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VETERINARY DOCTRINE IN SUPPORT OF MOBILIZATION

Short Title: VETDOC

by

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SUMMARY

The purpose of this study is to determine the requirements for Veterinary Corps officers during full mobilization and to determine the requirements for supporting all services and agencies now that the US Army Veterinary Corps is the Executive Agency for all Department of Defense Veterinary Services.

The results provide the numbers of Veterinary Corps officers needed by the various services and agencies to carry out their mission during times of mobilization and also provides allocation factors for TOE Veterinary Service teams to be used in planning.

Recommendations are made at the end of the study that should improve the readiness posture of the US Army Veterinary Corps. *Keywords: Hygiene, Dunc, Safety, Pathology, Food, Disease Control.*

1. INTRODUCTION

a. Purpose. Department of Defense Directive 6015.5 dated 5 Feb 81, directed the US Army to be the Executive Agent for Veterinary Services for all Department of Defense (DOD) services and agencies. The US Army Veterinary Corps now has the responsibility to implement uniform use of veterinary services throughout the Department of Defense. The consolidation of peacetime veterinary services was completed, except for some research and development positions, on 1 October 1983. The exact requirements for veterinary services during mobilization were not known and this study was initiated in order to determine the requirements for veterinary services during time of mobilization, to determine the most efficient and effective methods to provide the required support and to initiate necessary implementing documentation. The information resulting from this study will be used by all services of the Department of Defense as well as the United States Coast Guard, the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Commerce. The scope of the study includes all of the functions and services provided by the United States Army Veterinary Corps during mobilization and the support they provide to all other services and agencies of the United States Government. NOTE: Refer to Annex A for a listing of abbreviations used in this study.

b. Background.

(1) In keeping with DOD's policy concerning Joint Utilization of Military Health and Medical Facilities and Services, a directive appointing the Army as the Executive Agent for Veterinary Services was issued (DOD Directive 6015.5,

dated 5 Feb 81) and stated, "The Secretary of the Army, as Executive Agent of the DOD Veterinary Services, shall effect uniform use of veterinary services throughout the Department of Defense. The Department of the Army's Veterinary Services shall be used by all Military Departments and shall include: Control of animal diseases communicable to man; Veterinary care of government-owned animals supported by appropriated funds; and, Provision of military veterinarians for research and development, when required, by the Military Departments." In order to determine what veterinary services would be required during mobilization, the Surgeon General approved, as one of the ten US Army Medical Department Study Programs for FY 83, a study entitled, "Veterinary Doctrine in Support of Mobilization." A US Army Veterinary Corps officer was assigned to the Academy of Health Sciences, Directorate of Combat Developments, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to serve as the study project officer.

(2) The concepts of veterinary support for Corps 86, Airland Battle, and Army 21 must also be considered. The battles of the future are envisioned to be more penetrating battles. Therefore, there is the increased threat to division and corps rear areas since a major element of Soviet military doctrine is disruption of the opposing forces rear area operations that include, but are not limited to, command and control centers, communications networks, supply facilities, airfields, and reserve echelons. Most veterinary teams are located in the Corps rear areas.

(3) Support to the US Army is covered in a broad concept by FM 8-27, "Veterinary Support in a Theater of Operations." However, special requirements of the other services (US Air Force, US Navy, US Marine Corps, and US

Coast Guard) are unknown except for generalities such as the numbers of canines they own. In addition, if mobilization occurs, the resulting increase in subsistence procurement activity will require an increase in veterinary support to procurement activities. Overseas, the US Army Veterinary Corps is responsible for the support to procurement; but, in CONUS, much of the support for veterinary inspection services rests with the US Department of Agriculture and the US Department of Commerce. The DOD Veterinary Service will have to assist the USDA and USDC in providing procurement inspections as these departments will not be able to provide the necessary support for the increase in procurement.

2. OBJECTIVE

To identify and/or determine all Department of Defense requirements for veterinary service support during mobilization or contingencies, determine the most efficient and effective methods to provide the required support and to develop the necessary doctrine so implementation procedures may be initiated.

3. METHODOLOGY

a. Overview. The first step was to establish a liaison officer with each of the various services and agencies. After each service and agency named an individual to interface with the Study Project Officer, the Study Project Officer met with each liaison officer and discussed that service's or agency's requirements and doctrine for veterinary service during mobilization. See Table I for a listing of the Points of Contact for the various services and agencies.

b. The purpose of this study is to provide specific numbers and allocation factors, and to provide the doctrine or principles used by the US Army Veterinary Service in programming support to all services and agencies of the Department of Defense as well as support for or received from other governmental agencies and departments.

c. The study discusses each service or agency and then provides the support for that particular service/agency. In some instances, the US Army Veterinary Service will be providing support and in other instances, the US Army Veterinary Service may be receiving support. Paragraph 4 below provides the results and discussion.

d. The Study Project Officer met with each point of contact and/or communicated via telephone and mails. He had to explain to many of the services/agencies exactly what support they were currently receiving from the US Army Veterinary Service as many were not cognizant of this. He then inquired what services would be required during mobilization.

4. FINDINGS

a. United States Department of Agriculture Emergency Programs. There is a Memorandum dated 25 June 1964 (See Annex B) and signed by Robert S. McNamara, then the Secretary of Defense, that states the Department of Army is designated as the action agency for the Department of Defense in developing, coordinating and executing participation by all military agencies in the Animal Disease Eradication Programs. This Memorandum was issued as a result

of a letter from the then Secretary of Agriculture Freeman to Secretary McNamara, requesting the cooperation and assistance of the Department of Defense in the Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Program. This cooperation between the two departments has proven to be effective on several occasions: The Viral Equine Encephalitis outbreak in 1971, the Newcastle Disease Eradication Task Force in 1972/1973, and the Asian Influenza outbreak of 1983/1984.

(1) The above referenced Memorandum provides the full scope of support that will be provided to the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary medical support is only a part of the total support to be provided. The interaction between the US Department of Agriculture and the US Department of Defense could become very real during periods of mobilization for many reasons: biological warfare attack, introduction of a foreign animal disease by military troops returning home, retrograde of equipment and materials from foreign soils, war trophies mailed home, etc. The likelihood of a foreign animal disease being introduced into the United States during mobilization is not only a possibility but more of a probability. It has been estimated by the US Department of Agriculture that an outbreak of a major disease, for example foot and mouth disease, will cost over ten billion dollars and increase the cost of meat to the American consumer by at least 25 percent.

(2) How much support and how many veterinarians would be required is a matter of conjecture depending on many variables. We can only examine past experiences. During the Newcastle outbreak in 1971, accurate records were kept by US Department of Agriculture and also by US Department of Defense officials. On 5 April 1972, the US Department of Agriculture officially

requested that the US Department of Defense furnish 160 enlisted noncommissioned officers (NCO) and forty military veterinarians. The enlisted personnel, who were non-Medical Department NCO's, were used primarily as supervisors of vaccination teams and in other areas of support. The number of Military Veterinary Corps officers on hand at any one time fluctuated between twenty and forty, divided evenly between the US Army and the US Air Force. The geographical area involved eight counties of southern California and two western counties of Arizona. The military veterinarians were distributed on the basis of individual officer experience and field office need. A total of 131 Army and Air Force Veterinary Corps officers participated in the task force operation (approximately forty on hand at a time). A total of 403 DOD personnel were involved in the task force operation. Only a small geographical area (compared to the overall size of CONUS) was involved. It can be expected that small foci of areas would be involved in outbreaks resulting from other than biological warfare. It must be assumed, if biological warfare were used, widespread outbreaks of disease would occur.

b. United States Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service.

(1) Currently, the United States Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service (USDA/FSIS) does all the in-plant quality assurance inspection on subsistence procured in CONUS by the Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC). This inspection is for perishable, semi-perishable and non-perishable subsistence. In a state of full mobilization, DPSC states

overall procurement might increase by 250 percent. The USDA/FSIS would not be able to handle this increase and would require the assistance of the DOD Veterinary Service.

(2) One of the subsistence items that receives the greatest amount of attention is the Meals, Ready to Eat (MRE). DPSC is currently purchasing 2.3 million cases of MRE per year. Although there are many subcontractors, there are only three assembly plants. USDA currently has 24 inspectors working solely on MRE inspection. These 24 inspectors are augmented by US Army veterinary food inspection specialists. In case of mobilization, the requirement for MRE would be 50 million cases per year. Of course, since there are only three assembly plants (assembly requires special equipment so the procurement base cannot be broadened), these three plants would be working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. (NOTE: Since there will be such a shortfall of MRE, DPSC plans to procure other canned rations and/or individual retort items). For the three plants to go to around the clock operations, 45 more inspectors would be required. Since, during mobilization, additional funding will probably not be a problem, USDA would increase their hiring. If no qualified personnel were available, help from the military veterinary services would be needed, inspection severity reduced, or more grand lotting inspection techniques used.

(3) For other inspection activities, such as processed products (canned fruits, vegetables, meats, sausages, etc.) and fresh/frozen meats and poultry (carcass, wholesale cuts, boxed beef, turkeys, etc.), there are just too many variables to come up with definite numbers of inspectors required. For example, will DPSC continue to buy only from those establishments that are

currently doing business with the US Government; will the procurement base be broadened; will plants cease processing for the commercial market and concentrate solely on military production; will plants go to double or triple shifts; will brand name procurements in lieu of specification procurements be more prevalent, etc? These are all questions to which currently there are no answers. DPSC does estimate that initially the firms doing business with the US Government will more than likely be the only ones involved; however, as the situation progresses, then more and more contractors will be involved.

(4) Many of the questions concerning USDA capabilities to carry on the inspection functions cannot be answered at this time since there are so many variables. The most logical solution, according to the USDA, would be to hire additional inspectors. If this were not feasible or possible, then other alternatives would have to be investigated. One of these alternatives is contacting the Department of Defense Veterinary Services for assistance.

c. United States Department of Commerce

(1) The United States Department of Commerce (USDC), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, offers a voluntary inspection service for fishery products. In the United States, the National Marine Fisheries Service provides all the in-plant inspection of fish products for the military services, specifically under an agreement with Defense Personnel Support Center. However, not all fish products procured by DPSC are required to have USDC in-plant inspection. Some products, particularly brand name procurements, are not required to be USDC

inspected while other DPSC procurements, such as large cans of semi-perishable fish products, do require in-plant inspection.

(2) The USDC offers service to the DOD and in case of mobilization, USDC might be required to increase their services. DPSC estimates that procurement might increase by 250 percent during full mobilization. USDC determined that if DPSC increased the products for which they currently require in-plant inspection by a factor of 250 percent and still maintained the same requirements for inspection, then approximately ten additional fishery products inspectors would be required. The USDC does not employ veterinarians to perform inspection of fishery products but uses people qualified in the GS-1863 series, Food Inspector (Processed Products).

(3) USDC would prefer to hire their own inspectors if additional requirements exist. It is doubtful if the USDC would be able to hire enough qualified individuals and in this situation, the USDC would have to request the aid of military veterinary service personnel.

d. United States Coast Guard

(1) All medical support for the United States Coast Guard (USCG) is currently provided by the United States Public Health Service (USPHS). During mobilization, the USCG will fall under the jurisdiction of the US Navy. There are no plans for increasing the size of the USCG (now approximately 40,000 personnel) during mobilization so there should be no impact on the Veterinary Services of the US Army. The few USCG installations currently in existence

now draw their subsistence from DPSC Supply Points. Since veterinary support for these supply points is already provided, no increase in workload is anticipated. See Table II for a listing of USCG installations receiving support from the US Army Veterinary Service.

(2) In the past, the USCG used working dogs to patrol beaches for which they had responsibility. The USCG Office of Readiness stated they do not plan to use any military working dogs or any other animals now or at any time in the future.

(3) The USCG conducts research and development using laboratory animals. However, the research and development work done by the USCG is contracted to the US Navy, usually Naval Ocean Systems Center (NOSC). The US Army Veterinary Service currently supports Navy Research and Development Command to include NOSC. Therefore, veterinary support is being provided indirectly. The USCG does not plan to increase any research and development activities during full mobilization.

e. Defense Personnel Support Center

(1) Defense Personnel Support Center has determined that in full mobilization, procurement might be increased by 250 percent. Initially, procurement would be from the current procurement base; however, if mobilization activity were prolonged, then the procurement base would increase. Currently USDA and USDC perform all of the origin inspection requirements in CONUS. Refer to the sections for USDA and USDC for comments concerning support provided to or provided by USDA and/or USDC.

(2) DPSC does maintain a published roster of commercial warehouses that are on contract with the US Government in case additional storage space for subsistence is required. It is the responsibility of each Veterinary Service at each Medical Department Activity or Center that supports a DPSC Supply Point to have contingency/mobilization plans to provide inspection at these warehouse/cold storage facilities if required. During the Vietnam conflict, commercial warehouse/cold storage facilities were frequently used. Often, inspection was not provided on site at the warehouse/cold storage facilities due to shortages of personnel, distances involved, infrequent use of the facilities, etc. However, these facilities usually did not receive subsistence directly from the vendor and subsistence was usually not shipped directly from these facilities since incoming and outgoing subsistence usually passed through the Government supply point. Therefore, all subsistence received and all subsistence shipped did receive inspection by US Military Veterinary Service personnel. However, the procedures of handling during off-loading and during loading were usually not observed and an accurate temperature history of the products was usually not available. Again, it is incumbent on each Deputy for Veterinary Services at each Medical Department Activity or Center to provide for this contingency in their individual mobilization plans.

(3) Since the procurement base for MRE is not sufficient to meet the estimated demand during mobilization (50 million cases per year as opposed to the current 2 1/2 million cases per year being procured), other individual retort items and canned subsistence items will be procured by DPSC.

(4) Overseas procurement activity during mobilization is a difficult area in which to reach any exact conclusions as it will depend upon the degree of hostilities and the geography involved. During the first part of hostilities, B rations and operational rations will be used and offshore procurement of perishable subsistence will be reduced. If the hostilities are prolonged, if transportation is available, if priorities allow production, and if friendly forces have control of the necessary geography (including supply routes), then offshore procurement might again resume or even increase; however, unless the conflict is extended, offshore procurement will probably not be a demanding requirement and the normal allocation formulas based upon the number of personnel in a Theater can be used to determine the numbers of the appropriate TOE Veterinary Service JA and JB teams.

(5) There are currently six US Army Reserve positions as Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) with DPSC. Two of the positions are filled, but the other four are vacant. Four of the IMA positions are with DPSC Headquarters in Philadelphia, one position is with Defense Subsistence Region-Pacific in Alameda, CA, and one position is with Defense Subsistence Region, Europe in Zweibrucken, Germany. During mobilization, even with an increase in procurement by 250 percent, and as long as the six IMA positions are filled, then no additional veterinary service assets should be required by DPSC. This statement is made with the assumption that the currently assigned Regular Army officers and Warrant Officers will remain in place.

f. United States Air Force - Support for Food Wholesomeness, Hygiene and Quality Assurance

(1) Due to increased numbers of USAF personnel during full mobilization, there will be a corresponding increase in subsistence procurement. Therefore, more subsistence will be "flowing" through the DLA supply chain thus increasing the workload for the US Army Veterinary Service.

(2) All US Air Force Reserve (USAFR) and Air National Guard (ANG) veterinary positions (except those in USAF research and development positions) have been converted to Environmental Health Officers. During mobilization these USAFR/ANG EHO will handle any on-base increase in requirements for food wholesomeness, hygiene, or quality assurance.

(3) Although not requiring direct support to USAF installations, in a Theater of Operations (TO), the population within the TO does have a direct effect upon the workload of the US Army Veterinary Service teams at supply points, depots, ports, and other DPSC storage activities. Therefore, the Force Analysis Simulation of the Administrative and Logistical Systems (FASTALS) program developed by Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA) does take the US Air Force population in a TO into account in determining the allocation factor for the TOE Veterinary Service teams (JA and JB). Refer to the section in the Conclusion (Part 5) on allocation of TOE veterinary teams for further explanations.

g. United States Air Force - Training Requirements for the Academy of Health Sciences

(1) The US Air Force specialty code (AFSC) for enlisted environmental health technicians is AFSC 908. The duties of the AFSC specialty encompasses all aspects of environmental health to include mess hall sanitation, barber shop sanitation, venereal disease control, club and NAF (MWR) sanitation, food preparation, all food inspection and subsistence quality control, etc. In an agreement between the US Army Academy of Health Sciences and the US Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, the US Air Force has 25 authorizations in each of the ten classes per year (250/year) at the Basic Food Inspection Course (91R10 Course). This course comprises part of the basic training for the USAF enlisted technicians prior to being awarded the AFSC of 908. The USAF School of Aerospace Medicine is requesting their authorizations for training spaces be increased from 250 per year to 300 per year. Approximately ten percent of the USAF students are USAF Reserve and/or Air National Guard members on Active Duty Training (ADT) only for the purpose of obtaining the 908 AFSC.

(2) When specifically asked what training requirements would be placed on the Academy of Health Sciences by the US Air Force during mobilization, the chief of the Environmental Health Division of the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine stated no increase in requirements would be needed. During mobilization, the size of the USAF will not increase except for activation of reserve and guard units. Since the USAFR/ANG medical units contain school trained 908's, there will not be a need for increased requirements. If the mobilization is prolonged, then perhaps more training spaces might be required; however, this is not known at this time.

h. United States Air Force Support to Bases in CONUS and OCONUS for Zoonosis Control

(1) Table III is a listing of USAF installations worldwide where US Army Veterinary Service personnel are either stationed permanently or where US Army Veterinary Service personnel are providing veterinary service on an attending basis, both situations under the auspices of a formal written interservice support agreement (ISSA). In many cases, a Veterinary Corps officer is located permanently on an Army Post or an Air Force Base and then provides attending services to other military installations within his geographical area. For example, a US Army Veterinary Corps officer is permanently stationed at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, where he provides services; but, in addition, he also provides attending veterinary services to Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, and to Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas.

(2) Army assignment policy is usually one Veterinary Corps officer for each base unless the workload is small and then attending service is provided. There is a possibility that some currently inactive USAF bases (mostly airfields) will be activated during mobilization; however, dependents, and therefore companion animals, would not be assigned and veterinary support for animal disease prevention and control programs would not be necessary unless the mobilization becomes very prolonged. Care for military working dogs is discussed separately.

(3) There might be instances where the sylvanic animal population would present a threat to human health but it is felt that this would not be common and could be evaluated on an individual basis by the officer providing attending veterinary support.

i. United States Air Force Systems Command (R&D)

(1) Within the USAF, there is no separate Research and Development Command. All R&D functions are part of USAF Systems Command. The USAF currently has 19 R&D authorizations with the US Navy. These 19 authorizations are on loan from the US Army and will be returned to the US Army over the next five years as the US Army trains replacement veterinarians. For any changes in Naval R&D during mobilization, see the section on US Navy Research and Development. The US Air Force also has 34 veterinarians within USAF R&D agencies currently filling 32 USAF military line authorizations and two USAF civilian veterinary authorizations. Since the US Army already has the authorizations for these 32 military positions, the plan of the US Air Force is to return these 32 positions to the USAF line as the USAF veterinarians attrit. In other words, as a veterinarian in the USAF resigns, retires, etc., the position will then be filled by a US Army Veterinary Corps officer and the USAF military authorization will be returned to a USAF line authorization. The spokesman for the USAF Systems Command (R&D) stated that they estimate that most of the returns will be completed within five years; however, it must be emphasized that no exact timetable has been established. It also must be noted that the USAF Reserve Systems Command IMA authorizations are not going to be converted to Environmental Health Officer authorizations as are all other veterinary officer authorizations in the USAF Reserves and Air National Guard.

(2) All animal technician spaces that are USAF positions will be civilianized. However, since civilian spaces and the funding for these spaces will then be assumed by US Air Force Systems Command, it is anticipated Systems Command might be against civilianization, particularly if military veterinary technicians could be used, as the military technicians would then come out of another "funding pot" and not count against monies of the US Air Force Systems Command. This issue has yet to be decided.

(3) During mobilization, the US Air Force Systems Command will require no increase above the current 32 military veterinarians. Conversely, there is no plan for decreasing the number of veterinarians during mobilization. However, in practicality, US Air Force Systems Command might (and the word might is emphasized) be a source for Veterinary Corps officers if priorities should so dictate. There are some IMA positions with US Air Force Systems Command, as mentioned above, but according to COL John F. Patrick of HQ, USAF, Office of Medical Plans and Reserves, these IMA positions will remain USAF positions. However, even if these positions do remain with the USAF Reserves, upon mobilization, the US Army Veterinary Corps officers in US Air Force R&D positions may then become available for utilization elsewhere.

j. United States Air Force Support for Military Working Dogs

(1) Table IV provides the current location and numbers of military working dogs (MWD) owned by the US Air Force. The US Army Veterinary Service is currently providing support for these MWD. During mobilization, the total numbers of MWD will not increase as there are no MWD in USAFR/ANG units and no

increase in procurement of MWD is anticipated. There will be a transfer of MWD from one installation to another. This will result in a slight decrease in workload for some veterinary units and an increase for others. USAF mobilization plans do not move entire security police units, only a squad is moved from many different locations. There will still be requirements for veterinary service at the installations from which the dogs originated as well as an increased requirement at the new mobilization site. It is not feasible for the attending veterinarian to move with the MWD since he will still retain the major portion of the current workload.

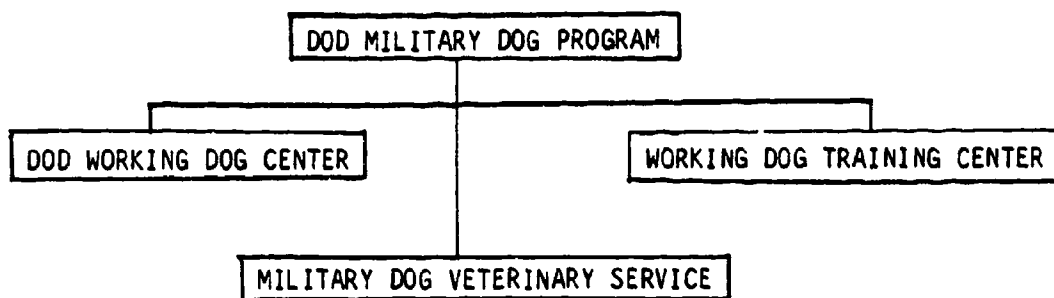
(2) Since the movement of these many small groups (usually six animals from any one site) are to overseas destinations, the numbers of MWD should be figured in the total MWD population for the Theater and the regular basis of allocation for TOE veterinary teams XA and XB should be used.

(3) There was an authorization for a veterinary officer in each of the US Air Force's Air Transportable Hospitals (ATH). The USAF has now converted the veterinary position to an Environmental Health Officer (EHO) position. The function of this position was originally to support all environmental health functions as well as providing support to any MWD and also for zoonosis control. The EHO will continue to handle all the environmental health problems, but there might be need for support by the US Army Veterinary Service for care of MWD and zoonosis control. Each Deputy for Veterinary Services providing support to USAF installations that have ATH will have to write in to the respective interservice support agreement (ISSA) any possible requirements for veterinary support for zoonosis control and/or MWD support.

Mobilization for hostilities should not present a problem as we know what MWD will be moving to which locations. However, a problem might arise if an ATH is activated for a contingency, disaster relief, etc. For example, if there were an earthquake in a certain country, the USAF might move an ATH as part of their complement of troops which could include a squad of security police with MWD. Even if MWD are not included, there may be a zoonosis control mission. Each Deputy for Veterinary Services should consider this in the ISSA. Normally, if the USAF is moving units into an area where US Army Veterinary Service personnel are currently located, the US Army will be given the additional duty of supporting these extra units. However, if the USAF units move to an area where there is no US Army Veterinary Service support, then arrangements might have to be made for Veterinary Service personnel to accompany the USAF units. Again, it must be stressed that it is up to each Deputy for Veterinary Services to have this worked out in the ISSA.

k. Department of Defense Working Dog Program

(1) The DOD Military Dog Program is actually composed of three organizations and the organization chart of this program is as follows:



The Working Dog Center is operated by Detachment 37 which is part of Air Force Logistics Command and is responsible for the procurement and distribution of the MWD. The Working Dog Training Center is operated by the 3282 Technical Training Squadron and is responsible for the training of the MWD and the training of their handlers. Veterinary support to both organizations is provided by the Brooke Army Medical Center Veterinary Services, Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234. These three organizations comprise the DOD Military Dog Program of which the USAF is the single manager. They procure, train and distribute all working dogs for all of the military services as well as for the Federal Aviation Agency and the Secret Service. It takes approximately 5-9 weeks to train a dog and 6-12 weeks to train the dog and the handler together.

(2) The Center currently trains four types of animals:

Patrol Dogs

Patrol/Explosive Detector Dogs

Patrol/Drug Detector Dogs

Contraband Detector Dogs

The contraband detector dogs are strictly drug detectors and are not trained as patrol dogs. The Center no longer trains sentry dogs and has not since October 1981. The US Marine Corps is the only service that currently has any plans for the sentry dog.

(3) The missions of the veterinarians assigned to the Center include the following tasks:

- Provide Veterinary Medical Care

- Establish Health Standards

- Establish Preventive Medicine Standards

- Train the Handlers in First Aid Procedures

- Conduct Research

- Coordinate Policy

- Maintain Central Records

- Maintain a Consulting Referral Service for all of DOD

All of the above missions would remain in effect during times of mobilization. Some of the missions might even increase, such as research. A good example was the unknown disease that affected the MWD in Vietnam that was later found to be Canine Ehrlichiosis. A great effort was expended by all veterinarians in finding the causative agent for this disease not only by R&D personnel but also by the great efforts of many of the veterinarians with AFIP and in-country veterinarians working directly with the MWD units.

(4) The Working Dog Center and the Working Dog Training Center have approximately 500-600 working dogs on hand at all times. Approximately 300 are in actual training at any one time with the remainder waiting to be

trained, in quarantine, waiting to be shipped, etc. The current output of trained dogs is approximately 480 dogs per year but is anticipated that this figure will increase to approximately 700 per year within the next two years due to increased requirements for MWD by the four services.

(5) During mobilization, the Center will restrict training of working dogs to only the patrol dog and they will not be training any other category of dogs. All advanced training will cease. This includes any advanced training for dogs or any advanced training for security policemen in any fields. The requirements for personnel will be such that students will not be available for training and priorities will be such that training is not at the top of the list. In addition, the cadre of instructors (currently 40-50 security police personnel) will be severely limited as priorities will dictate their presence elsewhere.

1. United States Marine Corps

(1) The Academy of Health Sciences, Veterinary Science Division, currently trains approximately ten enlisted US Marine Corps (USMC) personnel during each year. At some USMC installations, the on-post food inspection duties (those performed by 91R personnel on US Army installations) are carried out by USMC enlisted food inspectors under the supervision of an US Army Veterinary Corps officer. These marines have a primary MOS of food service worker (cook) and after completing the 91R course at Fort Sam Houston, Academy of Health Sciences, are given an additional skill identifier of food inspection technician. Since there is currently a shortage of food service personnel in the marines, it is difficult for a USMC food service worker to

secure permission from their supervisor to attend the Academy of Health Sciences to obtain the ASI of food inspector since after completion of the course, the individual will be transferred to the food inspection office and will be lost as a food service worker. There is currently a study underway in HQ, USMC Installations and Logistics Department to study the feasibility of eliminating the USMC food inspection technician program. At this time, the USMC does not anticipate increasing their requirements for additional spaces at the Academy of Health Sciences during mobilization. In fact, just the opposite will probably occur due to the shortages of food service workers. If full mobilization were to occur, the USMC would need all food service personnel for cooks and probably would be sending fewer students to the Academy. Results are there will be no increase in requirements to train USMC enlisted inspectors at the Academy of Health Sciences during mobilization, and there will be an increase in the numbers of US Army food inspectors supporting the Marine Corps. Table V provides locations of USMC installations being provided support by the US Army Veterinary Service.

(2) The US Marine Corps currently has 30 patrol/narcotic detectors and four patrol/explosive detector military working dogs for a total of 34 MWD. They plan a significant increase during the next few years so by FY 85, they will have 106 patrol/narcotic detectors and 13 patrol/explosive detectors. However, mobilization plans of the USMC do not call for deployment of the patrol/narcotic detectors or the patrol/explosive detectors. The USMC anticipates that these animals would continue to be utilized in their current role and no increase in requirements for veterinary support would be necessary. Table VI provides a listing of locations and numbers of MWD on USMC installation.

(3) The main combat force of the USMC is a Marine Amphibious Force (MAF) of which the basic land/air unit is the Marine Amphibious Division (MAD). A MAF can be tailored to meet the needs by adding another MAD or by adding Marine Amphibious Brigades (MAB). The combat support and combat service support to a MAF is provided by the Force Service Support Group (FSSG) and one FSSG supports one MAF regardless of the number of MAD and MAB attached as the FSSG is individually tailored for the mission. Marine Tables of Organization have three active Force Service Support Groups and one reserve Force Service Support Group. Each of the four FSSG is authorized 32 sentry dogs and 32 scout dogs for a total of 64 military working dogs in each FSSG. Currently, there are no MWD with the FSSG, however, by FY 86, the USMC wants to begin filling the authorizations for sentry dogs in the active FSSG and these sentry (NOTE: sentry and NOT patrol) dogs will be used for airfield security. By FY 86, the USMC hopes to have 54 sentry dogs added to the FSSG. These 54 dogs would be divided (not known at this time by what proportion) among the three FSSG at Camp Pendleton, Camp Lejeune and Camp Butler (Okinawa). However, during full mobilization, a total of 256 animals (64 in each of the four FSSG) will be authorized and with the increase factoring for overlap and nonfunctional dogs, the USMC estimates that by M+1, the USMC military working dog strength would be 275. This is perhaps a moot point since the animals would have to be trained and would not be available for some period of time after initiation of any hostilities.

m. United States Army Troop Support Agency

(1) Operations of the commissaries in CONUS and OCONUS will be different during full mobilization. OCONUS commissaries will cease operations

(dependents are to be evacuated to CONUS under the various NEO plans) and the subsistence inventories in the commissaries will be a source of supply for troop consumption. Many of the commissaries overseas will then function as backup facilities to the subsistence issue points. The enlisted veterinary inspectors currently at the various commissaries would more than likely remain in place until the inventories are depleted either by issue or transfer to main subsistence issue points or storage depots. This is a decision that will have to be made by the local veterinary commanders on site as priorities and the situation at the time dictate.

(2) TSA does plan to increase store hours and days of operation in many installations in CONUS depending upon the troop buildup and anticipated dependent populations in the various areas. The effect of the increase in operating hours, and the resulting increase in deliveries, will have to be evaluated by each attending military veterinary service to determine if increased veterinary support is required. Each MEDCEN/MEDDAC Deputy for Veterinary Services should have a mobilization TDA to service any increase in TSA activities, either TISA or commissary operations.

(3) TSA mobilization plans do not call for an increase in staffing of the Veterinary Staff Office, however, establishing positions under the Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) program is being investigated.

n. United States Army Medical Research and Development Command

The basic mobilization plan for the US Army Medical Research and Development Command does call for an increase in responsibilities during mobilization; however, there are IMA positions for veterinarians within USAMRDC. Officially, USAMRDC will require no more veterinarians than currently assigned, to include the IMA positions; nor will they be able to give up any Veterinary Corps officers; however, the US Army Medical Research and Development Command might be a source for Veterinary Corps officers if priorities should so dictate, particularly during initial mobilization.

o. United States Army Infantry

(1) As a point of interest, there are currently the following TOE military working dog units listed on the computer printout of infantry dog units:

TOE 07520H3AA -- Detachment HQ, Scout Dog Team

TOE 07250H3AB -- Platoon HQ, Military Dog Team

TOE 07250H3FA -- Scout Dog Team

TOE 07250H3FB -- Tracker Dog Team

TOE 07250H3FC -- Mine/Tunnel Dog Team

(2) All TOE units above are listed as "OBSOLETE" and carried for historical purposes only. There are no plans in any current or future organizations or doctrine for the use of military working dogs by the United States Army Infantry. All references to any use of military working dogs have been deleted from all infantry TM's, FM's and other doctrinal publications.

(3) This deletion of MWD units from the infantry is probably nearsighted. The possibilities for the utilization of the various categories of MWD within infantry units should be studied.

p. United States Army Laboratory Services

(1) TOE 8-650 is the current TOE for an Area Laboratory. One section of the laboratory is a Veterinary Section and is currently authorized the following:

Veterinary Microbiologist	MAJ 64E 1
Food Inspector	E5 91R 1
Animal Technician	E4 91T 1
Medical Lab Technician	E4 92B 1
Medical Lab Technician	E3 92B 1

There is only one MTOE laboratory in the active army, the 10th Medical Laboratory in Landstuhl, Germany. The Veterinary Laboratory Consultant to The Surgeon General as well as the current chief of the Veterinary Division of the 10th Medical Laboratory are uncertain of the mission required during wartime of the veterinary section of this TOE Team. Based on the experiences during the most recent conflict, Vietnam, the laboratory in Long Binh was a fixed facility and did mostly animal work with very little food testing. In peacetime (and currently) the opposite is true. Part of the Veterinary Division of the 10th Medical Laboratory will participate in REFORGER in the hopes of determining not only its ability to operate in the field, but also to determine exactly what the capabilities and missions are to be. The entire

veterinary section of the TOE laboratory needs to be re-evaluated. The current staffing is incorrect as a 91R and a 91T are not needed. All enlisted spaces should be 92Bs. In addition, much of the equipment is obsolete. The next review of TOE 8-650 is not until at least FY 85. The 10th Medical Laboratory will have to initiate any MTOE changes concerning personnel and equipment if its current authorizations and structure are not adequate.

(2) CONUS Area Laboratories - The current mobilization plan of Health Service Command lists the priority of work as follows:

- (a) The testing and examination of food for wholesomeness.
- (b) Diagnostic procedures necessary to protect the health of government owned animals.
- (c) Diagnostic procedures necessary to protect humans exposed to zoonotic diseases (diseases common to man and other animals).
- (d) The testing of specimens in connection with the sanitary evaluation of food establishments.
- (e) The testing of food for quality requirements.

The current staffing of the area veterinary laboratories is considered adequate and some increase in workload during mobilization is anticipated. The dairy program does require contractual testing, but most of the work of

the area laboratories is concerned with government-owned food from depots, supply points, and commissaries. Since the sample size of the sample submitted remains fairly constant regardless of the lot size, the workload will not substantially increase unless numerous new suppliers are given government contracts.

(3) There are no IMA positions with the area laboratories and none for the position of Veterinary Laboratory Consultant. It is felt that this is an excellent place for IMA positions. It will be recommended that FORSCOM and the Veterinary Laboratory Consultant work together and initiate the necessary action to establish IMA positions at all the area laboratories with the one to Brooke Army Medical Center also to serve as the IMA for the Laboratory Consultant Position.

q. United States Navy Military Working Dog Programs

(1) The US Navy currently has 314 military working dogs (MWD) with the majority being contraband detection animals. The US Navy does have 100 patrol dogs in Subic Bay with Philippine local nationals used as handlers. In addition, there are a few other patrol dogs scattered around the country as well as three bomb detection dogs, but most are the contraband detection dogs.

(2) The US Navy plans no increase in MWD during mobilization. In fact, most dog handlers (other than the local nationals in the Philippines) are assigned to their positions as a special duty and during full mobilization,

many of the handlers would be required to function in their primary MOS; however, the dogs would still be present even though their use may fluctuate and they would require full veterinary support.

(3) There will be no increase in support to the US Navy military working dog program during full mobilization over and above that which is already being provided. Since most dogs are contraband detection dogs, only one or sometimes two animals are located on an installation or aboard a vessel. Since most naval installations and most of the larger vessels have at least one military working dog, an inclosure providing the exact locations is not provided.

r. United States Naval Medical Research and Development Command

(1) There are currently 19 Veterinary Corps officer authorizations within the Naval Medical Research and Development Command, Naval Ocean Systems Center, and the Naval Clinical Investigation Center facilities.

(2) These positions are scattered worldwide including such places as Egypt, Indonesia, and the Philippines. In the event of a protracted conflict, all military veterinarians would be required in place; however, in a short, intensive conflict, a maximum of six military veterinarians would remain in support of critical programs while the remaining incumbents could be released if absolutely necessary for utilization within other DOD activities.

s. United States Navy Food Wholesomeness, Hygiene, Safety, and Quality Assurance

(1) Table VII provides the locations where US Army Veterinary Service personnel are providing service, either on a permanent basis or on an attending basis. In addition, there is an Army Veterinary Corps officer permanently assigned to the Navy Food Service Systems Office in Washington, DC.

(2) There will be an overall increase in naval personnel of approximately 300,000 during full mobilization. This increase will have a direct effect on the workload levels at supply points, depots and other subsistence storage areas as well as on the overall procurement mission of DPSC. The increase in veterinary support for this increase in personnel will be discussed in Section 5 of this study.

(3) There will be no increase in commissary stores and all overseas commissaries in the area of conflict will be closed and the subsistence transferred for troop issue use. Inspection personnel on duty at these commissaries would likely remain in place until inventories are depleted, either by issue or transfer to main subsistence issue points or storage depots. The most effective use of Veterinary Service personnel is a decision that will have to be made by the local veterinary commanders on site as priorities and the situation at the time dictates.

t. United States Navy Zoonosis Control

(1) As mentioned in paragraph 4.s above, Table VII provides the locations of naval installations where US Army Veterinary Service support is being provided, either on a permanent or attending basis. No additional support over and above that which is already being provided would be required during full mobilization.

(2) The Training, Contingency, and Occupational Health and Preventive Medicine Divisions of Naval Medical Command have all reviewed the veterinary support which they are currently being provided. They stated that an increase in support over and above that currently being provided is not anticipated in the event of full mobilization; however since the US Navy is increasing by over 300,000, Veterinary Service requirements will certainly increase somewhat in the area of zoonosis control.

u. United States Army

(1) Table VIII indicates the locations around the world where there are US Army Veterinary Service personnel assigned. These personnel provide inspection for food wholesomeness, hygiene, safety and quality assurance; zoonosis control; care to military working dogs; provide attending veterinary support; etc.

(2) Table IX indicates where military working dogs are located. During mobilization, the US Army does not plan to increase the numbers of military working dogs.

(3) Since support to the US Army has long been developed and the consolidation of veterinary services within the Department of Defense with the US Army Veterinary Service as the Executive Agent has not changed the support provided to or required by the US Army, this study will not go into the detail as it did for the other services and agencies. Section 5 will provide allocations and conclusions. Health Care Operations in the Office of The Surgeon General of the US Army maintains current status of the numbers of veterinary positions (requirements) except for positions as determined by this study. Section 5 will provide more detail as to the support required in the past prior to the completion of this study.

v. Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

(1) The current required strength of Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) veterinary officers is 18. This number also includes the one position of the veterinarian stationed in South Africa. Since the AFIP is tasked with conducting a pathology residency program for veterinarians, some of the requirements are training and staff positions and some requirements are as trainee positions. There are also some laboratory animal positions. To divide up the 18 positions, nine could be considered as staff and nine as trainee positions.

(2) In the event of full mobilization, the nine trainees and four of the staff that are directly involved with the trainee program might be a manpower source for veterinarians; however, since all are working on military related

projects, the importance of the project would have to be evaluated to determine the availability of the trainees.

w. Miscellaneous Department of Defense Agencies.

(1) Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS): There are currently four positions with USUHS for military veterinarians and it is anticipated there will be no change during full mobilization.

(2) Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI): There are currently four positions with AFRRI for military veterinarians and it is anticipated that there will be no change during full mobilization.

(3) Central Intelligence Agency: There is currently one position with the CIA, however this may soon increase to two positions. It is anticipated that there will be no further change during full mobilization.

(4) Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC): There are currently four positions with AFMIC and it is anticipated that there will be no change during full mobilization.

(5) Department of the Army Material Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM): There is currently one veterinary position with the DARCOM Foreign Science and Technology Center, Far East, Yakota, Japan. It is anticipated there will be no change during full mobilization.

(6) Defense Logistics Agency (DLA): There is currently one veterinary position with Headquarters, DLA, and it is anticipated that there will be no change during full mobilization. A second position, formerly with the DLA IG was recently transferred to the DOD IG and will remain there. Defense Personnel Support Center is a sub-organization of DLA and it has been discussed separately.

(7) Army/Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES): There are currently three military veterinary requirements with AAFES Headquarters in Dallas, Munich, and Hawaii. It is anticipated that there will be no change during full mobilization.

(8) Table X provides a listing of defense installations and other miscellaneous installations where veterinary support is being provided by the US Army Veterinary Services.

5. CONCLUSIONS

a. United States Department of Agriculture - Emergency Programs - Based on the past experiences of the Newcastle Disease outbreak when adequate records were maintained, an outbreak of a foreign animal disease (not as a result of biological warfare) will require at least 40 Veterinary Corps officers to assist the USDA.

b. United States Department of Agriculture - Food Safety and Inspection Service

(1) USDA states it will be able to handle the inspection requirement for any increase in procurement either with their current workforce or by hiring additional personnel. Even though USDA feels it can handle any increase in workload, based on past history, and also being prepared for any situation, an estimate of the requirements for DOD Veterinary Service personnel is necessary. In addition, many USDA Veterinarians hold commission in the USAR or ANG and would be called to active duty during full mobilization.

(2) An increase of approximately 45 inspectors would be needed to supplement the current force inspecting MRE. This would require an estimated 40 enlisted inspectors and 5 Veterinary Corps officers.

(3) In addition, if USDA is unable to support other requirements for procurement inspection, then an additional 200 enlisted inspectors and 20 Veterinary Corps officers will be required.

(4) In summary, 240 enlisted personnel and 25 Veterinary Corps officers will be required in support of procurement inspection.

c. United States Department of Commerce

(1) The USDC states it would need an additional 10 inspectors in order to support full mobilization if inspection criteria remained the same as it is currently. Since it is doubtful that these additional 10 inspectors would be available from the "labor pool", use of military inspectors is a very strong possibility.

(2) To support USDC in the event of full mobilization, 10 enlisted inspectors and two Veterinary Corps officers would be required.

d. United States Coast Guard - No increase in DOD Veterinary Service personnel is required during full mobilization over and above that support which is already being provided.

e. Defense Personnel Support Center

(1) Support for CONUS procurement activities is covered under paragraphs 5(b) and 5(c) above.

(2) Offshore procurement is very likely to continue or even increase during mobilization, particularly if hostilities are prolonged. These offshore procurement activities would not only be in the country where the hostilities are prevalent, but also, there will be an increase in offshore procurement activities in the countries of our allies. The normal allocation formulas based upon the numbers of personnel in a theater should be used to determine the numbers of the appropriate JA and JB TOE Veterinary Service

teams. If hostilities are prolonged and offshore procurement is increased, either in the Theater of Operations or elsewhere, the MACOM Veterinarians will have to make the appropriate assessment.

f. United States Air Force, Food Wholesomeness, Hygiene and Quality Assurance

(1) Although the USAF stated it will need no support from the US Army Veterinary Services during mobilization, the numbers of USAF personnel will have a direct effect upon the workload of the US Army Veterinary Service. Although the US Army Veterinary Service does not conduct food wholesomeness, hygiene and quality assurance for subsistence on USAF installations (except as noted below), the subsistence for USAF installations flows through the DLA subsistence system and through US Army subsistence facilities (OCONUS) where US Army Veterinary Services personnel conduct subsistence inspection. Therefore, USAF populations have a direct effect on the workload of the US Army Veterinary Service.

(2) There are many instances where subsistence is delivered to US Air Force Installations and the USAF Environmental Health Officer reports discrepancies. The vendor often times, as is his contractual right, request a formal appeal inspection. The majority of formal appeal inspections conducted at USAF Installations are conducted by US Army Veterinary Service personnel thus having an effect on the workload of the US Army Veterinary Service.

(3) In a Theater of Operations, US Air Force populations will have a direct effect on US Army Veterinary Service workload. Therefore, USAF populations must be taken into account in determining the numbers and kinds of TOE Veterinary Service units. The allocation factor normally used for a JB team (Veterinary Service Large) is one team per 100,000 personnel. The normal allocation factor for a JA team (Veterinary Service Small) in Theater of Operations is one JA team per 20,000 personnel. Since the same veterinary service is provided to the US Army will be provided to the US Air Force, the allocation factors should remain the same. In a TO, most inspection is accomplished at the subsistence issue points, depots, warehouses, and other subsistence facilities. These same subsistence storage facilities will also be issuing subsistence to the US Air Force. Although the USAF does do its own on-base food inspection in CONUS, in a Theater of Operations, most veterinary service support will be provided by the US Army and many on-base activities, such as commissaries, will not be in operation. In summary, the same allocation factors for TOE Veterinary Service teams in a Theater of Operations should be used for determining support to the US Air Force as is used in determining support for the US Army.

g. United States Air Force - Training Requirements for Veterinary Science Division, Academy of Health Sciences - No increase in requirements is expected in the Veterinary Science Division for training US Air Force environmental health technicians. If hostilities are prolonged, the USAF may wish to increase their request for training spaces.

h. United States Air Force Support to Bases in CONUS and OCONUS for Zoonosis Control

(1) Based on the assessment of the USAF and based on the numbers of US Army Veterinary Service personnel already present on USAF installations in CONUS, additional US Army Veterinary Service personnel will be required in CONUS to provide support for zoonosis control. There should be at least one Veterinary Corps officer assigned to each CONUS USAF installation during full mobilization.

(2) In areas outside of CONUS, it is felt that no additional positions or support need to be established for control of zoonosis on USAF installations over and above that which is already being provided or for which plans are already established to provide someone as personnel constraints allow fulfilling a recognized requirement.

i. United States Air Force Research and Development

(1) The US Army is now training US Army Veterinary Corps officers to fill the 32 authorized Research and Development positions as the currently assigned USAF veterinary officers resign, retire, transfer, or otherwise attrit. The USAF does have reserve IMA requirements for veterinarians, however, there are currently only four USAF IMA requirements and all four are with Military Airlift Command (MAC) with three of the positions at Kirkland AFB and one position at Travis AFB. These positions are managed by the USAF Reserve

Center in Denver, CO, and, speaking with this organization, it was learned that the assignment location does not have much to do with the active duty R&D positions, but rather on which commands "bid" for the positions.

(2) In summary, basically there are only four USAF IMA positions for USAF research and development during mobilization and these four positions are not currently assigned in consonance with where they may be needed the most in time of mobilization. During mobilization, the requirement for these 32 veterinarians to support USAF research and development will still exist. There is a need for more IMA requirements with Systems Command. The four IMA positions currently authorized and all additional IMA authorizations or requirements should be filled by US Army Veterinary Corps officers in the USAR.

j. United States Air Force Support for Military Working Dogs

(1) As previously mentioned, the USAF does not plan any increase in total numbers of MWD during mobilization, however the USAF does plan to move some MWD to various geographical areas. The plans of the USAF are such that only a few dogs from many various locations will be moved, thus still providing MWD protection at the sites of origin. Therefore, veterinary officers will not be released, but extra officers will be needed in the Theater to which the dogs will be assigned.

(2) The maximum number of dogs to go into any theater during mobilization is approximately 160. This would then require the necessity for one additional XA Team in the Theater.

(3) In summary, to provide support to USAF MWD during mobilization, one additional XA Team should be allocated. This does not include the support for the DOD MWD Center and the DOD MWD Training Center inventories. This XA Team is over and above those personnel already providing support to the USAF MWD.

k. Department of Defense Military Working Dog Program

(1) There are currently 4 US Army VC officers and 12 US Army enlisted requirements with the DOD MWD Program. Due to the actions planned by the DOD MWD Program during mobilization (see para 4k(5)), no additional veterinary requirements will be necessary over and above that which is already provided. There is some conflict in this statement as the US Marine Corps will require 275 MWD upon full mobilization, and these animals currently are not available. In addition, officials at the DOD Dog Center and DOD Dog Training Center state training and cadre personnel will be reduced upon full mobilization. Perhaps the 500-600 dogs usually kept at Lackland AFB (usually about evenly split between the Dog Center and the Training Center) could be the source for filling the USMC requirements. These problems should be addressed by the USAF since they are the single manager for the DOD MWD Program.

(2) There is currently no activated XB Team in existence. Due to the large concentration of MWD assigned to US Army and US Air Force units in Western Germany, an XB team should be established in Germany to support this large number of MWD.

l. United States Marine Corps Training Requirements for the Veterinary Science Division, Academy of Health Sciences.

(1) Since USMC enlisted food inspection personnel at most USMC installation have a primary MOS of food service worker (cook) and only carry an additional skill identifier (ASI) of food inspection technician, during full mobilization these food service personnel will undoubtedly be utilized in their primary MOS and none will be utilized as food inspection technicians. This will drop the attendance from approximately 10 USMC students per year to zero.

(2) Since USMC students comprise such a small percentage of the total students, this will have no effect on the Veterinary Science Division of the Academy of Health Sciences. However, it will have an effect on the food inspection being conducted on USMC installations, and this is addressed below.

m. United States Marine Corps Food Wholesomeness, Hygiene and Quality Assurance

(1) At most USMC installations, the on-post food inspection duties are carried out by USMC enlisted inspectors under the supervision of an US Army Veterinary Corps officer. Since these enlisted USMC inspectors all have a

primary MOS of food service worker (cook) and only carry an ASI of food inspection technician, it is anticipated that during full mobilization, these USMC personnel would be pulled from their food inspection duties and utilized solely in their primary MOS. This happens frequently at the present time so this anticipation is well founded. It will then require US Army 91R personnel to fulfill the food inspection mission aboard these USMC installations. Although full mobilization will not effect the overall VC officer strength specifically assigned to USMC installation, there will be an effect on workload at DLA supply points and depots and this is discussed separately.

(2) All USMC enlisted food inspection personnel performing food inspection duties at USMC installation should be replaced with US Army 91R personnel. The authorizations should be transferred from the USMC to the USA. Since this will be the situation in mobilization, the situation might as well be anticipated and the necessary adjustments made now. It seems from discussion with USMC personnel, they are willing to relinquish this mission for their cooks. In addition, it would standardize inspection by one service performing the on-post food inspection instead of having a mixture of services on one installation performing the mission.

(3) Since the number of United States Marine Corps personnel in a Theater of Operations will have a direct effect on the workload of the US Army Veterinary Service, allocation factors need to be determined. Since the USMC does not have a Veterinary Service and the US Army Veterinary Service must provide all of the veterinary support, the allocation factors for determining numbers of TOE Veterinary Service teams in a Theater of Operations should be the same for the US Marine Corps as is used for the US Army.

n. United States Marine Corps Military Working Dog Support

(1) The current USMC MWD on hand will not be deployed in time of mobilization. Although the USMC does plan to increase the number of MWD from the current number of 34 to approximately 120 over the next few years, these dogs will be used for on-base work and will not be involved in mobilization. Support for these dogs during mobilization will cause no increase in US Army Veterinary Service support over and above that which is now being provided.

(2) At the time of full mobilization, the USMC does plan to fully activate its four Force Service Support Groups (FSSG) and each group is authorized 64 MWD. With increased factoring for overlap and nonfunctioning animals, the USMC states that at the time of mobilization, it will require 275 animals. The source of these animals is unknown, but they could perhaps come from the 500-600 MWD kept on hand at all times at the DOD Dog Center and DOD Dog Training Center. The source of these animals is a problem that needs to be addressed by the USMC and the USAF. However, the US Army Veterinary Service must be able to support these animals. One or more XA Teams should be specifically earmarked for support to the USMC MWD program during time of mobilization. Granted, all four FSSG will undoubtedly not be assigned to the same theater, but 2 or even 3 could be and the influx of MWD would tax the capabilities of the JA and JB Teams authorized in the Theater. It is therefore felt to be necessary to have one XA Team fully committed to the USMC Military Working Dogs.

o. United States Army Troop Support Agency - No specific increase in US Army veterinary service will be required during mobilization. It will be recommended that an IMA position (or positions) be established with the Veterinary Staff Office of Troop Support Agency.

p. United States Army Medical Research and Development Command - No increased support will be needed by the US Army Medical Research and Development Command during time of full mobilization. There will be an increase in workload according to the USAMR&DC mobilization plan, however, there are IMA requirements for veterinarians with this command and these IMA should adequately compensate for any increase in workload.

q. United States Army Infantry Military Working Dog Programs

(1) Since the Infantry has deleted any plans for use of any type of Military Working Dogs, no specific US Army Veterinary Service support for military working dogs will be required. However, there certainly is a place for military working dog detachments within the framework of the organization of US Army infantry units.

(2) During the Vietnam era, the Infantry developed a need for Tracker Dog Teams, but due to shortsightedness, none were available, so the United States had to call upon Great Britain for assistance. Tracker Dog Teams were trained in Malaysia for the United States by the British. To prevent situations such as this from occurring in future mobilization situations, it will be recommended

that the Infantry School develop doctrine and re-establish such TOE Teams as the Scout Dog Teams, the Tracker Dog Teams, and the Mine/Tunnel Dog Teams.

r. United States Army Veterinary Laboratory Services

(1) History suggests that the testing and examination of food in the Theater of Operations will not significantly increase. If local procurement is initiated, as it probably will be, then an increase in food testing might occur. Fresh fruits and vegetables will probably be the first type of subsistence locally procured. Although not a great amount of laboratory testing of FF&V is required, certain complicated testing procedures, such as pesticide residues, and even pesticide identification, will be required. If mobilization is prolonged, then food testing and evaluation workload will increase in the Theater of Operations.

(2) The testing and evaluation of food in CONUS laboratories will increase due to the increase in procurement. New sources of supply will be found, and with most military contracts, testing and evaluation of subsistence is greater at the initiation of new contracts with new suppliers until the suppliers can establish their reliability and reduced testing may be implemented.

(3) Laboratory workload for support of MWD will increase during mobilization. In Vietnam, the workload of the veterinary laboratory consisted primarily of support for the MWD and little subsistence testing was done.

(4) IMA positions should be established at each CONUS area laboratory with the IMA position at Brooke Army Medical Center also to serve as the IMA for the Laboratory Consultant Position.

(5) The need for a Veterinary Section in the TOE Medical Laboratory needs to be carefully evaluated to determine if it is adequate for anticipated missions to include NBC food testing. This will be a recommendation of this study.

s. United States Navy Military Working Dog Support - No increase in support to the US Navy military working dog program over and above that which is already being provided will be necessary during full mobilization since the navy plans no increase in numbers of MWD.

t. United States Naval Medical Research and Development Command - Much of the research being conducted by USNMRC is critical and many of the veterinary requirements with USNMRC are therefore critical. However, the US Navy did state that in a short, intensive conflict, 12 veterinary requirements could be utilized elsewhere. However, since every conflict in which the United States has been engaged has been anything but short (Vietnam, the latest conflict, was the longest one to date), it is anticipated that no requirements will be available for utilization elsewhere. It appears that IMA requirements should be established with the US Naval Medical Research and Development Command.

u. United States Navy Food Wholesomeness, Hygiene, Safety and Quality Assurance

(1) In CONUS, each MEDDAC/MEDCEN Deputy for Veterinary Services should have incorporated into the MEDDAC/MEDCEN mobilization plan, the increased workload that will be expected due to increase in US Navy personnel. This will then be reflected in the mobilization TDA for that particular MEDDAC/MEDCEN.

(2) Outside of CONUS (OCONUS), the total numbers of US Navy personnel in the Theater of Operations should be taken into account in determining the allocation of the TOE Veterinary teams. Since the identical support will be provided to the US Navy as is provided to the US Army, the same allocation factors for TOE Veterinary Service teams should be used.

v. United States Navy Zoonosis Control - The mobilization TDA previously mentioned should be adequate in CONUS for any increase in personnel required for an increased workload in zoonosis control. However, it is doubtful if there will be much change in zoonosis control workload unless the mobilization were prolonged and dependents began relocating in large numbers. In OCONUS, the allocation factors as provided in paragraph 5.u should be adequate for the JA and JB TOE veterinary teams. Normal allocating factoring based on total populations of military working dogs should be used for the XA and XB TOE veterinary teams.

w. United States Army

(1) In CONUS, each MEDDAC/MEDCEN Deputy for Veterinary Services should have his mobilization TDA adequately prepared to handle any increased workload that will occur in his geographical area of responsibility. In CONUS, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, there are 53 military installations which the US Army plans to use as mobilization stations. Eight of the installations are state operated such as Camp Blanding in Florida, and Camp Roberts in California; 39 are active installations; and 6 are semi-active (Ft. Chaffe, Ft. Hill, Ft. Indiantown Gap, Ft. McCoy, Ft. Pickett, and Ft. Drum). Table XI provides a list of the 53 mobilization stations. Each Deputy for Veterinary Services is cognizant of this and should have made plans accordingly to adjust the MEDDAC/MEDCEN mobilization TDA to accommodate any increase in workload that is anticipated. Shortfalls might occur at state operated mobilization stations in the geographical area of responsibility of a MEDDAC/MEDCEN. These state operated installations would be federalized in time of full mobilization. Each Deputy for Veterinary Services that has one or more state operated mobilization stations in his geographical area of responsibility should plan for the veterinary service support to these installations.

(2) In OCONUS, the normal allocation factors for TOE Veterinary Service teams should be used. Health Care Operations in the Office of The Surgeon General maintains current figures on the number of Veterinary Corps officers required during full mobilization. This study has taken those figures and

added in the requirements for Veterinary Corps officers necessary as a result of the US Army Veterinary Service's new role as the Executive Agent for all DOD Veterinary Services. See Paragraph 5.cc below for the requirements for Veterinary Service personnel required during full mobilization.

x. Support to Army 86, AirLand Battle and Army 21 is considered adequate using the current allocation factors for the various TOE veterinary service teams. The JA team is a small mobile organization and lends itself well to the rapid deployment doctrine that is currently being stressed. The other teams will be suitable for use in a Theater of Operations under the concepts for Army 86, AirLand Battle, and Army 21.

y. Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE) Veterinary Teams and Teams with Veterinary Corps Officer positions:

(1) The following are the current TOE veterinary teams, the number of Veterinary Corps officers assigned to each team, and the allocation criterium used for each team.

Team AF (08680H8AF)

Veterinary Service Headquarters

One Veterinary Corps Officer

One Team per 3-7 Assigned TOE Veterinary Service Teams

Team JB (08680H8JB)

Veterinary Service Large

Six Veterinary Corps Officers

One Team per 100,000 personnel supported

NOTE: When a JB Team has two JA Teams assigned to it, then the JB Team is augmented by one Veterinary Corps Officer and this augmented JB Team with the two assigned JA Teams can then support 150,000 personnel.

Team JA (08680H8JA)

Veterinary Service Small

One Veterinary Corps Officer

One Team per 20,000 personnel supported

Team XA (08680H8XA)

Veterinary Combat Support Hospital

Two Veterinary Corps Officers

One Team for up to each 200 military working dogs

Team XB (08680H8XB)

Veterinary General Hospital

Three Veterinary Corps Officers

One Team per 300-500 military working dogs

(2) Following are medical TOE organizations that include Veterinary Corps officer positions within the organization

HHD, Medical Command (08111H200)

One Veterinary Corps Officer

One MEDCOM per Theater

HHC, Medical Brigade (08112H600)

One Veterinary Corps Officer

One Brigade per Corps

HHC, Hospital Center (08402H100)

One Veterinary Corps Officer

One Center per each 6-8 General Hospitals

Team AM (08600H0AM)

Preventive Medicine Service

One Veterinary Corps Officer

One Team per Theater

Team VC (08650H0VC)

Area Medical Laboratory

One Veterinary Corps Officer

One Team per Theater

NOTE: In all probability, since AF teams are allocated for command and control, the Veterinary Corps officer positions in a medical brigade or hospital center would not be filled and the AF Team Commander in the area would serve as the Brigade or Center Veterinarian unless the brigade or center is the senior medical organization in the Theater.

(3) Following are non-medical TOE teams that have Veterinary Corps officers within their organization. Although the VC positions are not considered AMEDD assets, they are presented here for information purposes. Most of the teams are Civil Affairs teams. Allocation factors for the teams are not presented. Each team has a requirement for one Veterinary Corps officer.

Team LP (30600H5LP), Medical Technical Intelligence Team

Team LC (41500H2LC), Food and Agriculture Team

Team SA (41500H2SA), Public Health Team

Team SB (41500H2SB), Public Health Team

Team SC (41500H2SC), Public Health Team

Service Company (31127H400), Airborne Special Forces Company

Theater Civil Affairs Command (41012H200)

Civil Affairs Brigade (41201H200)

(4) Allocation factors for Veterinary Service teams for supporting the US Air Force, US Navy, and US Marine Corps should be identical to the allocation factors for supporting the US Army. See paragraph 5y(1) above for those allocation factors.

z. Overseas (OCONUS) requirements for Veterinary Corps officers during full mobilization:

(1) The Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA) in Bethesda, Maryland, uses computers to develop the various wartime scenarios for the US Army. These scenarios are developed with a program entitled Force Analysis Simulation of the Administration and Logistics System (FASTALS). Scenarios have been developed for a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conflict, a Southwest Asia (SWA) conflict, a Northeast Asia (NEA) conflict, and then a scenario for other than the three theaters above entitled the Rest of the World (ROW) conflict. The figures used to determine the amount of veterinary support needed in the various scenarios was based on the military populations

as provided by the FASTALS program. The allocation factors for the Veterinary Service teams are as stated in paragraphs 5y(1). In order to conserve personnel, augmented JB Teams were used to the maximum. A theater commander might determine that this is not a reasonable allocation for his particular Theater scenario and not use as many augmented teams. Therefore, it must be stressed that the figures presented in this study are the minimum numbers of Veterinary Corps officers required and the minimal number of TOE veterinary teams.

NATO - In supporting a NATO scenario, the FASTALS program provided that there will be approximately 1,292,000 Army personnel and 250,000 non-Army personnel in the Theater of Operations at D+180. In supporting the 1,292,000 Army personnel, 8 Augmented JB teams with their 16 JA teams were selected ($8 \times 150,000 = 1,200,000$) leaving an additional 92,000 Army troops to support. Since a JA team can support 20,000 Army personnel ($92,000 \div 20,000 = 4.6$), an additional 5 JA teams are required. To support the 250,000 non-Army personnel, two JB teams and three JA teams are required. In addition, there will be a Medical Command, Separate Medical Brigades, Hospital Centers, one AM team and one VC team each normally requiring one additional Veterinary Corps officer. Since this study will dual hat the AF Team Commander as Brigade and Center veterinarians in order to save personnel, only three additional Veterinary Corps officers will be required. No non-medical TOE units, such as the Civil Affairs teams, are being considered in Veterinary Corps requirements. There will also be approximately 225 US Army military working dogs, 200 US Air Force MWD and 130 US Marine Corps MWD for a total dog

population of approximately 555 MWD. This will require the support of two XA and one XB teams. For Command and Control purposes, four AF teams will be needed. The requirements for a NATO scenario are summarized below. The number of teams followed by the VC officer requirements is presented.

Total Officers	AF Teams	JB Teams	JA Teams	XA Teams	XB Teams	VCO in Other Med TOE Teams
106	4/4	10/68	24/24	2/4	1/3	3

(3) In supporting a SWA scenario, the FASTALS program provided there will be approximately 360,000 Army personnel and 120,000 non-Army personnel in the Theater of Operations at D+180. Two augmented JB teams and seven JA teams are needed to support the Army personnel, one JB team and one JA team to support the non-Army personnel, 1 XA team to support the MWD, two VC positions in other Medical TOE teams, and two AF teams for command and control. The number of teams followed by the VC officer requirements are summarized below:

Total Officers	AF Teams	JB Teams	JA Teams	XA Teams	XB Teams	VCO in Other Med TOE Teams
34	2/2	3/20	8/8	1/2	0	2

(4) NEA - In supporting NEA Scenario, the FASTALS program provided there will be approximately 150,000 Army personnel and 120,000 non-Army personnel in

the Theater of Operations at D+180. One augmented JB team with two JA teams are needed to support the Army personnel, and 1 JB team and 1 JA team to support the non-Army personnel, two XA teams to support the approximately 385 MWD, two VC positions in other Medical TOE teams, and one AF team for command and control purposes. The number of teams followed by the VC officer requirements are summarized below:

Total Officers	AF Teams	JB Teams	JA Teams	XA Teams	XB Teams	VCO in Other Med TOE Teams
23	1/1	2/13	3/3	2/4	0	2

(5) ROW - In supporting a Rest of the World scenario, the FASTALS program provided there will be approximately 480,000 Army personnel and 120,000 non-Army personnel at D+180. Three augmented JB teams and 8 JA teams are needed to support the Army personnel and 1 JA team and 1 JA team to support the non-Army personnel. Animal populations are unknown, but since the numbers of animals available for worldwide use are already at a maximum for the other scenarios, it is felt that no more XA or or XB teams will be required. Two VC positions are needed for other medical TOE teams. Two AF teams will be required for command and control. The number of teams followed by the VC officer requirements are summarized below:

Total	AF	JB	JA	XA	XB	VCO in Other
Officers	Teams	Teams	Teams	Teams	Teams	Med TOE Teams
40	2/2	4/27	9/9	0	0	2

(6) Totals for TOE Veterinary Service Teams - The following table summarizes the total numbers of TOE Veterinary Service teams with their Veterinary Corps officer positions for full mobilization overseas.

Total	AF	JB	JA	XA	XB	VCO in Other
Officers	Teams	Teams	Teams	Teams	Teams	Med TOE Teams
203	9/9	19/128	44/44	5/10	1/3	9

(7) Other AMEDD Officer Requirements - must be noted that each AF team and each JB team has one Medical Service Corps (MSC) officer assigned. The figures above only include Veterinary Corps officers. In addition to the 203 Veterinary Corps officer positions for the TOE Veterinary teams, 28 MSC officers will be required and will be Veterinary Service assets.

(8) Overseas (OCONUS) TDA Mobilization Requirements - Normally, TDA positions are not recognized in a Theater of Operations; however, some commands have mobilization TDA. The US Army Veterinary Services have TDA mobilization requirements as follows:

US Army Japan (Veterinary Detachment, Japan)	4
US Army Europe (Veterinary Detachment, Europe)	11
Eighth US Army (Korea)	1
WESTCOM (Hawaii)	<u>1</u>

TOTAL	17
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aa. CONUS Mobilization TDA for Non Health Services Command Organizations

(1) Department of the Army Material Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) - The mobilization TDA for DARCOM has 6 requirements for Veterinary Corps officers. Five requirements are with US Army Natick Research and Development Center and one requirement is with the Foreign Science and Technology Center.

(2) Defense Agencies - These requirements are combined and include Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS), Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI), and Defense Subsistence Regions in Europe (DSR-E) and in the Pacific (DSR-PAC). In these various Defense Agencies, there are 20 requirements for Veterinary Corps officers.

(3) Forces Command (FORSCOM) - There is a requirement for one Veterinary Corps officer with FORSCOM.

(4) Joint Activities - This includes four requirements with the US Navy and one requirement with the Antilles Defense Command for a total of five requirements for Veterinary Corps officers.

(5) Office of the Chief of Staff of the US Army (OCSA) - There are four requirements in the Office of The Surgeon General and three requirements with Troop Support Agency for a total of seven requirements for Veterinary Corps officers.

(6) Training and Doctrine Command - There is one requirement each with the Quartermaster School, the Chemical School, and the Special Warfare School for a total requirement of three Veterinary Corps officers.

(7) The Surgeon General Field Operating Activities (TSG-FOA) - These are activities that come directly under The Surgeon General of the Army. Although some are actually Defense Agencies, they come under the control of the Army Surgeon General and are therefore listed in this subparagraph. The current TDA for Armed Forces Institute of Pathology has requirements for 18 officers. There are four requirements for Veterinary Corps officers with the Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC). There is one requirement with the Army Medical Department Personnel Support Activity (AMEDDPERSA) and there are 131 requirements with the US Army Medical Research and Development Command (USAMRDC). This makes a total of 154 requirements for Veterinary Corps officers within TSG-FOA.

(8) Army/Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) - Although the current mobilization TDA only lists one requirement, there are actually three, one with HQ, AAFES in Dallas and one each with AAFES-Europe (Munich, Germany) and with AAFES-Pacific (Hawaii).

(9) National Guard - There are currently 8 requirements on the National Guard mobilization TDA. This is one officer for each of the 8 state operated mobilization sites. There are many other National Guard positions, but many are organic to National Guard units and civil affairs units and therefore are not Medical Department assets.

(10) Environmental Hygiene Agency (EHA) - There are four requirements for Veterinary Corps officers with EHA.

bb. Health Services Command (HSC) - There are requirements for 221 Veterinary Corps officers within HSC to carry out its peacetime mission. During mobilization, these 221 Veterinary Corps officers will still be required, and in addition, more requirements will be needed to support the 2,240,000 increase of DOD personnel (soldiers and dependents) within CONUS. Appendix 4 to Annex B of Health Services Command mobilization plan states that within HSC Command, one Veterinary Corps officer is needed for each 20,000 personnel in order to manage the Defense food safety, hygiene and quality assurance programs, accomplishment of other professionally related preventive medicine programs, the control of diseases common to man and other animals, and the control of those veterinary medical services required for procurement,

training and maintenance of all DOD-owned animals. This allocation factor of one VC officer per each 20,000 personnel is adequate in a Theater of Operations but not in the sustaining base (CONUS) where procurement activities, commissary operations, supply points, depots, storage activities, shipping ports, and other related activities are in much greater numbers than in a Theater of Operations. The allocation factor should be one VC officer per each 10,000 personnel. This would be an increase of 224 VC officers. In addition, there are 503 installations within HSC Veterinary Service geographic area of responsibility. Only 235 of these installations are currently staffed with Veterinary Service personnel. HSC only has authorizations for 181 veterinarians so many of the installations are staffed with enlisted personnel. Even though all 503 installations do not require the assignment of a VC officer, approximately 268 more veterinarians are necessary to staff those installations requiring a VC officer during full mobilization. The total requirement for Health Services Command during full mobilization is 713 Veterinary Corps officers.

cc. The following is a summary of the requirements for Veterinary Corps officers during full mobilization. The 40 officers for the United States Department of Agriculture Emergency Programs, the 25 officers for the United States Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the 2 officers for the United States Department of Commerce might not be required unless specifically requested. However, the likelihood of these requests becoming an actuality is great and the requirements should be included in mobilization planning.

United States Department of Agriculture Emergency Programs-----	40
United States Department of Agriculture Food Safety Inspection Svc---	25
United States Department of Commerce-----	2
NATO Theater of Operations-----	106
SWA Theater of Operations-----	34
NEA Theater of Operations-----	23
ROW Theater of Operations-----	40
Overseas Mobilization TDA-----	17
DARCOM-----	6
Defense Agencies-----	20
Forces Command-----	1
Joint Activities, CIA and NASA-----	7
Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army-----	7
Training and Doctrine Command-----	3
The Surgeon General Field Operating Activities-----	154
Army/Air Force Exchange Service-----	3
National Guard-----	8
Environmental Hygiene Agency-----	4
Health Services Command-----	713
Allowances for Transients, Sick, etc. (11.5%)-----	<u>140</u>

TOTAL REQUIREMENT FOR VETERINARY CORPS

OFFICERS DURING FULL MOBILIZATION-----1353

6. Recommendations

a. Recommend the appropriate services Research and Development Commands initiate a study to determine the feasibility of increasing the numbers of Individual Mobilization Augmentee positions with the US Air Force Systems Command and US Navy Research and Development Commands. This study would have to be in coordination with FORSCOM.

b. Recommend the DOD Dog Training Program work with the US Marine Corps to determine the most practical method of obtaining the approximately 275 military working dogs the US Marine Corps will require upon mobilization. There is currently a significant shortfall of military working dogs with the US Marine Corps during mobilization and this shortfall needs to be addressed and rectified.

c. Recommend Troop Support Agency investigate the feasibility and requirement to establish IMA positions with the Veterinary Staff Office of Troop Support Agency.

d. Recommend the establishment of a TOE XA or XB Team at Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center to support US Army and US Air Force MWD requirements.

e. Recommend the US Army Infantry School work in conjunction with the US Army Veterinary Corps to re-establish and develop doctrine for specialized military working dog teams such as Scout Dog Teams, Tracker Dog Teams, Mine/Tunnel Dog Teams and other specialized teams.

f. Recommend the consultant for Veterinary Laboratory Services, in conjunction with other AMEDD organizations, review the capabilities, functions, and staffing in the veterinary section of the TOE medical laboratory.

g. Recommend the consultant for Veterinary Laboratory Services act to establish IMA veterinary positions with the various Army Area Laboratories.

h. Recommend a Veterinary Officer in The Surgeon General's Office be assigned as liaison with the Concepts Analysis Agency, Bethesda, MD, to assist in determining that correct allocation factors are used for Veterinary Service teams in the various scenarios developed by CAA under the FASTALS program.

i. Recommend a Veterinary Corps consultant for Readiness and Mobilization be established and appointed. There are currently consultants for food hygiene, veterinary public health, veterinary laboratory services, and others, but there is no consultant for the primary mission of the US Army Veterinary Corps, readiness for war.

ANNEX A

ABBREVIATIONS

AAFES	Army/Air Force Exchange Service
ADT	Active Duty Training
AFIP	Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
AFMIC	Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center
AFRRI	Armed Forces Radiobiology Institute
AFSC	Air Force Specialty Code
AMEDD	Army Medical Department
AMEDDPERSA	Army Medical Department Personnel Support Activity
ANG	Army National Guard
ASI	Additional Skill Identifier
ATH	Air Transportable Hospital
CAA	Concepts Analysis Agency
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CONUS	Continental United States
D+1	One day after initiation of hostilities
D+180	180 days after initiation of hostilities
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DPSC	Defense Personnel Support Center
DSR-E	Defense Subsistence Region, Europe
DSR-PAC	Defense Subsistence Region, Pacific

EHA	Environmental Hygiene Agency
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EM	Enlisted Member
FASTALS	Force Analysis Simulation of the Administration and Logistical Systems
FM	Field Manual
FOA	Field Operating Activity
FORSCOM	Forces Command
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service
FSSG	Force Service Support Group
FY	Fiscal Year
HHC	Headquarters and Headquarters Company
HHD	Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment
HQ	Headquarters
HSC	Health Services Command
IMA	Individual Mobilization Augmentee
ISSA	Interservice Support Agreement (used by US Army)
ISA	Interservice Support Agreement (used by US Air Force)
M+1	One day after mobilization
MAB	Marine Amphibious Brigade
MACOM	Major Command
MAD	Marine Amphibious Division
MAF	Marine Amphibious Force
MEDCEN	Medical Center
MEDDAC	Medical Department Activity

MOS	Military Occupational Specialty
MRE	Meal, Ready-to-Eat
MTOE	Modified Table of Organization and Equipment.
MWD	Military Working Dog
MWR	Morale, Welfare and Recreation
NAF	Nonappropriated Fund
NEO	Noncombatant Evacuation Operation
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
NOSC	Naval Ocean Systems Center
OCONUS	Outside the Continental United States
OCSA	Office of Chief of Staff of the Army
R&D	Research and Development
REFORGER	Return of Forces to Germany
TDA	Table of Distribution and Allowances
TM	Technical Manual
TISA	Troop Issue Support Activity
TO	Theater of Operations
TOE	Table of Organization and Equipment
TSA	Troop Support Agency
TSG	The Surgeon General
US	United States
USA	United States Army
USACC	United States Army Communications Command
USAF	United States Air Force
USAFR	United States Air Force Reserve

USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDC	United States Department of Commerce
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USAMRDC	United States Army Medical Research and Development Command
USN	United States Navy
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USUHS	Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
VC	Veterinary Corps
WESTCOM	Western Command

ANNEX B

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

JUN 25 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
THE DIRECTOR, DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

SUBJECT: Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Program

The secretary of Agriculture has requested the cooperation and assistance of the Department of Defense in the Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Program.

The scope of the problem of foreign animal diseases confronting the livestock resources of this country and of the urgency of the program to combat them is described in Secretary Freeman's letter of June 17, 1964, copy attached.

It is considered essential that all agencies of the Department of Defense cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in this program.

The Department of Army is designated as the action agency for the Department of Defense in developing, coordinating and executing participation by all military agencies in the Animal Disease Eradication Program. Costs incurred will be reimbursed to the Department of Defense by the Department of Agriculture pursuant to Section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932 (31 USC 686).

The Departments of the Navy and Air Force and the Defense Supply Agency are requested to provide such support to the Department of the Army as it may determine necessary.

SIGNED
ROBERT S. McNAMARA

Enclosure

Signature Authenticated by:

S/Elizabeth C. Kimball
for J. S. Twitchell
Chief, Correspondence
Control Section

TABLE I
POINTS OF CONTACT

1. United States Marine Corps

Ms June Andrade
Food Service
Code: LFS-4
HQ, USMC
Washington,, DC 20380
AV 224-2635/2565/2329

2. United States Army Infantry School

CPT Tim Fox
Room 320, Bldg 4
Ft Benning, GA
AV 835-1816/4713

3. Defense Personnel Support Center

MAJ John B. Johnson
HQ, DPSC
ATTN: DPSC-STQA
2800 South 20th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19101
AV 444-2956/2957

4. United States Coast Guard

CDR Michael Adess
HQ, United States Coast Guard
Staff Symbol: USCG-G-KOM-4
Washington, DC 20593
202-472-5325/FTS 472-5325

5. United States Army Military Police School

Mr. M. N. Nelson
US Army Military Police School
ATTN: ATZN-PM-DCD
Fort McClellan, AL 36205
AV 865-3510/4228

6. United States Army Troop Support Agency

MAJ(P) James W. Byrum, Jr.
USA Troop Support Agency
ATTN: DALO-TAZ-V
Fort Lee, VA 23801
AV 687-1140/2867

7. United States Medical Research and Development Command

LTC(P) Michael G. Groves, VC
USAMRDC
ATTN: SGRD-PLA
Fort Detrick
Frederick, MD 21701
AV 343-7567

8. United States Air Force

a. Support to Military Working Dogs

Capt Philip Doonan
HQ, USAF Office of Security Police
ATTN: SPOTF
Kirtland Air Force Base, NM 87117
AV 244-2789

b. Support to Research and Development

COL Frank T. Brooks
HQ, USAF/SGEB
Bolling AFB, Washington DC 20332
AV 297-4595

c. Support to USAF Bases in CONUS and OCONUS

COL John M. Springs
HQ, AFMSC/SGB
Brooks AFB, TX
240-3351/536-3351

d. Support to Food Wholesomeness, Hygiene and Quality Assurance

COL Donald W. Butts
HQ, AFMSC/SGPA
Brooks AFB, TX
240-2215/2237

e. Training Spaces at AHS for USAF Personnel

LTC Gary L. Glisan
HQ, USAFSAM/EDZ
Brooks AFB, TX
AV 240-2058

9. US Department of Commerce

Dr. Irving D. Sackett, Jr.
USDC, NOAA
National Seafood Inspection Program
Washington, DC 20235
202-634-7458

10. US Department of Agriculture (Emergency Programs)

Dr. Bill Buisch
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Belcrest Road, Federal Center Building
Hyattsville, MD 20782
301-436-8073

11. US Department of Agriculture (Inspection Services)

Dr. James K. Payne
Asst to the Deputy Administrator
Meat and Poultry Inspection Operations
FSIS, USDA
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Washington, DC 20250
202-447-8803/5190

12. US Navy

Commander Robert Silah
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
(OP-113#)
Navy Annex, Room 1836
Washington, DC 20350
AV 224-4855

TABLE II
USCG INSTALLATIONS

Coast Guard Station, Kodiak, AK
Coast Guard Station, LORAN, AK
Coast Guard Training Center, Alameda, CA
Coast Guard Station, Two Rock, CA
Coast Guard Air Station, Otis, MA
Coast Guard Station, Curtis Bay, MD
Coast Guard Station, Sandy Hook, NJ
Coast Guard Station, Governors Island, NY
Coast Guard Station, Elizabeth City, NC
Coast Guard Station, Astoria, OR
Coast Guard Station, Coos Bay, OR
Coast Guard Station, Southern, OR
Coast Guard Air Station, Aquadilla, PR
Coast Guard Station, Sabine Pass, TX
Coast Guard Station, Alexandria, VA
Coast Guard Training Center, Yorktown, VA
Coast Guard Station, Port Angeles, WA
Coast Guard Station, Pier 91, Seattle, WA

TABLE III

USAF INSTALLATIONS

Following is a list of CONUS and OCONUS U.S. Air Force installations. If the installation is followed by a (P), U.S. Army Veterinary Service personnel are assigned on a permanent basis. They may or may not physically live there. If the name of the installation is not followed by any designator, attending service is provided, either on a scheduled basis or on an on-call basis.

CONUS

ALABAMA

Gunter AFB, Montgomery
Maxwell AFB, Montgomery

ARIZONA

Davis-Monthan AFB, Tucson (P)
Luke AFB, Glendale (P)
Williams AFB, Chandler

ARKANSAS

Blytheville AFB, Blytheville
Little Rock AFB, Jacksonville

CALIFORNIA

Beale AFB, Marysville (P)
Castle AFB, Atwater (P)
Edwards AFB, Rosamond (P)
George AFB, Victorville (P)
Hamilton AFB, Navato (P)
Los Angeles AFB, El Segundo
March AFB, Riverside (P)
Mather AFB, Sacramento (P)
McClellan AFB, Sacramento (P)
Norton AFB, San Bernadino (P)
Sunnyvale AFS, Sunnyvale
Travis AFB, Fairfield (P)
Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc (P)

COLORADO

Air Force Academy, Monument (P)
Lowry AFB, Denver (P)
NORAD, Colorado Springs
Peterson Field, Colorado Springs
Buckley AGB Air Natl Guard, Denver

CONNECTICUT

None

DELAWARE

Dover AFB, Dover (P)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Bolling AFB, DC

FLORIDA

Eglin AFB Auxillary Field, Mary Esther
Eglin AFB, Valparaiso (P)
Homestead AFB, Homestead (P)
MacDill AFB, Tampa
Patrick AFB, Cocoa Beach
Tyndall AFB, Panama City

GEORGIA

Dobbins AFB, Marietta
Moody AFB, Valdosta
Robins AFB, Warner Robins (P)

IDAHO

Mt. Home AFB, Mt. Home (P)

ILLINOIS

Chanute AFB, Rantoul (P)
Scott AFB, Shiloh (P)

INDIANA

Grissom AFB, Peru

IOWA

None

KANSAS

McConnell AFB, Wichita

KENTUCKY

None

LOUISIANA

Barksdale AFB, Bossier City (P)
England AFB, Alexandria

MAINE

Loring AFB, Limestone (P)

MARYLAND

Andrews AFB, Camp Springs (P)

MASSACHUSETTS

Hanscom AFB, Bedford
Westover AFB, Chicopee

MICHIGAN

K. I. Sawyer AFB, Gevinn
Selfridge AFB, Mt. Clemens (P)
Wurtsmith AFB, Oscoda

MINNESOTA

Duluth International Airport AFB, Duluth

MISSISSIPPI

Columbus AFB, Columbus
Keesler AFB, Biloxi

MISSOURI

Richard Gebaur AFB, Belton
Whiteman AFB, Sedalia

MONTANA

Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls

NEBRASKA

Offutt AFB, Omaha (P)

NEVADA

Indian Springs AFB Auxilliary Station, Indian Springs
Nellis AFB, Las Vegas (P)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Pease AFB, Portsmouth

NEW JERSEY

McGuire AFB, Wrightstown

NEW MEXICO

Cannon AFB, Clovis
Holloman AFB, Alamogordo
Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque (P)

NEW YORK

Griffiss AFB, Rome (P)
Hancock Field, Syracuse
Plattsburg AFB, Plattsburg (P)

NORTH CAROLINA

Pope AFB, Fayetteville
Seymour Johnson AFB, Goldsboro

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks AFB, Grand Forks (P)
Minot AFB, Minot

OHIO

Rickenbacker AGB, Columbus
Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton (P)

OKLAHOMA

Altus AFB, Altus
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City (P)
Vance AFB, Enid

OREGON

None

PENNSYLVANIA

Willow Grove Air Reserve Facility, Hatboro

RHODE ISLAND

None

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston AFB, North Charleston
Myrtle Beach AFB, Myrtle Beach
Shaw AFB, Sumter

SOUTH DAKOTA

Ellsworth AFB, Rapid City (P)

TENNESSEE

Arnold Engineering AFS, Manchester

TEXAS

Bergstrom AFB, Austin
Brooks AFB, San Antonio
Carswell AFB, Fort Worth (P)
Dyess AFB, Abilene (P)
Goodfellow AFB, San Angelo
Kelly AFB, San Antonio
Lackland AFB, San Antonio (P)
Laughlin AFB, Del Rio
Randolph AFB, San Antonio
Reese AFB, Lubbock
San Antonio AFS, San Antonio
Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls (P)

UTAH

Hill AFB, Ogden (P)

VERMONT

None

VIRGINIA

Fort Lee AFS, Petersburg
Langley AFB, Hampton

WASHINGTON

Fairchild AFB, Spokane (P)
McChord AFB, Tacoma (P)

WEST VIRGINIA

None

WISCONSIN

None

WYOMING

Francis E. Warren AFB, Cheyenne

OCONUS

ALASKA

Elmendorf AFB, Fairbanks
Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage
Galena AFB, Galena
Shemya AFB, Shemya

ENGLAND

Alconbury
Bentwaters
Chicksands
Fairford
Greenhorn Common
Lakenheath (P)
Upper Heyford
Wethersfield

GERMANY

Bitburg (P)
Hahn
Ramstein (P)
Rhine-Main
Sembach
Spangdahlem
Wiesbaden
Zweibrücken

GREECE

Crete
Weomakri

GUAM

Anderson AFB (P)

ITALY

Aviano

HAWAII

Hickam AFB (P)
Wheeler AFB

JAPAN

Kadena (P)
Misawa (P)
Yokota (P)

KOREA

Kunsan (P)
Kwang Ju
Osan (P)
Suwon
Taegu

PANAMA

Atbrook
Howard

PHILLIPPINES

Clark AFB (P)

SCOTLAND

Edzell (P)

SPAIN

Torrejon (P)
Zaragoza

TURKEY

Ankara
Balikasil
Diyarpakia
Erzurum
Eskisehir
Incirlik (P)
Izmir
Malatya
Sinop

TABLE IV

USAF
MILITARY WORKING DOGS

AUTHORIZATIONS BY MAJOR COMMAND AND LOCATION - TOTAL MWD AUTHORIZATIONS =
1151

1. Alaska Air Command

Eielson	6
Elmendorf	7
Shemya	1
	<u>14</u>

2. Air Force Logistics Command

Hill	6
Kelly	6
McClellan	6
Robins	10
Tinker	6
Wright-Patterson	6
	<u>40</u>

3. Air Force Systems Command

Brooks	6
Edwards	6
Eglin	8
Patrick	6
	<u>28</u>

4. Air Training Command

Chanute	6
Columbus	6
Goodfellow	2
Keesler	6
Lackland	18
Laughlin	2
Lowry	6
Mather	10
Maxwell	6
Sheppard	9
Vance	2
Williams	2
	<u>71</u>

5. Military Airlift Command

Altus	6
Andrews	24
Bolling	4
Charleston	6
Dover	6
Kirtland	18
Lajes Field	6
Little Rock	6
McChord	6
McGuire	8
Norton	6
Pope	6
Rhein-Main	9
Scott	6
Travis	8
	<u>125</u>

6. Pacific Air Force

Clark	152
Hickam	8
Kadena	41
Kunsan	30
Kqang Ju	9
Misawa	0
Osan	63
Taegu	9
Yokota	25
	<u>337</u>

7. Strategic Air Command

Anderson	39
Barksdale	9
Beale	7
Blytheville	11
Carswell	10
Castle	6
Dyess	9
Ellsworth	7
Fairchild	15
Grand Forks	9
Grissom	6
K. I. Sawyer	9
Loring	9
Malmstrom	6
March	9
McConnel	6
Minot	10
Offutt	6
Pease	10

Peterson	6
Plattsburg	10
Vandenburg	14
Warren	6
Whiteman	6
Wurtsmith	9
	<u>244</u>

8. Tactical Air Command

Bergstrom	6
Cannon	6
Davis-Monthan	10
England	2
George	6
Holloman	2
Homestead	10
Howard	12
Langley	11
MacDill	6
Mountain Home	6
Myrtle Beach	6
Nellis	10
Seymour-Johnson	10
Shaw	6
	<u>109</u>

9. US Air Force Europe

Alconbury	4
Aviano	20
Bentwaters/Woodbridge	4
Bitburg	5
Camp New Amsterdam	2
Chicksands	1
Hahn	15
Hellenikon	0
Incirlik	19
Iraklion	2
Lakenheath	12
Lindsey	2
Mildenhall	10
Ramstein	31
San Vito	2
Sembach	11
Spangdahlem	15
Tempelhof	4
Torrejon	10
Upperhayford	5
Zaragoza	3
Zweibrucken	6
	<u>183</u>

TABLE V
USMC INSTALLATIONS

Following is a list of CONUS and OCONUS U. S. Marine Corps installations. If the installation is followed by a (P), U. S. Army Veterinary Service personnel are assigned on a permanent basis. They may or may not physically reside on the installation. If the name of the installation is not followed by any designator, attending service is provided, either on a scheduled basis or on an on-call basis.

CONUS

ARIZONA

MC Air Station, Yuma (P)

CALIFORNIA

MC Air Station, Tustin
MC Air Station, El Toro, Santa Ana (P)
MC Base, Camp Pendleton (P)
MC Recruit Depot, San Diego (P)
MC Air-Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms (P)
MC Logistics Base, Barstow (P)
MC Reserve Training Center, Camp Elliot
MC Reserve Training Center, Bakersfield
MC Reserve Training Center, Los Alamitos
MC Reserve Training Center, Palmdale
MC Reserve Training Center, Pasadena
MC Reserve Training Center, Port Hueneme
MC Reserve Training Center, Seal Beach
MC Reserve Training Center, Terminal Island
MC Reserve Training Center, Lathrop
MC Reserve Training Center, Alameda
MC Barracks, Concord

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Henderswon Hall
MC Barracks

GEORGIA

MC Logistics Base, Albany

ILLINOIS

MC Base, Springfield

MAINE

MC Barracks, Portsmouth

MICHIGAN

MC Reserve Training Center, Waukegan

MISSOURI

MC Finance Center, Kansas City

NORTH CAROLINA

MC Air Station, Cherry Point (P)

MC Base, Camp Lejeune (P)

MC Air Station New River, Jacksonville

SOUTH CAROLINA

MC Recruit Depot, Parris Island (P)

MCAir Station, Beaufort

TENNESSEE

MC Reserve Training Center, Memphis

TEXAS

MC Reserve Training Center, El Paso

VIRGINIA

MC Air Station, Quantico (P)

MC Base, Quantico (P)

MC Camp Elmore, Norfolk

MC Reserve Training Center, Newport News

WISCONSIN

MC Reserve Training Center, Milwaukee

OCONUS

CUBA

MC Base, Guantanamo (P)

HAWAII

MC Air Station Kaneohe Bay, Halawa Heights (P)

JAPAN

MC Air Station, Iwakuni (P)

MC Base, Camp Butler, Okinawa (P)

PANAMA

MC Barracks, Rodman

MC Base, Galeta Island

TABLE VI
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MILITARY WORKING DOGS

Marine Corp Logistics Base, Albany, GA	1
Marine Corp Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA	2
Marine Corp Recruit Depot, Parris Island, NC	2
Marine Corp Base, Camp LeJeune, SC	4
Marine Corp Base, Camp Pendleton, CA	5
Marine Corps Air/Ground Combat Center, 29 Palms, CA	2
Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler, Okinawa	8
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, NC	1
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, CA	1
Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, CA	1
Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan	1
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe, HI	1
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, AZ	1
	<u>30</u>

TABLE VII
US NAVY INSTALLATIONS
CONUS

ALASKA

Clam Lagoon, Adak

CALIFORNIA

Mare Island Shipyard, Vallejo (P)
NS Treasure Island, San Francisco (P)
NAS, Alameda (P)
NSC, Alameda Facility (P)
NSC, Oakland (P)
Rough & Ready Comm Sta, Stockton
NAS, Moffett Field (P)
Weapons Center, China Lake (P)
Postgraduate Center, Monterey
NS, Big Sur
NAS, Lemoore (P)
CBC, Port Hueneme (P)
Weapons Station, Seal Beach
NAS, Point Mugu (P)
Shipyard, Long Beach (P)
NS, St. Nicholas Island
NSC, San Diego (P)
NTC, San Diego (P)
NAS North Island, San Diego (P)
NAS, Miramar (P)
NS Skaggs Island, Sonoma
Weapons Center, Concord
AF, El Centro (P)
NHRC, San Diego (P)
NOSC, San Diego (P)

CONNECTICUT

Naval Submarine Base, New London (P)

FLORIDA

NASRS, Pensacola (P)
NAS, Pensacola (P)
NAS, Milton
NAS, Jackson (P)
NAS, Cecil Field (P)
FTC, Mayport (P)
NTC, Orlando (P)

GEORGIA

Supply School, Athens (P)
NAS, Marietta

HAWAII

NOSC, Pearl (P)
NSC, Pearl Harbor (P)
NAS, Barbers Point (P)

ILLINOIS

NAS, Glenview
Dental Research Facility, Great Lakes, (P)
NTC, Great Lakes (P)

INDIANA

Weapons Support Center, Crane

KENTUCKY

Ordnance Station, Louisville

LOUISIANA

NAS, New Orleans (P)
NASRS, New Orleans (P)

MAINE

NAS, Brunswick (P)
Shipyard, Portsmouth (P)

MARYLAND

NAS, Patuxent River (P)
Naval Academy, Annapolis (P)
NF, Annapolis (P)
NMRI, Bethesda (P)

MASSACHUSETTS

NAS, South Weymouth

MICHIGAN

AF, Detroit

MISSISSIPPI

CBC, Gulfport (P)
NAS, Meridian (P)

NEVADA

NAS, Fallon (P)

NEW JERSEY

MSC, Bayonne (P)
Weapons Station, Marie

NEW YORK

NS, Brooklyn (P)

NORTH CAROLINA

NRMC, Lejeune (P)
NF, Cape Hatteras

OREGON

NF, Coos Head

PENNSYLVANIA

NS, Philadelphia (P)
NS, Mechanicsburg (P)
NAS, Willow Grove

RHODE ISLAND

CBC, Davisville
NTC, Newport (P)

SOUTH CAROLINA

NSC, Charleston (P)
Weapons Station, Charleston (P)

TENNESSEE

NAS, Memphis (P)

TEXAS

NAS, Corpus Christi (P)
NAS, Kingsville (P)
NAS, Beeville (P)
NAS, Dallas

VIRGINIA

Cheatham Annex, Williamsburg (P)
Weapons Center, Yorktown (P)
NSC, Norfolk (P)
Amphibious Base, Norfolk (P)
CTC, Virginia Beach (P)

WASHINGTON

Submarine Base, Bangor (P)
Shipyard, Bremerton (P)
NAS, Oak Harbor (P)

OCONUS

EGYPT

NMRU, Cairo (P)

GUAM

NAS, Agana (P)

ICELAND

NF, Reykjavik (P)

INDONESIA

NMRU, Djakarta (P)

ITALY

Naples (P)

Gaeta

Penetamore

Sigonella (P)

La Madalleno

Catania

Taor Mina

Palermo

Messina

Biposo

Siracusa

Aegusta Bay

JAPAN

NAF, Atsugi (P)

NFA, Sasebo (O)

NFA, Yokohama (P)

NFA, Yokosuka (P)

KOREA

NAS, Chinhae

PHILIPPINES

NMRU, Manila (P)

NSC, Subic Bay (P)

San Miguel

DIEGO GARCIA

NF, Diego Garcia

PUERTO RICO

Roosevelt Roads (P)

SPAIN

Rota (P)
Morroon (A)

SCOTLAND

HMN Holy Lock (A)
NAVCOM, Thurso (A)

TABLE VIII

US ARMY INSTALLATIONS

CONUS

ALABAMA

Phosphate Development Works, Sheffield
Anniston Army Depot, Anniston
Fort McClellan MEDDAC, Fort Anniston (P)
Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville (P)
USA Chemical School, Fort McClellan, Fort Anniston (P)
USA Aeromedical Center, Fort Rucker, (P)
Fort Rucker MEDDAC (P)

ARIZONA

Fort Huachuca MEDDAC, Sierra Vista (P)
Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma (P)

ARKANSAS

Fort Chaffee, Fort Smith
Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff

CALIFORNIA

Sierra Army Depot, Herlong (P)
Sacramento Army Depot, Sacramento (P)
Fort Baker (East), Sausalito
Oakland Army Base, Oakland (P)
Sharpe Army Depot, Stockton (P)
Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco (P)
Letterman Army Medical Center, Presidio of San Francisco (P)
Letterman Army Institute of Research, Presidio of San Francisco (P)
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, Riverbank
Fort Ord MEDDAC, Seaside (P)
Presidio of Monterey, Monterey (P)
Fort Hunter, King City
Camp Roberts, Paso Robles
Fort Irwin MEDDAC, Barstow (P)

COLORADO

Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Aurora (P)
Fort Carson MEDDAC, Colorado Springs (P)

CONNECTICUT

Stratford Army Engine Plant, Stratford

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Surgeon General's Office, Pentagon (P)
AMEDDPERSA, (P)
Walter Reed Army Medical Center (P)
Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (P)
Fort McNair

GEORGIA

FORSCOM HQ, Fort McPherson, Atlanta (P)
Fort McPherson, Atlanta (P)
Fort Gillem, Forest Park (P)
Fort Benning MEDDAC, Columbus (P)
Eisenhower Army Medical Center, Fort Gordon, Augusta (P)
Fort Stewart MEDDAC, Hinesville (P)
Hunter Army Airfield, Savannah (P)

ILLINOIS

Savanna Depot Activity, Savanna (P)
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island (P)
Saint Louis Area Support Center, Granite City
Fort Sheridan MEDDAC, Highland Park (P)

INDIANA

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis (P)
Jefferson Proving Ground, Madison

KANSAS

Fort Riley MEDDAC, Junction City (P)
Fort Leavenworth MEDDAC, Leavenworth (P)

KENTUCKY

Fort Campbell MEDDAC, Clarksville (P)
Fort Knox MEDDAC, Louisville (P)
Blue Grass Depot Activity, Lexington (P)

LOUISIANA

Fort Polk MEDDAC, Leesville (P)

MARYLAND

Fort Detrick, Frederick (P)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen (P)
Fort Meade MEDDAC, Baltimore (P)
USA Research Institute of Chemical Defense, Aberdeen Proving Ground,
Aberdeen (P)
USA Medical Research & Development Command, Ft Detrick, Frederick (P)
USA Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Fort Detrick,
Frederick (P)
USA Environmental Hygiene Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen (P)
USA Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory, Fort
Detrick, Frederick (P)
USA Chemical Systems Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen (P)

MASSACHUSETTS

Fort Devens MEDDAC, Ayer (P)
10th Special Forces Battalion, Fort Devens, Ayer (P)
Army Materials & Mechanics Research Center, Watertown
USA Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick (P)
USA Natick Research & Development Center, Natick (P)

MISSOURI

Fort Leonard Wood MEDDAC, Rolla (P)

NEW JERSEY

Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne (P)
Fort Monmouth MEDDAC, Red Bank (P)
Fort Dix MEDDAC, Trenton (P)

NEW MEXICO

White Sands Missile Range, Las Cruces (P)

NEW YORK

West Point MEDDAC, Newburgh (P)
Fort Drum, Watertown (P)
Seneca Army Depot, Romulus (P)
Fort Hamilton, New York (P)
Fort Wadsworth, New York (P)

NORTH CAROLINA

Fort Bragg MEDDAC, Fayetteville (P)
Camp Mackall, Hoffman
Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal, Wilmington
USA JFK Center for Military Assistance, Fort Bragg, Fayetteville (P)
Fifth Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, Fayetteville (P)
248th Med Det (JA), Fort Bragg, Fayetteville (P)

OKLAHOMA

Fort Sill MEDDAC, Lawton (P)

OREGON

Umatilla Army Depot Activity, Hermiston

PENNSYLVANIA

Tobyhanna Army Depot, Tobyhanna (P)
Fort Indiantown Gap, Lebanon
Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle (P)
Letterkenny Army Depot, Chambersburg
Fort Ritchie, Blue Ridge Summit

SOUTH CAROLINA

Fort Jackson MEDDAC, Columbia (P)
734d Med Det (JA), Fort Jackson, Columbia (P)

TEXAS

USA Health Services Command, San Antonio, (P)
USA Academy of Health Sciences, San Antonio (P)
Brooke Army Medical Center, San Antonio (P)
Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio (P)
USA Institute of Surgical Research, San Antonio (P)
William Beaumont Army Medical Center, El Paso (P)
Fort Bliss, El Paso (P)
Fort Hood MEDDAC, Killeen (P)

UTAH

Dugway Proving Ground, Dugway (P)
Tooele Army Depot, Tooele

VIRGINIA

Fort Belvoir MEDDAC, Alexandria (P)
Fort Meyer, Arlington (P)
Cameron Station, Alexandria (P)
Vint Hills Farms Station, Warrenton
Fort A. P. Hill, Bowling Green (P)
Ft Lee MEDDAC, Petersburg (P)
Troops Support Agency, Fort Lee, Petersburg (P)
Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Petersburg (P)
Fort Pickett, Blackstone
Fort Monroe, Fort Hampton (P)
Fort Story, Virginia Beach (P)
Fort Eustis MEDDAC, Newport News (P)

WASHINGTON

Madigan Army Medical Center, Tacoma (P)

Fort Lewis, Tacoma (P)

Yakima Firing Center, Yakima

US ARMY INSTALLATIONS

OCONUS

ALASKA

Fort Greely
Fort Richardson, Anchorage
Fort Wainwright, Fairbanks

BELGIUM

Chievres (SHAPE)

DENMARK

Copenhagen
Kolding

GERMANY

Augsburg
Baumholder
Berlin
Bremerhaven
Frankfurt
Giessen
Heidelberg
Kaiserslautern
Landstuhl
Munich
Nuernberg
Pirmasens
Sennelager
Stuttgart
Wuerzburg
Zweibrucken
Grafenwoehr

ITALY

Lavorno
Vicenza

JAPAN

Zama
Yokohama

KENYA

Nairobi

KOREA

Camp Kyle
Yongson
Pusan
Taegu

MALAYSIA

Kuala Lumpur

PUERTO RICO

Camp Santiago

Fort Allen

Fort Buchanan

THAILAND

Bnagkok

THE NETHERLANDS

Dordrecht

The Hague

YUGOSLAVIA

TABLE IX

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY WORKING DOGS

AUTHORIZATIONS BY MAJOR COMMAND AND LOCATION

1. United States Army, Japan	
Okinawa	6
Camp Zama & Segami	11
Kawakami	4
Camp Zama	1
	<u>22</u>
2. Eighth US Army, Korea	
Exact locations are	
Sensitive. Total MWD =	60
3. US Army Europe	
Exact Locations are	
Sensitive, Total MWD =	226
4. US Army Training and Doctrine Command	
Ft. McClellan, AL	6
Ft. Sill, OK	11
Ft. Leonard Wood, MO	6
Ft. Bliss, TX	7
Ft. Knox, KY	5
Ft. Jackson, SC	5
Ft. Belvoir, VA	8
Ft. Benning, GA	26
Ft. Gordon, GA	16
Ft. Ben Harrison, IN	1
Ft. Dix, NJ	3
Ft. Rucker, AL	4
	<u>98</u>

5. US Army Forces Command

Ft. Campbell, KY	9
Ft. Hood, TX	19
Ft. Carson, CO	10
Ft. Ord, CA	10
Ft. Bragg, NC	48
Ft. Clayton, CZ	25
Ft. Richardson, AK	4
Ft. Wainwright, AK	6
Ft. Riley, KS	7
Ft. Stewart, GA	10
Ft. Devens, MA	2
Ft. Lewis, WA	7
Ft. Polk, LA	1
	158

6. Military District of Washington

Ft. Myer, VA	15
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7. US Army Communications and Electronics Command

Ft. Monmouth, NJ	1
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8. US Army Strategic Communications Command

Ft. Huachuca, AZ	4
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9. Western Command

Schofield Barracks, HI	13
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10. US Army Military Academy,

USMA, Westpoint, NY	3
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TOTAL US ARMY MILITARY WORKING DOG AUTHORIZATIONS = 600

TABLE X

MISCELLANEOUS INSTALLATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Supply Point, Fort Worth, TX (P)
Supply Point, Nashville, TN (P)
Supply Point, Birmingham, AL (P)
Supply Point, Tampa, FL (P)
Supply Point, Cheatham Annex, Williamsburg, VA (P)
Supply Point, El Paso, TX (O)
Supply Point, Philadelphia, TX (P)
Supply Point, Kansas City, MO (P)
Supply Point (Dreisbach Cold Storage), Richmond, CA
Supply Point, Landover, MD (P)
Supply Point (Growers Cold Storage), Los Angeles, CA (P)
Defense Depot, Memphis, TN (P)
Defense Depot, Richmond, VA
Defense Depot, Columbus, OH
Defense Depot, Odgen, UT
Defense Depot, Pueblo, CO
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, PA (P)
Defense Logistics Agency, Cameron Station, VA (P)
Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA
Armed Forces Radiological Research Institute, Bethesda, MD (P)
Uniform Services University of Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD (P)
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC (P)
Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center, Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD (P)
Defense Subsistence Region, Pacific, Alameda, CA (P)
Defense Subsistence Region, Europe, Zweibrucken, Germany (P)

ARMY/AIR FORCE EXCHANGE SERVICE

Warehouse, Oakland, CA
Warehouse, Philadelphia, PA
Warehouse, San Antonio, TX
Warehouse, Fort Worth, TX
AAFES-PAC, Honolulu, HI (P)
AAFES-EUR, Munich, Germany (P)
AAFES-HQ, Dallas, TX (P)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

Amador, Panama
Barro Colorado, Panama

SOUTHERN COMMAND

Quary Heights, Panama

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Armory, Virgin Islands
Armory, Newberg, NY

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Petersburg Natinal Battlefield, Petersburg, VA
Navajo Depot Activity, Flagstaff, AZ

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Warehouse, Alexandria, VA
HQ, Washington, DC (P)

NASA

Moffitt Field, CA (P)

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

Santurce, PR
Memphis, TN
Hilliard,
Miami, FL
Oberlin, OH
Indianapolis, IN
Longmont, CO
Fremont, CA
Palmdale, CA
Martinsburg, MD
Albuquerque, NM

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

Gamboa
Gatan

TABLE XI

US ARMY MOBILIZATION STATIONS

<u>Station</u>	<u>MACOM</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	DARCOM	Active
Camp Atterbury, IN	TRADOC	State Operated
Camp Blanding, FL	State Owned	State Operated
Camp Edwards, MA	State Owned	State Operated
Camp Grayling, MI	State Owned	State Operated
Camp Ripley, MN	State Owned	State Operated
Camp Roberts, CA	TRADOC	State Operated
Camp Shelby, MS	State Owned	State Operated
Fitzsimmons AMC, CO	HSC	Active
Ft. Benning, GA	TRADOC	Active
Ft. Bliss, TX	TRADOC	Active
Ft. Belvoir, VA	TRADOC	Active
Ft. Bragg, NC	FORSCOM	Active
Ft. Campbell, KY	FORSCOM	Active
Ft. Carson, CO	FORSCOM	Active
Ft. Chaffee, AR	TRADOC	Semi-Active
Ft. Devens, MA	FORSCOM	Active
Ft. Dix, NJ	TRADOC	Active
Ft. Drum, NY	FORSCOM	Semi-Active
Ft. Eustis, VA	TRADOC	Active
Ft. Gordon, GA	TRADOC	Active
Ft. Harrison, IN	TRADOC	Active
Ft. Hill, VA	TRADPC	Semi-Active
Ft. Hood, TX	FORSCOM	Active
Ft. Huachuca, AZ	USACC	Active
Ft. I. Gap, PA	FORSCOM	Semi-Active
Ft. Irwin, CA	FORSCOM	Active
Ft. Jackson	TRADOC	Active
Ft. Knox, KY	TRADOC	Active
Ft. Lee, VA	TRADOC	Active
Ft. L. Wood, MO	TRADOC	Active
Ft. Lewis, WA	FORSCOM	Active
Ft. McClellan, AL	TRADOC	Active
Ft. McCoy, WI	FORSCOM	Semi-Active
Ft. Meade, MD	FORSCOM	Active
Ft. Monmouth, NJ	DARCOM	Active
Ft. Ord, CA	FORSCOM	Active
Ft. Pickett, VA	TRADOC	Semi-Active
Ft. Polk, LA	FORSCOM	Active
Ft. Riley, KS	FORSCOM	Active
Ft. Rucker, AL	TRADOC	Active
Ft. S. Houston, TX	FORSCOM	Active
Ft. Sheridan, IL	FORSCOM	Active
Ft. Sill, OK	TRADOC	Active
Ft. Stewart/Hunter AAF, GA	FORSCOM	Active

Ft. Story, VA
Gowen Field, ID
Presidio of SF, CA
Redstone Arsenal, AL
Tobyhanna AD
Ft. Richardson, AK
Ft. Shafter, HI
Ft. Buchanan, PR

TRADOC
State Owned
FORSCOM
DARCOM
DARCOM
FORSCOM
WESTCOM
FORSCOM

Active
State Operated
Active
Active
Active
Active
Active
Active