

CHAPTER 10

VETERINARY SERVICES

Section I. BASIS FOR VETERINARY STAFF PLANNING**10-1. The Army Veterinary Service**

The Army Veterinary Service is the sole source of veterinary support to all DOD Services and agencies and selected other US government agencies such as the State Department or the US Department of Agriculture. The Army Veterinary Service is responsible for food safety, veterinary PVNTMED programs, and veterinary medical care of animals.

10-2. Veterinary Service Planning

a. As a functional area of HSS, veterinary service has an important role in formulating the HSS for the TO. The veterinary staff officer must be included in early stages of planning. Veterinary service officers are assigned to the MEDCOM, medical brigades, CA units, and SFGs.

b. The staff veterinarian advises all uniformed Services and other federal agencies on matters pertaining to—

(1) *Food wholesomeness, hygiene, safety, and quality assurance.* The Army Veterinary Service provides food inspection services to the Defense Logistics Agency and CSS logistics units. These services include sanitary inspections and approval of subsistence sources and storage facilities, procurement, and surveillance inspections of foodstuffs throughout the TO. The Veterinary Service advises theater logistics units on storing subsistence to prevent NBC contamination, on monitoring and detecting NBC contamination, and, when necessary, on decontaminating rations to ensure food safety.

(2) *Veterinary care and treatment of government-owned and indigenous animals.* Military working dogs and other government-

owned animals are provided direct veterinary care and treatment. When directed, veterinary care and treatment are provided to indigenous animals as part of an approved civic action program. Veterinary care of government-owned animals varies from limited/emergency care to definitive veterinary care and hospitalization. The level of veterinary care depends upon mission requirements, the size of the TO, and the type of veterinary units available.

(3) *Veterinary preventive medicine.* Prevention and control programs are established to protect service members from zoonotic and foodborne diseases.

(4) *Publication of the Directory of Sanitarily Approved Food Establishments for Armed Forces Procurement.* The senior veterinary organization with a staff veterinarian in theater will publish this directory. If a staff veterinarian is not present, the medical detachment, veterinary service will publish this directory. Only food from establishments listed in the directory may be procured for US Forces in a TO.

(5) *Mobilization for military working dogs.* Assessment of acclimation and acclimatization times by veterinary staff will affect which working dogs should be deployed. The veterinary staff guidance will be part of predeployment processing of MWDs. All Services will coordinate with the appropriate Veterinary Corps officer in their area regarding MWD mobilization. Veterinarians will be consulted on kenneling, feeding, utilization, and health care for MWDs being mobilized. The USAF and MWD Program Manager will coordinate all MWD activities with the US Army Veterinary Service to ensure that the health and welfare of these animals are maintained.

c. Planning for veterinary support should include—

- (1) The mission of the command.
- (2) The concept of the operation.
- (3) The type and duration of the operation.
- (4) The estimated strength of US Army, USAF, US Navy, and US Marine Corps (USMC) personnel in the TO.
- (5) The organization of the theater to include USAF, US Navy, and USMC units and other organizations requiring veterinary support.
- (6) The Class I policy and stockage levels for the theater.
- (7) The means of shipping Class I supplies.
- (8) The estimated MWD strength in the theater.
- (9) The proposed use and location of government-owned and/or indigenous animals.
- (10) The size and type of civic action programs to support the local population, EPW, and animals.
- (11) The NBC threat in the theater.

d. The mission of the command is basic to veterinary planning since the mission determines the scope and duration of the operation. If the mission requires long, detailed operation of many months, the veterinary planning must be more extensive. If the supported combat force is small and will use operational rations for a limited operation, then the need for veterinary services may be rather limited.

e. Various types of operations will influence veterinary planning. If the mission is to support an amphibious landing under strong enemy resistance and supplies are to be landed in small amounts at various locations, veterinary planning and coordination will need to be more extensive and detailed. A mission to support a normal port with dock facilities will not require nearly as much planning. The size of the theater forces also influences veterinary planning.

f. The joint MWD strength of a theater must be reported.

(1) The individual Services (US Army, USAF, US Navy, and USMC) are to periodically update information on projected MWD strengths during their mobilizations. This information is to be reported to the Army Veterinary Service.

(2) Veterinary planners need accurate MWD strengths to provide the necessary organization to support the animals during mobilization.

(3) Veterinary manpower requirements must reflect the required support needed for DOD MWDs.

10-3. Staff Relationships

a. *The Logistics Officer.*

(1) The Army Veterinary Service establishes communications and coordination with supporting logistics officers of all uniformed Services and other federal agencies within the AO. This coordination includes the procurement, distribution, and storage of subsistence for DOD personnel and MWDs.

(2) The veterinarian serves as technical advisor to the logistician on matters

relating to subsistence and directs veterinary personnel in support of the subsistence mission. Veterinary personnel—

- Ensure food safety and wholesomeness of food products from origin through the forward ration break points.

Ž Inspect and approve sources of subsistence within the TO.

- Determine that food procured in the theater complies with contractual requirements of type, class, grade, and packaging and packing.

- Perform sanitary inspections of food processing and storage facilities to minimize losses through spoilage and contamination.

- Ensure food is stored and transported in a manner to prevent NBC contamination. After use of NBC agents by the threat, assist in monitoring and detecting NBC-contaminated subsistence, make recommendations for decontaminating subsistence, and monitor NBC decontamination of subsistence.

(3) Veterinary units provide area support to Class I (subsistence) units such as depots, supply points, ports, and forward ration break points.

(4) Veterinary medical care for government-owned animals includes procurement physicals, assistance in transportation, animal husbandry training, and health maintenance at the using organization level. Veterinary units provide area support to all units with assigned government-owned animals.

b. The Transportation Officer.

(1) The veterinarian advises the transportation officer on—

- The transportation and dock storage of subsistence to preclude spoilage and deterioration.

- The transportation of animals.

(2) The veterinary unit provides support to the transportation terminal command at ports and/or beaches or both where subsistence is received. The unit inspects the subsistence and the transportation assets carrying it.

c. The Engineer Officer.

(1) The veterinarian will review plans with the engineer officer for constructing facilities used to—

Ž Store subsistence.

Ž Process subsistence.

Ž Shelter animals.

(2) This review prevents potential sanitary problems resulting from improper construction.

d. The Civil Affairs Officer

(1) The veterinarian advises the CA officer on all veterinary matters and may furnish technical assistance or veterinary personnel to assist in—

- Rehabilitation of the civilian livestock industry.

- Establishment or reestablishment of the civilian veterinary service.

- Reopening veterinary schools and colleges.
- Reestablishment of livestock sanitary control regulations.
- Supplying veterinary drugs, biological, and instruments.
- Providing national food inspection service.

(2) The veterinarian also implements veterinary PVNTMED programs to prevent and control zoonotic disease in the local population and the threat of potential biological or chemical agent contamination of the food or water supply.

The Military Police /Security Police Officer.

(1) The veterinarian needs to know the number and location of all MWDs in the TO. With this information, he can coordinate routine veterinary care for the dogs and ensure the dogs are being properly housed and fed.

(2) The veterinarian advises the military police officer on the proper care, feeding, and housing of dogs in the TO. The military police officer will be advised as to where military police units can obtain veterinary care for their dogs.

(3) The military police officer needs to coordinate with the veterinarian when there is a change in the dog population, their locations, and their missions.

Section II. THE VETERINARY ESTIMATE

10-4. Developing the Estimate

a. The basic HSS estimate discussed in Chapter 2 is used to develop specific information of a veterinary nature. Circumstances vary with the type of command, but the fundamental steps of the thought process in preparing the estimate remains unchanged: the mission, the situation and considerations, the HSS analysis, the evaluation and comparison of COA, and the conclusions. This information can be—

- (1) Presented in a separate paragraph.
- (2) Included along with the medical and dental aspects in parts of paragraphs, or
- (3) Presented as a separate appendage to the HSS estimate.

b. The format shown in Appendix B includes the major points to be considered in arriving at a logical conclusion.

c. The veterinary service planner should adapt this format to his particular situation. He should omit those portions which do not apply, or expand those which require more detail.

d. The plans and operations division of the surgeon's staff should not overlook the fact that the plans and estimates they prepare require definite data relating to the veterinary service. These data should be provided by the staff veterinarian. The surgeon should provide the staff veterinarian sufficient information to guide him in preparing the veterinary portion of the estimate or the plan.

10-5. Mission

The veterinary mission will support the surgeon's mission and the commander's mission. The veterinary mission consists of the following:

- a. To conserve the fighting strength of US Forces by ensuring the safety and wholesomeness of subsistence.
- b. To provide veterinary medical care to all government-owned animals in the TO. This includes preventive care, medical and surgical care, treatment, and hospitalization of sick or wounded animals.
- c. To inspect captured foodstuffs to ensure its safety and wholesomeness for feeding to EPW and local populations.
- d. To examine and treat captured animals.
- e. To establish veterinary public health programs to control and prevent the transmission of animal disease to humans.

10-6. Situation and Considerations

The veterinary situation is comprised of many elements. The principal ones are as follows:

- a. *The Enemy Situation.*
 - (1) State the extent and status of the threat concerning zoonotic animal diseases.
 - (2) List the enemy capabilities that might affect the ability of the Veterinary Service to accomplish its mission.
 - (3) State the NBC threat and its affect on supplying subsistence to US Forces.

b. *The Friendly Situation*

(1) *Size and posture of the Class Z (subsistence) supply system.* The size, number, and location of depots, supply points, and other Class I points will be very important.

(2) *Type of rations to be used.* Rations such as meal(s), ready to eat (MRE) and T-rations require less manpower to inspect than A-rations, which include perishable foods. The procurement of rations from within a TO will greatly increase the number of veterinary assets needed.

(3) *Status of Class Z supplies.* The amount of subsistence available within the theater, the availability of subsistence resupply, the dispersion of subsistence within the theater, and the level of NBC protection afforded subsistence supplies must be considered.

(4) *Strength and disposition of government-owned animals.* Veterinary units need to know the number and locations of all government-owned animals in a theater to establish the appropriate veterinary support.

(5) *Status of veterinary supply.*

(6) *Number and extent of civic action programs.*

c. *Characteristics of the Area of Operations.* The following should be included:

(1) Factors from the basic HSS estimate of the AO that affect the veterinary mission and support.

(2) Statements concerning the local food supply system and its capability to support US Forces.

(3) Statements concerning the population, health, types, and disposition of animals

(domestic and wildlife) in the AO. (How do these affect the commander's mission and the veterinary mission?)

(4) Detailed information on zoonotic diseases posing a serious threat to the health of the command or the local population in the AO.

(5) The location, quality, and quantity of indigenous veterinary services.

(6) The presence of animal diseases capable of severely disrupting the local economy or having an impact on the US or its allies if introduced into those counties. For example, the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into an area because of military operations could devastate the agricultural economy of that country. There are many animal diseases in this category.

d. Strengths to be Supported. (Normally, a table is prepared that includes food inspection support and animal support, if applicable.)

(1) Personnel strength of the Army, Navy, USAF, USMC, allies, EPW, indigenous civilians, detained persons, civilian interns, and others would be required to determine food inspection assets needed.

(2) Animals used by all Services would receive veterinary medical care from the Army veterinary service.

(3) Numbers of animals and locations would be needed to determine the most appropriate locations in the CZ and the COMMZ for support to be provided on an area basis.

e. Health of Animals in the Command. (If applicable to this estimate.) Here the veterinarian is concerned with the origin of animals being used in the theater, the presence of disease, status of immunizations, status of diagnostic tests,

status of nutrition, care and management, and fatigue.

f. Assumptions. Assumptions necessary for completing the veterinary estimate should be considered.

g. Special Factors. The particular operation being planned will have certain items of special importance. These items should be listed and taken into consideration by the veterinary planner.

10-7. Analysis

a. Veterinary Units Estimate. A number of factors are involved in estimating the number and type of veterinary service personnel that will be required to support a particular operation.

(1) Distribution of Class I installations.

(2) Distribution of subsistence (perishable and nonperishable).

(3) Extent of local procurement.

(4) Extent of inspection of indigenous foods for indigenous personnel (if applicable).

(5) Estimate of animal casualties (if applicable).

(6) Evacuation of animal casualties (if applicable).

b. Veterinary Support Requirements. The veterinarian must estimate what the requirements will be for the situation. These requirements are calculated from the factors listed in paragraph 10-6a through g. Specific areas to be considered include—

- (1) Food inspection.
- (2) Veterinary PVNTMED and veterinary public health.
- (3) Veterinary supply.
- (4) Veterinary treatment.
- (5) Evacuation.
- (6) Other (civil-military).

c. Veterinary Resources Available. Having determined the requirements for veterinary personnel, it is then necessary to compare this with what is available within troop ceilings. Veterinary assets may be available from several sources.

- (1) Assigned veterinary TOE units to include those units organic to medical groups.
- (2) Veterinary personnel in CA units and SFGs.
- (3) Staff veterinarians in MEDCOMs and medical brigades.
- (4) Area medical laboratories.

d. Courses of Action. A careful comparison of the veterinary requirements with the veterinary resources available enables the veterinary planner to determine his major problems. This comparison subsequently enables him to develop all logical COA that will accomplish the mission. *Courses of action* are expressed in terms of what, when, where, how, and why.

10-8. Evaluation and Comparison of Courses of Action

a. Once COA have been enumerated and described, it is necessary to analyze and

compare them to determine which one should be used. There are two steps in the process which should be followed:

- (1) Determine and state those anticipated difficulties or difficulty patterns that will have an equal effect on the COA.
- (2) Evaluate each COA against each significant difficulty or difficulty pattern to determine strengths and weaknesses inherent in each COA.

b. Having determined the specific strengths and weaknesses inherent in each COA, the veterinary service planner must compare the COA to determine significant advantages and disadvantages of each. He then decides which COA promises to be most successful in accomplishing the mission with the least amount of problems.

10-9. Conclusions

After review and analysis of all possible COA, the planner is able to make a number of possible conclusions in relation to the mission to be accomplished.

a. The mission can or cannot be supported based on preceding paragraphs of the estimate. If the mission cannot be supported, a full justification for inability to support must be given.

b. The preferred COA can be identified in terms of veterinary support to be provided.

c. The disadvantages of the COA not selected can be identified.

d. Deficiencies in the preferred COA that must be brought to the attention of the commander; deficiencies should be enumerated and briefly discussed.

Section III. THE VETERINARY PLAN

10-10. Purpose of the Veterinary Plan

The veterinary plan is a part of the HSS plan and is included in it or, if very detailed, appended to it. It bears the same relationship to the veterinary estimate that the HSS plan does to the HSS estimate. When approved, it—

Ž Becomes a directive to veterinarians in subordinate commands.

Ž Serves as a guide to them in working out the details of their particular functions within the veterinary service of the command.

10-11. Format for the Veterinary Plan

a. In the HSS plan, include a paragraph devoted to the veterinary service. (See Appendix C.) Essentially, it will be divided into five parts:

(1) Food inspection service.

(2) Evacuation of government-owned animals.

(3) Hospitalization of government-owned animals.

(4) Veterinary outpatient service.

(5) Veterinary support to humanitarian civic-action programs.

b. The food inspection portion of the veterinary plan includes—

(1) A statement of the procurement inspection policy.

(2) A statement of the captured ration inspection policy.

(3) A statement of the NBC-contaminated ration inspection policy.

(4) A list of the veterinary food inspection units which gives their location, mission, hours of opening and closing, and their attachments.

c. When MWDS are present, the following will be included:

(1) A statement of the evacuation policy for MWDS.

(2) Evacuation requirements for MWDS and the units participating in this function. (Animals subjected to NBC agents will require specialized treatment or euthanasia.) Separate subparagraphs are included giving location, mission, and attachments of each subordinate evacuation unit.

d. Regarding hospitalization of military and/or indigenous animals, subparagraphs are included for each veterinary treatment facility. The location, mission, hours of opening and closing, and attachments are also listed.

e. When veterinary outpatient service is to be furnished for military and/or indigenous animals, separate subparagraphs describing the location of each facility, its mission, and the hours of opening and closing are included.

f. When veterinary support of humanitarian civic action programs has been authorized, separate subparagraphs identify—

(1) Each veterinary unit providing support.

(2) Each unit's AOR.

(3) The type and extent of veterinary support to be provided.

(4) The availability of veterinary biological, drugs, and supplies if not normally maintained by the unit.

(5) Necessary coordination with civil affairs units, when required.

Section IV. VETERINARY TROOP PLANNING

10-12. Veterinary Service Troop Requirements

In determining the number of requirements for specific types of veterinary units, the principal factors which must be considered are the mission, troop strength, animal strength, nature of the operation, and the extent and geographical location of the area.

a. Mission. All logistical planning (including veterinary) is based on the mission of the command. The ultimate objective is considered by each service as it makes plans to support adequately the tactical units. Constant coordination between tactical and logistical planners is, therefore, essential.

b. Troop and Animal Strength. The primary planning factor for veterinary food inspection and public health teams is the troop strength to be supported. Likewise, animal strength is the basis for allocation of veterinary medicine detachments. Once the troop and animal strengths to be supported have been determined, the veterinary planner can begin estimating the requirements for veterinary service units. In addition to the veterinary animal medicine detachments, there are certain units/activities which have organic veterinary service personnel. These are primarily veterinarians on the surgeon's staff at various levels. They also include those

assigned to area medical laboratories, SFGs, and CA units.

c. Nature of the Operation. When the operation is a lengthy one in which troops will be stationed in an area having a good livestock or poultry industry, local procurement of food of animal origin must be considered. If, on the other hand, the operation is a short over-the-beach operation in which operational rations (Bs, Ts, or MRE) are to be issued, then the need for food inspection service may be very slight.

d. The Extent and Geographical Location of the Area. The extent of the area for which plans are made influences veterinary troop planning in several ways. A large number of small Class I installations widely dispersed in the AO would require more veterinary support, for example, than if these installations were larger and more centralized.

10-13. Basis of Allocation for Veterinary Service Teams

For initial planning to determine the number and type of units required, the basis of allocation is used. The basis of allocation gives guidance for all DOD units. Local appraisal by planners should be used if considerable USAF, Navy, or USMC personnel are also in the AO. For example, most

fixed Air Force installations require at least one veterinary officer and one enlisted animal specialist.

10-14. Medical Detachment, Veterinary Service (Headquarters), TOE 08-409L000

a. Mission. The mission of this unit is to provide command and control, administrative assistance, and technical guidance of assigned and attached veterinary units in the TO.

b. Assignment. This unit is assigned to a Medical Brigade (Corps), TOE 08-422L100, or Medical Brigade (COMMZ), TOE 08-422L200. This unit may also be directly assigned to a MEDCOM, TOE 08-611L00.

c. Capabilities. This unit—

- Provides command and control of all veterinary functions within the AO and implements veterinary policies established by the medical brigade or MEDCOM.

- Establishes communications and directs necessary coordination with supported logistical organizations of all DOD Services and other federal agencies, military units resourced with government-owned animals, host-nation public health officials, and the State Department.

- Coordinates required veterinary support with host-nation public health officials.

- Monitors and evaluates environmental and zoonotic diseases and food safety data to include those foods exposed to NBC agents. Apprises the medical brigade/MEDCOM commander of those factors posing a potential adverse effect on the overall HSS mission.

d. Basis of Allocation. One unit is allocated per four to eleven veterinary detachment-size units.

e. Mobility. This unit is capable of transporting only 30 percent of its equipment, supplies, and personnel in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

10-16. Medical Detachment, Veterinary Service, TOE 08-417L000

a. Mission. The mission of this unit is to provide veterinary services for all branches of the uniformed Services throughout the TO. These services include—

- Sanitary inspections of approved commercial food processing or storage facilities.

- Procurement and surveillance inspections of foods.

- Environmental and zoonotic disease surveillance.

- Limited emergency veterinary care for government-owned animals.

- Limited civic action programs.

- Veterinary PVNTMED.

- Public health functions.

- Wholesomeness determination of food in an NBC environment.

b. Assignment. This unit is assigned to a Medical Brigade (Corps), TOE 08-422L100, or Medical Brigade (COMMZ), TOE 08-422L200. The unit may be placed under the command and control of the Medical Detachment, Veterinary Service (Headquarters), TOE 08-409L000. This unit may also be assigned to a MEDCOM, TOE 08-61 1L000.

c. Capabilities. This unit—

- Provides command and control of all veterinary functions within the AO and implements veterinary policies established by the medical brigade/MEDCOM until such time that the theater progresses to a level requiring assignment of the Medical Detachment, Veterinary Service (Headquarters), TOE 08-409L000.

Ž Provides a highly flexible organization consisting of six mobile veterinary service support squads which can operate independently. Each squad maintains 100 percent mobility at all times to ensure mission completion. Squads can be task-organized across squad lines or subdivided to meet a variety of functional scenarios within the stated mission. They are equipped to meet the travel requirements dictated by the assigned mission.

- Provides inspection services for commercial food sources in support of procurement organizations, publication and distribution of a directory of approved establishments, and inspection of all government food storage facilities.

- Provides inspections of all food at time of receipt. Performs surveillance inspection of all foods in storage and at time of issue or resale.

- Monitors and evaluates environmental and zoonotic diseases and food safety data to include data on foods exposed to NBC agents. Apprises the medical brigade/MEDCOM commander of those factors posing a potential adverse effect on the overall HSS mission.

- Provides limited veterinary care to DOD units with government-owned animals and veterinary support for civic action programs.

- Establishes communications and directs necessary coordination with supported

logistical organizations of all DOD Services and other federal agencies, military units resourced with government-owned animals, host-nation public health officials, and the State Department.

- Coordinates veterinary support for military units with government-owned animals.

- Coordinates required veterinary support with host-nation public health officials.

Ž Performs unit maintenance on organic equipment.

d. Basis of Allocation. This unit is allocated as follows:

(1) One per every 70,000 Army personnel in the CZ.

(2) One per every 140,000 Army personnel in the COMMZ.

(3) One per every 70,000 Navy, USMC, and USAF personnel in the CZ.

(4) One per every 140,000 Navy, USMC, and USAF personnel in the COMMZ.

e. Mobility. The headquarters section is capable of transporting only 30 percent of its equipment, supplies, and personnel in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles. Each of the six squads is 100 percent mobile with its authorized organic vehicles.

10-16. Medical Detachment, Veterinary Medicine, TOE 08-418L000

a. Mission. The mission of this unit is to—

- Provide definitive comprehensive veterinary medical care to government-owned animals.

Ž Provide veterinary support for civic action programs.

- Conduct veterinary PVNTMED to control zoonotic diseases.

- Conduct public health functions in support of the overall HSS system.

b. Assignment. The unit is assigned to a Medical Brigade (COMMZ), TOE 08-422 L200. It may be placed under the command and control of the Medical Detachment, Veterinary Service (Headquarters), TOE 08-409L000, or a Medical Detachment, Veterinary Service, TOE 08-417 L000. This unit may also be assigned to a MEDCOM, TOE 08-611 L000.

c. Capabilities. This unit provides—

- Comprehensive veterinary medical care to government-owned animals. This includes long-term hospitalization for MWDs.

- Comprehensive veterinary medical care in support of civic action programs.

- A mobile team deployable to high-casualty areas for short durations.

Ž Procurement physicals of military animals to include MWDs.

d. Basis of Allocation. One unit is allocated per 200 MWDs in support of all branches of the uniformed Services.

e. Mobility. This unit is capable of transporting only 30 percent of its equipment, supplies, and personnel in a single lift using its authorized organic vehicles.

10-17. Medical Detachment, Veterinary Service (Small), TOE 08-419L000

a. Mission. The mission of this unit is to provide veterinary services for all branches of the uniformed Services and other federal agencies throughout the TO. These services include—

- Sanitary inspections of approved food source facilities.

- Procurement and surveillance inspections of foods.

Ž Environmental and zoonotic disease surveillance.

- Wholesomeness determination of food in NBC environment.

Ž Limited veterinary care for government-owned animals.

Ž Civic action programs.

Ž Veterinary PVNTMED.

- Public health functions.

b. Assignment. This unit is assigned to a Medical Brigade (Corps), TOE 08-422L000, or a Medical Brigade (COMMZ), TOE 08-422L200. It may be placed under the command and control of the Medical Detachment, Veterinary Service, TOE 08-417L000, or Medical Detachment, Veterinary Service (Headquarters), TOE 08-409L000. This unit may also be assigned to a MEDCOM, TOE 08-611L000.

c. Capabilities. The unit—

- Provides inspection services for commercial food sources in support of procurement organizations; publishes and distributes the directory of approved establishments (if it is the

senior veterinary unit in the TO); and provides inspection of all government food storage facilities.

- Provides inspections of all food at time of receipt.

- Performs surveillance inspection of all foods in storage and at time of issue or resale.

Ž Monitors and evaluates environmental, zoonotic disease, and food safety data, to include data on foods exposed to NBC agents. Apprises the medical brigade/MEDCOM commander of those factors posing a potential adverse effect on the overall HSS mission.

Ž Provides limited veterinary care to government-owned animals in DOD units.

Ž Provides veterinary support for civic action programs.

- Maintains 100 percent mobility within the unit at all times to meet the travel requirements dictated by the assigned mission.

- Establishes communications and directs necessary coordination with supported logistical organizations of all uniformed Services, other federal agencies, and the State Department.

Ž Coordinates veterinary support for military units with government-owned animals.

- Coordinates required veterinary support with host-nation public health officials.

d. Basis of Allocation. This unit is allocated as follows:

(1) One per every 10,000 Army personnel in the CZ.

(2) one per every 20,000 Army personnel in the COMMZ and supported in the CZ.

(3) One per every 10,000 Navy, USMC, and USAF personnel in the CZ.

(4) One per every 20,000 Navy, USMC, and USAF personnel in the TO.

NOTE

For every Medical Detachment, Veterinary Service, TOE 08-417 L000, subtract seven Medical Detachments, Veterinary Service (Small), TOE 08-419L000, from the total force requirement. Both of these units are allocated based on the same workload. Therefore, the medical detachment, veterinary service equals to seven medical detachments, veterinary service (small). To avoid replication, the medical detachment, veterinary service will be used as appropriate instead of seven medical detachments, veterinary service (small).

e. Mobility. This unit is 100 percent mobile using its authorized organic vehicles.