 2.1.6).

3.4.3. **Teeth and Jaws**. Dogs intended to perform bite work (Patrol) will have normal dentition and dental occlusion. Dogs will be rejected if they have brachygnathism (undershot jaw) or prognathism (overshot jaws). All four canine teeth shall be present and shall not be weakened by notching, enamel hypoplasia or excessive wear. For all dogs, teeth will not have more than 1/3 inch of the tip missing or have pulp cavity exposed. Oral infection or excessive periodontal diseases are grounds for disqualifying a dog. Broken teeth or excessively worn teeth may be disqualifying.

3.4.4. **Heart and Lungs**. Heart sounds, rate and rhythm shall be normal (e.g., no murmurs, arrhythmia, etc.). In general, the cardiovascular and respiratory system shall be normal at rest and upon exercise.

3.4.5. **Limbs and Joints**. Any condition of the bones, joints or muscles that might hamper or restrict the normal performance of duty is grounds for disqualification. Examples include:

3.4.5.1. Hip dysplasia and elbow dysplasia. A malformation of the hip and elbow joints, respectively, which usually results in degenerative joint disease, arthritis and chronic lameness. Radiographic evidence of hip dysplasia or elbow dysplasia or degenerative joint disease, as determined by veterinarians assigned to the 341st Training Squadron, JBSA - Lackland, will disqualify a dog.

3.4.5.2. Fractures, which are unhealed, are disqualifying. Healed fractures resulting in significant bone or joint conformation changes or lameness are disqualifying.

3.4.5.3. Ligament damage, osteoarthritis, etc., of the limb joints is generally disqualifying.

3.4.5.4. Transitional vertebrae of the caudal thoracic spine, caudal lumbar spine, lumbosacral junction or sacrum are disqualifying. Asymmetric pelvic attachment is also disqualifying.

3.4.6. **Nervous System and Basic Senses**. Any defect in the nervous system, to include the basic senses of vision, hearing and sense of smell, is disqualifying. Examples include, but are not limited to, opacities of the cornea, eyelid deformities, cataracts, retinal

degeneration, chronic otitis, acute or chronic rhinitis/sinusitis and spinal disease.

3.4.7. **Heartworms.** All dogs submitted for evaluation shall be free of heartworm infection (*Dirofilaria immitis*). The presence of heartworm infection will be determined by using a heartworm antigen test. Dogs will be temporarily medically rejected upon testing positive for canine heartworm disease. Sufficient legal medical record documentation from a licensed veterinarian demonstrating completion of the full heartworm treatment protocol in accordance with the most current published version of the American Heartworm Society (AHS) guidelines must be presented prior to initiation of any future procurement evaluations. All required heartworm tests following adulticide treatment completion must have negative test results (in accordance with current AHS guidelines and published timelines) before future procurement evaluations will proceed.

3.4.8. **Intestinal Parasitism.** Infection with intestinal parasites (roundworms, hookworms, tapeworms, etc.) may not be disqualifying, depending on the level of infection and the overall condition of the dog. Presence of intestinal parasites is, however, an indication of poor care and will raise concern about the dog's general health.

3.4.9. **External Parasitism.** Presence of fleas, ticks, lice or mange mites may not be disqualifying, depending on the amount of infestation, the degree of associated skin disease, and the overall condition of the dog. Presence of external parasites is, however, an indication of poor care and will raise concern about the dog's general health.

3.4.10. **Immunization.** All dogs presented shall have been vaccinated within the previous 12 months for rabies, canine distemper, canine adenovirus (TYPE 2), coronavirus, parainfluenza, parvovirus and leptospirosis. All dogs undergoing procurement testing at JBSA-Lackland shall additionally have been vaccinated for Bordetella within the previous 6 months (but no less than 1 month prior to presentation); preferably via the modified live oral or intranasal forms but the killed subcutaneous injectable version is also acceptable. Records of all vaccination administration must be copied from a legal veterinary medical record and signed by the licensed veterinarian responsible for administration of the vaccinations. Additionally, a rabies vaccination certificate with individual dog identification (name, tattoo, brand or microchip #) must be provided on all dogs. This facilitates health certificate preparation if the dog is to be returned to the contractor. Contractors must submit all vaccination documentation, at no cost to the government, to the 341 TRS, Logistics Flight, 1239 Knight Street, JBSA - Lackland, TX 78236-5519, no later than ten business days prior to the date of scheduled arrival, and should be submitted at the same time as the pre-screening radiographs. Dogs may be rejected upon initial arrival examination if appropriate documentation of all required immunizations has not been adequately provided.

3.4.11. **Medically Socialized.** All dogs presented must be socialized to medical examinations. Dogs that cannot be properly examined due to poor socialization will be rejected. Rejected dogs can be resubmitted for consideration after behavior has been modified to allow medical examination.

3.4.12. **Reproductive and Urinary System.** Any congenital or conformational abnormality

is disqualifying, if the defect requires long-term medical treatment or results in a shortened working life of the dog. (e.g., cryptorchidism is not disqualifying unless the retained testicle results in medical complications not treatable by simple orchidectomy. A juvenile vulva resulting in urine scalding is disqualifying.)

3.5. **Common Medically-Disqualifying Conditions.** The following list is provided as a guide to all contractors presenting dogs for evaluation and is not intended to be a complete list.

3.5.1. Hematological abnormalities consistent with severe parasitism, infection, or metabolic disease.

3.5.2. Poor body condition, either emaciation or obesity.

3.5.3. Severe periodontal disease.

3.5.4. Severe, non-resolving or intractable otitis externa or dermatitis.

3.5.5. Radiographic signs of hip or elbow dysplasia or radiographic evidence of degenerative joint disease.

3.5.6. Transitional vertebrae of the caudal lumbar spine, lumbosacral junction or sacrum are disqualifying, as is the presence of any degenerative change in the lumbar spine (such as arthritis). Asymmetric pelvic attachment is also disqualifying.

3.5.7. Previous musculoskeletal injury which has or may lead to degenerative joint disease or conformational abnormality.

3.6. **In Case of Illness During the Evaluation Period.** If a dog presented for evaluation develops an illness during the evaluation period, the government at its discretion, may provide medical care as deemed necessary by the veterinarians at the MWD Hospital to prevent spread of disease, treat the illness if it is known that a government act or omission caused the disease, or otherwise stabilize the dog's condition to prevent undue suffering and/or loss of life, limb or eyesight. Following stabilization where the illness is not thought to have been caused by a government act or omission, or in cases where the dog is displaying signs likely related to a pre-existing condition prior to arrival, the contractor will be notified and responsible for transportation of the dog off of the premises to a civilian veterinary facility of their choosing. The contractor notification may include medical recommendations or requirements to have specific veterinary diagnostics and/or medical care conducted in order to continue further consideration for government procurement. The cost of transportation, diagnostics, and care performed by private veterinarians is not reimbursable by the government. If the contractor refuses to conduct required veterinary medical diagnostics and/or care, the dog will no longer be considered for procurement and must be removed from the premises within 24 hours in coordination with 341 TRS.

3.7. **In Case of Death or Illness Requiring Euthanasia.** If the government returns a dog being considered for evaluation to the contractor for any reason under this Statement

of Work and the dog, within ten days of its return to the contractor, dies or develops an illness requiring euthanasia, the contractor will secure the services of a licensed veterinarian to conduct a complete necropsy of all organ systems of the deceased dog to determine the cause of death within four hours of the dog's death or euthanasia. The government will reimburse the contractor for the cost of the dog (based on the corresponding BPA line item price for that dog) and the cost of the necropsy only if the necropsy indicates that a government act or omission proximately caused the death or the illness necessitating euthanasia. The government will not be responsible for the cost of the dog and/or the cost of the necropsy if more than ten days have elapsed between the dog's return to the contractor and either the dog's death or onset of the illness requiring the dog's euthanasia, regardless of the necropsy findings. If, while in the government's possession, a dog being considered for evaluation by the government dies or develops an illness necessitating euthanasia, the government will conduct a complete necropsy of all organ systems of the deceased dog to determine cause of death within four hours of the dog's death or euthanasia. The government will reimburse the contractor for the cost of the dog (based on the corresponding BPA line item price for that dog) only if the necropsy indicates that a government act or omission proximately caused the death or the illness necessitating euthanasia.

SECTION 4

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL DETECTOR DOGS (Sporting Breeds, German Shepherd, Belgian Malinois, Dutch Shepherd, or Small Breeds)

4.1. A Potential Detector Dog is one that has not been trained to detect an explosive or drug odor. Dogs that exhibit passive final response (sit, down) to DoD test odors shall be rejected. Similarly, dogs that exhibit passive final response to “blank locations” (e.g. an empty drawer or cabinet) shall be rejected. Dogs that exhibit passive final response to rewards (e.g. rubber ball or Kong™) are not preferred, but may be accepted at DoD evaluators’ discretion. DoD evaluates the dog for potential detector ability using the standards and procedures described below. In order to pass testing, the dog shall exhibit pronounced interest in looking at, pursuing, biting and holding reward objects. In addition, the dog shall also show pronounced independent olfactory search behavior (i.e. “sniffing”).

4.1.1. During potential detector dog evaluation, the target of the search will most commonly be the reward object (rubber Kong™ or ball). However, DoD may also use an odor target such as a specific drug or explosive substance, neutral substance, or the reward object placed together with an odor target.

4.1.2. The preferred reward object is a rubber Kong™ (with or without a rope). However, if the dog does not demonstrate sufficient interest in the Kong™, a rubber ball *may* also be tried at DoD’s discretion. In special circumstances and at DoD’s discretion, the dog may also be tested for interest in play with other objects, including rolled towels, tennis balls, and tug toys, etc.

4.1.3. In the course of testing, the dog’s ability to accept being trained to sit may be assessed. This assessment may occur during searching (after the dog has sniffed target odor) or assessment may be conducted as an obedience exercise on leash. In either case, the dog is not expected to sit automatically on cue (either command or odor), but it is expected to accept a sit-training procedure without becoming fearful or skittish or aggressive, without struggling excessively against the sit, and without exhibiting excessive disruption of search behavior or reward interest following the sit.

4.1.4. During testing, the dog’s interaction with DoD handlers shall be evaluated. Handlers may take the dog for a walk, issue commands, give gentle corrections, offer the dog attention or physical contact, or apply gentle social stressors (such as running into the dog with the knees or stamping the feet behind the dog). A dog that exhibits fear or inhibition or aggression in these circumstances may be rejected at DoD discretion.

4.1.5. **Environmental Testing.** This test is designed to assess the dog’s ability to withstand psychological stress arising from intense stimuli in a novel test environment,

including the presence of a group of unfamiliar people and being handled by an unfamiliar handler. Testing of the potential detector dog begins with observing the dog in one or more complex environments while being walked on leash by a DoD handler. Ideally, this environment is unfamiliar to the dog and features a number of intense stimuli that can be used to test the dog's environmental stability, or "boldness". Stimuli of interest include tight spaces (such as closets and cabinets), unstable surfaces, slick floors, elevated footing, obstacles, stairs, noisy and moving and startling objects, and groups of people. Any and all stimuli may be used at the evaluators' discretion to assess the stability and "boldness" of dogs presented to DoD for possible purchase. The dog will not be played with or stimulated with a reward object (e.g. Kong™ or ball) during this testing unless at evaluators' discretion. To be eligible for DoD purchase, the dog shall behave boldly and fearlessly. If the dog is momentarily fearful, it may still be considered for purchase at DoD's discretion if it recovers quickly and if it displays sufficient willingness to confront stressful stimuli when encouraged. DoD will not accept dogs that are fearful, shy, retiring, noise-sensitive, aggressive to or fearful of handlers or bystanders, refuse to negotiate obstacles such as stairs or slick floors or elevated footing, or exhibit inhibition, anxiety or fearfulness while negotiating such obstacles. Environmental testing may be repeated as many times as DoD deems necessary, and may include walking the dog on leash through daily traffic areas and observing the animal's responses to normal daily stimuli in places of business or work.

4.1.6. **Sociability Test.** This test is designed to assess the dog's likelihood to behave excessively submissively, fearfully, or aggressively, or bite at personnel. Sociability tests are scored as part of environmental testing. The evaluator will observe the dog's responses to the handler and to personnel in the testing area, some of whom may approach the dog in a very strong and socially assertive manner. The evaluator may observe while the dog's leash is passed from one handler to another. The evaluator may approach or follow the handler/dog team (while he/she holds the candidate dog on leash) in a friendly or neutral fashion. In addition, the DoD handler or evaluator will observe the dogs' behavior while it is taken out of the crate, kennel, or vehicle. Dogs that are very submissive and "soft" in behavior towards handlers, or that react fearfully or aggressively in any of these situations, or dogs that attempt to bite, will not be eligible for purchase. In addition to examining candidate dogs for aggression to handlers, DoD handlers or evaluators will also examine the dogs for normal sociability and "friendliness" with handlers. Dogs that are fearful or shy towards the DoD handler or evaluator, or that are unresponsive socially and express no pleasure in being petted and praised, may be rejected.

4.1.7. **Kennel Behavior.** This test is designed to identify any dogs that exhibit stress, fear, or behavioral inhibition when in a "large kennel" environment. The dog's behavior in and around DoD kennels is part of sociability and environmental testing. Dogs that are reluctant or refuse to leave their kennels, dog houses, or crates when beckoned by a DoD handler may be rejected, even if they pass other testing. Dogs that display fear, shyness, or aggression to DoD personnel, or behave in a fearful, shy, aggressive, or excessively submissive manner in and around the kennel areas, may be rejected, even if they pass other testing. DoD reserves the right to use the entire 15 business days

allowed for boarding or daily consignment (Monday through Friday excluding holidays, from arrival date at JBSA - Lackland, TX, see 1.2.1), to assess the dog's kennel behavior.

4.1.8. **Gunfire.** This test is designed to ensure that candidate MWDs are stable, comfortable, and unafraid when exposed to the noise of .38 caliber or equivalent blank gunfire for a handgun/pistol. The gunfire test will be conducted for all DoD-procured dogs, to include single purpose detection dogs and small breed detection dogs. The gunfire test may be conducted at any time during the testing process (i.e. before or after bite-work testing, or separately from bite-work testing). The handler controls the dog on a 6-foot leash without influencing the dog's reaction by touching or talking to the dog. The evaluator may initially be out of site of the dog while firing. The evaluator then walks towards the dog and fires a total of up to 6 spaced blank rounds from an open-barreled blank handgun/pistol. Up to two rounds each are fired at approximately 75 paces from the dog, 30 paces, and as close as 5 paces. Alternatively, the evaluator may be concealed and the dog may be moved closer to the evaluator during the gunshots. The dog will be evaluated in terms of its' steadiness/sureness under gunfire. Dogs that remain calm, inquisitive, and move about freely will be deemed gun-sure. A certain amount of excitable barking, especially when accompanied by an "open" or "neutral" facial expression will be tolerated if the dog remains at the end of the leash and does not retreat from the evaluator. Overt aggression (snarling/exposure of the teeth, piloerection of the coat on the withers and back, stressed barking) towards the evaluator will be deemed indicative of lesser degrees of steadiness/sureness, and may result in failure. Undesirable behaviors that may result in failure of the test include; pronounced startling or shying, tail-tucking, moving away from the evaluator and/or hiding behind the handler, jumping up against the handler apprehensively, expulsion of the bowel, bladder, or anal glands, pronounced behavioral inhibition under gunfire, or aggression/biting directed at the handler or the leash. Additional rounds may be fired if needed to ascertain a dog's steadiness/sureness under gunfire. If a .38 caliber or equivalent handgun/pistol is not available, an appropriate equivalent weapon (at DoD's discretion) shall be employed for gunfire testing.

4.1.9. **Static Object Interest.** This test is designed to assess the strength of the dog's interest in the reward object. The dog is held on a flat nylon or leather collar by the DoD handler. The evaluator shows the reward object to dog (normally a Kong™ attached to a short rope or cord), entices the dog with it by whirling or swinging it briefly, and places it on the ground 6 to 10 feet from the dog. The evaluator then steps away and watches the dog for 15-30 seconds during distraction. This distraction will normally (but not always) take the form of a noisy object such as a steel bucket, with chains attached, dropped and dragged on the floor towards the dog and perhaps making contact with the dog. Also, the distracter might be any object that can be used to apply environmental stress. Reward interest is evaluated in terms of the dog's tendency to stare at the reward object without interruption, pull towards it, resist distraction, and the amount of physical work the dog will engage in (barking, pulling, struggling) during the course of the test. If the dog exhibits fear or inhibition of drive in response to the distracting object, this may be grounds for rejection.

4.1.10. **Thrown Object Interest.** This test is designed to further assess the strength of the dog's interest in the reward object by showing the manner in which the dog pursues and picks up a thrown object. The evaluator picks the reward object up and throws it a distance of 5 to 10 meters into the middle of an open area. The dog is allowed to pursue and pick up the object. Reward interest is evaluated in terms of the speed and eagerness with which the dog pursues the object and picks it up. A second thrown retrieve may be performed by placing or throwing the reward object 3 to 5 meters into a group of 3 to 6 people standing in close proximity to each other. These people do not interact with, deliberately touch, or speak to the dog; they are "neutral". Reward interest is evaluated in terms of how well the dog remains concentrated upon the reward object. After picking up the reward object, it is permissible for the dog to seek attention from or investigate the people, and the dog may even drop the object momentarily, so long as it immediately scrambles to recover it. If the dog drops the reward object and leaves it, or drops it repeatedly, this may result in failure.

4.1.11. **Possession.** This test is designed to assess the dog's "mental possession," or psychological focus on the reward object in the absence of stimulation provided by a handler praising the animal, or a tester attempting to take the object away. The handler recovers the dog's leash and, without providing any praise or stimulation, allows the dog to interact independently with the object for 15-60 seconds. Possession is evaluated in terms of how concentrated the dog appears to be on the object (chewing, mouthing, and coveting the object), and how continuously the dog maintains physical possession (holding the object) and mental possession (remaining near the object, looking at the object, and refusing to walk away without picking it up). It is understood that while some dogs (e.g. German Shepherds and Belgian Malinois) may express intense reward interest by vigorously crushing and biting the object, others (e.g. sporting breeds) may express intense reward interest through other breed-specific behaviors such as dropping the object and staring at it, or dropping it and chasing it, etc.

4.1.12. **Physical Possession.** This test is designed to evaluate how stubbornly and powerfully the dog retains physical possession of a reward object. The evaluator or handler attempts to physically take the object away from the dog, by pulling and tugging at the object (normally by means of the rope or cord through the object). If the evaluator cannot take the object, then the handler attempts to take it away, or "out" the dog. Reward interest is evaluated in terms of how stubbornly and powerfully the dog resists physical attempts to take the object (i.e. plays a vigorous game of tug-of-war). Again, it is understood that individuals and breeds exhibit variability in this type of behavior that may be independent of reward interest. Some dogs may not play tug-of-war because they previously had strict training in the "out." Alternatively, they may be members of breeds that are traditionally more handler-sensitive and softer-mouthed, rather than having weak reward interest. These differences are taken into account by the evaluator when making pass/fail decisions. For instance, a sporting breed dog that exhibits strong reward interest during static and thrown phases, but does not hold the reward object or play tug-of-war, may still pass testing providing it exhibits continuous preoccupation with the reward (i.e. staring at the object, refusing to leave the object) during the Possession

and Physical Possession Tests. A German Shepherd or Belgian Malinois exhibiting such behavior would be less likely to pass.

4.1.13. **Thrown Object Search.** This test is designed to assess the intensity, independence, and duration of the dog's off-leash search behavior. In addition, the dog's propensity to search by sniffing (rather than visually scanning) and the strength of its' responses to reward odor ("change of behavior" on detecting odor), and its' ability to localize (i.e. "bracket to") odor source are all assessed. The thrown object search test is optional. It is performed using an open outdoor area with groundcover and/or obstacles, or an indoor area cluttered with objects and/or with difficult footing. At DoD's discretion, either indoor or outdoor or both versions of this test may be administered to potential detector dogs. After the *physical possession test* (4.1.12), the evaluator recovers the reward object and throws it 5 to 50 meters into an area of concealment while the dog watches, and the dog is released while the object is still in motion. After the dog retrieves the object, the procedure is repeated, but the dog is not released until after the object comes to rest. Prior to sending the animal, the dog's visual contact with the search area may be broken, either by removing the dog to an area behind an obstacle (e.g. a vehicle or a wall or a bush) for 10 or 15 seconds or by spinning the dog in a circle, and then the dog is released to search off-leash. Active search behavior is evaluated in terms of intensive sniffing and investigation of the environment. Odor localization aptitude and odor responsiveness are evaluated in terms of magnitude of behavior change in response to reward object odor, and bracketing upwind to source. If the resulting search is less than 90 seconds in duration, then a blank search may be conducted, in which the evaluator throws the reward object while the dog watches. The dog is then removed to an area behind an obstacle, the evaluator recovers the reward object, and the dog is released to search the area. After no more than 90 seconds, the dog's search is concluded by recovering the leash or by throwing a reward object as the dog searches. A dog may fail this test if it exhibits weak or interrupted search behavior, if it becomes distracted by environmental odors or stimuli, or if it engages in scent-marking behavior during the test.

4.1.14. **Placed Search.** This test is designed to evaluate the intensity and duration of the dog's olfactory search behavior ("sniffing") in an indoor, furnished setting. The evaluator entices the dog with the reward object and then pretends to place/throw the object in the environment (normally an indoor setting with furniture and other such hiding places) while the dog watches. The target of the search (hidden before-hand so that the dog does not see the hiding place) is a reward object alone, an odor target alone, or a reward object plus an odor target (see 4.1.1.). The dog is allowed to search on leash, with a dropped leash, or off-leash. Over the course of three to eight search problems, active search behavior is evaluated in terms of intensive sniffing and investigation of the environment. During the search, the dog may be expected to tolerate close contact with one or more persons that will pass by, stand up suddenly and walk at the dog, speak to the dog, touch it, and make noise and/or use objects in the environment to provide strong visual and auditory stimuli. The target may be placed in a location requiring the dog to negotiate a stressful surface or location in order to localize and approach the target (i.e. a "pyramid" of boxes, or a metal cabinet lying on the ground in such a manner

that it rocks when the dog steps onto it). The dog shall not allow these distractions to significantly disrupt its search behavior. When tested with an odor target (rather than just a reward), the dog is not expected to “recognize” target odor, but it is expected to search vigorously, by olfaction, and persistently, and show the potential to learn to recognize target odor. When the dog sniffs the odor source, the evaluator provides a reward, most often by throwing a Kong™ /ball at odor source. The dog is expected to remain at source without losing interest and/or walking away. A dog that leaves source may be rejected at evaluators’ discretion. At some point during testing, the dog may be expected to accept being placed in a sit position. The dog is expected to accept the “sit” procedure without becoming fearful, aggressive, or skittish, without struggling excessively against the “sit”, and without exhibiting excessive disruption of search behavior. In order to pass, the dog shall show satisfactory physical stamina. Stamina shall be evaluated in terms of how much physical work and searching the dog can perform before exhibiting signs of fatigue (panting and/or loss of interest). Dogs that search with an open mouth, panting rather than sniffing through the nose, may fail. Dogs that exhibit a strong tendency to bite and claw at the search environment or at the reward/odor source may also fail. Note: Small breed dogs shall not be required to locate targets higher than three feet from the ground, or three feet higher than a surface onto which the dog can jump or climb.

4.1.15. **Muzzle and Crate Testing.** This test is designed to assess the dog’s willingness to enter a crate (or trailer stall), and to accept wearing a muzzle, when asked to do so by an unfamiliar handler. At some point during the evaluation, candidate dogs will be expected to accept wearing a muzzle and being placed in and removed from a dog crate. They will be handled by DoD personnel for these procedures. Dogs that struggle excessively or become aggressive or excessively inhibited (“shut down”) in either of these situations may be rejected. Dogs that bite at muzzles as though they are reward objects may be rejected.

4.1.16. **Progress of Testing.** Most of the testing for Potential Detector Dogs is conducted in the course of a minimum of two “looks” at the dogs. During the first “look,” 4.1.5, 4.1.6 (Environmental, Sociability Testing), 4.1.8 (Gunfire), 4.1.9. (Static Object Interest), 4.1.10 (Thrown Object Interest), 4.1.11 (Possession), 4.1.12 (Physical Possession), and 4.1.14 (Placed Search) are conducted. This means the dogs engage in a significant amount of work prior to the placed search (4.1.14). By design they are physically fatigued when they begin the search testing. During the second or subsequent “look,” another placed search test (4.1.14) is conducted with the dog in a “fresh/rested” state, sometimes combined with an indoor thrown object search (4.1.13). Some further elements of 4.1.5 (Environmental Testing) are normally included during the second or subsequent “look,” either in the form of environmental challenges while the dog searches, or separate, brief environmental test elements. Sociability testing (4.1.6) is normally incorporated throughout first and second or subsequent “looks,” as the dog’s responses to testing personnel and bystanders are noted and evaluated. Kennel behavior (4.1.16) is assessed during the period that the dog stays at JBSA-Lackland, up to the 15 workdays allowed for testing (see 1.2.1). For dogs that are evaluated through boarding consignment, evaluation of kennel behavior begins before performance testing,

when the dogs are medically cleared and placed in the 341 TRS kennel to await testing. For dogs that are evaluated through daily consignment, evaluation of kennel behavior begins if they are retained after all performance testing and then in-processed and taken into the kennel to await the results of medical evaluation. Muzzle testing (4.1.15) may occur during medical intake for dogs that will be boarded at JBSA-Lackland, or it may occur during a separate, brief test conducted after the first and second or subsequent “looks.” At the discretion of the DoD evaluators, entire tests or elements of tests may be repeated separately in order to ensure that the dogs under examination meet the SOW.

4.1.17. Dogs will be rated Pass/Fail on the above tests (Thrown Search and Sociability Test optional). A dog receiving a failing score on any individual test may be rejected at evaluator discretion. Prior to making retain/reject decisions, 341 TRS may repeat any or all of the tests, in any combination, as many times as 341 TRS considers to be necessary within the 15 days allowed for testing. 341 TRS may omit certain tests or parts of tests. In general, dogs displaying the following behaviors and traits may fail:

- 4.1.17.1. Loss of interest in the reward object at any point during testing.
- 4.1.17.2. Failure to pursue thrown reward object.
- 4.1.17.3. Visual (“looking”) rather than olfactory (“sniffing”) search behavior.
- 4.1.17.4. Open-mouth panting rather than sniffing.
- 4.1.17.5. Weak or interrupted search behavior.
- 4.1.17.6. Failure to accept being placed in sit position, or failure to continue exhibiting vigorous search after being placed in sit position.
- 4.1.17.7. Strong tendency to scratch or claw or bite objects in the environment while searching.
- 4.1.17.8. Low physical stamina.
- 4.1.17.9. Handler-aggressiveness, or aggressiveness towards persons approaching in a friendly or neutral fashion.
- 4.1.17.10. Leash-biting.
- 4.1.17.11. Excessive interest in distracting odors or stimuli, or preoccupation with scent-marking.
- 4.1.17.12. Skittishness, nervousness, or fear of persons, noises, bad footing, elevated surfaces, or objects in the test area, or disruption of search behavior by same.
- 4.1.17.13. Unmanageability in the context of searching (refusal to follow handler cues

and presentations), or in the context of recovery of the reward object (see 1.4.12.)

4.1.17.14. Avoidance, fearfulness, behavioral inhibition, intense excitability or aggressiveness, handler-aggression, or handler- or leash-directed displacement behavior (e.g. biting or attempting to bite) in response to gunfire.

4.1.17.15. Shyness, fear, or excessive submissiveness in and around kennel areas, especially when being “pulled from” the kennel by a DoD handler.

SECTION 5

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL PATROL DOGS (German Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, Dutch Shepherds)

5.1. Only German Shepherds, Belgian Malinois and Dutch Shepherds may be evaluated as Potential Patrol Dogs. DoD evaluates dogs for potential patrol ability using the standards and procedures described below. In order to pass testing, the dog shall exhibit steady/sure behavior under gunfire, strong aggression in response to threat from a decoy dressed "in civil" (not wearing any obvious bite equipment), pronounced interest in biting and holding decoys wearing bite sleeves (exhibiting a strong and full bite), and steadiness under threats while biting.

5.1.1. **Threat Approach.** This test is designed to assess the dog's confidence and conviction in defending itself when threatened by a menacing decoy dressed "in civil" (without bite equipment), especially by pulling toward the decoy and exhibiting convincing attempts to bite the decoy. The handler brings the dog on leash (with a flat leather or nylon collar) to the testing area without influencing the dog's reaction by touching or talking to the dog excessively. The evaluator/decoy, dressed in duty uniform or civilian attire without any obvious protective equipment, either empty-handed or with a whip or agitation stick, approaches the dog from approximately 10 to 20 paces away. Typically the approach is made in a slow and steady manner with strong eye contact and perhaps menacing gestures of hand. The decoy may rush or charge rapidly at the dog. The approach may be conducted in any manner that might pose a challenge to the confidence of the dog under evaluation: from a place of concealment, The decoy may vary the manner of the approach from dog to dog. Any harsh physical contact with the dog is to be avoided, but the decoy may touch the dog with hands and/or stick/whip. Most often the decoy will make two approaches to the dog but may make more. The dog is evaluated in terms of its tendency to lunge continually at the decoy or stand its ground, bark, possibly expose its teeth, snap and make convincing attempts to bite. Undesirable behaviors that may result in failure include: retreating from the decoy, failing to make convincing bite attempts, erecting the hair on withers and back, hiding behind the handler, soliciting attention from the decoy (i.e. "friendly" behavior or play-bowing), allowing a physical touch by the decoy without making convincing attempts to bite, and ignoring the decoy or failing to react.

5.1.2. **Non-Threat Bite.** During this test, the dog is evaluated for the power and degree of commitment with which it makes the initial bite; the depth, strength, and steadiness of the bite; the facility with which it drops the bite sleeve and transfers its attention to the decoy (re-attracts or transfers) after the sleeve is dropped; and the reliability with which the dog focuses its attention on the decoy after the transfer and ignores the bite sleeve lying nearby. The evaluator re-approaches the dog in a non-threatening manner with a bite sleeve while providing slight sleeve movement, and

calmly presents the sleeve to the dog for a bite. The decoy holds the dog on the sleeve for up to 45 seconds with minimal or gentle sleeve movement (the decoy is also permitted to wrench strongly with the sleeve, testing to see if a dog's bite is so weak that it can be "popped" loose from the sleeve). Then the dog is allowed to have the sleeve. The decoy then attempts to attract the dog away from the sleeve by threatening and agitating, especially at the dog's flank while it bites the sleeve. Ideally, the dog voluntarily transfers/re-attracts to the decoy after the sleeve is dropped. However, the dog may also release the bite sleeve either by handler command or upward leash pressure. A dog that requires very vigorous choking or gagging to release the sleeve (see 1.4.12) may be rejected. Once the dog has released, the decoy again threatens the dog in the effort to attract and keep its interest, before backing away. Undesirable behaviors that may result in failure of the test include: Failure to bite or pronounced hesitation before biting, shallow, weak, or "mouthy" (chewing and shifting) bite, releasing, biting persistently towards the elbow or shoulder protector of the sleeve, or towards the "hand" end of the sleeve; excessive growling or noise-making while biting, and/or failure to transfer/re-attract to the decoy.

5.1.3. Threat Bite. During this test, the dog is evaluated for the power and degree of commitment with which it takes the initial bite, the depth, strength, and steadiness of the bite *especially in the face of menacing gestures with the stick or whip*, the facility with which it drops the bite sleeve and transfers its attention to the decoy (re-attracts) after the sleeve is dropped, and the reliability with which the dog focuses its attention on the decoy after the transfer and ignores the bite sleeve lying nearby. The decoy re-approaches the dog directly in a threatening manner, menacing the dog with hands, stick, or whip, while hiding the bite sleeve next to or behind the body. While still threatening the dog, the decoy presents the bite sleeve for the dog to bite. While the dog bites the sleeve, the decoy threatens it strongly, driving the animal backwards or sideways and striking at the dog with the stick/whip. The decoy may strike the dog's leash. The dog is then allowed to have the sleeve. The decoy attempts to attract the dog away from the sleeve by threatening and agitating, especially at the dog's flank while it bites the sleeve. Ideally, the dog voluntarily transfers/re-attracts to the decoy after the sleeve is dropped. However, the dog may release the bite sleeve either by handler command or upward leash pressure. A dog that requires very vigorous choking or stimulation to release the sleeve (see 1.4.12) may be rejected. Once the dog has released, the decoy again threatens the dog in the effort to attract and keep its interest, before backing away. Undesirable behaviors that may result in failure of the test include: Failure to bite or pronounced hesitation before biting, shallow, weak, or "mouthy" (chewing and shifting) bite, releasing, biting persistently towards the elbow or shoulder protector of the sleeve, or towards the "hand" end of the sleeve, excessive growling or noise-making while biting, and failure to transfer/re-attract to the decoy.

5.1.4. Sociability Test. This test is designed to ensure that selected dogs are not over-aggressive or "sharp" towards either unfamiliar handlers or bystanders. Although suitable DoD patrol dogs normally exhibit substantial aggressiveness towards people under appropriate circumstances, it is understood suitable candidates shall be well-socialized and well-adjusted, so that they can easily be handled by persons strange to

them providing reasonable precautions are taken and skill exercised. Dogs exhibiting indiscriminate aggression towards DoD handlers or dogs that cannot stand and work amongst groups of people without being constantly aggressive will not be accepted.

5.1.5. **Gunfire.** If a dog is considered for purchase as a single-purpose patrol dog, gunfire testing shall be performed as in 4.1.8.

5.1.6. Dogs will be rated Pass/Fail on the above tests. A dog receiving a failing score on any individual test may be rejected at evaluator discretion. Prior to making retain/reject decisions, 341 TRS may repeat any or all of the tests, in any combination, as many times as 341 TRS considers to be necessary within the 15 days allowed for testing. In general, dogs displaying the following behaviors and traits may fail:

5.1.6.1. Failure to pull towards, bark at, threaten, or attempt to bite a threatening decoy dressed "in civil".

5.1.6.2. Fearful or avoidant behavior at any point during patrol testing.

5.1.6.3. Hesitant or weak bite, mouthy or chewing bite.

5.1.6.4. Releasing the bite or re-adjusting to a significantly reduced bite, especially under threat from the decoy.

5.1.6.5. Failure to re-attract, or transfer interest and attention from the bite sleeve to the decoy after the sleeve is dropped.

5.1.6.6. Behaving aggressively towards, or biting at, the handler.

5.1.6.7. Unmanageability in the context of recovering the bite sleeve from the dog (see 1.4.12).

SECTION 6

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL DETECTOR / PATROL I DOGS (German Shepherd, Belgian Malinois, Dutch Shepherd)

6.1. Potential Detector/Patrol I Dogs are evaluated according to the procedures and conditions presented in both Section 4, Evaluation of Potential Detector Dogs and Section 5, Evaluation of Potential Patrol Dogs. Dogs will be rated Pass/Fail and retained or rejected as in 4.1.17 and 5.1.6. Prior to making retain/reject decisions, 341 TRS may repeat any or all of the tests, in any combination, as many times as 341 TRS considers to be necessary within the 15 days allowed for testing. 341 TRS may also omit certain tests or parts of tests at discretion.

SECTION 7

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL DETECTOR / PATROL II DOGS (German Shepherd, Belgian Malinois, Dutch Shepherd)

7.1. Potential Detector/Patrol II Dogs are evaluated according to the procedures and conditions presented in both Section 4, Evaluation of Potential Detector Dogs and Section 5, Evaluation of Potential Patrol Dogs, as well as the following tests:

7.1.1. **Pursuit Bite.** During this test, the dog is evaluated for the speed and eagerness with which it pursues, the power and degree of commitment with which it takes the initial bite, and the depth, strength, and steadiness of the bite. The decoy runs or walks away from the dog and handler. The decoy may or may not stimulate the animal by waving/cracking the whip, striking the sleeve with the whip, or by verbally threatening. The handler releases the dog to pursue from 10 to 50 meters, either off-leash or dragging the leash. The decoy moves away from the dog in an unthreatening manner with the bite sleeve held in a natural posture and allows the dog to overtake him/her and bite. Undesirable behaviors that may result in failure of the test include failure to bite, “missing” the bite, pronounced hesitation before biting, deviating or detouring from a straight line of pursuit, shallow, weak, or “mouthy” (chewing and shifting) bite, releasing or significantly reducing the bite to a “smaller grip,” or biting the elbow, upper arm guard, or the “hand end” of the bite sleeve.

7.1.2. **Frontal Pursuit Bite.** During this test, the dog is evaluated for the speed and eagerness with which it pursues, the power and degree of commitment with which it takes the initial bite, and the depth, strength, and steadiness of the bite. The decoy again runs away from the dog and handler. The decoy may or may not stimulate the animal by waving/cracking the whip, striking the sleeve with the whip, or by verbally threatening. At 10 to 50 meters the decoy stops and turns to face the dog with the sleeve held low and to the side or behind his/her back. The handler releases the dog to pursue, either off-leash or dragging the leash. As the dog draws near, the decoy rushes at the animal and threatens it verbally and with gestures of hand and/or stick/whip. At the last moment the decoy presents the sleeve for the dog to bite. Undesirable behaviors that may result in failure of the test include failure to bite, “missing” the bite, pronounced hesitation before biting, deviating or detouring from a straight line of pursuit, shallow, weak, or “mouthy” (chewing and shifting) bite, releasing or reducing the initial bite, or biting the elbow, upper arm guard, or the “hand end” of the bite sleeve.

7.1.3. The pursuit bite and the frontal pursuit bite may be conducted immediately after the Patrol I procedures described in Section 5, Evaluation of Potential Patrol Dogs, or before. Alternatively, the pursuit bite and the frontal pursuit bite may be conducted in a separate session, and the dog may be given minimal stimulation/agitation prior to the pursuit (i.e. a “cold” pursuit).

7.1.4. For safety, the decoy may wear either leather or fabric “scratch pants.” A dog that bites anywhere other than the sleeve may be rejected.

7.1.5. Potential Detector/Patrol II dogs will be rated Pass/Fail on tests in Section 4, Section 5, and the present section. The minimum level of performance required in order to pass each test in Sections 4 and 5 for dogs submitted as potential Detector/ Patrol II Dogs must be significantly higher than for a passing Detector/Patrol I dog (Section 6). A dog receiving a failing score on any individual test may be rejected at evaluator discretion. Prior to making retain/reject decisions, 341 TRS may repeat any or all of the tests, in any combination, as many times as 341 TRS considers to be necessary within the 15 days allowed for testing. 341 TRS may also omit certain tests or parts of tests at discretion.

SECTION 8

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL DETECTOR / PATROL III DOGS (German Shepherd, Belgian Malinois, Dutch Shepherd)

8.1. Only German Shepherds, Belgian Malinois and Dutch Shepherds may be evaluated as Potential Detector/Patrol III Dogs. Potential Detector/Patrol III dogs are evaluated according to the procedures and conditions presented in Section 4, Section 5, and Section 7, as well as the following tests:

8.2. **Gunfire (by evaluator).** Gunfire by evaluator may or may not be conducted in addition to gunfire by the handler. Evaluator gunfire is performed as in 4.1.8. Following evaluator gunfire, the evaluator must be able to approach close to the dog carrying the blank weapon without the animal attempting to bite the evaluator or the gun, barking, pulling towards the evaluator aggressively or with the intent to bite. An approximately equivalent weapon (at DoD's discretion) shall be employed for a gunfire testing if a .38 caliber or equivalent handgun/pistol is not available.

8.3. **Gunfire (by handler).**

8.3.1. The DoD handler muzzles the dog and holds it on a 6-foot leash. The dog must show that it is well-accustomed to the muzzle by accepting it willingly, and by wearing the muzzle calmly and without head-shaking, pawing at the muzzle, or showing any other sign of disorientation or resistance. The dog must walk freely and in a normal manner, and obey commands, while wearing the muzzle.

8.3.2. The dog must allow the handler to receive the weapon from an assistant, or allow him/her to pick the weapon up from the ground without becoming aggressive or excessively excited (see 8.2). Carrying the weapon in full sight of the dog, the handler walks slowly with the dog on leash, or stands stationary. The handler fires a minimum of 3 spaced handgun/pistol blank rounds with an open-barreled blank weapon, with the muzzle of the weapon directed either straight upward or at the ground well away from the dog. The dog shall remain calm and "neutral" in behavior. The dog shall not display fear, aggression, or excessive excitement. Some barking may be tolerated as long as the dog does not exhibit aggression or high excitement, jump against the handler or attempt to bite at the handler or the gun. Dogs that startle or shy away, pull against the leash away from the handler, tuck their tails, become very inhibited, or show other signs of fear may be rejected. Dogs that become aggressive, or are very excited by gunfire and bark vigorously or jump against the handler or jump or bite at the leash or gun, may also be rejected.

8.3.3. Following the gunshots the muzzle will be removed from the dog and the gun will be shown to the dog at a distance of from .5 to 2 meters, and dry-fired by the handler and/or the evaluator to assess the after-effects of the gunfire. With the dog un-

muzzled, the evaluator must be able to hand the weapon to the handler, and the handler must be able to dry-fire the weapon and hand it back without the dog attempting to jump at or bite handler or evaluator or the gun.

8.3.4. Excessive barking or excitement, biting at the leash, handler, or gun, or fear or aggression or excessive inhibition (“shutting down”) at any point during gunfire testing may cause the dog to be rejected.

8.4. Potential Detector/Patrol III dogs will be rated Pass/Fail on tests in Section 4, Section 5, Section 7, and the present section. The minimum level of performance required in order to pass each test in Sections 4 and 5 for dogs submitted as potential Detector/ Patrol III Dogs must be equivalent to Detector/Patrol II Dogs, and significantly higher than for a passing Detector/Patrol I dog (Section 6). A dog failing any test may be rejected at evaluator discretion. Prior to making retain/reject decisions, 341 TRS may repeat the tests, in any combination, as many times as 341 TRS considers to be necessary within the 15 days allowed for testing. 341 TRS may also omit certain tests or parts of tests at discretion.

SECTION 9

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL TSA DETECTOR DOGS (Sporting Breeds, German Shepherd, Belgian Malinois, Dutch Shepherd)

9.1. The breeds for TSA detector dogs are the Sporting Breeds (e.g. Labrador Retriever, Short and Wire Haired Pointers, Vizsla, Chesapeake Bay Retriever). TSA will not evaluate Golden Retrievers, Collies, Terriers (Pit-bull/Pit-bull mixes), or Weimaraners. Any other breeds not listed must be submitted to TSA and the final determination will be at the discretion of the TSA evaluators. The German Shepherd, Belgian Malinois, and Dutch Shepherd will be ordered specifically by breed and based on the needs of TSA. TSA Evaluators may exercise their discretion on testing and acceptance of these breeds incidental to DOD testing. A potential TSA detector dog is one that has not been trained to detect an explosive odor. Dogs that exhibit passive final response to “blank locations” (e.g. an empty drawer or cabinet) may be rejected. Dogs that exhibit passive final response to rewards (e.g. tennis ball or Kong™) are not preferred, but may be accepted at TSA evaluators’ discretion. TSA evaluates the dog for potential detector ability using the standards and procedures described below. In order to pass this testing, the dog shall exhibit pronounced interest in looking at, pursuing, biting, and holding reward objects. In addition, the dog shall also show pronounced independent olfactory search behavior (i.e. “sniffing”).

9.1.1. During potential TSA detector dog evaluation, the target of the search will be the reward object (ball or Kong™);

9.1.2. In the course of testing, the dog’s ability to accept being trained to sit may be assessed. This assessment may occur during searching (after the dog has sniffed target odor) or may be conducted as an obedience exercise on leash. In either case, the dog is not expected to sit automatically on cue (either command or odor), but it is expected to accept the sit-training procedure without becoming fearful, skittish, or aggressive, without struggling excessively against the sit, and without exhibiting excessive disruption of search behavior or reward object interest following the sit.

9.1.3. **Environmental Testing.** Testing of the potential TSA detector dog begins with introducing the dog to a complex environment while walked on leash by a TSA trainer. Ideally, this environment is unfamiliar to the dog and features a number of intense stimuli that can be used to test the dog’s environmental stability, or “boldness”. Stimuli of interest include tight spaces such as closets and cabinets, unstable surfaces, slick floors, elevated footing, obstacles, stairs, noise, moving/startling objects, lights, and groups of people. Any and all such stimuli may be used at the Evaluators’ discretion to assess the stability and “boldness” of dogs presented to TSA for possible purchase. The dog will not be played with or stimulated with a reward object (e.g. rubber ball or Kong™) during this testing unless at evaluators’ discretion. To be eligible for TSA purchase, the dog must behave boldly and fearlessly. If the dog is momentarily fearful, it may still be considered for

purchase if it recovers quickly and if it displays sufficient willingness to confront stressful stimuli when coaxed. TSA will not accept dogs that are consistently or severely fearful or shy or retiring; that are noise-sensitive; that are aggressive; or that refuse to negotiate obstacles.

9.1.4. The preferred reward object is a Kong™ or ball. However, if the dog does not demonstrate sufficient interest in either one of those, other reward objects may be tried including tug toys.

9.1.5. **Static Object Interest.** The dog is held at the end of the leash on a flat collar by the TSA trainer. The evaluator shows the reward object to the dog, entices the dog with it by whirling or swinging it briefly, and places it on the ground just out of reach of the canine the dog. The evaluator then steps away and watches the dog for 15-30 seconds during distraction. This distraction will normally (but not always) take the form of a noisy object such as a coffee can full of gravel dropped and dragged on the floor near or by the dog. However, the distracter might also be a large sheet of plastic, a rolling tire, a wheelbarrow, or any person/object that can be used to apply environmental stress. This test is designed to assess the strength of the dog's interest in the reward object. Reward interest is evaluated in terms of the dog's tendency to stare at the object without interruption and pull towards it, the dog's tendency to resist distraction, and the amount of physical work the dog will engage in (barking, pulling, struggling) in the course of the static test. The static object interest test may also be performed by placing the object inside a cage, behind a grille, or held by the evaluator, and allowing the dog to make contact with the cage/grille or evaluator for up to 1 minute. Finally, the static object interest test may be conducted by placing the object above the ground out of the dog's reach, and allowing the dog up to 1 minute to demonstrate its level of interest in the object.

9.1.6. **Thrown Object Interest.** The evaluator picks the reward object up and throws it a distance of 5 to 10 meters. The dog is allowed to pursue and pick up the object. Reward interest is evaluated in terms of the speed and eagerness with which the dog pursues the object and picks it up. A second thrown retrieve may be performed by placing or throwing the reward object 3 to 5 meters into a group of 3-6 people standing in close proximity to each other. These people do not interact with, deliberately touch, or speak to the dog; they are "neutral". Reward interest is evaluated in terms of how well the dog remains concentrated upon the reward object. After picking up the reward object, it is permissible for the dog to seek attention from or investigate the people, and the dog may even drop the object momentarily, so long as it immediately scrambles to recover it. If the dog drops the reward object and leaves it, or drops it repeatedly, this may result in failure.

9.1.7. **Possession.** The trainer then recovers the dog's leash and, without providing any praise or stimulation, allows the dog to interact independently with the object for 15-30 seconds. Reward interest is evaluated in terms of how concentrated the dog appears to be on the object (chewing, mouthing, and coveting the object), and how the dog maintains physical possession (holding the object) and mental possession (remaining near the object, looking at the object, and refusing to walk away without picking it up). It is understood that while some dogs (e.g. sporting breeds) may express intense reward

interest with different breed-specific behaviors such as dropping the object and staring at it, or dropping it and chasing it, others (e.g. German Shepherds and Malinois) may express intense reward interest by vigorously crushing and biting the object, etc.

9.1.8. **Physical Possession**. The evaluator or trainer then attempts to physically take the object away from the dog, by pulling and tugging at the object (normally by means of the rope or cord through the object). If the evaluator cannot take the object, then the trainer attempts to take it away, or “OUT” the dog. Reward interest is evaluated in terms of how stubbornly and powerfully the dog resists physical attempts to take the object (i.e. plays a vigorous game of tug-of-war). Again, it is understood that individual breeds exhibit variability in this type of behavior that may be independent of reward interest. Some dogs may not play tug-of-war because they have previously had strict training in the “OUT”, or because they are members of breeds that are traditionally more handler-sensitive and softer-mouthed, rather than because they have weak reward interest. These differences will be taken into account by the evaluator when making pass/fail decisions.

9.1.9. **Thrown Object Search**. *This test is performed providing the necessary environment (normally an open outdoor area with groundcover) is available. The location is at the evaluator’s discretion.* The evaluator recovers the reward object and throws it 10 to 50 meters into an area of concealment while the dog watches. Once the reward stops moving, the dog is allowed to retrieve it. Subsequent trials will be conducted without the dog seeing the reward being tossed. The dog will be taken directly into the search and expected to demonstrate active search behavior. Active search behavior is evaluated in terms of intensive sniffing and investigation of the environment. Odor localization aptitude and odor responsiveness are evaluated in terms of magnitude of behavior change in response to reward object odor and bracketing upwind to source. The canine is expected to search independent of the handler, without command or direction on leash.

9.1.10. **Placed Search**. The evaluator entices the dog with the reward object and then pretends to place/throw the object in the environment (normally an indoor setting with furniture and other such hiding places) while the dog watches. The target of the search is the reward. The dog is allowed to pull forward and search, either on leash or a dropped leash. Over the course of three to six search problems, active search behavior is evaluated in terms of intensive sniffing and investigation of the environment. During the search, the dog may be expected to tolerate close contact with one or more persons that will pass by, speak to the dog and touch it, and perhaps make noise or use objects in the environment to provide strong visual and auditory stimuli (i.e. rolling an auto tire past the dog while it searches). The dog shall not allow these distractions to significantly disrupt its search behavior. In order to pass the test, the dog is expected to search vigorously, by olfaction, and persistently and to show the potential to learn to recognize target odor. When the dog sniffs the odor source, the evaluator provides a reward, most often by throwing a Kong™ /Ball at odor source. The canine is expected to remain at the source of the reward object without losing interest and/or walking away until the reward is provided. A dog that leaves a reward object may be rejected at evaluators’ discretion. At some point during detection testing, the dog may be expected to accept being placed in a sit position after sniffing reward odor. The dog is not expected to sit easily or automatically after

sniffing reward odor, but is expected to accept the “sit” without becoming fearful or skittish, without struggling excessively against the “sit”, and without exhibiting excessive disruption of search behavior or reward object interest. In order to pass, the dog shall show satisfactory physical stamina, evaluated in terms of how much physical work and searching the dog can engage in before exhibiting signs of stress such as panting and loss of interest in searching. Dogs that exhibit a strong tendency to bite and claw at the search environment or at the reward/odor source may fail.

9.1.11. **Sociability Test.** The evaluator may assess the dog’s likelihood to behave aggressively or bite at personnel in three different ways. First, the evaluator may observe the dog while the dog’s leash is passed from one trainer to another. Second, the evaluator may approach the trainer/dog team (while he/she holds the candidate dog on leash) in a friendly or neutral fashion, in a rather direct and assertive fashion (perhaps stomping the feet), or with an item such as luggage. Third, the evaluator may specify that the dog is to be taken out of the crate, kennel, or vehicle where it is held prior to testing by a TSA trainer, rather than have the dog brought by contractor personnel. The evaluator may even insist that the dog be placed in a free-standing fenced kennel, left there for up to ten minutes, and then removed from the kennel by a TSA trainer. Dogs that react fearfully or aggressively in any of these situations, or dogs that attempt to bite, will not be eligible for purchase. In addition to examining candidate dogs for potential aggression toward trainers, TSA trainers may also examine the dogs for normal sociability and “friendliness” with other trainers. Dogs that are fearful or shy towards the TSA trainer, or are unresponsive socially and express no pleasure in being petted and praised, may be rejected.

9.1.12. **Muzzle and Crate Training.** At some point during the evaluation, dogs will be expected to accept wearing a muzzle and being placed in and removed from a dog crate. They will be handled by TSA trainers for these procedures. Dogs that struggle excessively or become aggressive or excessively inhibited (“shut down”) in either of these situations may be rejected.

9.1.13. Dogs will be rated retain or reject on all of the above tests. Prior to making retain or reject decisions, TSA may repeat any or all of the tests, in any combination, as many times as TSA considers to be necessary within the 15 days allowed for testing. TSA may also omit certain tests or parts of tests. In general, dogs displaying the following behaviors and traits may fail:

9.1.13.1. Loss of interest in the reward object at any point during testing.

9.1.13.2. Failure to pursue thrown reward object.

9.1.13.3. Visual rather than olfactory search behavior.

9.1.13.4. Weak or interrupted search behavior.

9.1.13.5. Failure to accept being placed in sit position or failure to continue exhibiting

vigorous search after being placed in sit position

9.1.13.6. Strong tendency to scratch or claw or bite objects in the environment while searching.

9.1.13.7. Low physical stamina.

9.1.13.8. Trainer-aggressiveness or aggressiveness towards persons approaching the trainer in a friendly or neutral fashion.

9.1.13.9. Excessive interest in distracting odors or stimuli or preoccupation with scent-marking.

9.1.13.10. Skittishness, nervousness, or fear of persons, noises, or objects in the test area.

SECTION 10

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL SPECIAL PURPOSE DETECTOR DOGS (SPDD) (Sporting Breeds, German Shepherd, Belgian Malinois, Dutch Shepherd)

10.1. This section describes the program of testing used to evaluate dogs needed for two special-purpose substance detection programs: Untrained Specialized Search Dogs (SSD) and untrained Mine Detector Dogs (MDD). For the purposes of this section, all dogs shall be referred to as Special Purpose Detector Dogs (SPDD).

10.1.1. For SSD, Labrador Retrievers are strongly preferred. Other breeds of dog (other sporting or working breeds such as German Shepherds and Belgian Malinois) will be accepted only at DoD discretion and by specific arrangement. **NOTE:** 341 TRS/DoD often buys potential SSDs in a “pre-trained” state. Upon receiving a “call” for SSDs, contractors should verify whether the dogs in question are to be untrained animals (described in the present SOW), or pre-trained animals (described in Pre-Trained Specialized Search Detection Dogs, 12 Dec 2016, an independent SOW detailing testing for candidate SSDs trained for off-leash directional control and long-range explosives detection), and verify what breed(s) of dog will be accepted for that particular “call.”

10.1.2. For MDD, sporting breeds are preferred, but German and Dutch Shepherds and Belgian Malinois may be accepted at DoD discretion and by special arrangement.

10.2. A potential SPDD has not been trained to detect any odor. In addition, a SPDD candidate is non-aggressive, with no history of bite or aggression training, and has no innate tendency to behave aggressively. A suitable SPDD candidate is non-aggressive towards other dogs. SPDDs often operate in extremely hot environments and are expected to cover very large search areas. Therefore, high levels of physical activity, stamina, endurance, and resistance to thermal stress are required in a SPDD. Normal medical criteria apply, except the preferred dog is lighter in weight (not above 75 pounds, and below 65 is preferred), and not long- or thick-coated. DoD will evaluate the dog for potential SPDD ability using the standards and procedures described below. These standards and procedures parallel those described in Section 4, Evaluation of Potential Detector Dogs, but some procedures (see 10.2.5 and 10.2.6) are unique to SPDD testing. In order to pass testing, the dog shall exhibit pronounced interest in looking at, pursuing, biting and holding reward objects. In addition, the dog shall exhibit pronounced independent olfactory search behavior (i.e. “sniffing”), and this search behavior shall not be disrupted by gunfire. Finally, the dog shall display a neutral or friendly reaction to personnel approaching its handler.

10.2.1. Search behavior is tested in three ways—by hiding a reward object alone, an explosive or neutral odor alone, or hiding reward object and an odor together.

10.2.2. For Labrador Retrievers and sporting breeds, the reward object will be a tennis ball, a rubber ball, a Kong™ (often attached to a short cord), or a retrieving “bumper,” at DoD’s discretion. For German and Dutch Shepherds and Belgian Malinois, the reward object shall be a rubber Kong™ or ball.

10.2.3. **Environmental Testing.** Environmental testing of the SPDD proceeds as in part 4.1.5 through 4.1.7, Section 4, Evaluation of the Potential Detector Dog.

10.2.4. **Static Object, Thrown Object, Possession, Physical Possession, and Placed Search.** Tests shall proceed as in parts 4.1.9 through 4.1.14, and 4.1.14 (not inclusive of 4.1.13), Section 4, Evaluation of the Potential Detector Dog.

10.2.5. **Thrown Object Search under Gunfire (corresponding to 4.1.13).** This test is designed to assess the intensity, independence, and duration of the dog’s off-leash search behavior, and to ensure that this search behavior is not disrupted or interrupted by gunfire. In addition, the dog’s propensity to search by sniffing (rather than visually scanning) and the strength of its responses to reward odor (“change of behavior” on detecting odor), and its ability to localize (i.e. “bracket to”) odor source are all assessed. The evaluator throws the reward object 5 to 50 meters into an area of concealment while the dog watches, and the dog is released while the object is still in motion. After the dog retrieves the object, the procedure is repeated, but the dog is not released until after the object comes to rest. The dog’s visual contact with the search area is broken, either by removing the dog to an area behind an obstacle (e.g. a vehicle or a wall or a bush) for 10 or 15 seconds or by spinning the dog in a circle, and then the dog is released to search either off-leash or with a drag-line. Active search behavior is evaluated in terms of intensive sniffing and investigation of the environment. Odor localization aptitude and odor responsiveness are evaluated in terms of magnitude of change of behavior in response to reward object odor and bracketing upwind to source. After the dog locates and retrieves the reward object once or twice, then a blank search may be conducted. In a blank search the evaluator throws the reward object while the dog watches. The dog is then removed to an area behind an obstacle, the evaluator recovers the reward object, and the dog is released to search the area. During the search, up to six shots will be fired using a .38 caliber blank weapon with open barrel. In order to be accepted as a SPDD, the dog shall not exhibit fear, become aggressive, or abandon the search as a result of the gunshots. After approximately 90 to 120 seconds, the dog’s search will be ended by recovering the leash or by throwing a reward object in as the dog searches. The thrown object search may be repeated with or without gunfire, indoors or outdoors, and potentially with obstacles or unfavorable footing (jumbled debris indoors; or steep slopes, heavy undergrowth, and ditches outdoors) to test the dog’s search persistence.

10.2.6. **Canine Sociability.** Potential SPDDs shall not behave aggressively towards other dogs. Dog aggression is assessed in one of three ways. In the preferred test, the potential SPDD is turned loose in a small kennel or pen. On the other side of the fence is another dog, either held on leash or at liberty. When a small kennel or pen of the

proper description is not available, then the SPDD candidate dog is held on a loose leash on one side of a fence, while the other dog is held in the same way on the other side of the fence. The dogs may also be introduced to each other while held on leashes by two handlers. Dogs that exhibit strong aggression (posturing, barking, growling, snarling, etc.) towards the other dog, or that initiate aggressive interactions with the other dog, may be rejected. This test is scored pass or fail.

10.2.7. **Muzzle and Crate Testing.** This portion of the test proceeds as in 4.1.15, Section 4, Evaluation of the Potential Detector Dog.

10.2.8. Potential Special Purpose Detector Dogs will be rated Pass/Fail on the above tests. The minimum level of performance across the tests in 10.2.4 must be equivalent to Detector/Patrol II and III dogs performing the equivalent tests in Section 4 (and significantly higher than for passing Detector/Patrol I dogs). Prior to making retain/reject decisions, 341 TRS may repeat any or all of the tests, in any combination, as many times as 341 TRS considers to be necessary within the 15 days allowed for testing. 341 TRS may also omit certain tests or parts of tests. In general, dogs displaying the following behaviors and traits may fail:

10.2.9. Loss of interest in the reward object at any point during testing.

10.2.10. Failure to pursue thrown reward object.

10.2.11. Visual rather than olfactory search behavior.

10.2.12. Feeble or interrupted search behavior.

10.2.13. Disruption or discontinuation of search behavior as a result of gunfire or challenging footing or obstacles.

10.2.14. Failure to accept being placed in sit final response position, or failure to continue exhibiting vigorous search after being placed in sit final response position.

10.2.15. Strong tendency to scratch or claw or bite objects in environment while searching.

10.2.16. Low physical stamina or low levels of physical activity.

10.2.17. Handler-aggressiveness or aggressiveness towards persons approaching the handler, or fearfulness in the same circumstances.

10.2.18. Aggressive behavior towards other dogs.

SECTION 11

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL BREEDING DOGS FOR DOD MWD BREEDING PROGRAM (German and Dutch Shepherds, and Belgian Malinois)

11.1. Potential Breeding Dogs are male and female dogs under consideration for purchase as breeding stock for the DoD MWD Breeding Program. The requirement is for healthy adult male and female German Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, and Dutch Shepherds of exceptional physical soundness, trainability, and psychological strength. In addition, the dogs selected should be of high genetic quality, so they are likely to produce offspring resembling themselves. This high genetic quality may be inferred from phenotype (as detailed in the evaluations described below) and also from pedigrees or bloodline information, when available. Therefore, every effort will be made to research the pedigrees and relationships of present-day German Shepherd, Belgian Malinois, and Dutch Shepherd working dogs. The goal of this effort will be to identify specific families and bloodlines of working dogs that have a high incidence of individual animals expressing physical and behavioral qualities valued by DoD, and then choose high-quality representatives of these families and bloodlines for breeding purposes.

11.2. **DoD MWD Breeding Program.** Potential breeding dogs for the DoD MWD Breeding Program may be evaluated under the following categories: **Breeding Dog I, Breeding Dog II, Breeding Dog III, Breeding Dog IV, and Breeding Dog V.** Regardless which category the potential breeding dog falls into, it must fulfill the following physical and medical requirements.

11.3. **Physical and Medical Requirements.**

11.3.1. **Breed.** Only German Shepherds, Belgian Malinois, and Dutch Shepherds are considered (at DoD discretion) as potential breeding dogs for the DoD MWD Program.

11.3.2. **Age.** Males and bitches must be at least 8 months, but not more than 4 years of age at time of the evaluation. Animals older than 4 years, or that appear to be older than 4, will be considered only under exceptional circumstances, as when the animals' pedigree, performance, or previous reproduction are outstanding.

11.3.3. **Weight.** Height and weight shall be proportional to the dog's frame and skeletal size. Dogs shall not be excessively overweight or underweight for their conformation as determined by the DoD veterinarian. They shall also be within the normal size and weight range for the breed. Dogs that are excessively large/heavy-boned, or small/light-boned may be rejected.

11.3.4. **Color.** Any color typical for the breeds is acceptable, including black. White is not acceptable. Pale or washed-out pigmentation, and extensive white points or markings, are

not desired. The DoD potential breeder's coat must be short to medium in length. Long coat is not acceptable.

11.3.5. **Breed Type.** Good and breed-typical type should be exhibited. Dogs exhibiting obvious heavy admixtures of other breeds, or flaws such as drop ears, are not preferred. Obvious conformational flaws such as crooked legs or weak backs, incorrect angles of limbs, etc., may be cause for rejection.

11.3.6. **Specific Medical Requirements for Potential Breeders.** In addition to the requirements in Section 3 of this SOW, the following must apply.

11.3.6.1. Full or near-full dentition. The lack of one or two premolar or incisor teeth shall not necessarily be disqualifying, however, no dog lacking a molar or carnassial tooth (unless the loss is clearly the result of an injury rather than being a congenital condition) shall be considered. An animal with one or more broken or worn canine teeth may be considered under exceptional circumstances following consultation with the inspecting veterinarian.

11.3.6.2. Scissor bite, in which the inner faces of the upper incisors make light contact with the outer faces of the lower incisors when the mouth is closed, is desired. Dogs with an even bite, in which the incisors meet without overlap, may be considered following consultation with the inspecting veterinarian.

11.3.6.3. In addition to a nominal birth date that renders the dog between 8 months and 4 years of age (older in exceptional circumstances) at the time of the evaluation, the prospective breeding dog must present unmistakably the appearance of the claimed age. The dog must be vigorous and alert, face and muzzle must be free of excessive grey hair, elbows must be non-calloused, eyes must be clear, condition of teeth must be consistent with claimed age, etc.

11.3.6.4. Female dogs must be intact and reproductively competent. Endocrine tests (e.g. for luteinizing hormone) may be employed to confirm this fact.

11.3.6.5. Male dogs must be intact, with both testicles fully descended.

11.3.6.6. Potential breeding dogs must pass a breeding soundness examination.

11.3.6.7. Additional reproductive medical screening may include but is not limited to: herpes serology, brucellosis serology, ophthalmological examination (eyes must be normal and free of apparent defects associated with hereditary conditions), and cardiac evaluation.

11. 4. **Behavioral, Performance, and Pedigree/Bloodline Requirements: Breeding Dogs I through V.**

11.4.1. All potential breeding dogs must pass the following three requirements:

11.4.1.1. **Muzzle and Crate Training.** At some point during evaluation, candidate dogs will be expected to accept a muzzle and being placed in and removed from a dog crate. Dogs that struggle excessively or become aggressive in either of these situations may be rejected.

11.4.1.2. **Sociability Test.** Although suitable candidate DoD patrol dogs normally exhibit substantial aggressiveness towards people under appropriate circumstances, it is understood that suitable candidates shall be well-socialized and well-adjusted, so that they can easily be handled by persons strange to them providing reasonable precautions are taken and skill exercised. Dogs exhibiting aggression towards DoD handlers, or dogs that cannot work amongst groups of people without being inappropriately aggressive, or that cannot be worked with by medical personnel without undue difficulty, will not be accepted.

11.4.1.3. **Gunfire Test (Same as 4.1.8).**

11.4.2. **Breeding Dog I (Relatively untrained but sound in temperament).** Potential Breeding I Dogs are evaluated primarily for their resting temperament, sociability, calmness, steadiness in the face of gunfire (as per 11.4.1.3/4.1.7) and confidence in indoor environments while exposed to intense stimuli such as new environments and kennels and handlers, noisy objects, and crowds of people (as per 4.1.4. through 4.1.6). They should be outgoing, confident, social, and steady. Ideally, they exhibit strong desire to bite a sleeve or a suit (whatever equipment they have been raised and trained with), can withstand stick- and whip- threats while biting (as in 5.1.2. and 5.1.3.), and play eagerly with a ball or similar toy outdoors and search for it when thrown into the cover of long grass (as per 4.1.13). The Breeding Dog I is understood to be a relatively untrained, inexperienced dog. The potential Breeding Dog must be physically impressive, athletic, and sound in gait and movement. This dog must also be presented with credible evidence of exceptional genetic value/potential for breeding, in the form of a reliable, substantiated pedigree containing specific bloodlines of interest to DoD; relationship to other outstanding dogs, or previous successful production of strong working dogs.

11.4.3. **Breeding Dog II (Trained to DoD Detector / Patrol I level).** Potential Breeding II dogs are evaluated according to the procedures and conditions presented in Section 6, Evaluation of Potential Detector / Patrol I Dogs. In order to be accepted, they must exhibit strong performance on all tests. They must also be presented with credible evidence of exceptional genetic value/potential for breeding, as in the case of the Breeding Dog I.

11.4.4. **Breeding Dog III (Trained to DoD Detector / Patrol II level).** Potential Breeding III dogs are evaluated according to the procedures and conditions presented in Section 7, Evaluation of Potential Detector / Patrol II Dogs. In order to be accepted, they must exhibit strong performance on all tests. They must also be presented with credible evidence of exceptional genetic value/potential for breeding, as in the case of the Breeding Dog I.

11.4.5. **Breeding Dog IV (Trained, but not specifically for DoD).** This category of candidate is meant to include those animals that are high in quality but have not

necessarily received the preparation necessary to pass all the standard DoD Detector/Patrol I and II tests. Potential Breeding IV Dogs are evaluated using the procedures described in Section 4, 5, 6, and 7 with the following exceptions:

11.4.5.1. There is little emphasis on prolonged searches of furnished indoor areas. Searches will be conducted indoors and/or outdoors with emphasis on the dog's innate reward drive and tendency to search, often off-leash, rather than on trained on-leash search performance.

11.4.5.2. Bitework testing may be conducted indoors or outdoors, using any bite equipment at DoD's discretion, including Threat Approach conducted as per 5.1.1 with a concealed bite sleeve.

11.4.6. **Breeding Dog V (Highly trained, but not specifically for DoD).** Potential Breeding V Dogs include those animals that are extremely high in quality but have not necessarily received the preparation necessary to pass the standard DoD Detector/ Patrol I and II tests. The Breeding Dog V is understood to be an animal of exceptional quality, normally with strong indications from pedigree, or family relationships, of high genetic value for reproduction. Testing shall be conducted as per 11.4.5. except that the testing may be conducted with environmental variations (darkness, confined areas, very loud and startling noises, extraordinary stressors), with social pressure from the evaluators, and the dog may be expected to accept and play with objects such as plastic and metal pipes, rendering testing significantly more difficult than for the Breeding Dog IV. The successful Breeding Dog V is an elite candidate, and must exhibit very high scores of 5 or above on all test parameters. In addition to those items in 11.4.5., the animal will also be expected to pass the following testing:

11.4.6.1. **Threat Approach with Concealed Bite Sleeve.** This test is conducted like section 5.1.1 Threat Approach, except the decoy wears a low-profile concealed sleeve under civilian clothing, and the test may be conducted in some indoor area featuring slick floors, enclosed space, darkness or gloom, or other environmentally stressful features. At some point during the test, the decoy advances into the dog with very strong threats and allows the animal to bite. During the bite the decoy fights the animal, threatening it vigorously, striking it two to three times and sharply with a light, flexible stick or whip on the well-padded lumbar muscles to each side of the spine, being careful not to strike the head, withers, croup, or tail. Alternatively, the decoy may also press the dog backwards into a corner between two walls or pieces of furniture, or threaten the animal while biting with noisy or loud or falling objects. Hesitation or weak commitment, avoidant behavior, nervous growling, and bite-shifting are undesirable and may result in rejection.

11.4.6.2. **Muzzled Attack on Dog and Handler.** The handler walks the dog (wearing an agitation/attack muzzle) to a designated point at which the decoy (neither wearing nor carrying any protective bite equipment) suddenly emerges and moves very aggressively at dog and handler. The decoy carries a light and flexible whip or reed stick with which (if the dog moves forward and makes contact with the decoy) the dog is struck two to three times on the lumbar muscles as in section 11.4.6.1. Ideally, the dog will advance immediately

and directly and make forceful and repeated contact with the decoy, and show no avoidance or sensitivity to the stick-hits. Hesitation or weak commitment, avoidant behavior or loss of interest, and reluctance to make contact are undesirable and may result in rejection.

11.4.6.3. **Muzzle Pursuit.** Immediately after the above test, the decoy runs away from the dog and handler to a distance of about 30 meters. The dog is then released to pursue. When/if the dog makes contact with the decoy, the decoy stands still and the dog's behavior is observed for 30-60 seconds. At the end of this period, the decoy suddenly yells and charges at the dog, threatening vigorously with the stick. A good potential Breeding Dog V dog pursues as rapidly as possible, and makes forceful contact with the decoy, during the pause it exhibits continuous aggression and attempts to bite, and when the decoy charges, it attacks vigorously while exhibiting no avoidance or sensitivity to the stick. Hesitation or weak commitment, avoidant behavior or loss of interest, and reluctance to make contact are undesirable and may result in rejection.

11.4.6.4. **Frontal Bite on Bite Suit.** The dog is held on leash. The decoy, wearing a bite suit, appears at a distance of about 40 meters and incites the dog by yelling and brandishing a stick. The handler releases the dog. The decoy advances in a very threatening manner directly at the dog. If/when the dog bites, the decoy struggles with the animal for about 15 seconds. A good potential DoD Breeding Dog V exhibits a rapid pursuit, a bold and committed "strike" on the decoy, a hard and full bite, and calm, unstressed behavior while biting. Hesitation or weak commitment, avoidant behavior, nervous growling, and bite-shifting are undesirable and may result in rejection.

11.4.6.5. **Bite with Environmental Stimulation.** Immediately after the above test, the suit-equipped decoy retreats a short distance from the dog into a confined area such as a hallway or closet. The dog is released to bite in this area, and prior to contact and during the bite, the dog experiences a variety of environmental stressors (depending upon the facilities and equipment that are available), such as slick floors, unstable footing, noisy moving objects and contacts with these objects, and so forth. Ideally, the dog pursues the decoy boldly, "strikes" vigorously and with powerful commitment, and exhibits confident and steady behavior while biting under environmental stress. Hesitation or weak commitment, avoidant behavior, nervous growling, and bite-shifting are undesirable and may result in rejection.

ATTACHMENT 1 LINE ITEM LISTING

Because the procedure for consignment (centralized consignment with boarding at JBSA - Lackland vs centralized consignment with daily presentation for evaluation at JBSA - Lackland vs TDY consignment) may affect contractor costs, each combination of consignment procedure with type of standard working dog (e.g. Potential Detector Dog vs Potential Detector/Patrol I Dog vs Potential Detector/Patrol II Dog, etc.), is understood to represent a different line item, even when evaluation procedures are the same, and contractors shall submit prices for each line item. Potential Breeding Dogs, however they are consigned, shall have only one line item and cost. Contractors are therefore invited to submit prices for the following line items:

Line Item 1a. Potential Detector Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2 through 4 of this SOW), boarding consignment at JBSA-Lackland.

Line Item 1b. Potential Detector Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2 through 4), daily consignment at JBSA-Lackland.

Line Item 1c. Potential Detector Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2 through 4), TDY consignment.

Line Item 2a. Potential Detector/Patrol I Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2 through 6), boarding consignment at JBSA-Lackland.

Line Item 2b. Potential Detector/Patrol I Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2 through 6), daily consignment at JBSA-Lackland.

Line Item 2c. Potential Detector/Patrol I Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2 through 6), TDY consignment.

Line Item 3a. Potential Detector/Patrol II Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2 through 7) boarding consignment at JBSA-Lackland.

Line Item 3b. Potential Detector/Patrol II Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2 through 7) daily consignment at JBSA-Lackland.

Line Item 3c. Potential Detector/Patrol II Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2 through 7), TDY consignment.

Line Item 4a. Potential Detector/Patrol III Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2 through 7), boarding consignment at JBSA-Lackland.

Line Item 4b. Potential Detector/Patrol III Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2 through 7), daily consignment at JBSA-Lackland.

Line Item 4c. Potential Detector/Patrol III Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2 through 8), TDY consignment.

Line Item 5a. Potential TSA Detector Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2, 3, and 9), boarding consignment at JBSA-Lackland.

Line Item 5b. Potential TSA Detector Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2, 3, and 9),

daily consignment at JBSA-Lackland.

Line Item 5c. Potential TSA Detector Dog (evaluated according to Sections 2, 3, and 9), TDY consignment.

Line Item 6a. Potential Special Purpose Detector Dogs (evaluated according to Sections 2, 3, 4, and 10), boarding consignment at JBSA-Lackland.

Line Item 6b. Potential Special Purpose Detector Dogs (evaluated according to Sections 2, 3, 4, and 10), daily consignment at JBSA-Lackland.

Line Item 6c. Potential Special Purpose Detector Dogs (evaluated according to Sections 2, 3, 4, and 10), TDY consignment.

Line Item 7a. Breeding Dog I (evaluated according to sections 2, 3, and 11), all procedures for consignment.

Line Item 7b. Breeding Dog II (evaluated according to sections 2, 3, and 11), all procedures for consignment.

Line Item 7c. Breeding Dog III (evaluated according to sections 2, 3, and 11), all procedures for consignment.

Line Item 7d. Breeding Dog IV (evaluated according to sections 2, 3, and 11), all procedures for consignment.

Line Item 7e. Breeding Dog V (evaluated according to sections 2, 3, and 11), all procedures for consignment.