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SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**



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**EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)
PROGRAM**

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This instruction implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-30, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal*, Air Force Joint Instruction (AFJI) 32-3002, *Interservice Responsibility for Explosive Ordnance Disposal*, and identifies Air Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) program requirements. This publication applies to all Active Duty (AD) units. This publication applies to all Air National Guard (ANG) and Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) units. Field activities must send implementing publications to the next higher headquarters functional (EOD) Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for review and coordination before publishing. This Air Force Instruction (AFI) may be supplemented at any level, but all supplements must be routed to HQ AFCESA/CEXD for coordination prior to certification and approval. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the OPR using the AF Information Management

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(301FW) This supplement implements and extends the guidance of Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-3001, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program, Change 2, 28 March 2012*. It applies to all 301 FW units or personnel who require assistance from the 301st Civil Engineer Squadron (301CES) EOD Flight (301CES/CED). Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the Air Force (AF) Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Form 847s from the recommending office thru the 301FW Publications/Forms Managers (301CS/SCOKP) to Higher Headquarters if necessary. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule located at https://www.my.af.mil/gcss-af61a/afrims/afrims/rds_series.cfm.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This interim change (IC) implements changes to Figure A5.1 EOD Range Outlay by correcting the distances between munitions and blasting caps located in the Demolition Material Holding Area, the distance of the cleared area for a Burn Furnace, and the distance of the Personnel Shelter from the actual disposal site. Also, this change clearly states that the requirements set forth in Attachment 5 are for EOD Disposal Ranges only and requirements for EOD Proficiency Training Ranges can be found in AFMAN 91-201, *Air Force Explosives Safety Standards*.

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Chapter 1

MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION / A1

Section 1A—Program Director Responsibilities

1.1. HQ United States Air Force (HQ USAF). AF/A7CXR develops policy; allocates resources; plans, programs, and budgets; represents EOD matters in interdepartmental affairs; and directs the Air Force EOD program. Responsibilities for AF/A7CXR, the EOD Program Director, are outlined in AFPD 32-30, Explosive Ordnance Disposal.

Section 1B—Program Manager Responsibilities

1.2. HQ Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (AFCESA). HQ AFCESA, Contingency Support Directorate, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Branch (CEXD):

1.2.1. Provides subject matter expertise, guidance and EOD Program Management to meet AF and Department of Defense (DoD) objectives. Works closely with AF/A7CXR, MAJCOM EOD managers, Joint Service EOD managers, and government and civilian agencies to develop program guidelines operational concepts, and manpower, training, and equipment standards.

1.2.1.1. The civilian EOD Subject Matter Expert (SME) resides at AFCESA. The cadre of Civil Engineer SMEs provide a unique blend of experience, education, and training to be the Air Force's authority in their respective area of expertise. The policy for SMEs is covered in AF/A7C memo (7 Jun 10) "*Air Force Policy for Civilian Subject Matter Experts (SMEs).*"

1.2.2. Works closely with MAJCOM EOD managers and HAF IGI to develop and manage standardized IG checklists.

1.2.3. Co-chairs with AF/A7CXR the EOD Panel (EODP) as chartered by the Expeditionary and Emergency Services Program Group (EESPG). The EODP structure, purpose, and operative functioning are outlined in the EESPG Charter.

1.2.3.1. Chairs five EOD working groups supporting the EODP; they are the Equipment Working Group (EWG), the Utilization & Training Workshop (U&TW), the Large Range Working Group (LRWG), the Modernization Working Group (MWG), and the Nuclear Working Group (NWG).

1.2.3.2. Manages action items generated from EOD subcommittee, working group, and panel meetings according to [paragraph 9.2.2](#).

1.2.4. Coordinates force protection EOD requirements and support with MAJCOMs. Focal point for all EOD-related Improvised Explosive Device (IED), Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) issues.

1.2.5. Provides subject matter expertise and technical guidance to develop, write, and coordinate guidance, directives, and doctrine for the AF Emergency Management program

for areas relating to EOD (e.g., National Incident Management System (NIMS), National Response Framework (NRF), AF Incident Management System (AFIMS), et al).

1.2.6. Manages the Munitions Buy Budget process. Attends conferences and meetings such as the Munitions Buy Budget, Forecast, Allocation, and Global Asset Positioning Conferences as the AF representative.

1.2.7. Responsible for coordinating user requirements and assisting MAJCOMs and Detachment 63, at Indian Head, MD, in developing and defining AF-only EOD system requirements.

1.2.7.1. In coordination with the EOD Panel, provides allowance standard (AS) authorizations and bed-down plans for new equipment and resources entering the field.

1.2.7.2. Provides guidance for all EOD equipment modernization efforts to include assistance via direct contact / coordination with MAJCOMs and flights.

1.2.8. Develops input (based on lessons-learned and other operational factors) to the War Management Plan (WMP) Volume I (WMP-1), Annex S, Appendix 9 (EOD).¹

1.2.9. Develops, writes, coordinates, and publishes EOD-specific operational and technical instructions, AF EOD equipment and supplies listing (ESL), AF Catalog (AFCAT) 21-209 (www.e-publishing.af.mil/pubfiles/af/21/afcat21-209v2/afcat21-209v2.pdf), *Demolition Munitions*, and all AF EOD mission Concept of Operations (CONOPS). (Available on the AF EOD Program Management CoP at <https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/ASPs/CoP/EntryCoP.asp?Filter=OO-EN-CE-49>).

1.2.10. Manages AF EOD manpower programs (civilian and military). Develops utilization parameters for government-civilian and contracted EOD support duties.

1.2.11. Manages the EOD Information Management System (EODIMS). Ensures the EODIMS database and other historical archives of EOD reports are maintained IAW the AF Records Disposition Schedule at <https://www.my.af.mil/afrims/afrims/afrims/rims.cfm>. Maintains the permanent records for all EOD response data in the EODIMS archives. Focal point for request for information (RFI) pertaining to archived reports.

1.2.12. Forwards reports of actual Continental United States (CONUS) IED incidents to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Bomb Data Center (BDC) and Alcohol, Tobacco and Fire Arms Arson and Explosives National Repository Branch (ATF).

1.2.13. Manages EOD range clearance guidance and procedures and provides advice on closed, transferred, and transferring range activities in coordination with the Range Division at HQ Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (HQ AFCEE). This includes Environmental programs IAW DODD 4715.11, *Environmental and Explosives Safety Management on Operational Ranges Within the United States* and DODD 4715.12, *Environmental and Explosives Safety Management on Operational Ranges Outside the United States*.

¹ **NOTE:** War Management Plan (WMP) Volume 3, Part 2, containing the Air Force World-wide UTC Summary (AFWUS) has been terminated. The list of combat and support forces, by UTC and location, available to the war-planners and COCOM, now comes from the AEF Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) libraries.

1.2.14. Sits on the review board for the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment (DUSD(IE)) Strategic Environmental Research & Development Program (SERDP) and Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP) Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)/Range Committee.

1.2.15. Provides liaison to the AF Safety Center for areas relating to EOD (e.g., range operations, intentional detonations, UXO recovery, and explosives or munitions emergency response).

1.2.16. Responsible for standardization, and management of EOD-special purpose and Unit Type Code (UTC)-tasked vehicles and weapons systems to include cataloging UTCs, MISCAPs, etc.

1.2.17. AF focal point for EOD proficiency, contingency, and formal training matters.

1.2.18. Assists MAJCOMs to fill quotas and taskings by fair-sharing quotas based on each MAJCOMs authorized manning. The following taskings are in priority order for fills.

1.2.18.1. Craftsman Course (7-Level) (Formal Training).

1.2.18.2. Joint EOD Advanced Nuclear Training (Formal Training).

1.2.18.3. Advanced Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Course (Formal Training).

1.2.18.4. Range Support Taskings (RST).

1.2.18.5. Eisenhower Executive Office Building Taskings (EEOB).

1.2.18.6. Joint EOD Very Important Person Protective Support Activity (JEODVIPPSA) Taskings. HQ AFCESA/CEXD serves as the AF single point of contact for all MAJCOMs in coordinating/facilitating NORTHCOM taskings, through JEODVIPPSA. (The 11 CES/CED is the exception to this requirement for all arrivals and departures of the POTUS and high-risk dignitaries at Andrews AFB, MD.)

1.2.19. EOD Career Field Manager (CFM). The HQ AFCESA/CEXD CMSgt position is the CFM for the EOD program and administers all duties referenced in AFI 36-2618, *The Enlisted Force Structure*. The CFM:

1.2.19.1. Coordinates closely with AF/A7CM and MAJCOM Functional Managers (MFMs) to ensure the EOD career field is synchronized with CE policy decisions while being responsive to current and future needs of the AF. The CFM communicates directly with other Headquarters Air Force offices on issues affecting the EOD career field and with the CE and EOD MAJCOM enlisted career field representatives, MAJCOM Functional Managers (MFM), Chief Enlisted Managers (CEM) and Air Education and Training Command (AETC) Managers providing input on personnel policies and program requirements. The CFM disseminates AF and career field policies and program requirements.

1.2.19.2. Synchronizes strategic communications with the Program Director on career field issues and disseminates established AF and career field policies and program requirements.

1.2.19.3. Establishes career field entry requirements in coordination with MFMs and the Program Manager.

- 1.2.19.4. Manages personnel training requirements and EOD manpower programs.
- 1.2.19.5. Evaluates training effectiveness, monitors health and manning of the EOD career field.
- 1.2.19.6. Constructs and manages viable enlisted career paths, requirements and programs.
- 1.2.19.7. Advises on force management policies and programs and develops contingency planning actions.
- 1.2.19.8. As functional expert, contributes to development and maintenance of EOD strategic and business plans.
- 1.2.19.9. Validates deployment requirements and verifies workforce availability.
- 1.2.19.10. Coordinates with A7/A7CM during the Career Progression Group (CPG) review and CMSgt validation process.
- 1.2.19.11. Coordinates CMSgt and SMSgt assignment priority plans with AF/A7CM and MFMs. Works with Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC) for fill actions.
- 1.2.19.12. Co-chairs EOD U&TW with the CE CFM.
- 1.2.19.13. Represents AF EOD enlisted issues at the Joint Service EOD Senior Enlisted Leaders Conference.

1.3. EOD MAJCOM General Responsibilities.

- 1.3.1. Organizes, trains and equips EOD forces to support homeland defense, home station mission, Combatant Commander (CCDR) and contingency requirements
- 1.3.2. Performs Staff Assistance Visit (SAV) and management reviews of assigned units
- 1.3.3. Is a member of the EODP
- 1.3.4. Manage and standardize command EOD programs:
 - 1.3.4.1. Work with the Air Reserve Component (ARC), (National Guard Bureau and HQ AFRC), to develop active associate requirements, coordinate contingency requirements and program management. Identify AFRC and ANG CONUS sustainment support requirements.
 - 1.3.4.2. Request help from other MAJCOMs as needed.
 - 1.3.4.3. Provide EOD teams to support Force Protection missions in command Area of Responsibility (AOR).
 - 1.3.4.4. Ensure flights have Team Leader's guides and applicable EOD technical orders (TO) for use during operations. Team Leader guides will mandate second-person verification of positive ordnance identification. This will be reinforced during MAJCOM SAV and through the Inspector General's (IG) office.
 - 1.3.4.5. Prepare the flight's Designed Operational Capability (DOC) statements.
 - 1.3.4.6. Monitor Status of Resources and Training Systems (SORTS) to identify problems and determine possible solutions.

- 1.3.4.7. Coordinate support for JEODVIPPSA activities with flights.
- 1.3.5. Consult other EOD MAJCOM managers or HQ AFCESA/CEXD before turning in EOD tools or equipment to Base Supply. Support Det 63, HQ Air Combat Command (ACC) requirements to validate and verify EOD procedures, tools, and equipment.
- 1.3.6. Analyze contingency threats; identify shortfalls between needed and standing EOD capabilities, and coordinate draft Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) and requirements documents Capability Development Document (CDD) and Capability Production Document (CPD) and Notional Concepts with HQ AFCESA/CEXD in coordination with HQ ACC/A7XE.
- 1.3.7. Review EOD incident reports originating within the command and correct any reported deficiencies. Finalize all reports using EODIMS within five working days (15 days for range clearance reports). Forward significant reports to HQ AFCESA/CEXD using the "AFCESA Interest Report (AIR)" button.
- 1.3.8. Ensure subordinate flights comply with Federal, state, and host nation Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements.
- 1.3.9. Approve preliminary EOD procedures for initial operational test and evaluations (IOT&E) when existing data does not provide procedural guidance. Send copies of these procedures to: Detachment 63, HQ ACC, 2008 Stump Neck Road, Indian Head MD 20640-5099, after completion of the test (corporate email box: det63@navy.mil) or Det63@jeodnet.smil.mil.
- 1.3.10. Submit training requirements to HQ AETC, using AF IMT 403, *Request for Special Technical Training*.
- 1.3.11. Ensure EOD flights establish a physical fitness program, IAW AFI 10-248, *Fitness Program*, to maintain individual strength, stamina, and aerobic capacity at a level appropriate for the EOD mission.
- 1.3.12. Assist EOD flights in prioritizing mission-support during periods of *Break-the-Flight* manning, and assist with obtaining manning assistance (see [paragraph 1.9.3.2](#)).
- 1.3.13. Ensure flights follow guidance for the use of non-military EOD support: Contracted and government civilian flight-level EOD support is limited to only administrative and logistic support functions. Non-military contracted and government personnel will not participate on operational teams or missions, nor will they be assigned to flight leadership positions.

1.4. MAJCOM-Specific Responsibilities.

1.4.1. Air Combat Command (ACC):

1.4.1.1. Establishes, documents, and advocates Lead Combat Air Forces (CAF) command EOD equipment modernization requirements, and ensures requirements (deficiencies) are identified and included in the Agile Combat Support (ACS) Capability Plan (CP).

1.4.1.1.1. Serves as the CAF EOD technical leader in developing, coordinating, and staffing CAF EOD requirements documentation to support the modernization process. Advocates for CAF EOD equipment modernization funding.

- 1.4.1.1.2. Is the Lead Command for EOD equipment modernization, coordinates with other MAJCOM EOD managers to ensure all AF EOD equipment modernization needs are addressed in the ACS CP.
- 1.4.1.1.3. Is the single point of authority and responsible agency for program objective memorandum (POM) of all EOD non-explosive 3011 equipment.
- 1.4.1.2. Det 63, HQ ACC (AF Technical Detachment supporting Joint Service EOD efforts):
- 1.4.1.2.1. Includes AF EOD procedures, tools, equipment, and training devices during weapon systems and subsystems development.
- 1.4.1.2.2. Provides a senior service member as AF representative to the DoD EOD Military Technical Acceptance Board (MTAB), which has approval authority for all joint service EOD tools, equipment, and procedures.
- 1.4.1.2.3. Oversees AF involvement in Joint Service EOD TOs and Joint Service EOD equipment from acquisition through deactivation and retirement of all weapon systems.
- 1.4.1.2.4. Manages all AF EOD technical data and oversees the development of hardware requirements for AF weapons systems undergoing acquisition or product improvement.
- 1.4.1.2.5. Reviews all new or altered United States (US) munitions designs or new applications of existing designs to ensure that adequate EOD render safe procedures (RSP) are available.
- 1.4.1.2.6. Manages all AF 60-series non-nuclear TO accounts.
- 1.4.1.2.7. Represents the AF for Joint Service EOD technical issues and EOD intelligence matters such as (but not limited to): Non-nuclear Munitions Safety Board (NNMSB) and Joint Captured Material Exploitation Center (JCMEC). Assists HQ AFCESA/CEXD when requested to support the DoD Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) and American, British, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand (ABCANZ) agreements.
- 1.4.1.2.8. Represents the AF during Joint Service RSP validation/verification testing of EOD tools, equipment, and procedures. They are the EOD OPR for Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation (RDT&E) project code 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3 funds (unless the item is a robotic platform – 6.3 modernization is a HQ ACC program). They are also responsible for the joint Notional Concept program.
- 1.4.1.2.9. Provides AF EOD personnel for munitions disassembly/intelligence gathering operations at Naval EOD Technology Division (NAVEODTECHDIV).
- 1.4.1.2.10. Provides the primary AF EOD representative to the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG). If unable to attend TSWG meetings, Det 63 will coordinate attendance by HQ ACC/A7XE or AFCESA/CEXD.
- 1.4.1.2.11. Establishes and maintains liaison with the National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NAIC), and other threat agencies, as appropriate to provide threat

assessment documents for EOD programs. Provides up-to-date-threat products that meet user and acquisition community needs.

1.4.2. Air Mobility Command (AMC):

1.4.2.1. Serves as focal point for EOD Eagle Flag exercises at the Expeditionary Center (EC).

1.4.2.2. Provides EOD support to primary CONUS mortuary facilities.

1.4.3. Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC):

1.4.3.1. Staffs and coordinates AFMC EOD operational requirements on EOD matters for Air Base Systems and provides oversight for operational EOD flights.

1.4.3.2. Through the AF Nuclear Weapons Center, 708th Nuclear Sustainment Squadron (708 NSUS), provides nuclear weapons integration and special weapons management to the AF EOD program. The EOD representative at the 708 NSUS is responsible for the following:

1.4.3.2.1. Publishes joint DoD and Department of Energy (DOE) nuclear EOD documents. (See TO 11N-1-1, *Joint Nuclear Weapons Publication System Operating Procedures, Specifications, and Standards*.) Manages, coordinates changes, and publishes/distributes the nuclear 60N-series EOD technical publications and EOD nuclear weapon training aids. Ensures necessary information regarding required EOD actions, weapon hazards, and classified component recovery is included.

1.4.3.2.2. Monitors development of nuclear weapons through the entire weapon life cycle and writes and reviews weapon characteristics relative to AF EOD community for all nuclear weapons.

1.4.3.2.3. Represents the AF EOD community to the DOE and its national laboratories. Participates in Joint DoD and DOE EOD nuclear working and exercise planning groups, to include assisting with field evaluation and verification of EOD procedures.

1.4.3.2.4. Coordinates with military liaison offices at the national laboratories to ensure information on maintenance alterations and weapons system updates are sent to MAJCOM EOD staffs via electronic mail.

1.4.3.2.5. Acts as focal point for HQ AFCESA/CEXD and HQ ACC and on issues relating to authorization, requisition and distribution of DOE designed military spares, support and handling equipment supporting AF nuclear mission. Provide MAJCOMs assistance as required.

1.4.4. Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC):

1.4.4.1. Manages EOD teams and identifies personnel to support Joint and AF Special Operations.

1.4.4.2. Coordinates EOD support for the HQ USAF Special Operations School.

1.4.5. Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC):

1.4.5.1. Provides EOD support for the CONUS nuclear weapon accident or incident Response Task Force (RTF).

1.4.6. Air Force Space Command (AFSPC):

1.4.6.1. Supplies a trained launch vehicle EOD team to AF launch facilities.

1.4.6.2. Approves preliminary EOD procedures for all vehicles launching from any US national launch facility.

1.4.6.3. Is the Lead Command for all EOD Cyber related issues, coordinates with other MAJCOM EOD Managers to ensure all needs are addressed.

1.4.6.4. Ensure the readiness of EOD flights through HQ AFSPC Emergency Operations Staff Assistance Visits (EO-SAV) on a 18-month rotating schedule or when requested by the Unit Commander.

1.4.7. Air Education and Training Command (AETC):

1.4.7.1. Det 3, 366th Training Squadron:

1.4.7.1.1. Trains specialized EOD technical personnel to meet AF requirements.

1.4.7.1.2. Assigns an AF member to the Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB).

1.4.7.1.3. Develops, formally reviews, and coordinates EOD training curricula for Phases I and II of the Basic EOD Qualification, AF Unique Course, AF EOD 7-Level Craftsman Course, and Advanced IED EOD Training Courses.

1.4.7.1.4. Coordinates with Det 63 to promptly procure new AF (single service) equipment, tools, and training devices for AF use at Naval School EOD (NAVSCOLEOD).

1.4.7.1.5. Appoints a qualified EOD staff member as the career development course (CDC) technical writer and ensures only graduates of NAVSCOLEOD receive the EOD CDC.

1.4.7.1.6. Assists HQ AFCESA/CEXD with Interservice Training Review Organization (ITRO) issues.

1.4.7.2. 342d Training Squadron Combat Training Flight (TRS/CTFX):

1.4.7.2.1. Develops and administers EOD training curriculum for the EOD Preliminary Course based on input from the AF CFM, career field, and Det 3, 366 TRS.

1.4.7.2.2. Provides and advocates for resources for the EOD Preliminary Course.

1.4.7.2.3. Indoctrinates and evaluates prospective EOD applicants to determine potential for successful completion of the Basic EOD Qualification Course.

1.4.7.2.4. Provides necessary training to prime prospective EOD applicants for advancement to the Basic EOD Qualification Course.

1.4.7.2.5. Trains, evaluates potential, and prepares prospective EOD applicants for advancement to the Basic EOD Qualification Course.

1.4.7.2.6. Develops, formally reviews, and coordinates EOD training curricula for the EOD Preliminary Course.

1.4.8. Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) and US Air Forces in Europe (USAFE):

1.4.8.1. Designate EOD flights as members of the Service Response Force (SRF) for theater nuclear weapons.

1.4.8.2. Provide country clearance guidance to EOD teams as required of foreign governments and the Department of State (DOS).

1.4.8.3. Provide Base Denial training to CE Prime Beef teams per AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*.

1.4.8.4. Supports Joint Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Accounting Command (JPAC) missions (PACAF and USAFE).

1.4.8.5. Supports United States European Command (USEUCOM) taskings for humanitarian/mine action programs (HMA). (USAFE has priority to source missions; however, other MAJCOMs may be asked to provide support.)

1.4.9. Air Force District of Washington (AFDW):

1.4.9.1. Provide EOD support to Air Force One at Joint Base Andrews.

1.4.9.2. Provide AF EOD support to Headquarters Joint Task Force National Capital Region (HQ JTF-NCR).

1.4.10. Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC):

1.4.10.1. Maintains Reserve EOD forces to support AF contingency/wartime mission requirements.

1.4.10.2. Coordinates augmentation of AD forces to meet operational requirements; e.g., range clearance, Very Important Persons Protective Support Agency (VIPPSA) missions, and sustainment during AD deployments.

1.4.10.3. Ensure the readiness of EOD flights through HQ AFRC Program Review Visits on a rotating schedule or when requested by the Unit Commander.

1.4.10.4. Provides liaison to NAVSCOLEOD. Represents the community coordinates programs and requirements, participates in working groups and personnel management processes.

1.4.10.5. ARC unit training duty time, unit training assembly (UTA), inactive duty training (IDT), and annual training should include physical training (PT) (at the commander's discretion), as an integral part of mission requirements. When on man-day status Reserve personnel will participate in a PT program.

1.4.10.6. Serves as focal point for foreign ordnance training devices. Coordinates MAJCOM requirements with AFCESA/CEXD.

1.4.11. Air National Guard (ANG):

1.4.11.1. Maintains ANG EOD forces to support gaining command mission requirements.

1.4.11.2. Coordinates augmentation of AD forces to meet operational requirements; e.g., range clearance and sustainment during AD deployments.

1.4.12. AF Northern Command (AFNORTH), 1st Air Force (1st AF):

1.4.12.1. Coordinate National Special Security Events (NSSE) EOD Support with Major Commands and provide information to JEODVIPPSA and HQ AFCESA/CEXD IAW the approved standard operating procedures (SOP) between HQ AFCESA/CEXD and AFNORTH.

1.4.12.2. Is a member of the Threat Working Group (TWG) for AFNORTH

1.4.12.3. Coordinate with Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Agency, NAVEODTECHDIV, and other Military/Commercial agencies concerning Research and Development of explosive detection, radiological capabilities and other engineering efforts for use in support of the CONUS and Alaska.

1.4.12.4. Assist and advise in preparation and execution for National level Exercises with Northern Command (NORTHCOM). Work with service components to identify shortfalls or limiting factors to support NORTHCOM.

1.4.12.5. Is an EOD Advisor during Defense Support to Civil Authority activities within the NORTHCOM AOR.

1.4.12.6. Coordinate actions with HQ AFCESA/CEXD and HAF A7CXR for issues affecting CONUS and Alaska units.

1.5. Installations with EOD Flights:

1.5.1. Establish EOD standby after normal duty hours and EOD team contact procedures.

1.5.1.1. **(Added-301FW)** The EOD Flight maintains a capability to respond to calls for assistance on 24/7 basis.

1.5.1.1.1. **(Added-301FW)** The EOD facility is normally manned from 0700 to 1600 Monday through Friday and designated Unit Training Activity (UTA) weekends.

1.5.1.1.2. **(Added-301FW)** The EOD flight operations section furnishes the 301st Fighter Wing Command Post (301FW/CP) emergency contact information for EOD assistance after normal duty hours.

1.5.1.1.3. **(Added-301FW)** All agencies requiring emergency EOD assistance should notify the 301 FW/CP at DSN 739-6888 (Commercial 817-782-6888). Support for Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) requests must be approved by the 301st Fighter Wing Commander (301 FW/CC) or delegated authority (usually the Mission Support Group Commander (MSG/CC)) under DoD "immediate response authority" guidelines.

1.5.1.2. **(Added-301FW)** EOD response times for all incidents are measured from the time an EOD representative is notified until a fully equipped team departs EOD facility.

1.5.1.2.1. **(Added-301FW)** During duty hours, the standard for response to on-base incidents is within 30 minutes.

1.5.1.2.2. **(Added-301FW)** After duty hours, the standard for response to on-base incidents is within 60 minutes.

1.5.1.2.3. **(Added-301FW)** For transportation accidents involving federally controlled explosive material occurring on public highway, EOD should be on-scene within 4 hours of notification.

1.5.1.3. **(Added-301FW)** When notified of a request for EOD assistance or advised that EOD is responding, the 301FW/CP will conduct the following actions as applicable to the incident:

1.5.1.3.1. **(Added-301FW)** Forward information on the emergency immediately to EOD, or patch the caller through.

1.5.1.3.2. **(Added-301FW)** Agencies requiring assistance should provide as much information as possible concerning the incident. As a minimum the following information will assist the EOD flight during their response to the incident:

1.5.1.3.2.1. **(Added-301FW)** Nature of the problem.

1.5.1.3.2.2. **(Added-301FW)** Type and number of munitions involved.

1.5.1.3.2.3. **(Added-301FW)** Location.

1.5.1.3.2.4. **(Added-301FW)** Point of contact and phone number.

1.5.1.3.3. **(Added-301FW)** Assist the EOD response team with coordination and communications as required.

1.5.1.3.4. **(Added-301FW)** Advise other base agencies (safety, fire, and emergency control center) as required.

1.5.1.3.5. **(Added-301FW)** Up-channel DSCA requests to the 301FW/CC or designated representative of the 301FW/CC and request approval to respond under “immediate response authority” per DoDD 3025.18, Defense Support of Civil Authorities. AF EOD Flights are required to respond to incidents involving military ordnance under the Military Munitions Rule Program (MMRP) based upon “cradle-to-grave” responsibility for military munitions.

1.5.1.3.6. **(Added-301FW)** Upon 301FW/CC’s (or designated representative) approval to respond to incidents involving military ordnance or explosives under DSCA guidance, notify base agencies, as required, to support EOD operations.

1.5.1.3.7. **(Added-301FW)** Notify EOD standby team immediately of requests for US Secret Service support received after duty hours.

1.5.1.4. **(Added-301FW)** The 301st Maintenance Squadron (301MXS) Munitions Accountability Systems Officer (MASO) may contact EOD directly for routine requests for services, such as examination of items at munitions inspection or other technical assistance. If a hazardous condition requiring evacuation exists, munitions representatives must notify the 301FW/CP.

1.5.1.5. **(Added-301FW)** Initial checks on hung or damaged ordnance, or jammed aircraft guns are the responsibility of squadron weapons personnel. If an unsafe

condition is found during an in-flight or ground emergency, the Maintenance Operations Center (MOC) will notify the 301FW/CP to request EOD.

1.5.2. Provide Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) access within the EOD facility. SIPRNET is required for EODIMS reporting and access to EOD emergency response files, which in turn is required to fulfill DoD-directed IED statistical analysis and environment-related data analysis on UXO response and destruction. Furthermore, Force Protection Intelligence is critical to development of threat characteristics and Intel products that support predeployment Road To War (RTW) training.

1.5.3. EOD personnel are not exempt from additional duties (e.g., bay orderly); however, commanders should limit EOD personnel involvement in additional duties if the duties will negatively affect individual proficiency and team capabilities. EOD personnel will not be included in programs such as Security Forces augmentation program, escort programs, Resource Augmentation Duty (READY) program, and other Squadron duties requiring constant maintenance/monitoring.

1.5.4. Commanders over EOD flights are encouraged to participate in the following EOD activities:

1.5.4.1. Receive an EOD mission briefing within 90 days of arrival.

1.5.4.2. View an EOD demolition or emergency response operation every 6 months.

1.5.4.3. Participate as the Incident Commander (IC) during EOD emergency response operation.

1.5.5. For operational ranges under EOD control (training, disposal, or proficiency), ensure permanent records are maintained of the coordinates of all areas known or suspected of containing UXO. Installation master plans or range maps shall be used to document such areas.

1.6. EOD Flight Responsibilities:

1.6.1. Train and equip personnel to support the AF EOD mission.

1.6.2. EOD flights will conduct PT five days a week to improve maximum individual strength, stamina, and aerobic activity. Flight personnel shall still adhere to minimum testing standards found in AFI 10-248 and local directives.

1.6.2.1. Physical fitness training is at the core of a combat warrior and supports the Airman Warrior ethos. All EOD flights must have an intense physical fitness regimen that ensures Airmen are ready for the rigors of combat. The purpose of the program is to develop and maintain an individual's strength, stamina, and aerobic capacity to meet the requirements of the EOD career field.

1.6.2.2. **Attachment 6** is the recommended and medically approved EOD PT Program. If flight chiefs desire alternative programs, they must meet the intent of **Attachment 6** and be approved by local medical authorities per AFI 10-248, *Fitness Program*, Chapter 2.

1.6.3. Maintain a TO library of all required EOD and equipment publications.

1.6.4. Destroy explosive ordnance (EO) according to all local, state, Federal, and host nation environmental, health, and safety requirements. To facilitate off-base emergency response actions, EOD flights should establish, in coordination with the Regional Environmental Coordinator (REC) and installation environmental offices, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with their State agency responsible for environmental quality. See [Attachment 2](#) for a sample MOU.

1.6.5. Prior to performing EOD procedures, response teams must positively identify and verify all ordnance in EOD technical data. If no technical data exists for the item in question, use other means to identify ordnance. For **EXAMPLE**: x-rays can help identify what type of filler is inside the ordnance and the type of fuzing. There are two resources for ordnance information:

1.6.5.1. Requests for information to aid in identification of unknown ordnance can be sent to the NAVEODTECHDIV thru Det 63 via Non-secure Internet Protocol (NIPR) e-mail: det63@navy.mil or Secure Internet Protocol Router (SIPR) e-mail: det63@jeodnet.smil.mil (1-301-744-6824, DSN 354).

1.6.5.2. The Joint Technical Support Center (JEODTSC) is available at 1-877-EOD INFO (1-877-363-4636) or you may submit a RFI via the TSC SIPRNET web page, <https://tsc.jeodnet.smil.mil> or via email at NIPR: eodtechdiv_tsc@navy.mil or SIPR: tsc@jeodnet.smil.mil.

1.6.6. Perform initial on-site detection and point detection at the assumed source for known CBRNE materials during IED, suspect package, bomb threat and munitions responses when CBRNE hazards are indicated. Emergency Management (EM) may perform immediate decontamination on munitions and IEDs after they are rendered-safe and leak-sealed.

1.6.7. Support Federal and Joint Service EOD taskings (i.e., United States Secret Service (USSS), VIPPSA, and JPAC taskings) and issue official passports to each EOD individual.

1.6.8. Ensure personnel meet the requirements for demolition duty pay and document monthly qualifications.

1.6.9. Provide Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR) training to base populace when directed by AOR specific directions.

1.6.10. Issue all EOD personnel personal retention items identified in the EOD Individual Equipment ESL through the BAMS and account for non-returnable items during permanent change of station (PCS) transfers, separations, and retirements.

1.6.11. Use Team Leader guides and EOD TOs on all EOD operations.

1.6.12. Provide 24/7 standby after normal duty hours and EOD team contact procedures to EOD MAJCOM, Command Post and installation leadership as required.

1.6.13. Participate fully in Anti-Terrorism (AT) and Force Protection (FP) programs. Use AFI 10-2501, *Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Planning And Operations*, AFI 14-119, *Intelligence Support to Force Protection*, AFI 31-101, *Integrated Defense*, and AFI 10-245, *Air Force AT Standards* as your guide to support the AT Officer and these programs.

- 1.6.13.1. EOD units must be familiar with established Force Protection guidance measures as well as first responders and emergency responders operational duties.
- 1.6.14. Prepare flight budgets. Ensure the flight's operational and training budget needs are identified and submitted for inclusion in the parent-unit budget (see [paragraph 8.1.2](#)).
- 1.6.15. Ensure emergency notification procedures (e.g., command post or other agency checklists) include the installation legal and public affairs offices when responding off base. Include the installation legal and public affairs offices in notification of all routine requests for EOD assistance to civil authorities.
- 1.6.16. Ensure all flight members maintain a NIPR and SIPR account. This is required for access and use of the EOD Incident Management System while at home station and deployed.
- 1.6.17. Manage their flight activities according to the following priorities listed in order of importance.
 - 1.6.17.1. Deployments and in-place requirements in support of COCOMs and National Contingency plans.
 - 1.6.17.2. Normal base missions. (Nine mission areas as listed in AFPD 32-30.)
 - 1.6.17.3. Mandatory upgrade and professional training (e.g., Professional Military Education (PME) and EOD Craftsmen Course).
 - 1.6.17.4. EOD advanced formal training:
 - 1.6.17.4.1. Joint Nuclear Explosive Ordnance Disposal Course (JNEODC), J5AZO3E871 00DA
 - 1.6.17.4.2. Advanced Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Course (AIEDDC), JBAZN3E871 00NA
 - 1.6.17.4.3. AF Improvised Explosive and Nuclear Enhancement Course (AFIENEC), J5AZO3E871 00EA
 - 1.6.17.4.4. Joint EOD Improvised Nuclear and Radiological Dispersal Device Recognition Course (JEIRRC), J5OZD32 E3G
 - 1.6.17.5. Manning support to range bases (e.g., RST).
 - 1.6.17.6. EEOB Taskings.
 - 1.6.17.7. JEODVIPPSA Taskings.
- 1.6.18. Active Component with Reserve EOD Associate Flights:
 - 1.6.18.1. Associate EOD flights will maintain a Support Agreement or MOU to outline organization and utilization, plan, manage, coordinate and execute integrated teaming concepts and administrative requirements. As a minimum the following requirements will be addressed:
 - 1.6.18.1.1. Facilities requirements
 - 1.6.18.1.2. Operations and housekeeping responsibilities
 - 1.6.18.1.3. Equipment and publication requirements

1.6.18.1.4. Training and exercise requirements

1.6.18.1.5. Reimbursable expenses

1.7. EOD Flight Organization:

1.7.1. Wartime/contingencies EOD flight force structure and mission capabilities are outlined in the WMP-1, Annex S, Appendix 9.

1.7.2. Peacetime EOD flights are organized functionally and will have the following minimum areas.

1.7.2.1. CED: Flight Management and Quality Assurance.

1.7.2.2. CEDO: Operations, Scheduling, and Training.

1.7.2.3. CEDP: Publications and Technical Administration.

1.7.2.4. CEDL: Munitions, Vehicles, Supply and Equipment.

Section 1C—Personnel

1.8. Administration of EOD Personnel:

1.8.1. Qualifications. EOD Personnel must meet the requirements in the Officer Classification Directory and Enlisted Classification Directory as appropriate, and must be assigned to a valid EOD position on a Unit Manning Document (UMD) to perform EOD duties.

1.8.1.1. For Officers, these requirements are valid until uploaded into the AF Officer Classification Directory. The following requirements are already captured in the Enlisted Classification Directory. All EOD-qualified Civil Engineer (CE) Officers must first be AF CE Officers. EXCEPTION: The ARC may request a classification waiver for prior service qualified EOD personnel applying for the Airman Commissioning Program.

1.8.1.1.1. For entry into this specialty, candidates must have:

1.8.1.1.1.1. Normal color vision as defined in AFI 48-123, *Medical Examinations and Standards*.

1.8.1.1.1.2. Minimum height of 5'2". Maximum height 6'8".

1.8.1.1.1.3. No record of Claustrophobia (fear of confined spaces).

1.8.1.1.1.4. See Attachment 4 of AFI 48-123 for additional entry requirements.

1.8.1.1.1.5. Candidate must have a valid, passing AF Physical Fitness score between 2 and 3 months prior to Navy EOD School class start date.

1.8.1.1.1.6. Additional requirements for award of this AFSC are as follows:

1.8.1.1.1.6.1. Aptitude (M=60, G=64, X=LorM)

1.8.1.1.1.6.2. Physical Profile (PULHES=111131)

1.8.1.1.1.6.3. Other (N=X)

1.8.1.1.2. For entry, award, and retention of this Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC), candidates must have:

1.8.1.1.2.1. No record of emotional instability.

1.8.1.1.2.2. Normal depth perception as defined in AFI 48-123.

1.8.1.1.2.3. Successfully complete the Physical Ability and Stamina Test (PAST). Initial entry and re-trainee candidates must successfully complete EOD PAST requirements outlined in AETC website (https://www.my.af.mil/gcss-af/USAF/site/AETC/AETC_A2_A3/AETC_A3T). The PAST will be administered to re-trainee and officer candidates during their required 10-day EOD orientation visit.

1.8.1.1.2.4. Complete 10-day EOD orientation. Re-trainee and officer candidates must complete a 10-day EOD orientation visit with an operational Air Force EOD flight. If one is not located on station the applicant's unit may fund a TDY to the nearest AF Base with an operational AF EOD Flight to complete the 10-day EOD orientation. If unit funds are not available a funding request to HQ AFCESA/CEXD may be accomplished. Because there is no guarantee that HQ AFCESA/CEXD may be able to fund the TDY, all efforts should be exhausted by the re-trainee or officer candidates unit prior to the request. The visit consists of 10 operational duty days to complete the EOD Orientation Checklist (Attachment 9) and submit with re-training application. Re-trainee and officer candidates must complete the EOD Retraining Volunteer Letter (Attachment 10) during the 10-day visit. All checklists will be sent to HQ AFPC or HQ ARPC once they are completed and signed by the unit. For Air National Guard personnel the following applies:

1.8.1.1.2.4.1. Prior service individuals wishing to re-train upon entry into the ANG will complete the PAST test and the volunteer letter prior to their 10 day orientation. Both will be administered by the recruiter.

1.8.1.1.2.4.2. For ANG re-trainees and prior-service re-trainees the 10-day orientation will be performed with the gaining EOD flight over a consecutive number of days to include a drill weekend.

1.8.1.1.2.4.3. For officers wishing to cross-train into ANG EOD, they may be interviewed by a SNCO if no EOD-qualified officer is at the EOD flight or within the squadron where they are performing their 10-day orientation. A Letter of Recommendation or a Letter of Objection will be composed by the interviewer.

1.8.1.1.2.4.4. The completed package, to include the checklist and the interviewer's letter will be sent to the hiring CES/CC for final approval. If the re-trainee is hired, the CES/CC will send the completed package, along with a Letter of Approval to the HQ NGB/A7X, for final coordination.

1.8.1.1.2.4.5. The CES/CC will also send the completed package, their Letter of Approval, and the signed Volunteer letter to the Air Force Reserve Personnel Center.

1.8.1.1.3. Specialty requires routine access to Top Secret material or similar environment. For award and retention of AFSC 32E3H/K and 3E8X1, completion of a current Single Scope Background Investigation (SSBI) according to AFI 31-501, Personnel Security Program Management is required.

1.8.1.1.4. The EOD AFSC is high risk and such is a volunteer only career field. Members "MUST BE A VOLUNTEER" to enter the DoD Joint EOD Basic Common Core Course. (Reference: Catalog of Navy Training Courses (CANTRAC): A-431-0134). All non-prior service Airmen, re-trainees and officer candidates must complete the appropriate EOD volunteer letter (Attachment 10 or Attachment 11) prior to entering the EOD training pipeline. The signed volunteer letter must be held on file in the members Personal Information File.

1.8.1.1.5. If at any time an Airman feels he/she is incapable of performing the high risk duties related to the EOD mission, the member may withdraw their EOD volunteer letter. This will result in permanent removal from the EOD career field. Once withdrawn, at no time may the volunteer letter be reinstated.

1.8.1.2. This paragraph supplements AFI 36-2903, *Dress and Personal Appearance of AF Personnel*, paragraph 5.9.2, Occupational Badges for officers. For award of the senior and master EOD badges to EOD-qualified CE Officers, the phrase "in the specialty" includes those jobs, which are responsible for EOD organize, train, and equip functions. Examples include CE Squadron commander jobs in which individuals lead squadrons with EOD flights and MAJCOM CE Readiness Directorate chiefs.

1.8.2. Proficiency. EOD personnel must maintain competency in all aspects of the EOD mission. Completion of the minimum training requirements listed in the 3E8X1 Career Field Education Training Program (CFETP), Section G; *AF EOD Standard Training Package*, is required to maintain proficiency.

1.8.3. Suspension or Removal from EOD Duties and the EOD Flight. Because of the nature of EOD duties (working with live explosives and providing protective support to Presidential and DOS personnel), Airmen may be removed from EOD duties and the flight when their reliability and judgment are called into question. Removal from EOD duties by itself is neither an adverse personnel action nor the basis for disciplinary action. When making a removal determination, the issue is not an individual's guilt or innocence of a particular offense. It is not necessary to complete an investigation, take disciplinary action, or to complete other personnel actions before determining to remove an individual from EOD duties.

1.8.3.1. Removal may be appropriate based on a single serious incident or habitual minor incidents, reflecting behavior that is inconsistent with military standards and raises questions about an individual's reliability and judgment. The following examples may constitute grounds for suspension or removal from the flight.

1.8.3.1.1. Any alcohol-related incident, alcohol abuse, or alcohol dependency.

1.8.3.1.2. Significant delinquent financial obligations.

1.8.3.1.3. Negligence or delinquency in performing duties that reveals a lack of dependability, flexibility, good attitude or good judgment.

- 1.8.3.1.4. Arrest for, or conviction by a military or civilian court of, a serious offense; a series or arrests or court convictions for misdemeanor offenses; or more than one Article 15, which would indicate a pattern of conduct contrary to the standards required of EOD personnel.
- 1.8.3.1.5. Any significant physical or medical condition determined to be prejudicial to reliable performance of EOD duties.
- 1.8.3.1.6. Poor attitude or lack of motivation as evidenced by aberrant or irrational behavior, inappropriate behavior or mood.
- 1.8.3.1.7. Failure to maintain a proper grade/skill relationship.
- 1.8.3.1.8. Failure to maintain fitness standards within AF regulations or to a level required to conduct full spectrum EOD operations within CONUS and contingency environments.
- 1.8.3.2. Establishment of a Security Information File or suspension of access to classified information will result in temporary removal from EOD duties and the flight. Revocation of security clearance eligibility will result in disqualification from EOD duties and removal from the flight.
- 1.8.3.3. When the conditions described in [paragraph 1.8.3.1](#) occur, commanders may take the following actions:
- 1.8.3.3.1. Temporary suspension from duties and the EOD flight. Immediately suspend an individual for up to 180 days in order to determine whether, given the nature of the incident(s), the individual's reliability and judgment meet the standards for reinstatement to EOD duties.
- 1.8.3.3.2. Permanent disqualification of an individual from EOD duties. Situations such as the following may warrant for permanent disqualification: confirmed drug abuse, a diagnosis of alcohol dependence, pending involuntary discharge or removal for cause, a diagnosed psychiatric disorder that interferes with member's ability to perform military duties, imposition of more than one Article 15 within a short period of time, pending court-martial charges and/or conviction, pending civilian criminal felony or misdemeanor charges and/or conviction. Commanders should seek legal advice before permanently removing an individual from EOD duties.²
- 1.8.3.3.3. Reinstatement. A commander may request reinstatement of an individual's qualification for EOD duties provided the reason or condition of the permanent disqualification no longer exists. Forward all requests for reinstatement to HQ AFCESA/CEXD. The request will include chain of command recommendations and all documentation that substantiated the permanent disqualification and documentation that supports the opinion that the condition or reason no longer exists.
- 1.8.3.4. Appeal. An individual may appeal a permanent disqualification. Individuals must provide a written request for an appeal with rationale. Forward all appeal requests to

² **NOTE:** Permanent disqualification of an individual from EOD duties may include removal of the EOD qualification duty badge. Submit recommendations for removal through EOD MAJCOM functional staff to HQ AFCESA/CEXD for determination.

HQ AFCESA/CEXD for AFCESA/CC approval or disapproval. The request will include chain of command recommendations and all documentation that substantiated the disqualification determination.

1.8.4. Interruption in EOD duties. Enlisted EOD personnel must reaccomplish the basic EOD course when assigned 48 months or longer in a non-EOD position or if there is a 36-month or longer break in service. Under extenuating circumstances (i.e., if special EOD training or operations were accomplished during that time), this requirement may be fulfilled if the individual can be recertified on all CFETP Core Tasks (commensurate with grade/skill level), and attend the Advanced Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (AIEDD) course.

1.8.4.1. For AD forces the AF EOD CFM, in consultation with the responsible MAJCOM, has waiver authority for this requirement on a case-by-case basis.

1.8.4.1.1. The individual's prior service EOD history will be evaluated to ensure the individual is qualified for EOD duties, meets criteria listed in Officer/Enlisted Classification Directory, and meets AF Quality Standards.

1.8.4.1.2. Waiver authority for ARC forces is delegated to the ARC EOD Functional Managers.

1.8.4.1.3. ARC EOD personnel who are excused from unit training assemblies [not constructively present] for six months or more will be recertified on all skill level tasks.

1.8.5. Re-training: EOD will not accept enlisted Airmen above the rank of SSgt for retraining. EOD operations require experienced technical leadership³

1.8.5.1. DELETED.

1.8.5.2. ARC Airman requesting entry into the EOD career field must be briefed by the local EOD team on career field mission, tools, equipment, physical requirements, and view the EOD recruiting video. This briefing must be documented on a memorandum for record.

1.8.6. Incentive Pay. This section outlines service component requirements in compliance with DoD 7000-14-R, *DoD Financial Management Regulation, Volume 7A, Military Pay Policy and Procedures – Active Duty and Reserve Pay*.

1.8.6.1. EOD personnel in a valid EOD position receiving demolition pay must document monthly qualifications.

1.8.6.2. During periods of deployments and at locations where monthly qualification is not possible, MFM or deployed EOD leadership may temporarily waive this requirement (see [paragraph 3.11.1.2](#) through [3.11.1.2.2](#)) by documenting dates, location and either combat operations being performed or country restrictions preventing explosive operations.

³ **NOTE:** Limiting re-training to E-5s provides for an approximate 10 year experience/growth into flight management and team leadership; additionally, it parallels requirements for civilian supervision of explosive operations (DDESB Technical Paper 16) and US Army EOD TTP that calls for E-6 squad leaders.

Section 1D—Manning

1.9. Operational Manning Requirements.

1.9.1. Deployment Coding. All EOD flight personnel will be coded DWS except as noted below. The minimum Break-the-Flight positions at each AD EOD flight (6 at normal base, 8 at Direct Support Unit [DSU], 20 at Large Range base) will be coded DXS. All AF EOD instructors (NAVSCOLEOD and Silver Flag) will be coded DXX. EOD Staff positions at HQ USAF, HQ AFCESA/CEXD, MAJCOM and Det 63 will be coded DXS. ARC AGRs will be coded DXX. HQ AFRC A7X will, in coordination with HQ ACC/A7X (SuperFam), HQ AFPC/DPWS, and HQ AFCESA/CEXD, provide input for a posturing plan for the Active Guard Reserve (AGR) deployment schedule. All other EOD positions not addressed in this paragraph will be coded DXS. This paragraph does not apply to EOD positions that are joint, owned by others, or classified.

1.9.2. Manpower Standard and Unit Personnel Management Roster (UPMR). The Capability-based Manpower Standard (CMS) for AF EOD is AFMS 44ED00 (This CMS is available electronically on the Air Force Manpower Agency (AFMA) website.). This CMS quantifies the Civil Engineer flight level manpower necessary to accomplish Air Force EOD tasks based upon the number and type of EOD UTC taskings.

1.9.3. EOD Flight Posturing. Per the AF/A7C-approved EOD Optimization Plan, the EOD Capability-based Manpower Standard (CMS), when implemented, will structure EOD flights as large-range flights (72 personnel), large force-projection flights (26 personnel), small force-projection flights (19 personnel). OCONUS Defense flight requirements are 12 personnel. ARC EOD flights are structured as Homeland Defense flights (10-17 personnel).

1.9.3.1. USAF EOD minimum *Sustainable* manpower. Ten personnel, 30 at large range flights, are required to meet all mission area requirements identified in AFD 32-30, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal*. This provides sufficient manpower structure to 1) maintain missions for an indefinite period of time; 2) provides the proper leadership & mentoring; 3) and maintain required training proficiency. Manpower includes: two 3-person teams, two supervisors and two operations personnel. Up to four of these personnel (2 at direct support units) can be available to support VIPPSA and RST missions. The additional 20 personnel at Large range flights are required to maintain emergency response for range operations. Support for scheduled range clearances, as outlined in AFI 13-212, *Range Planning and Operations*, will require manning augmentation from other EOD flights. The numbers provided in this paragraph are not additive requirements and will not exceed the requirements provided in the CMS.

1.9.3.2. USAF EOD minimum *Break-the-Flight* manpower. If, during surge or emergency operations, an EOD flight falls below *Sustainable* manpower, a degraded capability exists.

1.9.3.2.1. A manpower structure of 6-9 personnel is only sufficient to provide limited mission areas support and only a single incident response capability. At no time will flight manning fall below 6 (8 for direct support units, 20 at large range bases including manning or RST support) without MAJCOM concurrence. Direct support units require 8 personnel to ensure a minimum of 6 operational personnel for

emergency response (accounts for temporary suspension from Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) due to medications or other reliability issues).

1.9.3.2.2. Support for missions that are beyond emergency installation and force protection response (e.g., missions other than nuclear/strategic mission, force protection, and aircraft/munitions response) require critical operational risk management (ORM) determination. At this level of manning, required training proficiency and certifications are difficult to maintain. Flights falling below minimum manning requirements for periods longer than 30 days should request manning assistance (term temp civilian/contractor support for program management support) through their respective MAJCOM functional manager.

1.9.3.2.3. AFRC EOD minimum *Sustainable* manpower. Six personnel required, due to the small size and footprint of Reserve Installations minimum manning to sustain Force Protection Condition ALPHA and Base Support functions not to exceed 1 concurrent response. Up to two fulltime personnel can be on temporary duty (TDY)/Leave at any one time.

Chapter 2

INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY, AND SAFETY / A2

Section 2A—Intelligence

2.1. Intelligence Requirements.

2.1.1. Homeland Defense (home-station) Assessments. EOD flights will:

2.1.1.1. Participate in core Homeland Defense planning groups. (e.g., Force Protection Working Group, TWG).

2.1.1.2. Coordinate requirements with the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), FBI, and other intelligence-gathering units for local threat briefings. MAJCOMs should consolidate and distribute applicable updates from sources such as Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA).

2.1.1.3. Use AFI 14-119, *Force Protection Intelligence*, to justify more interaction and customer support from local Intel organizations. Request products that detail:

2.1.1.3.1. Base specific and NORTHCOM regional threats (supports our Homeland Defense role).

2.1.1.3.2. Overview of outside Central Command (CENTCOM) theater threats: Supports our worldwide deployment/TDY commitments and gives situational awareness of world threats & groups.

2.1.1.3.3. Predeployment briefs that are more country/location specific:

2.1.1.3.3.1. General area overview with specific threat

2.1.1.3.3.2. Insurgent and special group activity

2.1.1.3.3.3. Typical IED devices being used with types of triggers

2.1.1.3.3.4. Ordnance orders of battle (OOB) and types

2.1.1.3.3.5 Resources available to EOD:

2.1.1.3.3.6. Joint EOD Technical Support Center (<https://tsc.jeodnet.smil.mil>) provides weekly and monthly Intel reports of EOD and threat interest.

2.1.1.3.3.7. Knowledge and Information Fusion Exchange (KnIFE) (<https://knife.jfcom.smil.mil>)

2.1.2. Contingency Assessments.

2.1.2.1. Coordinate requirements with OSI, FBI, and other intelligence-gathering units for local threat briefings. MAJCOMs should consolidate and distribute applicable updates from sources such as DTRA.

2.1.2.2. Research specific DOC-tasking locations and maintain a file on each site. MAJCOMs will determine general contents of file folders, but this is a minimum.

2.1.2.2.1. Mission and Threat Assessments.

2.1.2.2.2. Maps.

2.1.2.2.3. Host Nation EOD capabilities.

2.1.2.2.4. Facility plans.

2.1.2.2.5. Point of contact.

2.1.2.3. Current OOBs documents are available through Detachment 63, HQ ACC. OOBs are available at: Joint EOD Technical Support Center (<https://tsc.jeodnet.smil.mil>)

Section 2B—Security

2.2. Personnel Security requirements

2.2.1. Initial. Candidates for EOD School require a SECRET clearance with an initiated SSBI.

2.2.2. Continuing. All EOD personnel require a Director of Central Intelligence Directive (DCID) security clearance IAW AFI 31-501, *Personnel Security Program Management*.

2.2.3. Critical Nuclear Weapons Design Information (CNWDI). All EOD personnel filling an authorized EOD position require authorized access to CNWDI to perform assigned duties.

2.2.4. Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program (PRP). Refer to AFMAN 10-3902, *Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program*. EOD personnel are emergency responders; under normal circumstances they do not have defined access, should not be on PRP, and should not require increased investigative/certification actions.

2.2.5. Special circumstances. MAJCOMs will identify other missions requiring special clearances and the investigative requirements.

2.2.6. Security Access Requirement (SAR). All EOD positions are required to be coded as SAR 5 on the EOD flight UMD. (This includes 3E8 and 032E3 H/K officer positions.) (Ref: AFI 31-501, *Personnel Security Program Management*.)

2.3. Physical Security requirements

2.3.1. Resource Protection Program. When transporting high-risk (Category II) items, EOD teams will be armed per AFI 31-101, The Air Force Installation Security Program (For Official Use Only (FOUO)), paragraph 8.4.2.24.2.4 Category II items of concern to EOD include:

2.3.1.1. Demolition bulk explosives (i.e., Composition C-4 TNT, etc.).

2.3.1.2. Automatic weapons (16 or more).

2.3.2. Arming and Use of Force.

2.3.2.1. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3121.01, *Standing Rules of Engagement for US Forces*, references and employs scenario-based training to allow individuals to apply the skills they were taught.

2.3.2.2. AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*, governs peacetime training and operations.

2.3.2.3. Rules of Engagement (ROE) training is conducted and documented annually IAW AFI 36-2225, *Security Forces Training and Standardization Evaluation Programs*. Specific ROE for deployed locations are typically provided during pre-deployment training and upon initial arrival at the deployed location IAW theater guidance.

Section 2C—Safety Programs

2.4. Weapons Safety. EOD requirements for Weapons Safety are covered in AFMAN 91-201, *Explosives Safety Standards and Technical Order* and 60A-1-1-4, *Protection of Personnel and Property*. When information between these two references conflict, always use the more stringent safety reference. Prior to the start of all explosive operations on training, demolition, or bombing ranges the Team Leader (TL) or a Team Member (TM) will complete Attachment 8, Standard Pre-Operation Safety Briefing and brief all individuals present during the explosive operation using the completed form.

2.4.1. Proficiency range parameters. The authorized procedures on EOD ranges allow for reduced safe separation distances. Specifications for EOD proficiency ranges are listed in AFMAN 91-201, *Air Force Explosives Safety Standards*.

2.4.2. Emergency destruction on established ranges. In cases where the net explosive weight and fragmentation hazards exceed the established quantity-distance criteria for a range, obtain installation commander's permission, perform ORM, and use protective measures to ensure safe operations.

2.4.2.1. **(Added-301FW)** Due to limited range capabilities (2.5 lb. Net Explosive Weight (NEW) limit, non-fragmenting), emergency destruction of munitions items will normally not be conducted on NAS Fort Worth JRB. Emergency destruction operations will be coordinated with an agency which has the range capability to safely dispose of munitions items (i.e. Fort Hood or Dyess AFB).

2.4.2.2. **(Added-301FW)** When the EOD team leader determines that a UXO or munitions condition does not allow for safe transportation to the EOD proficiency range the decision to perform emergency destruction in place may be the safest option. If destruction in place is required the EOD team will request permission from the 301FW/CC or designated representative after considering ORM and protective measures required to perform the safest operation.

2.4.2.3. **(Added-301FW)** Prior to conducting an emergency disposal operation, EOD personnel will:

2.4.2.3.1. **(Added-301FW)** Ensure the senior EOD person present conducts and documents pre-operational planning.

2.4.2.3.2. **(Added-301FW)** Document and effectively implement Operational Risk Management (ORM) assessment principles, methods and mitigation control measures.

2.4.2.3.3. **(Added-301FW)** Research and positively identify munitions being destroyed. A minimum of two EOD personnel will independently verify the identity of each item.

2.4.2.3.4. **(Added-301FW)** Calculate safe fragmentation and blast distances using 60A-1-1-4 and the EOD Tactical Decision Aid (TDA).

2.4.2.3.5. **(Added-301FW)** Research and determine the best orientation of munitions being destroyed with regards to the established safe area and surrounding population. The orientation should present the least amount of risk to property and personnel (essential and nonessential).

2.4.2.3.6. **(Added-301FW)** Determine if protective works are necessary (i.e. trench, barricade, mounding, etc.).

2.4.2.3.7. **(Added-301FW)** Specifically identify and record the approved operations and tools necessary to perform a safe and successful operation.

2.4.2.3.8. **(Added-301FW)** Outline specifically where and how essential and non-essential personnel will protect themselves.

2.4.2.3.9. **(Added-301FW)** Coordinate with security/law enforcement personnel to establish cordons and evacuate all non-essential personnel if necessary.

2.4.2.3.10. **(Added-301FW)** Follow the safety briefing and all procedures outlined in 301 EOD Operating Instruction 91-2010, *Range Operations*.

2.4.3. EOD Training and Disposal Range Requirements. All EOD Proficiency Training Ranges will be cited IAW AFMAN 91-201 requirements. All Disposal Ranges will be cited IAW AFMAN 91-201 and Attachment 5, Disposal Range Safety Requirements Excerpt, to this publication.

2.5. Ground Safety Programs. Occupational Safety requirements are listed in AFOSHSTD 91-501, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Standard*. EOD flights must participate in the following health and safety programs.

2.5.1. Environmental Management System, Hazardous Communication (HAZCOM).

2.5.2. Respiratory Protection Program.

2.5.3. Blood Borne Pathogen (BBP).

2.5.3.1. With use of established control procedures (use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and good hygiene); normal home-station EOD duties do not warrant participation in the BBP program.

2.5.3.2. If local or deployed special EOD missions create a high potential for exposure to BBP, then EOD flights will coordinate with Bioenvironmental Engineering and Public Health flights to determine whether enrollment in this program is appropriate.

2.5.3.3. Refer to Title 29 CFR, Part 1910, subpart Z, Standard 1910-1030, *Bloodborne Pathogens* (29 CFR 1910-1030), for requirements on training and a written exposure control plan. (See also the sample guides in the EOD Mortuary Support CONOPS).

2.5.4. As-Low-As-Reasonably-Achievable (ALARA).

2.5.5. Hearing conservation.

2.6. Safety Day. All CONUS and Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) units will participate in the annual EOD Safety Day. Participation of deployed/forward locations will

depend upon their current operations tempo and the approval of their respective combatant commander (CCDR). HQ AFCESA/CEXD, and all MAJCOMS will provide A7CXR with Safety Day agenda items no later than (NLT) 15 days prior to event. Emergency response operations will not be effected on this day.

Chapter 3

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING / A3

Section 3A—Operational Parameters

3.1. General Unexploded Ordnance Response Actions

3.1.1. Positive Identification. Responding EOD teams must positively identify all ordnance items prior to performing any EOD procedures.

3.1.1.1. All research and identification of ordnance items will be documented in EOD reports and verified as outlined in [paragraph 3.7](#). If unable to identify the ordnance item the team must assume:

3.1.1.1.1. It is the most hazardous type it could be.

3.1.1.1.2. It has the most hazardous features/filler it could contain.

3.1.1.1.3. It is in the most hazardous condition it could be in.

3.1.1.2. EOD flights will put statements in their response guides that the team must positively identify ordnance using EOD technical data prior to performing any EOD procedures. If no technical data exists for the item in question, then other means will be used to identify ordnance. For **EXAMPLE**: x-rays could be used to help identify what type of filler is inside the ordnance and the type of fuzing or a request for information can be sent to the NAVEODTECHDIV through Det 63, HQ ACC. The Joint EOD Technical Support Center is a resource available for assistance at 1-877-EOD INFO (1-877-363-4636).

3.1.2. EOD Technical Guidance. EOD procedures are conducted IAW Joint Service EOD 60-series TOs. Supporting instructions such as 11-series TOs or DDESB Technical Papers (available at <http://www.ddesb.pentagon.mil/techpapers.html>) may be used in absence of 60-series guidance. Additionally, basic EOD emergency response guidance is provided in [Attachment 3, EOD Emergency Response Guidance](#). Local commanders have the authority and responsibility to make ORM adjustment to established requirements so that mission requirements are met. (See AFI 90-901, Operational Risk Management)

3.1.2.1. Deviations from 60N series can be made with coordination and approval with MAJCOM and 708th Nuclear Sustainment Squadron (708th NSUS), Military Liaison Branch. During accident response, deviations from 60N are obtained through the Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP) weapon recovery process. By design, 60N series publications do not address all potential accident/incident scenarios. During an accident situation EOD personnel in collaboration with DOE Accident Response Group (ARG) will develop a weapons recovery plan incorporating pertinent paragraphs from specific weapon 60N series tech order.

3.1.3. Medical support. Medical support during high-explosives operations is a mandatory safety requirement. Medical support must remain in a designated safe area unless required for injury/incident response. Medical support may be military, civilian, or contracted as long as the qualifications are current and time criteria are met.

3.1.3.1. Explosives operations involving only practice munitions (other than demolition explosives): An Independent Duty Medical Technician (IDMT) or Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)-qualified technician must be available on-site or within a 30-minute response time. Trauma facilities should be available within 60 minutes via ground or air transportation.

3.1.3.2. Explosives operations involving live munitions (other than demolition explosives): An IDMT-qualified technician must be available on-site during all operations. An IDMT provides capability to give Advanced Cardiac Life Support measures such as administering emergency intravenous medications. Trauma facilities should be available within 30 minutes via ground or air transportation. If not possible, then ensure a paramedic or EMT with current NREMT (National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians) certification is available on-range. Additionally, flights should consider the need to bring an IDMT during off-base emergency response.

3.1.3.3. EOD flights performing daily, multiple, simultaneous explosives operations involving live munitions should have an IDMT-qualified technician dedicated/assigned to the EOD flight. IDMT would be within 30-minute response time to all explosives operating sites. Supplement the IDMT with EMT-qualified technicians on-site at each operating site, e.g., one IDMT is centrally located within 30-minutes of the operations. Each operating site would have an EMT immediately available.

3.1.4. Off-Installation Responses

3.1.4.1. Military munitions and explosives.

3.1.4.1.1. The closest AF EOD flight is required to respond to accidents/incidents involving AF-owned EO on or off AF installations. The first service to discover an incident involving EO of another service or Federal agency must take immediate actions to prevent or limit damage or injury. Report incidents occurring in another service's operational area according to the procedures of the responsible service. The closest EOD flight should respond immediately with the understanding that the responsible service retains operational control. After DoD arrives on scene, the various services can sort out responsibilities per AFJI 32-3002.

3.1.4.1.2. The first service to discover a transportation accident/incident involving federally owned or controlled EO must respond immediately, regardless of location. The EOD team should arrive on-scene as soon as possible (within 4 hours). Use the fastest mode of transportation available. The objective is to prevent or limit loss of life, injury, property damage, and minimize public inconvenience. 4

3.1.4.1.3. **(Added-301FW)** If a request for EOD support is a result of an initial report of a transportation accident involving DoD owned ammunition or explosives, the 301FW/CP must immediately notify the 301 FW/CC.

3.1.4.2. Non-military munitions and explosives.

⁴ **NOTE:** The first priority is an immediate response to the accident or incident. After DoD arrives on scene, the various services can sort out responsibilities per AFJI 32-3002.

3.1.4.2.1. Civil authorities are primarily responsible for the safe handling and disposal of IED, non-military commercial explosives, or similarly dangerous articles located off DoD installations. See details for off-installation support in [paragraphs 7.2 and 7.3](#).

3.1.4.2.2. Non-DoD toxic or hazardous materials are not taken to military installations for storage or disposal unless:

3.1.4.2.2.1. The situation is clearly an emergency or lifesaving operation.

3.1.4.2.2.2. Formal agreements exist with other Federal agencies (e.g., MOU between DoD and the ATF).

3.1.5. Environmental Guidance. All AF EOD flights within the US and its territories must comply with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) EPA Military Munitions Rule, and other state regulatory requirements. EOD Response Actions are conducted under authority of the “*DoD Policy to implement the federal EPA Military Munitions Rule (MRIP)*,” 01 July 1998, [Chapter 9, Emergency Response](#). The MRIP is very specific about the conduct of emergency response and EOD’s authority to conduct them.

3.1.5.1. In non-emergency situations, to ensure all legal requirements are met, EOD personnel must consult the Staff Judge Advocate and the installation CE environmental management function before destroying EO. (See [paragraph 3.2](#) for emergency response parameters.)

3.1.5.2. The federal EPA has established definitions for when munitions become a waste and requirements for management of waste munitions. These definitions and requirements are incorporated into RCRA’s implementing regulations. The federal program exempts EOD operations from some environmental management requirements during an EOD emergency response action for munitions and other explosive devices (military and non-military). The degree of exemption from federal RCRA regulations depends upon the level of response. However, states may have more stringent requirements than the federal regulations.

3.1.5.3. The DoD has created two levels of EOD emergency response; immediate response (Level 1) and imminent and substantial endangerment (Level 2). The primary distinction between the two levels is that a Level 2 response can be delayed without compromising safety or increasing the risks posed to life, property, health, or the environment.

3.1.5.3.1. Treat all requests for EOD response as a Level 1 response until determined otherwise. From an explosives safety point of view, when EOD Teams are dispatched, the situation requires an immediate response.

3.1.5.3.2. The on-scene EOD Team Leader determines if the situation requires a Level 1, Level 2, or no EOD emergency response. See Attachment 1 *Terms* for the definition of an EOD Team Leader.

3.1.5.3.3. Only the senior on-scene EOD Team Leader can determine when the response action is complete. For a Level 2 response, temporary storage in a munitions storage facility should not terminate the emergency nature of the response – normally, wait for termination until final destruction or shipment to a destruction facility.

3.2. Explosives or Munitions Emergency Response: Level 1 emergency response actions are exempt from RCRA permitting, Department of Transportation (DOT) manifesting for movement to a safe disposal area, and other substantive requirements under Title 40 CFR.5 However, Level 2 emergency response actions may be subject to emergency permitting and other requirements. When, during an emergency response, applicable state law or an agreement requires, or the situation allows, the installation environmental office will consult with environmental regulators on the need for permits and fulfilling other requirements.

3.2.1. Level 1 Emergency Response (Immediate Response). A Level 1 Emergency could occur anywhere. A Level 1 Emergency requires immediate response activities to eliminate or address the actual or potential imminent threat to life, property, health or the environment.

3.2.1.1. A Level 1 Emergency exists if a delay in response activities would compromise safety or increase the risks posed to life, property, health or the environment.⁶ A Level 1 Emergency may exist if:

3.2.1.1.1. The risk associated with movement of the military munitions or other explosives involved is unknown or not acceptable; or

3.2.1.1.2. The risk associated with the military munitions or other explosives temporary storage, or careful movement beyond a nearby, more isolated and protected location for immediate rendering-safe or destruction, is not acceptable.

3.2.1.2. The lead on-site EOD Team Leader will, with regard to any explosive or chemical agent hazard presented: (a) determine whether a Level 1 Emergency exists, and (b) when to terminate a Level 1 Emergency response, or reclassify it to a Level 2 response. Once the immediate hazards associated with military munitions or other explosives are eliminated, the supported installation or activity may have to perform other actions to address the impact of the response action. (See [paragraph 3.2.3](#) below.)

3.2.1.3. EOD-conducted response actions during a Level 1 Emergency could involve defusing, detonation, or other actions to neutralize a munition “in-place,” or careful, limited movement to a nearby, more isolated and protected location, including to an operational range used by or limited to EOD operations, to defuse, detonate, or otherwise abate the immediate threat.

3.2.1.4. Level 1 emergency response actions, where the response cannot be delayed without compromising safety or increasing the risks posed to life, property, health, or the environment, are exempt from RCRA permitting, DOT manifesting for movement to a safe disposal area, and other substantive requirements.

3.2.1.4.1. Level 1 EOD response actions are exempt from federal RCRA permitting requirements.

⁵ **NOTE:** Title 40 CFR, Parts 264.1(g)(8), *Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities*; 265.1(c)(11), *Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities*; and 270.1(c)(3), *EPA Administered Permit Programs: The Hazardous Waste Permit Program*.

⁶ **NOTE:** A reasonable delay in EOD's completion of an explosives or munitions emergency response that is caused by necessary, unforeseen, or uncontrollable circumstances does not automatically terminate a Level 1 Emergency.

3.2.1.4.2. Response may occur on-site or the item may be transported to a more secure location.

3.2.1.4.3. No Hazardous Waste Manifest is required.

3.2.1.4.4. Transporter of the item does not need a RCRA identification number.

3.2.1.4.5. Item may be held in appropriate storage as a continuation of the response if a proper location for the response action is unavailable due to extenuating circumstances (e.g., adverse weather, nightfall, or other safety considerations).

3.2.1.4.6. Storage location does not have to be a RCRA interim status or RCRA permitted facility or comply in any way with RCRA; however, it must comply with DDESB standards.

3.2.2. Level 2 Emergency Response (Imminent and Substantial Endangerment). A Level 2 Emergency also poses an actual or potential imminent threat to life, property, health or human health or the environment, but does not require immediate response activities to eliminate or address the actual or potential imminent threat. Level 2 Emergency response actions can generally be delayed for a reasonable period without adverse impact.

3.2.2.1. A Level 2 Emergency exists if the response actions can be delayed without compromising safety or increasing the risks posed to life, property, health, or the environment. A Level 2 Emergency may exist if:

3.2.2.1.1. The risk associated with movement and temporary storage of the military munitions or other explosives involved is acceptable; and

3.2.2.1.2. The military munitions or other explosives are positively identified, are safe for transport by explosives or munitions emergency response specialists, and can be stored (temporarily) within DoD munitions logistic management system pending appropriate response action (e.g., on-site destruction or movement to an appropriate destruction facility).

3.2.2.2. The on-site EOD Team Leader will, with regard to the explosive or chemical agent hazard presented, determine: (1) whether a Level 2 Emergency exists; (2) when to terminate a Level 2 Emergency; and/or (3) when to re-classify a Level 2 Emergency (e.g., risks become unacceptable) to a Level 1 Emergency. Once immediate hazards associated with military munitions or other explosives are eliminated, supported installation or activity may have to perform other actions to address impact of the response action.

3.2.2.3. The host installation's Environmental Office/Hazardous Waste Program Manager is responsible for consulting with environmental regulators to determine whether other regulatory requirements must be satisfied (e.g., a requirement to seek a RCRA emergency permit under section Title 40 CFR Part 270.61) and to obtain requisite emergency transportation and/or treatment permits. Emergency permits are usually granted orally with written follow-up.

3.2.2.3.1. Off-base response permits. EOD flights should pre-coordinate local/state off-base permitting procedures with the installation environmental office. Under normal circumstances;

3.2.2.3.1.1. If the EOD flight is responding to a military munition, then request

the installation environmental office obtain necessary permits.

3.2.2.3.1.2. If responding to other than a military munition, then the civil authorities requesting support are responsible for requesting the necessary permits.

3.2.2.3.2. For items turned-in to the munitions storage area, the munitions activity will immediately request the installation environmental office obtain necessary permits and state notifications as required by local directives.

3.2.3. Site Remediation. EOD personnel do not conduct planned munitions responses; however, they will respond to explosives or munitions emergencies that occur during planned responses. (See [paragraphs 3.4.6.2.2, 3.4.6.2.3, 3.4.6.2.4, and 3.4.6.2.5](#))

3.2.4. Significant Disagreement. If, during an explosives or munitions emergency response, environmental regulators and safety officials have serious concerns about the potential impact of EOD proposed course of action on human health and environment, the following applies:

3.2.4.1. By DoD policy, EOD personnel are not allowed to take any action inconsistent with approved EOD procedures or would place the EOD team at added risk.

3.2.4.2. When a delay in conducting response activities will not compromise safety or increase risks, ensure protective measures are implemented until a mutually agreeable solution is reached.

3.2.4.3. The environmental regulators or safety officials having serious concerns shall immediately elevate the concern to the next level of authority to attempt to achieve a mutually agreeable solution.

3.2.4.4. Once an agreeable solution is attained, the appropriate DoD authority will coordinate EOD's support to resolve the emergency in a manner protective of human health and the environment, and that is consistent with EOD procedures.

3.2.5. Response Records. Flights will ensure EOD response records and a copy of any supporting documentation such as an emergency permit (if issued) are entered into the EODIMS database.⁷ HQ AFCESA/CEXD manages the EODIMS per Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) Table 33-49, Rule 20.01. All requests for EODIMS data-pulls will be submitted directly to HQ AFCESA/CEXD. EODIMS requests from United States Army Corps of Engineers representatives in support of remediation/recovery operations (Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP)) can come direct to HQ AFCESA/CEXD or through the units respective MAJCOM with the official USACE e-mail of the project representative requesting information. Requests from a contract-company or individual e-mail address should be submitted as a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request.

3.3. Contingency, Exercise, and Deployment (CED) Support

3.3.1. EOD Capability

3.3.1.1. The four elements required to provide a combat EOD capability are:

3.3.1.1.1. Transportation and specialized equipment sets.

3.3.1.1.2. Explosives and demolition material.

3.3.1.1.3. Joint-service technical data and viewing/communications set.

3.3.1.1.4. EOD-qualified personnel/teams.

3.3.1.2. EOD UTCs must have the capability to be fully mobile on initial deployment into any contingency. This requires vehicles to be part of EOD equipment UTCs so that all equipment and explosives can be loaded on a vehicle for transport. An EOD capability does not exist without the ability to respond with necessary equipment, communications, and explosives.

3.3.2. Core Unit Type Code (UTC). The AF uses EOD UTCs in peace and war to provide COCOMs with an EOD capability. The WMP-1 provides details of required UTCs, support-levels, and structure for differing threat-levels. Flights should request current copies of the WMP-1, Annex S, Appendix 9 (EOD) from their wing level A5 or MAJCOM representative.

3.3.2.1. Each UTC has Mission Capability Statements (MISCAP) that provide UTC limitations and capabilities (available on the AF EOD Program Management CoP at <https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/ASPs/CoP/EntryCoP.asp?Filter=OO-EN-CE-49> or the Civil Engineer Expeditionary Engineering CoP at <https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/community/views/home.aspx?Filter=21340>).

3.3.2.2. Core UTCs are designated as Lead and Base support. A Lead UTC can support one lead flying squadron for 24-hour operations without augmentation. Base-support UTCs augment additional missions and other non-tactical or notional requirements.

3.3.3. Joint EOD Operations.

3.3.3.1. Refer to Joint service EOD Multi-service, Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (MTTP), for the EOD Planning Checklist for Joint Operations

3.3.3.2. A theater combat mission may best be supported by a joint EOD structure. Details for supporting joint EOD operations are in AF Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Interservice) (AFTTP(I)) 3-2.32, *MTTP for EOD in a Joint Environment*.

3.3.4. Employing/deploying recently graduated EOD Personnel.

3.3.4.1. EOD Apprentices (AFSC 3E831) are not deployment-eligible unless they have completed all requirements per **paragraph 3.9.3.1.1**.

3.3.4.1.1. EOD Journeymen and Craftsmen will not be tasked to train our 3-level Airmen while directly supporting combat operations. To do so places our junior Airmen and the entire EOD team at increased risk of injury/loss of life.

3.3.4.1.2. When possible, EOD Apprentices will be employed at locations with less risk where EOD persons with more developed experience and skills can train them prior to being assigned to locations of higher intensity.

3.3.4.2. After graduation from EOD basic school, an EOD Officer (AFSC 32E H/K) is not deployment-eligible until they have completed at least eight months at home station and have been cleared by their Sq commander and MFM to deploy.

Section 3B—EOD Missions

3.4. Mission Areas.

3.4.1. Aerospace Vehicle Launch and Recovery. Supporting sortie generation and Space operations by responding to airfield emergencies to render safe ordnance and aircraft during in-flight and ground emergencies or crash situations.

3.4.1.1. EOD personnel are not end-of-runway crews; however, they should be familiar with communicating with and operating around running fixed-wing and rotary-winged aircraft. Periodic (annual) training with these crews can be beneficial experience for EOD personnel.

3.4.1.2. EOD teams respond when End-of-Runway crews or transient alert personnel are unavailable and/or when the aircraft/munitions system is in a hazardous condition.

3.4.1.3. Refer to EOD Aerospace Vehicle CONOPS for more details.

3.4.2. Force Protection. Eliminating or mitigating explosive hazards created by known or suspected criminal and terrorist devices.

3.4.2.1. EOD teams do not perform searches in support of bomb-threats.

3.4.2.2. Use diagnostics and remote procedures first: Hand-entry is a last resort.

3.4.2.3. Use all available protective gear (e.g., bomb suit).

3.4.2.4. Refer to the IED CONOPS for more details.

3.4.3. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Providing full-spectrum response capability to nuclear, biological, chemical, radiological, incendiary, conventional EO and IEDs. EOD teams respond during the crisis management phase of the incident and provide: initial response; situational analysis; advise command authorities on hazards and protective measures; and support regional/specialized support teams as required. Refer to the WMD CONOPS for more details.

3.4.4. Nuclear Weapon Incident/Accident. Providing immediate initial support to nuclear weapon incidents/accidents. This section outlines service component requirements in DoDD 3150.2, *DoD Nuclear Weapon System Safety Program*.

3.4.4.1. All AD AF EOD flights maintain qualification to provide emergency nuclear support. Flight personnel maintain technical data and are trained to perform those actions necessary to stabilize an incident site.

3.4.4.2. Flights that support assigned nuclear weapons maintain technical data and are qualified in all aspects of assigned weapon systems (see [paragraph 3.12.5](#)).

3.4.5. Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO) Recovery Operations. Clearing UXO during runway and airbase recovery operations and neutralizing hazards from explosive-related incidents, which, because of unusual circumstances, present a threat to operations, installations, personnel or material. See UXO-related mission details under [paragraphs 3.1](#) and [3.2](#).

3.4.6. Operational Range Clearance. Working together with range management offices and environmental agencies to clear operational ranges and test and evaluation ranges. This section outlines service component (EOD) requirements of DoDD 3200.16, *Operational Range Clearance* and DoDD 4140.62, *Management and Disposition of Material Potentially*

Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH). Further implementing guidance is provided in AFI 13-212, *Range Planning and Operations* and the EOD Range CONOPS (<https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/DocView.asp?DocID=1113486>).

3.4.6.1. Practices for UXO clearance at operational ranges are different from those for environmental UXO remediation, and more closely mirror combat EOD duties and provides war skills experience for EOD operations. As in combat UXO area clearance, peacetime range clearance is usually only a surface clearance. At operational test and evaluation ranges, there are requirements for the sub-surface recovery of (sometimes deeply buried) experimental ordnance.

3.4.6.2. Other-than Operational Range Support.

3.4.6.2.1. EOD flights will not normally perform nor are they responsible for activities outside the scope of AFI 13-212 in relation to any range or other munitions response site. The AF EOD program is neither equipped, trained, nor manned for environmental requirements-based munitions response operations.

3.4.6.2.2. Non-emergency or planned support on other than operational ranges is outside the scope of core competencies for EOD personnel. The below listed duties are examples of tasks EOD personnel should not be responsible for:

3.4.6.2.2.1. Third-party quality assurance evaluations of contracts.

3.4.6.2.2.2. Natural & cultural environmental escorts.

3.4.6.2.2.3. Research and provide ordnance information (other than emergency response).

3.4.6.2.2.4. Construction support.

3.4.6.2.2.5. Sub-surface UXO recovery (e.g., area remediation that is not in support of ordnance RDT&E/Operational Training and Exercise (OT&E)).

3.4.6.2.2.6. Contract oversight.

3.4.6.2.2.7. Lend-lease-grant final land clearance subsequent to land use by commercial ventures.

3.4.6.2.2.8. Final land-surveys required prior to closure or re-characterization of operational ranges.

3.4.6.2.3. MAJCOM EOD staffs may authorize performance of the above tasks for unique individual situations/operations when it provides a warskills benefit. Parameters should be established in a supplement to this AFI and in individual memorandums between the contract executing agent, flight involved, and MAJCOM EOD staff. Courtesy copy HQ AFCESA/CEXD on such memoranda.

3.4.6.2.4. Emergency support to other than operational range activities is part of the core competencies for EOD personnel. Upon proper notification, EOD teams respond to any munitions emergency

3.4.6.2.4.1. To ensure Public Safety.

3.4.6.2.4.2. To identify unknown munitions.

3.4.6.2.4.3. When there are possible chemical munitions involved (limited to emergency actions prior to arrival of specialized teams).

3.4.6.2.5. EOD flights will provide a one-time response to first found munitions or other emergency support as outlined in a MAJCOM EOD staff-coordinated memorandum of agreement (MOA) or other coordinating document. The MOA will include as a minimum a request to provide full support and the required amount of resources (equipment, explosives, personnel, time). Also consider the following:

3.4.6.2.5.1. Specific responsibilities provided. (EPA permits, security, medical etc.)

3.4.6.2.5.2. Specific responsibilities/duties military is to perform/conduct.

3.4.6.2.5.3. Support provided under immediate response authority should be provided on a cost-reimbursable basis, where appropriate or legally required.

3.4.7. Mortuary Services. Removal of ordnance left on or embedded in casualties. See [paragraph 3.5.2](#) and the Mortuary Support CONOPS for more details.

3.4.8. Federal Agency and Civil Authority Support. Assisting Federal and civil authorities with terrorist or other criminal acts, accidents, found explosive items, and other requests for support.

3.4.8.1. See [Chapter 7](#) for detailed guidelines on general support to civil authorities.

3.4.8.2. Support to the USSS and US DOS VIPPSA taskings. This section outlines service component requirements in DoDD 3025.13, *Employment of DoD Resources in Support of the United States Secret Service*, and DoD Instruction (DoDI) 5030.34, *Agreement Between the USSS and the DoD Concerning Protection of the President and Other Officials*. Detailed procedures of support are provided in the USSS Hazardous Device Counter-measures Manual (HDCM).

3.4.8.2.1. Reimbursement for VIPPSA support. Public Law 94-524, *Presidential Protection Act of 1996*, establishes the authority for non-reimbursable DoD support to the USSS for protection of the President, Vice-President, or other officer immediately next in order of succession to the office of the President. Lack of funding is not a reason for non-support of Presidential and Vice-presidential protective mission taskings. All other VIPPSA taskings are reimbursable (see [paragraph 3.4.8.2.6](#)).

3.4.8.2.2. If the personnel are available without impacting the flight's ability to perform its primary mission, then a VIPPSA tasking must be supported. (See [paragraph 1.9.3.2](#) to determine availability of personnel.)

3.4.8.2.3. Coordinating Support. US Northern Command (US NORTHCOM) is designated as the executive agent for all VIPPSA taskings from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), USSS, or DOS. They task and coordinate all missions by DoD EOD personnel, regardless of service affiliation, through the USNORTHCOM JEODVIPPSA.

3.4.8.2.4. NSSE are sourced by NORTHCOM through JEODVIPPSA.

3.4.8.2.4.1. JEODVIPPSA provides HQ AFCESA/CEXD and AFNORTH the AF fair share (approximately 30%) of joint tasking requirements.

3.4.8.2.4.2. AFNORTH, in coordination with HQ AFCESA/CEXD, establishes MAJCOM distribution of the requirement and provides to AFNORTH who coordinates the required support with the MAJCOMs, consolidates the team information, and provides the consolidated roster to JEODVIPPSA, AF/A7CXR and HQ AFCESA/CEXD.

3.4.8.2.5. Approval Authority. Approval authority rests with the MAJCOM EOD functional manager. Approval for ANG EOD support, before mobilization, rests with the individual state adjutant general.

3.4.8.2.6. Travel Vouchers. See EOD CoP site for instructions for mailing reimbursable Travel Vouchers (other than Presidential/Vice-Presidential).

3.4.8.2.7. All MAJCOMs:

3.4.8.2.7.1. Designate a 24/7 POC with contact information to HQ AFCESA/CEXD.

3.4.8.2.7.2. Coordinate and facilitate VIPPSA support missions with flights.

3.4.8.2.7.3. Ensure EOD personnel comply with mission requirements.

3.4.8.2.7.4. Promptly send team composition back to HQ AFCESA/CEXD.

3.4.8.2.8. DELETED.

3.4.8.2.8.1. DELETED.

3.4.8.2.8.2. DELETED.

3.4.8.2.9. EOD Personnel Requirements:

3.4.8.2.9.1. Minimum Team Criteria.

3.4.8.2.9.1.1. Team member: Officer/Enlisted – Six months in-place, assigned to the flight, and (enlisted only) satisfactory progress in upgrade training.

3.4.8.2.9.1.2. Team Leaders: Officer – Two VIPPSA taskings as a team member. Enlisted – minimum E-5/7-level.

3.4.8.2.10. See [paragraph 2.2](#) for security requirements

3.4.8.2.11. EOD personnel receive a civilian clothing allowance while supporting USSS or DoD missions. AFI 36-3014, *Clothing Allowance for Air Force Personnel*, specifies authorized amounts, how to apply, and how to get reimbursement. Flight chiefs selecting personnel for support missions should first consider sending individuals already receiving a civilian clothing allowance⁷.

3.4.8.2.12. EOD personnel supporting VIPPSA Presidential or Vice Presidential taskings do not fall under the Presidential Support Program, unless such support exceeds 180 continuous days. (See DoDD 5210.55, and AFI 31-501, *Personnel Security Program Management*.)

3.4.8.2.13. EOD Credentials, Pins, and HDCM Manuals. JEODVIPPSA issues DD Form 2335, *EOD Identification Card/Credentials*, and identification pins to qualified

⁷ **NOTE:** Officers must be assigned to overseas EOD billets to receive the clothing allowance.

EOD personnel performing VIPPSA support. HDCM Manuals are issued to EOD flights.

3.4.8.2.13.1. Credentials. Unless otherwise directed by HQ AFCESA/CEXD or JEODVIPPSA, all EOD Credential requests will be initiated within the VIPPSA area of EODIMS Operations Module. Complete requests for EOD Credentials IAW the EODIMS CONOPS and EODIMS Users Manual.

3.4.8.2.13.1.1. Flights. Ensure all information for all assigned personnel is properly entered into the user administration area of EODIMS.

3.4.8.2.13.1.2. Flight members will have one digital photo conforming to the standards listed below: HDCM standards.

3.4.8.2.13.1.3. The DD Form 2335, *EOD Identification Card/Credentials*, is carried with the individual at all times.

3.4.8.2.13.1.4. Upon PCS to a new assignment, meeting the criteria in [paragraph 1.8.1](#), the individual will hand carry their DD Form 2335 to the gaining organization.

3.4.8.2.13.1.5. When an individual retires, separates or when duties do not meet the criteria in [paragraph 1.8.1](#) the DD Form 2335 will be mailed back to VIPPSA. The flight is not authorized to destroy credentials locally.⁸

3.4.8.2.13.2. Identification pins and HDCM Manuals. Flights request issue of pins and HDCM manuals via request letter directly to JEODVIPPSA. The request can be in written or electronic format and forwarded in that format to svc.vippsa.apgr@conus.army.mil. Include flight name, item requested, quantity of item requested and name/contact information of the individual making the request.

3.4.8.2.13.3. Keep complete records of receiving receipts for individuals' credentials, pins, and HDCM manuals.

3.4.8.2.13.4. Flights will provide JEODVIPPSA with a complete inventory of pins, credentials, and manuals in their possession semiannually (Jan/July) by using EODIMS VIPPSA Module.

3.4.8.2.13.5. Due to the access a pin affords the bearer, do not use or carry them except while supporting a VIPPSA mission. During the mission, do not leave credentials or pins unattended in hotel rooms. Keep them in your possession at all times.

3.4.8.2.13.6. Immediately report lost DD Form(s) 2335, identification pins or HDCM manuals to VIPPSA IAW instructions in the HDCM manual.

3.4.8.2.14. Ensure all scheduling data is properly entered into the scheduling area of EODIMS by close-of-business (COB) every Wednesday for a two week period. This

⁸ **NOTE:** Written official correspondence from JEODVIPPSA takes precedence over this paragraph.

information will provide MAJCOMs team availability to fill JEODVIPPSA missions and USNORTHCOM “troop-to-task” accountability reporting (as requested) and overall mission reporting/efficiency to HQ AFCESA/CEXD through your MAJCOM. If a holiday, family day, down day, etc interrupts a normal week, submit the weekly manning report NLT the second to last duty day of the week.

3.4.9. Base Populace Training. Provide training as requested on ordnance hazards and recognition, mine awareness, terrorist bomb search procedures, and personnel protective measures. This includes an annual briefing to local Fire Fighters on ordnance hazards and precautions for munitions supported.

3.4.9.1. AF EOR is taught via web-based training. EOD flights may provide other methods to supplement the AF EOR course; however, the web-based training is the mandatory basic course.

3.4.9.2. Flights should use HQ AFCESA/CEXD-standardized informational training/briefings as a template for briefings on EOD mission capability, ordnance hazards and recognition, IED awareness, mine awareness, terrorist bomb search procedures, personnel protective measures, etc. These briefings are available on the AF EOD Program Management CoP at <https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/ASPs/CoP/EntryCoP.asp?Filter=OO-EN-CE-49>.

3.4.9.3. If EOD flights are requested to provide EOD-related briefings away from home station to national agencies (e.g., Bureau of Land Management (BLM), DTRA, EPA, TSWG, DoD, etc), other military services, HQ USAF or Secretary of the AF agencies/offices, the briefings should be coordinated with MAJCOM EOD staffs, AF/A7CXR and HQ AFCESA/CEXD prior to being briefed/released. This ensures a consistent and supported message is presented.

3.4.9.4. EOD flights should support community outreach programs to educate both installation personnel and the surrounding public on the dangers of trespassing on ranges and the hazards associated with UXO.

3.5. Command Unique Missions

3.5.1. Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC). Refer to PACAF mission guidelines for details (HQ PACAF/A7XOM, DSN 449-2884).

3.5.2. Mortuary Affairs and Field Mortuary Response Teams (AMC). Refer to the Mortuary Support CONOP for details (<https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/DocView.asp?DocID=1113509>).

3.6. Incident Command System

3.6.1. AF Incident Management System (AFIMS).

3.6.1.1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 directed the implementation of the NRF through the NIMS. The AF chose to develop the AFIMS for implementation of the NRF and the NIMS. In the AFIMS structure, EOD falls under Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5 and Operations Section for down range activities.

3.6.1.2. The AFIMS replaces the Disaster Control Group and is outlined in AFI 10-2501, *Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Planning and Operations*. All EOD managers and Team Leaders must be familiar with AFIMS.

3.7. Incident Reporting

3.7.1. Service EODIMS Incident Reporting.

3.7.1.1. Do not enter Restricted Data into EODIMS. Refer to T.O. and paragraph numbers only.

3.7.1.2. EOD flights will use the EODIMS Operations Module, Incident Reporting System to gather and report information regarding EOD operations to their respective MAJCOMs. Flights submit incident reports within 5 working days after response termination. (15 working days for EOD range clearance reports) The emergency status of the EODIMS report is category level two (C-2) and requires continued normal reporting during emergency conditions.

3.7.1.3. Responding EOD teams will list the individual who positively identified the ordnance in the EODIMS incident report, the Team Leader will validate the identification. This process is accomplished using the drop down menus provided in the EODIMS. If the Team Leader is the one who identifies the ordnance a different EOD Team Member will verify and be listed on the EOD report (see [paragraph 3.1.1](#)).

3.7.1.4. MAJCOM managers use EODIMS Incident Reports to analyze trends, identify deficiencies, plan training, and project future activities in all aspects of the EOD program. MAJCOMs will review and approve all EODIMS Incident Reports within 5 working days from date received from flights.

3.7.1.5. Flights should avoid the use of “thermal treatment” and “disposal” (in relation to the emergency destruction of UXO and other hazardous explosive devices) in written EOD reports because the environmental interpretations of these terms have specific meaning and consequences under the RCRA that may impose additional requirements on the USAF. The suitable language for EOD explosive operations includes: “destroy/destruction” or “detonate/detonation” or even “blown-in-place” (BIP).

3.7.1.6. EODIMS shares response information (e.g., IED, post-blast, UXO, area clearance, etc) with the Joint Digital Information Gathering System (JDIGS) Program: this is covered in the EODIMS CONOPS.

3.7.2. EOD Significant Event/Response Reporting. At times there are EOD response incidents that are significant enough to warrant immediate notification to the EOD flights MAJCOM and possibly the entire AF EOD community.

3.7.2.1. To ensure reporting continuity the following guidelines are presented and must be followed when any of the following significant EOD emergency events result in:

3.7.2.1.1. A inadvertent release of munitions from aircraft.

3.7.2.1.2. Loss of life or lost time injury due to an EOD related event.

3.7.2.1.3. Injury to EOD personnel occurred during the emergency operation.

3.7.2.1.4. Adverse public reaction.

3.7.2.1.5. Mutual aid responses that require extensive use of personnel or equipment to render safe or dispose of hazardous explosive item, assist in mass injury or casualty recovery, or have significant public impact potential.

3.7.2.2. Initial Notification Methods: Within 6 hours of the beginning of a significant EOD emergency event, provide notification to AF/A7CXR, AFCESA/CEXD and Command EOD office by phone (after duty hours) or email (during duty hours). This COA was established by A7CX because of excessive delays between incident and reporting to the Civil Engineer (AF/A7C).

3.7.2.2.1. During normal duty hours (0730-1600 Eastern Standard Time), the MAJCOM, Forward Operating Agency (FOA), or base EOD flight will up-channel information by email (designate as high importance) to afcesa_cexd@tyndall.af.mil (underscore between “afcesa” and “cexd”). Attach the report generated by the EODIMS, if available. When email is not immediately available, summarize the report by phone to an AFCESA/CEXD staff member at DSN or commercial number on the AF EOD Program Management CoP, using priority precedence.

3.7.2.2.2. After normal duty hours (1600-0700 Eastern Standard Time), the MAJCOM, FOA, or base EOD office sends an email as indicated in 3.7.2.2., then summarizes the EOD report to a AFCESA/CEXD staff member using the division cell phone numbers posted on the AF EOD Program Management CoP.

3.7.2.2.3. AFCESA/CEXD notifies AF/A7CX, of significant EOD events when appropriate.

3.7.2.3. Interim Updates. The EOD Flight Chief ensures that the MAJCOM and an AFCESA/CEXD staff member are simultaneously notified of significant events in progress for more than six hours, or when such events have not concluded within 12 hours.

3.7.2.4. Final Notification by Email. Within 12 hours following a significant EOD event, the EOD Flight Chief through the Base Civil Engineer (BCE), will coordinate an email and forward to the MAJCOM EOD office and AFCESA_CEXD@tyndall.af.mil. If possible, attach the complete EOD report to this email.

3.7.2.5. Final Report. The EOD Flight Chief, will complete a report as stated in [paragraph 3.7.1](#) through EODIMS.

3.7.3. SORTS Report. SORTS is reported IAW AFI 10-201.

3.7.3.1. It is the EOD flight management’s responsibility to ensure manpower, equipment and training status is updated in SORTS, normally on a monthly basis in coordination with the Emergency Management Flight, or whenever significant changes occur.

3.7.3.2. Since the results of individual flight SORTS reports are visible at the Joint Service level, inputting data accurately is critical for high level decision making. EOD flights will have access to EOD IMS Resource Module and work closely with squadron SORTS monitor to correct inaccurate information.

3.7.3.3. Descriptions should be detailed enough to identify what is missing/causing the rating, what needs to be done to fix or mitigate the problem, and a reasonable expected completion date.

3.7.4. AEF Reporting Tool (ART).

3.7.4.1. It is the EOD flight management's responsibility to ensure ART accurately reflects status of UTCs. Review and make changes monthly or within 24 hours when status changes. AEF Center and MFM rely on the accuracy and currency of reporting to make critical AEF sourcing decisions.

3.7.4.1.1. Code Green. Equipment – 100 percent of required equipment and vehicles are on hand. Personnel – All personnel are available/proficient with no rank/skill level substitutions.

3.7.4.1.2. Code Yellow. Equipment – some equipment is missing but UTC can still accomplish its mission. Personnel – All personnel are available/proficient using allowable rank/skill level substitutions. ⁹

3.7.4.1.3. Code Red. Equipment – some or all of equipment is missing and the UTC cannot perform its mission. Personnel – Any position is vacant or any personnel lack proficiency per [paragraph 1.8.2](#).

3.7.4.2. All UTCs coded Yellow or Red will have comments explaining why their status is downgraded.

Section 3C—EOD Training

3.8. Training Overview. The AF EOD Training Program aims to produce professional, highly qualified, technically proficient EOD teams capable of safely and efficiently performing peacetime and wartime EOD missions. EOD proficiency training enables EOD teams to achieve and maintain a level of competency to safely and effectively deal with explosive hazards.

3.8.1. Qualification Level. EOD team members must be trained to a knowledge level sufficient to determine and observe correct safety requirements needed before and during reconnaissance, and obtain the information necessary to positively identify ordnance items and formulate an appropriate render safe or disposal plan.

3.8.2. Need for Practical Training. Hands-on practical training is necessary for required proficiency. EOD team members meet acceptable performance standards, through the use of applicable publications and training aids by correctly performing EOD procedures without committing errors that degrade safety and risk injury.

3.8.3. Need for Training Devices: Maintain Sufficient US and Foreign Ordnance Training Devices to meet upgrade training and performance standards. Training aids should be of sufficient quantity and quality to perform technical evaluations. Training aids should have the ability to be monitored to indicate success or failure of employment of EOD procedures.

3.9. Training Responsibilities:

3.9.1. HQ AFCESA/CEXD:

3.9.1.1. Submits MAJCOM inputs to the EOD Standard Training Package.

3.9.1.2. Oversees the development, updating, and publishing of the CFETP and Specialty Training Standard.

⁹ **NOTE:** If 3-level substitutions are used the comments will indicate that they have completed their CDCs and core 5-level tasks in the CFETP.

3.9.1.3. Consolidates MAJCOM inputs to establish “Road-to-War” training packages in response to wartime/contingent needs.

3.9.1.4. Oversees the EOD portion of Silver Flag, Combat Battlefield Ready Airman (CoBRA) and other functional contingency training programs; ensures compliance with COCOM, Joint Service Training Order (JSTO), and 2nd AF requirements for entry into combat theaters.

3.9.1.5. Represents the EOD program at the Training Equipment Review Board (TERB) with 2nd AF, Army Division East and West, 1st Army and Air Forces Central (AFCENT).

3.9.2. MAJCOMs:

3.9.2.1. Recommend subject and task material in writing to HQ AFCEA/CEXD.

3.9.2.2. Set up procedures to schedule, complete, and document training requirements.

3.9.2.3. Request and manage quotas for EOD formal training courses.

3.9.2.4. Monitor personnel attendance to ensure maximum course use and prevent lapses in individual certifications.

3.9.2.5. Supplement the CFETP to include MAJCOM-unique requirements.

3.9.3. EOD Flights.

3.9.3.1. Ensure deploying Airmen have completed all requirements per [paragraph 3.3.4](#).

3.9.3.1.1. An EOD Apprentice (AFSC 3E831) is not deployment-eligible unless they have completed all volumes of their CDC and the end-of-course (EOC) test, and have been trained and certified on 100-percent of core task items in the CFETP.

3.9.3.1.2. EOD Officers initial qualification training includes Initial Job Qualification Standard (IJQS) for standby, equipment issue and familiarization, EOD flight operations, all Home Station Training (HST) (previously referred to as CAT 1 and CAT 2) requirements, all ancillary training, Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) EOD Flight Management Course (or a MAJCOM orientation liaison), and selected reading as deemed necessary by the MAJCOM and local unit commanders.

3.9.3.2. Schedule, conduct, and document all required and optional training. 10

3.9.3.3. Ensure that Airmen recently graduated from the Naval EOD Basic Course dedicate daily study-time to complete CDCs during duty hours, when possible,

3.9.3.4. Flight management must evaluate members returning from extended deployments (e.g., 179-day and longer) to ensure member’s proficiency on core tasks listed in the CFETP and IJQS are still current. If recertification on certain tasks is required, follow documentation procedures listed in the CFETP. Annotate AF IMT 623a, *On the Job Training Record Continuation Sheet*, in the Air Force Training Record (AFTR) that this review was accomplished.

¹⁰ **NOTE:** AFI 10-2501. *AF Emergency Management Program Planning and Operations*, paragraph 6.6.1.4 EOD proficiency training duplicates most CBRNE Defense course material. EOD personnel need to receive CBRNE Defense training only on CBRNE threat-specific defense procedures.

3.10. Road to War (RTW) Training. Contingency operations have significantly changed the way EOD is employed in ground tactical environments and highlights the importance of a robust and comprehensive predeployment training continuum for EOD operators. During sustained operations, MAJCOM Flight training programs will institute a RTW training philosophy (30-60 days) that focuses the Airman's attention on contingency tasks and necessary skills to operate in the stressful and arduous environments of outside-the-wire operations.

3.10.1. General RTW Guidance. To institute a flight notional RTW continuum HAF/A7CXR and HQ AFCESA/CEXD recommend the following guidance:

3.10.1.1. Upon entering a RTW training window (30-60 days from deployment), the member's priority is to train for the location they are deploying to. It is imperative that an EOD flights SIPRNET be active, current and functional since much of the information needed will be posted on the SIPR. As a minimum the EOD member will:

3.10.1.1.1. Review EODIMS, JEODTSC and intelligence web sites for information as it relates to specific Area of Operations (AO) threats.

3.10.1.1.2. Request theater specific EOD Intel products from local Intel organizations. (AFI 14-119)

3.10.1.2. EOD Airmen should not volunteer for VIPPSA (includes EEOB) or RST (range support to other bases) taskings during this period. (See ARC exception in pre deployment line remarks.) This does not exempt Airmen from downward directed MAJCOM taskings for VIPPSA or RST missions.

3.10.1.3. Miscellaneous TDYs that do not contribute to upgrade training or PME should not be supported. (PME and 7-level craftsman course must be accomplished if scheduled.) Observer/Controller (OC) support to Silver Flag is an acceptable tasking during RTW training.

3.10.2. Combat Battlefield Ready Airman (CoBRA) Silver Flag Exercise Site (SFES). The CoBRA course is the most critical phase in the RTW training process to transform our Airmen from "Service Support" to "Battlefield Airmen" able to support both the Air Component and Joint Force Commanders. It brings individuals and teams together to form a unit prior to deploying into a high risk combat environment.

3.10.3. Notional RTW Continuum. The RTW concept may be 30 to 90 days duration depending on necessary training. MAJCOM RTW programs need to include, as a minimum, the following:

3.10.3.1. Troop Leading Procedures

3.10.3.2. Level B Code of Conduct

3.10.3.3. Weapons Tactics Course (2-weeks) in all assigned weapons

3.10.3.4. HQ AFCESA/CEXD Computer Based Training (CBT) (highly encouraged):

3.10.3.4.1. Large Range Disposal

3.10.3.4.2. IED Electronics

3.10.3.4.3. Homemade Explosives (HME)

- 3.10.3.4.4. Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT)
- 3.10.3.4.5. Communications/Radios
- 3.10.3.4.6. Explosive Entry Tools (EET)
- 3.10.3.4.7. Aircraft CBTs (applicable to deploying mission)
- 3.10.3.5. Robot Simulator (Mk 1/2)
- 3.10.3.6. Land Navigation/Map Reading
- 3.10.3.7. Physical Fitness

3.11. Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP) 3E8X1. The CFETP 3E8X1 is a comprehensive education and training document that identifies life-cycle education and training requirements, training support resources, and minimum core task requirements for the EOD career field. Document CDC progression and formal training in IMT 623 section III.

3.11.1. Group I – Monthly Qualification Training. Training or operations using cartridge-actuated tools, demolition explosives, or pyrotechnic devices to perform RSP or general demolition.

3.11.1.1. Monthly use of live explosives is required for EOD qualification of Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay (HDIP) for demolition duty IAW DoD Financial Management Regulation, Volume 7a, (Chapter 24, section 2404).

3.11.1.1.1. Either training (per **paragraph 3.11.1**) or actual explosives operations (e.g., emergency responses, combat operations, experimentation & testing, munitions disposal, etc) fulfill the requirement for HDIP for demolition duty, as long as live explosives are used.

3.11.1.1.2. Document HDIP monthly qualifications on AF IMT 623a *On the Job Training Record Continuation Sheet*, in the AFTR. Maintain HDIP qualification records with other EOD proficiency records for 24 months per AFRIMS Table 36-38, Rule 10.

3.11.1.2. Waivers.

3.11.1.2.1. During periods of deployments and at locations where monthly qualification for Demolition Pay is not possible due to political, fiscal, or contingency reasons, personnel may be temporarily waived from this requirement (see **paragraph 1.8.6.2**). Ensure deployed SNCO, NCO or officers provide documentation for inclusion in records.

3.11.1.2.2. EOD flights must validate, through the deployed/installation commander that no type of explosives operations may be performed (including explosive-operated tools) for the purpose of qualification proficiency training. Personnel will maintain a copy of the validated waiver with their individual training records.

3.11.1.3. EOD Flight management will ensure the finance office is notified when a member fails to perform the monthly demolition duty required for entitlement to HDIP. (Unless waived per **paragraph 3.11.1.2** through **3.11.1.2.2**)

3.11.2. Group II – Semiannual Training Requirements. Classroom instruction and practical (hands-on) training for team members. During classroom training, tools are assembled, unique features and safety precautions briefed, and equipment applications and limitations discussed. Classroom instruction on procedures should coincide with Group IV practical exercises. Where availability exists, EOD flights should dedicate a minimum of 8 to 16 hours of training per week.

3.11.3. Group III – Annual Training Requirements. Annual classroom training on ordnance, tools and EOD techniques.

3.11.4. Group IV – Practical Training and Exercise Requirements. Team exercises allow members to apply classroom knowledge to formulate plans, select and use the proper equipment, manage personnel, and direct operations to resolve incidents or accidents involving EO.

3.11.5. Group V – Supplementary Training. Ancillary or other specialized training is required by directive to perform general or specific additional military duties.

3.12. Flight Master Training Plan:

3.12.1. Home Station Emergency Response (Stand-by). Flights will develop and use the IJQS to train and document home-station specific qualifications required to perform EOD standby duties. IJQS will include: committed aerospace platforms and munitions; safety programs; protective equipment; and installation response plans as a minimum.

3.12.2. Unit-Committed Munitions Listing (UCML). Flights use the UCML to build training requirements.

3.12.2.1. UCML can be obtained from the installation Munitions Accountable Supply Officer (MASO).

3.12.2.2. Use the UCML as a basis for the Master Training Plan, and as a guide for obtaining munitions training aids.

3.12.3. Contingency training requirements.

3.12.3.1. Accomplish Home Station Training (previously referred to as CAT 1 and CAT 2), Silver Flag CoBRA (previously referred to as Cat III), and Combat Skills Training (previously referred to as Cat IV) requirements per AFI 10-210, *Prime BEEF Program*.

3.12.3.2. Pre-deployment requirements. AF/A7CX and, HQ AFCESA/CEXD collaborate with Air Force Forces (AFFOR) COCOMs and other services to determine these requirements. Contingency type training is fluid and requirements are difficult to forecast. As of this instruction, EOD personnel are required to attend the Silver Flag CoBRA course; this combines advanced Counter Improvised Explosive Device Defeat (C-IEDD) training, Joint Service pre-deployment training and Common Battlefield Airman Training (CBAT) qualifications.

3.12.4. Air Force Occupational Safety and Health (AFOSH) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) training requirements. (AF IMT 55, *Employee Safety and Health Record*)

3.12.4.1. Document all ancillary training on the AF IMT 55. Flights will use the AF EOD standard AF IMT 55 as a template. (Available from the EOD Management CoP.)

AFRC and ANG units will develop and maintain a pre-deployment training IJQS which will be employed upon activation or mobilization.

3.12.5. Nuclear Weapons Training.

3.12.5.1. All flights train on core nuclear tasks per 3E8X1 CFETP. Training consists of at least the following:

3.12.5.1.1. Annual classroom training on all active DoD systems. (As a minimum using TO 60N-60-1 and 60N-60-6.)

3.12.5.1.2. One annual Broken Arrow exercise. (Should be practical, but may be 'table-top' when necessary.)¹¹

3.12.5.1.3. Those requirements outlined in **Figure 3.1**, EOD Nuclear Training Path.

3.12.5.2. At AF EOD flights that provide direct nuclear support, personnel are trained to perform all necessary EOD actions from weapon stabilization to weapon recovery.

3.12.5.2.1. EOD personnel train on EOD nuclear procedures including, as a minimum, RSP, continuation procedures, and component recovery tasks. (Identify and recover without violating warnings or safety precautions relating to all hazards.)

3.12.5.2.2. EOD training on direct-supported systems consists of semi-annual classroom and annual practical training. Training on DoD systems not directly supported is per **paragraph 3.12.5.1.1** above. One annual Broken Arrow exercise will involve at least one direct-supported system.

3.12.5.3. Type 3A/C trainers used exclusively for EOD training will be maintained in a war reserve (WR) configuration but may deviate from WR standards with Unsatisfactory Report (UR) approval. For those trainers not on the weapons maintenance account, the MUNS/MOO and owning agency (EOD flight) will work out a periodic inspection and maintenance schedule to fix deficiencies in order to keep the trainers in WR configuration, IAW AFI 21-204.

3.12.5.4. AF EOD Nuclear Training Path: Figure 3-1, Nuclear Training Path Pyramid, displays the progression within an airmen's career that each course provides. Course requirements and reporting instructions can be found at the following website: <<https://etca.randolph.af.mil/default1.asp>> (Select the AETC image.) The following paragraphs present the courses by title and description.

3.12.5.4.1. Air Force Improvised Explosive & Nuclear Enhancement Course (AFIENEC)¹², J5AZO3E871 00EA (DETS). This is an AF specific course located at Sandia National Laboratory, New Mexico, that familiarizes AF EOD operators with the signatures and general operating principals of postulated improvised nuclear devices (IND). The course is commonly referred to as the Dynamic Explosive Test Site (DETS) because of its location on Sandia property. The training includes classroom presentations as well as practical field exercises in the utilization of EOD

¹¹ **NOTE:** ARC exempt unless assigned a nuclear mission.

¹² **NOTE:** Waiver authority for course prerequisite rests with MAJCOM FAM, CFM, or AF EOD TM.

specialized tools and equipment, familiarization with HME compounds, and signatures.

3.12.5.4.1.1. Prerequisite: Joint EOD Improvised Nuclear and Radiological Dispersal Device Recognition Course (JEIRRC) and the completion of the HME and Electronics CBT courses.

3.12.5.4.1.2. This course is mandatory within 18 months upon arrival to a direct support unit and recommended every 72 months for all others. If a member has previously attended AFIENEC and is within the 72 month window upon arrival to their new duty station they are not required to attend until after the mandated 72 month timeline. Refresher is required every 72 months thereafter.

3.12.5.4.2. Joint EOD Improvised Nuclear and Radiological Dispersal Device Recognition Course (JEIRRC)17, J5OZD32 E3G 01DA. This is a DTRA course that familiarizes Airmen with the probable hazards encountered during an IND/RDD incident; familiarization with the NARP command, management, and organizational structure; capabilities of emergency response agencies and assets; and advanced nuclear weapons design information. The course also focuses on IND radiography interpretation, understanding fire-sets functioning in relations to IND and RDDs, and the recognition of IND and RDD radiological signatures.

3.12.5.4.2.1. Prerequisite: AIEDDs, HME, and Electronics CBT.

3.12.5.4.2.2. This course is mandatory within 18 months upon arrival to a direct support unit and every 72 months for all others. If a member has previously attended JEIRRC and is within the 72 month window upon arrival to their new duty station they are not required to attend until after the mandated 72 month timeline. Refresher is required every 72 months thereafter.

3.12.5.4.3. Joint Nuclear Explosive Ordnance Disposal Course (JNEODC), J5AZO3E871 00DA. This is a DTRA course that provides detailed sustainment training for nuclear EOD operators in nuclear EOD operations; emphasis on nuclear weapons design information including nuclear physics, safety, component subsystems, and identification features as well as detailed component familiarization; general foreign systems information; consideration of radiation effects, potential hazards, and protection methods; and scope of actions of an initial response force EOD team member.

3.12.5.4.3.1. Prerequisite: SrA – 5 level.

3.12.5.4.3.2. This course is mandatory within 18 months upon arrival to a direct support unit and every 72 months for all others. If a member has previously attended JNEODC and is within the 72 month window upon arrival to their new duty station they are not required to attend until after the mandated 72 month timeline. Refresher is required every 72 months thereafter. ARC EOD forces will attend Joint Nuclear Explosive Ordnance Disposal Course within 12 months of attaining 7-skill level and every 72 months when assigned the mission. ARC EOD forces tasked to support nuclear weapons during contingencies will attend training at least once.

3.12.5.4.3.3. Within each MAJCOM, EOD forces tasked to support nuclear weapons have priority for attendance.

3.12.5.4.4. Advanced Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Course (AIEDDC), JZN3E871 00NA. This course is designed to provide advanced IED Tactics, Techniques and Procedures to EOD Technicians and Officers to diagnose, disable, contain and dispose of sophisticated IED's in varied environments; including battlefield operations, peacekeeping operations and homeland defense.

3.12.5.4.4.1. Prerequisite: SSgt (select) or higher, 5/7 skill level, and completion of the HME and Electronics CBT.

3.12.5.4.4.2. This course is mandatory within 18 months upon arrival to a direct support unit and every 48 months for all others. If a member has previously attended AIEDD and is within the 72 month window upon arrival to their new duty station they are not required to attend until after the mandated 72 month timeline. Refresher is required every 72 months thereafter.

3.12.5.4.5. Nuclear Computer Based Training (NCBT). This CBT will cover four modules of instruction. Module one covers policies/procedures and roles/responsibilities surrounding a nuclear incident or accident. Module two covers nuclear physics as it pertains to a nuclear detonation. Module three focuses on tools, techniques, and procedures in regard to safety awareness and proper use of tools during an operation. Finally, module 4 covers active stockpile weapons using three-dimensional, animated model of select weapons system. This CBT is classified SECRET and will function from a standalone CD.

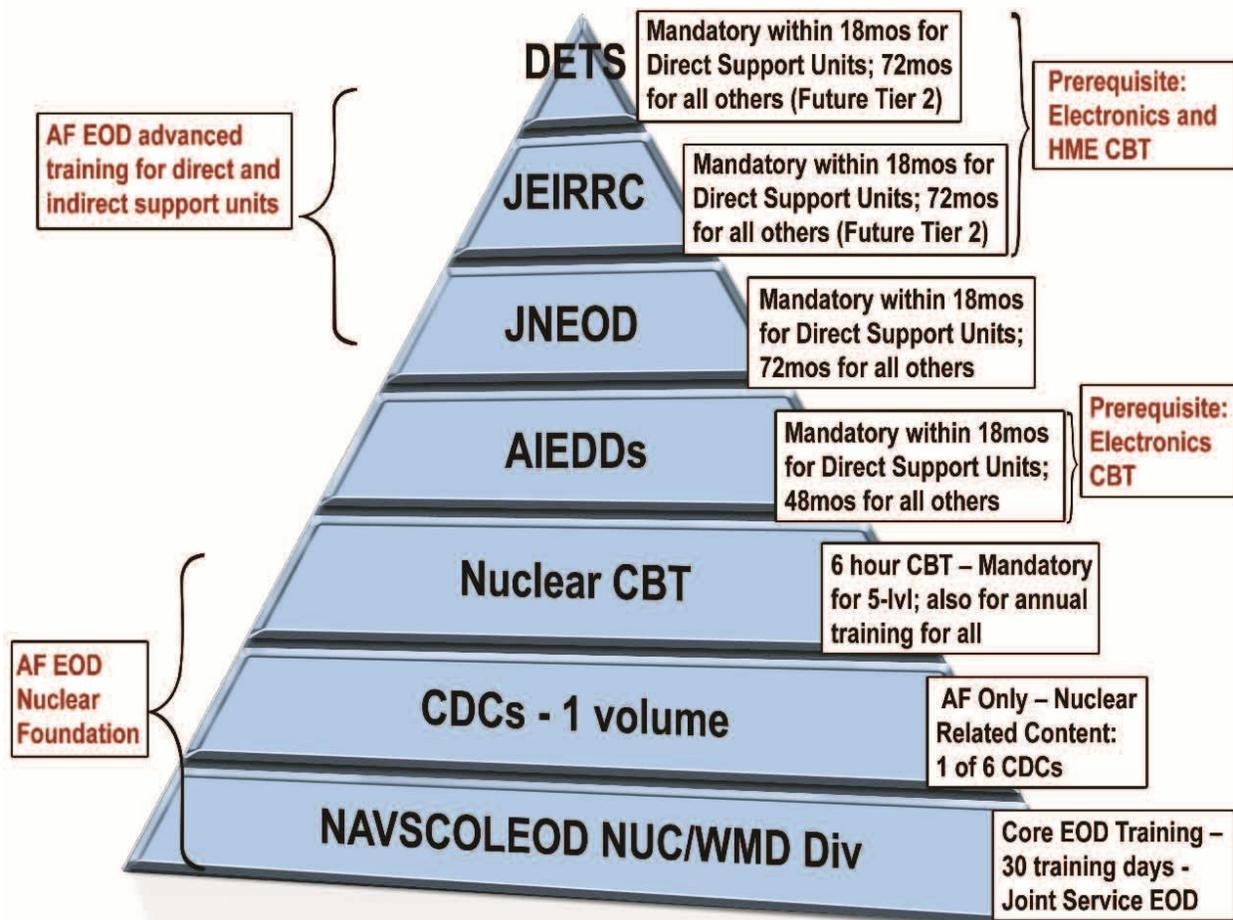
3.12.5.4.5.1. Prerequisite: Must complete prior to award of 5 skill level.

3.12.5.4.5.2. This CBT is mandatory for all Airmen in UGT to 5 level, effective upon the release of the 2010 CFETP and the Nuclear CBT set for approximately June 2010. Airman must score an 85% or higher on the end of course test. The end of course test only applies to Airmen in UGT. In addition, this CBT will serve as an annual refresher for all AF EOD units to be accomplished alone or in a group.

3.12.5.4.6. EOD Career Development Course. This course will cover general knowledge of current radiological detectors, basic tools and equipment as well as personal protective clothing to be used during an incident or accident.

3.12.5.4.6.1. Prerequisite: Airmen must be awarded 3 skill level.

Figure 3.1. Nuclear Training Path Pyramid.



NOTE: Regarding AIEDDs, JNEOD, JEIRRC, and DETS, if a member has previously been to one of these venues, they are not required to attend within the specified 12 month window unless they are overdue.

NOTE: Regarding JNEOD, JEIRRC, and AFIENEC, if a member has previously attended any of these courses within 72 months upon arrival to their new duty station they are not required to attend until after the mandated 72 month period. Regarding AIEDDs, if a member previously attended the course within 48 months upon arrival to their new duty station they are not required to attend until after the mandated 48 month period. Waiver Authority for AFIENEC, JEIRRC, and AIEDDC prerequisites rests with either the MAJCOM FAM, CFM, or AF EOD TM.

3.13. EOD Advanced Training. All EOD personnel, officer and enlisted, must be graduates of the NAVSCOLEOD Basic Course.

3.13.1. SORTS Certification Training. EOD personnel must participate in activities IAW AFI 10-210. Report completion in SORTS as HST and Silver Flag CoBRA Training.

3.13.1.1. War skills experience through RST participation. RST can be waived by a MAJCOM on recommendation from a deployed flight chief if the Airman participated in large area clearances for at least two weeks.

3.13.2. Discretionary Advanced Courses. EOD personnel are frequently involved in joint missions and federal/civil operations. EOD personnel are encouraged to attend advanced training (domestic and foreign) from other military and civilian schools/courses in the following areas/topics:

3.13.2.1. Nuclear Weapon Accident/Incident

3.13.2.2. Advanced domestic and foreign IED

3.13.2.3. Basic/Advanced Post-Blast Investigation

3.13.2.4. Advanced WMD Proliferation and Response

3.13.2.5. Anti-terrorism and Operational Readiness

3.13.2.6. Hazardous Waste Operations

3.13.2.7. Confined Space Operations (Confined Space Awareness Training is located on the HQ AFCESA/CEXD Virtual Learning Center.)

3.13.2.8. Basic Rappelling and Fast Rope

3.13.2.9. Combat Lifesaver Training

3.13.2.10. Close Quarters Marksmanship and Small Squad Tactics

3.13.2.11. Explosive Entry and Engineer Demolition Schools

3.13.2.12. Army Air Assault Course

3.14. Flight Training Participation. All EOD personnel at flight level will participate in flight training. Maintain training records on all personnel assigned to operational EOD flights.¹³

3.14.1. Flight Management. If management duties prevent the senior officer and senior non-commissioned officer of the flight from full participation in training, the following training as a minimum will be completed: monthly proficiency, nuclear weapons training, and SORTS reportable training. (Per AFI 10-210 and the 3E8X1 CFETP.)

3.14.2. Waived Training.

3.14.2.1. Flight management may waive any missed training except for monthly demolition pay certification; nuclear weapons, compliance, AFOSH requirements, and SORTS reportable training.

3.14.2.2. Waive training only when the individual is knowledgeable or proficient on the item or task. Document all waived training on the computer training print out and the AF IMT 623a.

¹³ **NOTE:** Maintain individual training records using the following RDS references: Proficiency training - Table 36-38 Rule 10; Qualification and OJT training – Table 36-38, Rule 28.00; Unit training – Table 36-38, Rule 06.00.

3.15. ANG/AFRC Training:

3.15.1. Minimum Training Requirements. ANG and AFRC personnel will meet all upgrade training standards established for the career field.

3.15.1.1. The minimum required recurring training is listed in the CFETP 3E8X1.

3.15.1.2. AFRC training includes USSS and DOS VIPPSA support requirements.

3.15.2. Spin-up Training Prior to Deployments. During periods of AD force deployment, ANG and AFRC EOD forces augment remaining active EOD personnel as deployment and base sustainment forces.

3.15.2.1. During this period, ANG and AFRC personnel will receive intensive training prior to deployment. A spin up period is required to fulfill USAF EOD qualification requirements to train on contingency specific ordnance, aircraft and equipment; close quarter marksmanship and small squad tactics; study AOR specific TTPs identified in the theater OOB; and other foreign ordnance they may encounter during and after hostilities.

3.15.2.2. ARC forces will be proficient to the levels noted in [paragraphs 3.8.1](#) and [3.8.2](#) before the expected date of EOD force rotation.

Section 3D—Publications

3.16. AF EOD CONOPS Development.

3.16.1. HQ AFCESA/CEXD drafts the publication.

3.16.2. MAJCOM EOD representatives and relevant organizations review and provide comment.

3.16.3. HQ AFCESA/CEXD consolidates comments.

3.16.4. HQ AFCESA/CEXD Enlisted Manager Approves.

3.16.5. HQ AFCESA/CEXD Branch Chief Approves.

3.16.6. CONOPS sent to MAJCOM A7Xs or equivalent (e.g., the division over the EOD branch) for review and comment.

3.16.7. HQ AFCESA/CEXD consolidates comments.

3.16.8. HQ AFCESA/CEX signs and approves.

3.16.9. CONOPS is published and posted on the AF EOD Program Management CoP.

3.16.10. Normally, CONOPS are reviewed and updated every three years; however, this may be adjusted as required based on operational mission and programmatic priorities.

3.17. Technical Order Distribution Office (TODO) Manager.

3.17.1. Technical Order Distribution Account (TODA). A TODA is serviced by the TODO and assigned as a sub-account of the TODO as referenced in AF Technical Order Catalog ([Chapter 2](#)). This catalog is a database providing information and current status of TOs currently active in the TO system. The catalog is used for management of TO libraries, developing requirements and preparing orders. (Ref: AFTO 00-5-1, *AF Technical Order System*.)

3.17.2. Joint Computer Aided Acquisition Logistics Support System (JCALS). This joint services program will modernize the management and operation of the TO system by providing world-wide digital network connectivity, improved management information processing, and the capability to produce, update, store, distribute and use TOs in digital formats. It has replaced the former management system, G022, and will eventually replace Automated Technical Order System (ATOS) for TO publishing and the functions of Automated Technical Order Management System (ATOMS) for TODO account management. It will allow online submittal of TO change requests, replacing the current AFTO Form 22, *Technical Manual (TM) Change Recommendation and Reply*, AF IMT 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication* and several other processes.

3.18. FBI Bomb Data Center (FBI BDC).

3.18.1. Overview. The FBI BDC and ATF collect information on IEDs and terrorist activities encountered by civil law enforcement, public safety, and military agencies, including types of IEDs found in various locations. The FBI will evaluate, record, and disseminate this data to authorized personnel and agencies participating in the program to aid in preparing contingency plans.

3.18.2. Discretionary Participation. All USAF EOD flights may participate in the FBI BDC and ATF programs and will maintain the respective program publications as directed by their MAJCOM. EOD flights may submit requests for hard copy FBI BDC reports by providing their complete flight address; DSN and Commercial phone numbers; and a POC to the FBI BDC at: FBI - Laboratory Building; Attn: Bomb Data Center; 2501 Investigation Parkway; Building 27961, Room 4310; Quantico, VA 22135. Main Telephone: (703) 632-8440. Fax: (703) 632-7853. Secure Fax: (703) 632-7852. Flights can also get the reports electronically by establishing a Law Enforcement Online (LEO) account.

3.18.3. Collaboration. EOD flights will not send any EODIMS incident reports directly to FBI BDC or ATF.

3.18.4. Special Markings. FBI and ATF documents that are preprinted with marking such as "RESTRICTED INFORMATION" and/or "LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE" will be treated as FOUO.

3.18.5. Securing Restricted BDC Material. Handle FBI BDC material preprinted with the marking RESTRICTED INFORMATION as "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" (FOUO) material. When no longer needed, destroy this material so unauthorized personnel cannot access it.

Chapter 4

LOGISTICS / A4

4.1. Overview. The Equipment Supply Listing (ESL) identifies Base Support and EOD mobility equipment required to support home-station, contingency, and operational plans. HQ AFCESA/CEXD publishes and distributes to MAJCOMs for implementation. MAJCOMs must use this document when determining equipment requirements for their flights. The mobility ESLs identifies SORTS reportable equipment.

4.2. Equipment Supply Listings (ESL). MAJCOMs/Flights must adhere to the ESL requirements to standardize equipment throughout the AF EOD program. ESLs are available on the AF EOD Program Management CoP at <https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/ASPs/CoP/EntryCoP.asp?Filter=OO-EN-CE-49>.

4.2.1. Equipment Status. Flights must properly maintain and account for all assigned equipment and accurately track the status of all ESL equipment requirements.

4.2.1.1. Inventory. All ESL equipment requirements must be on-hand or on-order and tracked according to individual MAJCOM or local procedures.

4.2.1.1.1. Flights will maintain a monitoring system that tracks all on-hand shelf-life items for continuous replacement.

4.2.1.1.2. For items that cannot be ordered due to a legitimate constraint (funding, procurement issues, etc), every effort expended to resolve the issue will be documented and tracked through to completion IAW with MAJCOM or local procedures.

4.2.1.1.3. For common readily available shelf life items that have short expiration dates, flights may forgo procurement until deployment tasking is received. Flights must ensure resources have funds and locations are pre-identified where to purchase items in the local market to ensure item fills meet DOC timelines.

4.2.1.2. Maintenance: All ESL required equipment will be serviceable. If an item is unserviceable, every effort to resolve the issue will be documented and tracked through to completion IAW MAJCOM or local procedures.

4.2.1.3. Individual Equipment Accountability. All EOD personal retention items identified in the EOD Individual Equipment ESL will be requisitioned, managed and accounted for through the BAMS. BAMS will be the tool units use to account for non-returnable items during PCS transfers, separations, and retirements.

4.2.1.4. Accountable Equipment. All items on the ESL with an Allowance Source Code (ASC) will be placed on the Custodian Account & Custodian Request Log (CA-CRL) (R-14) per AFMAN 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual*, Chapter 22. ASCs are identified on each ESL for equipment items.

4.2.1.5. Unit Supply Accounts. EOD flights must maintain an equipment, munitions, supply, and weapons accounts IAW AF guidance and local directives.

4.2.2. Reporting Equipment Status. Flights must accurately report UTC/ESL equipment status.

4.2.2.1. SORTS/ART: Flights must report respective equipment status utilizing both the SORTS Report and the AEF Reporting Tool IAW [paragraph 3.7.3](#) and [3.7.4](#).

4.2.2.2. Strategic Equipment Reporting Tool (SERT). The reporting tool (formally known as the 180-day report) encompasses all Depot-funded and key EOD equipment assets. MAJCOMs will coordinate with subordinate units to complete inventories. Information required includes; all serial numbers, complete account number with detail numbers, requisition numbers for all shortages and provide serviceability status. Ensure units capture actions taken to obtain repairs/replacements for unserviceable assets in the remarks section. Flights will accurately maintain their respective equipment status and update the SERT as necessary when changes occur. MAJCOMS will consolidate their respective units' information and place the document on the AF EOD Program Management CoP in the MAJCOMS Staff Only/AF EOD Equipment Inventory folder. HQ AFCESA/CEXD consolidates MAJCOM inputs for use during the POM Build and Munitions Buy Budget process.

4.2.2.2.1. Use. The SERT will provide HAF, HQ AFCESA/CEXD, and MAJCOMs the capability to assess current capabilities, assist with AF audits, POM Build and Munitions Buy Budget process and conduct Command Purchase of EOD equipment. The SERT is the only means available to identify unserviceable equipment. The data will enable agencies to identify status and negative trends to advocate for funds for repair budgets and contracts. This report can also be utilized by flights as a continuity tool to extract key equipment status data.

4.2.3. UTC/ESL Updates. To ensure standardization of EOD equipment and supplies, recommended changes to any part of the ESL must have the concurrence of EOD EWG members and be approved by HQ AFCESA/CEXD. (Up to the monetary limits set by the EESPG.) Major ESL changes (those that modify the capability of a UTC) should be reviewed by the EODP. (Out-of-cycle if necessary.) The EODP can request the EWG to readdress an ESL issue.

Chapter 5

STRATEGIC PLANS AND REQUIREMENTS / A5

5.1. AF Deliberate Planning.

5.1.1. USAF War Mobilization Plan (WMP). The WMP is discussed in AFMAN 10-401, *Operational Plan and Concept Plan Development and Implementation*. The WMP is the principle AF document that feeds the joint-service planning system – specifically, the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). The WMP is a five-volume AF document that provides Air Staff and USAF commanders with current policies, forces, and planning factors for conducting and supporting wartime operations. Volume 1 (WMP-1) is important for flights: WMP-1, Annex S, Appendix 9 outlines EOD wartime posturing, capability, and deliberate planning for worst-case scenarios. Flight managers should be familiar with EOD capabilities and the deliberate planning factors. Flights comply with [paragraph 1.2.9](#) and [3.7.4](#) of this instruction to ensure correct UTC data is available for loading in the Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) libraries.

5.1.1.1. WMP-3, Part 2, is the list of combat and support forces, by UTC and location, available to the war-planners and COCOM. Flights comply with [paragraph 3.7.3](#) of this instruction to ensure correctness of WMP-3, Part 2.

5.1.2. DOC-Taskings. DOC-Taskings outline which OPlan flights are attached to, and the UTCs they are required to posture. (As well as SORTS and ART reporting requirements.)

5.2. Wing/Installation Contingency and Support Plans.

5.2.1. Review Plans. Review Wing/Installation Contingency and Support Plans annually. These plans are normally available through Wing Plans (XP or A5) office.

5.2.2. Garrison Expeditionary Support Plans (GESP). Every base has this plan. Ensure EOD requirements are listed in this plan. It explains the *Ready Augmentee Program* requirements, vehicle needs, and other parameters of support.

5.2.3. Emergency Management (EM) Planning. EM planning is covered in AFI 10-2501, *Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Planning and Operations*. EOD flights use EM planning in addition to the EOD mission CONOPS to assist in developing Team Leader guides for emergency response.

5.3. Plan Sourcing Procedures.

5.3.1. UTC Availability. EOD Flight Chief in conjunction with the Unit Deployment Manager (UDM) will update ART and SORTS IAW local procedures and AFI 10-210.

5.3.2. Deployed TOs. Deployed teams must coordinate with theater EOD functional with the number of TO sets dispatched so TO distribution can be identified at the deployed base. Gaining MAJCOMs will coordinate with Detachment 63 and HQ AFCESA/CEXD so that the deployed team can receive a new TODO account. HQ AFCESA/CEXD will establish a new flight within EODIMS.

Chapter 6

SIGNAL AND COMMUNICATIONS / A6

6.1. Home station Land Mobile Radios (LMR) requirements. In addition to a dedicated EOD net, EOD flights will have access to a minimum of the following radio nets: airfield control tower, fire/crash, CE, Security Forces, and supported ranges. (As required.)

6.2. Tactical communications. These requirements are listed in the EOD ESL.

6.3. Communication Security (COMSEC). EOD flights must have COMSEC accounts for management of secure communications and navigational Aides.

6.4. Satellite Communications. Prior to acquisition, coordinate satellite communications terminal purchases with MAJCOM EOD functional management, HQ AFCESA/CEXD, and the local communications squadron to ensure equipment interoperability, frequency approval, downlink support and satellite service access/availability.

6.5. Frequency Management. Flights and MAJCOMs must obtain radio frequency assignment for EOD electronic tools (e.g., robots, remote firing devices, x-ray devices, etc) from base level spectrum manager or the Air Force Frequency Management Agency (AFFMA). (DoDI 4650.1, *Policy for Management and Use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum*, and AFMAN 33-120, *Electromagnetic Spectrum Management*.)

6.5.1. Even if EOD electronic tools have prior joint-service or AF spectrum certification, flights must coordinate local equipment spectrum certification prior to equipment being placed in operation using DD Form 1494, *Application for Equipment Frequency Allocation*.¹⁴ Be sure to plan for foreign frequency authorizations for potential forward deployed locations.

6.5.2. Use of electronic attack equipment (e.g., Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare (CREW)) requires frequency assignment for training, testing, and exercises. Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual (CJCSM) 3212.02B, *Performing Electronic Attack in the United States and Canada for Tests, Training, and Exercises*, is the official guidance for frequency clearance procedures for performing electronic attack.

¹⁴ **NOTE:** The requirement and application instructions for spectrum supportability of CREW devices are in the Joint IED Defeat Office (JIEDDO) Director's Policy Letter #10, Submission of DD Form 1494, *Application for Equipment Frequency Allocation*, 16 Oct 06, available through the installation spectrum manager from AFFMA/XP.

Chapter 7

INSTALLATIONS AND MISSION SUPPORT / A7

Section 7A—Facilities

7.1. EOD Facilities Requirements. EOD Facility guidelines are provided in Air Force Handbook (AFH) 32-1084, *Facility Requirements*, under Category Group 14; Land Operational Facilities; Section A; Category Code 141-165. Use the below design considerations in conjunction with AFH 32-1084.

7.1.1. Functional Requirements.

7.1.1.1. EOD facilities require an operations control center containing state of the art communications and visual aids to include base, local and state maps covering the flights AOR.

7.1.1.2. The EOD training room is used to conduct in-house and outside agency training and must be certified for classified briefings, at the Secret level.

7.1.1.3. The facility will have an industrial work area suitable to conduct general maintenance on assigned equipment and robotic platforms. Due to the storage of hazardous materials and high noise levels, this area should be physically separated from other administrative and inhabited areas.

7.1.1.4. “Climate controlled” equipment storage bay capable of providing secure storage of first responder equipment, mobility packages, base support, and personal protective equipment. Facilities will have enclosed storage for Base Support Emergency Response Vehicle (BSERV) and All-purpose Remote Transport System (ARTS) robotic platforms.

7.1.1.5. Facilities will have latrines for both male and female personnel with showers; secure storage for firearms and classified material/SIPRNET; printer for classified, washer and dryer; and a kitchenette suitable to sustain 24-hour operations.

7.1.1.6. EOD facilities will be sited at “inhabited building” distance from any explosives site IAW AFMAN 91-201, *Air Force Explosives Safety Standards*. All inhabited and industrial work areas must be environmentally controlled.

7.1.2. Spatial Requirements. Spatial requirements are based on AFMS and the Capabilities Based Manpower Determinants (CBMD), amount of assigned base support and DOC tasked equipment and vehicles per AFH 32-1084, *Facility Requirements*, 01 Sept 1996, Table 7.12b.15

7.1.3. Criteria, Applicability and Justification. EOD personnel provide a 24-hour CBRNE capability to aircraft recovery operations, explosives-related incidents, and weapons of mass destruction or other terrorist-related events. EOD personnel conduct extensive in-house proficiency training and provide base-populace training on EOR, IED, canine and vehicle

¹⁵ **NOTE:** AFH 32-1084, *Facility Requirements*, Draft 2009, Table 3-14 will be the new reference. This document should be final in late 2010 or early 2011.

search procedures, certification on use of pyrotechnics, explosives safety, and aircraft explosive hazard familiarization.

7.1.4. Special Features. The EOD facility must meet requirements for storage of hazardous and explosive materials, classified information, and firearms according to DoD 6055.9-M, *DoD Explosives Safety Standards*, AFMAN 91-201, *Air Force Explosives Safety Standards* and other federal, state, and local laws. EOD facilities will maintain a SIPRNET/Secure Telephone Equipment (STE); Fax; DSN/Commercial/Fax lines; and LMR (base stations). Mobility and other flight general-purpose vehicles should be stored in a secure fenced in, covered, and lighted area. Equipment load out areas will also have sufficient lighting for safe load out of equipment. The EOD Proficiency training range is required under category code 831-173. Explosives will be stored according to DoD 6055.9-M and AFMAN 91-201.

Section 7B—Federal and Civil Support

7.2. Installation Support to Off-Base EOD Response. As outlined in DoDD 2000.13, *Civil Affairs*, this section provides EOD guidance to meet the life sustaining needs of the civilian population and provide expertise to restore civilian sector functions. Installation Commanders will evaluate and then commit as appropriate, available resources directly to requests from civil authorities under circumstances requiring immediate response (para 3.10 & Attachment 2 of AFI 10-802).

7.2.1. Support Staff. The installation commander or designee, a Public Affairs representative, and a Judge Advocate representative should accompany the EOD team to the location of the incident. However, emergency responses to potentially life-threatening emergencies will not be delayed awaiting legal reviews or unified media responses.

7.2.1.1. The commander may designate the senior EOD team member as his representative pending determination of the need for additional support.

7.2.1.2. The Public Affairs and Judge Advocate representatives may be in “on-call” status pending determination of the need for additional support.

7.2.2. Risk Category. An incident risk category is assigned per AFJI-32-3002. Commanders must limit exposure of EOD personnel to risk of injury or loss of life unless the critical nature of the threat to the civilian population clearly justifies the risk. Base the risk decision on a joint assessment of the incident by the senior EOD representative and the incident commander.

7.2.3. Response Parameters. See details for responding to military ordnance and to non-military devices/explosives in [paragraph 3.1.4](#).

7.2.3.1. **(Added-301FW)** EOD will not respond to requests from private citizens. These requests are referred to civil law enforcement who will verify the call and contact the 301FW/CP for assistance.

7.2.4. Munitions Inerting. EOD is authorized to inert munitions only if required to support an official mission objective when AFMC or the System Program Office (SPO) cannot provide the support. The MAJCOM EOD staff must first approve any request for an inerting operation. EOD units will use the guidance for locally written procedures in AFMAN 91-201, *USAF Explosives Safety Standards*. The procedures to be used by AF EOD units must

be, as a minimum, coordinated with base environmental, and Wing Safety, and approved by the squadron commander. Forward locally approved procedures to the MAJCOM EOD staff, who in turn will obtain MAJCOM/SEW concurrence/approval prior to beginning inerting operations.

7.3. EOD Assistance to Civil Authorities.

7.3.1. Directive Authority. This section provides guidance for emergency EOD response to hazardous explosives, or explosive devices, that threaten the civil populace, authorizing installation commanders, on request from civil authorities, to provide EOD assistance per the following conditions:

7.3.1.1. All off-installation EOD emergency responses in support of civil authorities are initially treated as “immediate response” requests under DoD Directives 3025.1, *Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)* and 3025.15, *Military Assistance to Civil Authorities* until an on-site EOD assessment of the situation determines otherwise.

7.3.1.2. As soon as practical, the particulars of the support to civil authorities (see [paragraph 3.1.4](#)) will be provided, through command post channels, to the National Military Command Center (NMCC).

7.3.1.3. All MSCA response activities will be conducted IAW AFD 10-8, *Homeland Defense and Civil Support*, and AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*.

7.3.2. Reimbursement of civil EOD support. Flights will coordinate with their installation legal office and financial management/comptroller to build a list of expenses that are eligible for reimbursement and clarify when reimbursement for EOD support should be billed to civil authorities (e.g., loss of military specialized equipment, travel/per-diem costs, and/or military man-hours). Reimbursement applies only for response actions to non-military munitions. Emergency EOD support will not be withheld due to lack of reimbursement. Flights will also:

7.3.2.1. Maintain logs of expenses incurred and resources expended when providing support to civil authorities.

7.3.2.2. Report all MSCA support to their local Command Post and Comptroller.

7.3.2.3. Work with their local Comptroller to develop procedures to seek reimbursement for EOD support provided to local and federal civil authorities.

Chapter 8

PROGRAMS AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT / A8

8.1. CE Financial Planning and Budgeting.

8.1.1. Program Planning: AFI 32-1032, *Planning and Programming Appropriated Funded Maintenance, Repair, and Construction Projects*, implements the planning, programming, and executing of operations and maintenance (O&M) funded projects for funded facilities operational requirements.

8.1.2. Facility Operations Model (FOM). The FOM is a budgeting tool to help planners forecast future financial resources in the POM to support Facilities Operation. (Formally known as Real Property Services.) It outlines and formats AD operational budgetary requirements and identifies major program entities for each EOD flight's funding (i.e., personnel authorized, equipment UTCs, flights, mission parameters, etc) for forecasting purposes. An overview of the FOM and the current Defense Installations Strategic Plan can be viewed at the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, Installations and Environment website (http://www.acq.osd.mil/ie/fim/programanalysis_budget/fo.shtml).

8.1.2.1. EOD flights provide changes to the FOM per local requirements with info copy to their MAJCOM functional manager:

8.1.2.2. MAJCOMs will consolidate flight data and report all changes to established programs (such as changes in DOC-tasked UTCs, authorized manning, or mission changes) to HQ AFCESA/CEXD annually after budget submission.

8.1.2.3. Identify recurring unique requirements not covered in standard AF EOD missions for addition in the FOM.

8.1.2.4. HQ AFCESA/CEXD will maintain the FOM model and be the AF focal point for inputting all EOD flight requirements.

8.1.3. Budget Forecasting. Flights will use available financial management tools to forecast budgets. Flights should use a three-year historical basis to average and track expenditures. 16

8.2. Cost Center Management (Budgets). Flight managers must prepare flight budgets, ensure requirements are incorporated into the parent flight budget, monitor funds expenditure through the year, and request additional funds when needed. Close coordination with squadron Resources Managers and owning MAJCOM EOD staff is critical in an effective Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process.

¹⁶ **NOTE:** Factor USSS support based on either election or non-election year averages, as applicable.

Chapter 9

ASSESSMENTS, LESSONS LEARNED, AND EXERCISES / A9

9.1. Lessons Learned (LLs) Tracking. All levels of command may report lessons learned. After Action Reports (AAR) are normally completed at deployed location or within 30 days after completion of an operation. See [Attachment 7](#), EOD After Action Report Process, for details concerning the AAR program.

9.1.1. Submitting LLs. A person or flight having LLs provides the issues in writing to the contingency theater headquarters staff and to the parent MAJCOM EOD Staff for review and consolidation, ensuring there is no redundancy in the Joint Universal Lessons Learned System (JULLS). MAJCOMs forward LLs to HQ AFCESA/CEXD for presentation to the EODP, or out-of-cycle EODP review if necessary.

9.1.2. EODP Actions. The EODP will discuss and determine if the LLs warrant the expenditure of resources. If the EODP accepts/approves the LLs, they are linked to EODP Action Items for tracking and resolution.

9.1.3. HQ AFCESA/CEXD Actions. CEXD uses a Lessons Learned (LL) database to track LL until the EODIMS LL Module becomes available. Manage the EODIMS LL IAW the EODIMS CONOPS and EODIMS Users Manual.

9.2. EODP Action Item Process.

9.2.1. Submitting Action Items.

9.2.1.1. Any EOD personnel, flight, or agency having a proposal to bring before EODP must have MAJCOM EOD staff review and sponsorship for the proposal.

9.2.1.2. The EODP is the first level for AF-level issues and recommendations affecting the AF EOD career field. A proposal brought before the EODP must be done in compliance with the EODP charter.

9.2.2. Processing Action Items.

9.2.2.1. The EODP will discuss and determine if the proposal warrants the expenditure of resources. The EODP takes appropriate action after the proposal is voted on (e.g., create an action item).

9.2.2.2. Each EODP action item is assigned an OPR, and actions toward completion are tracked in a HQ AFCESA/CEXD database. The data base is updated and managed throughout the year and scrubbed semi-annually during EODP meetings. Action Items are incorporated into the AF EOD Business Plan when appropriate.

9.2.2.3. Action items involving CE policy or funding issues may require review and approval by the EESPG or the Civil Engineer Council (CEC).

9.3. Exercise Support and Planning.

9.3.1. Home-Station Support. EOD flights should provide an additional duty member to the installation exercise evaluation team.

9.3.2. EOD Support to Deployed Exercises. Unless on-site USAF EOD support is available at the exercise locations, MAJCOMs must provide EOD teams to support all aircraft deployment exercises when munitions are used. On-site USAF EOD support is necessary to provide safe and timely support for aircraft and munitions operations. 17

9.4. Quality Assurance (QA). All EOD flights will have a QA program. Smaller EOD flights may choose to adopt the parent squadron/wing program but flights are encouraged to have a program within the EOD flight with a dedicated QA person/section. Quality Assurance is to be performed by qualified military EOD personnel.

9.4.1. Flight Management is responsible for oversight of the EOD program and will:

9.4.1.1. Establish a flight QA program consisting of team evaluations and functional area inspections.

9.4.1.2. Designate a NCO as the flight QA focal point responsible for administration of the QA program.

9.4.1.3. Develop a method to track, monitor and close identified findings or discrepancies.

9.4.1.4. The AF EOD SAV Checklist is available on the AF EOD Program Management CoP (<https://www.my.af.mil/afknprod/DocView.asp?DocID=6477270>) and is the official overarching checklist for EOD flights, CONUS and OCONUS, and is provided as a tool for EOD flight leadership to conduct an in-depth self assessment of the flights operations and compliance. The Unit Compliance Checklist located on the AF Inspection Agency website (<https://www.my.af.mil/reservenetprod/talonsupport/SearchChecklist.aspx?Command=AFIA&Type=CI&State=live&Dir=A7>) is intended to be used by MAJCOM Inspector General Agency's to focus on compliance issues only and generally will not focus on operational readiness.

9.4.2. Team Evaluations. These evaluations are designed to provide flight management feedback on the operational capabilities of the EOD flight. These exercises align with SORTS reportable training per 3E8X1/32E3H/K HST and Silver Flag CoBRA Training.

9.4.2.1. Conduct the following evaluations at least twice per calendar year.

9.4.2.1.1. Air Base Recovery Exercise.

9.4.2.2. Conduct the following evaluations at least once per calendar year.

9.4.2.2.1. Aircraft Exercise.

9.4.2.2.2. Conventional Ordnance Exercise

9.4.2.2.3. IED Exercise (non-wartime).

9.4.2.2.4. Broken Arrow Exercise.

9.4.2.2.5. Chemical and Biological Exercise (Wartime).

¹⁷ **NOTE:** EOD from other US service components may be employed after a commander's multi-functional ORM assessment and approval. In such cases, commanders should obtain, in advance, a documented MOA for dedicated support to the AF exercise.

9.4.2.2.6. Demolition Operation.

9.4.2.3. Conduct the following individual training within 45 months after graduating EOD school and one-time follow-on training within 60 months after award of 7-skill level.

9.4.2.3.1. Active Range Clearance Warskills.

9.4.3. QA Division or Designated Individual. The following guidance will be used to establish the QA program operations.

9.4.3.1. Design practical scenarios to assess how a team applies collective knowledge, experience, and efforts to arrive at decisions and pursue logical courses of action. Scenarios will be logical and of a type likely to be encountered in actual operations. Simulations should be kept to a minimum to enhance realism and quality of training.

9.4.3.2. Team evaluations will be evaluated and rated by individuals trained and certified in the type of operation evaluated. Evaluation ratings are as follows:

9.4.3.2.1. Pass - Successful accomplishment with no equipment, technical data, or personnel deficiencies that precluded completion of the operation.

9.4.3.2.2. Fail - Any of the following constitute a failed rating:

9.4.3.2.2.1. The team commits a major safety error.

9.4.3.2.2.2. The team demonstrates a lack of professional competence to such a degree that the specific operation being evaluated could not be completed.

9.4.3.3. Re-evaluate individuals that receive a failed rating after necessary remedial training has been accomplished, preferably within 30 days.

9.4.3.4. Area inspections. Conduct the following functional area inspections at least once per calendar year. Self-inspections by personnel assigned to that particular functional area will not be used to fulfill this requirement.

9.4.3.4.1. Nuclear Surety (Direct Support units only).

9.4.3.4.2. Vehicles.

9.4.3.4.3. Supply.

9.4.3.4.4. Technical Data.

9.4.3.4.5. Operations and Deployment.

9.4.3.4.6. Administration.

9.4.3.4.7. Training.

9.4.3.4.8. Equipment.

9.4.3.5. Documentation. Document team evaluations and functional area inspections on AF Form 2419, *Routing and Review of Quality Control Reports*, or other method approved by flight management.

9.4.3.6. Outside Inspections. Inspections, evaluations, and SAV conducted by outside agencies may be used to fulfill annual evaluation and inspection requirements as long as a formalized report is provided. Ensure report is included in QA documentation.

Chapter 10

FORMS MANAGEMENT

10.1. Prescribed Forms. None.

10.2. Adopted Forms.

DD Form 1494, Application for Equipment Frequency Allocation

DD Form 2335, EOD Identification Card/Credentials. (Not available for download)

AF IMT 55, Employee Safety and Health Record

AF IMT 403, Request for Special Technical Training

AF IMT 538, Personnel Clothing and Equipment

AF IMT 623a, On the Job Training Record Continuation Sheet

AF Form 623b, Individual Training Record Label

AF IMT 847, Recommendation for Change of Publication

AF Form 1297, Temporary Issue Receipt

AFTO IMT 22, Technical Manual (TM) Change Recommendation and Reply

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Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES, ACRONYMS AND TERMS*****References*****DoD Directives, Regulations and Instructions**

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DoDM 3150.8-M, *Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP)*, 22 Feb 05

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DoDD 5160.62, *Single Manager Responsibility for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology and Training*, 26 Apr 89 (C-1 15 Dec 95)

DoDI 5210.42, *Nuclear Weapon Personnel Reliability Program*, 16 Oct 06

DoDM 5210.42-R, *Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) Regulation*, 01 Jun 2006 (C-1 10 Nov 09)

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DoD 6055.9-M, *DoD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards*, 29 Feb 08 (Admin Reissue 04 Aug 10)

DoDI 7000.14-R V7A, PTA, *DoD Financial Management Regulation, Volume 7A, Military Pay Policy and Procedures – Active Duty and Reserve Pay*, Feb 02

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AFPD 10-8, *Homeland Defense and Civil Support*, 7 Sep 06

AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training Systems (SORTS)*, 13 Apr 06

AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*, 21 Mar 08 (C-2 26 Jun 09)

AFI 10-801, *Assistance to Civil Law Enforcement Agencies*, 15 Apr 94

AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*, 19 Apr 02

AFI 10-2501, *Emergency Management (EM) Planning and Operations*, 24 Jan 07

AFMAN 10-3902, *Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program (PRP)*, 13 Nov 06 (IC 1, 10 Sep 08)

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABCANZ—American, British, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand Agreement

ACC—Air Combat Command

ACS—Agile Combat Support

AD—Active Duty

ADCON—Administrative Control

AEF—Aerospace Expeditionary Forces

AETC—Air Education & Training Command

AF—Air Force

AFB—Air Force Base

AFCAT—Air Force Catalog

AFCEE—Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence

AFCENT—Air Forces Central

AFCESA—Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency

AFDW—Air Force District of Washington

AFFMA—Air Force Frequency Management Agency

AFFOR—Air Force Forces

AFGSC—Air Force Global Strike Command

AFH—Air Force Handbook

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFIENEC—Air Force Improvised Explosive and Nuclear Enhancement Course

AFIMS—Air Force Incident Management System

AFIT—Air Force Institute of Technology

AFJI—Air Force Joint Instruction

AFMA—Air Force Manpower Agency

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFMC—Air Force Materiel Command

AFMS—Air Force Manpower Standard

AFNORTH—Air Force Northern Command

AFOSH—Air Force Occupational Safety and Health

AFPC—Air Force Personnel Center

AFPD—Air Force Policy Document

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code

AFRIMS—Air Force Records Information Management System

AFSOC—Air Force Special Operations Command

AFSPC—Air Force Space Command

AFTR—Air Force Training Record

AFWUS—Air Force World-wide UTC Summary

AGR—Active Guard Reserve

AIR—AFCEA Interest Report
AIEDD—Advanced IED Disposal
ALARA—As Low As Reasonably Possible
AMC—Air Mobility Command
ANG—Air National Guard
AO—Area of Operations
AOR—Area of Responsibility
ARTS—All-purpose Remote Transport System
ASC—Aeronautical Systems Center
ASVAB—Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery
AT—Anti-Terrorism
ATF—Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, Arson, and Explosive National Repository Branch
BAMS—Battlefield Airman Management System
BBP—Blood Borne Pathogens
BEEF—Base Engineer Emergency Force
BSERV—Base Support Emergency Response Vehicle
CAF—Combat Air Forces
CANTRAC—Catalog of Navy Training Courses
CBRNE—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives
CBT—Computer Based Training
CDC—Career Development Course
CE—Civil Engineer
CEC—Civil Engineer Council
CED—Contingency, Exercise, and Deployment
CFETP—Career Field Education and Training Plan
CFM—Career Field Manager
CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
CJCSI—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM—Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
CMS—Capability-Based Manpower Standard
CNWDI—Critical Nuclear Weapons Design Information
CoBRA—Combat Battlefield Ready Airman

COCOM—Combatant Command
COMSEC—Communications Security
CONOPS—Concept of Operations
CONUS—Continental United States
CoP—Community of Practice
CP—Capability Plan
CPD—Capability Production Document
CPG—Career Progression Group
CREW—Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare
CUI—Controlled Unclassified Information
DDESB—Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board
DOC—Designed Operational Capability
DoD—Department of Defense
DODD—Department of Defense Directive
DoDI—Department of Defense Instruction
DOE—Department of Energy
DOS—Department of State
DOT—Department of Transportation
DTRA—Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EED—Electro-Explosive Device
EEOB—Eisenhower Executive Office Building
EESPG—Expeditionary Emergency Services Program Group
EM—Emergency Management
EMT—Emergency Medical Technician
EO—Explosive Ordnance
EOD—Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EODIMS—EOD Information Management System
EODP—Explosive Ordnance Disposal Panel
EOR—Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance
EPA—Environmental Protection Agency
ESF—Emergency Support Function
ESL—Equipment Supply Listing

EWG—Equipment Working Group
FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBI BDC—FBI Bomb Data Center
FOIA—Freedom of Information Act
FOUO—For Official Use Only
FOM—Facility Operations Model
FOA—Forward Operating Agency
HDCM—Hazardous Device Counter-measures Manual
HDIP—Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay
HFR—Hazardous Fragmentation Range
HME—Home Made Explosives
HQ—Headquarters
HQ USAF—HQ United States Air Force
IAW—In Accordance With
IC—**Incident Commander**
ICD—Initial Capabilities Document
IDMT—Independent Duty Medical Technician
IED—Improvised Explosive Device
IJQS—Initial Job Qualification Standards
IMT—Information Management Tool
IND—Improvised Nuclear Device
IG—Inspector General
ISAR—Initial Significant Incident Analysis Report
JEIRRC—Joint EOD Improvised Nuclear and Radiological Dispersal Device Recognition Course
JEODVIPPSA—Joint EOD Very Important Person Protective Support Activity
JIEDDO—Joint IED Defeat Organization
JPAC—Joint Prisoners of War Missing in Action Accounting Command
JEODTSC—Joint Technical EOD Support Center
JNEODC—Joint Nuclear Explosive Ordnance Disposal Course
LL—Lessons Learned
LMR—Land Mobile Radio
LRWG—Large Range Working Group

MAJCOM—Major Command

MFM—MAJCOM Functional Managers

MFR—V—Maximum Fragmentation Range - Vertical

MME—Modern Mobile Emitters

MMRP—Military Munitions Response Program

MOU—Memorandum of Understanding

MRIP—Munitions Rule Implementation Policy

MSCA—Military Support to Civil Authorities

MTTP—Multi-service Tactics, Training, and Procedures

NARP—Nuclear Accident Response Procedures

NAVSCOLEOD—Naval School of Explosive Ordnance Disposal

NAVEODTECDIV—Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division

NEW—Net Explosive Weight

NIMS—National Incident Management System

NIPR—Non-Secure Internet Protocol

NLT—No Later Than

NORTHCOM—Northern Command

NRF—National Response Framework

NSSE—National Special Security Events

NSUS—Nuclear Sustainment Squadron

OCONUS—Outside the Continental United States

OOB—Ordnance Order of Battle

OPCON—Operational Control

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

ORM—Operational Risk Management

OSD—Office Secretary of Defense

OSI—Office of Special Investigation

PACAF—Pacific Air Force

PAST—Physical Ability and Stamina Test

PCS—Permanent Change of Station

PME—Professional Military Education

POM—Program Objective Memorandum

PSAR—Preliminary Significant Incident Analysis Report
PT—Physical Training
PRP—Personnel Reliability Program
QA—Quality Assurance
RCRA—Resource Conservation Recovery Act
RDT&E—Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation
RDS—Records Disposition Schedule
ROE—Rules of Engagement
RSO—Range Safety Officer
RSP—Render Safe Procedures
RST—Range Support Tasking
RTW—Road to War
SAR—Significant Incident Analysis Report
SAV—Staff Assistance Visit
SIPR—Secure Internet Protocol Router
SIPRNET—Secure Internet Protocol Router Network
SORTS—Status of Resources and Training System
SSBI—Single Scope Background Investigation
TDY—Temporary Duty
TEU—Technical Escort Unit
TL—EOD Team Leader
TM—EOD Team Members
TO—Technical Order
TODA—Technical Order Distribution Account
TODO—Technical Order Distribution Office
TPFDD—Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data
TSWG—Technical Support Working Group
TTP—Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
TWG—Threat Working Group
UMD—Unit Manning Document
UMPR—Unit Personnel Management Roster
US—United States

USAF—United States Air Force

USAFE—United States Air Forces in Europe

USSS—United States Secret Service

UTC—Unit Type Code

U&TW—Utilization and Training Workshop

UXO—Unexploded Ordnance

VE—Visitor Escort

VIPPSA—Very Important Persons Protection Support Activity

VTC—Video Teleconference

WMD—Weapons of Mass Destruction

WMP—War Mobilization Plan

WR—War Reserve

Terms

Area Control Center—A U.S. Army EOD Control Center providing operational control, planning, and administrative service for an assigned geographical areas.

Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare (CREW)—Systems using the electromagnetic spectrum to prevent or inhibit the intended operation of a radio-controlled improvised explosive device (RCIED)

Department of Defense (DoD) EOD Program Board—A board with a representative from each military department that advises the Executive Manager in EOD technology and training matters. The Executive Manager is a U.S. Navy Flag Officer appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to manage EOD joint technology and training common to two or more services.

EOD Team Leader— A certified EOD Team Leader is a formally certified 7-level in AFS 3E8 (See AFI 36-2201) and whom is also certified on all local IJQS tasks. This requirement can be adjusted to a SSgt that has been awarded a 5-skill level, when the mission is defined by EOD-coordinated instructions (local stand-by duties, exercise support, testing support, etc), or when approved through Commander ORM determination during periods of critical manning or other unique circumstances to meet mission requirements.”

Explosive Ordnance (EO)—All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes, and depth charges; demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)—The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of UXO or other hazardous explosive devices, including damaged or deteriorating munitions and explosives.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Information Management System (EODIMS)—An electronic management system used to track administrative data of AD EOD personnel, equipment inventory, EOD response reports, and other data pertinent to the EOD career field. The EODIMS provides critical data for SORTS, lessons learned, POM, and any reports concerning many facets of the EOD program.

EOD Incident—The suspected or detected presence of UXO, a damaged or discarded military munitions, an IED, or a chemical-biological-radiological-nuclear and high-yield explosives that constitutes a hazard to friendly operations, installations, personnel, or material. Not included are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive or nuclear material, technical service assembly operations, or the laying of mines and demolition charges.¹⁸

EOD Personnel—Military personnel who have graduated from the Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal; are assigned to a military unit with a Service-defined EOD mission; and meet Service and assigned unit requirements to perform EOD duties.

EOD Procedures—Those particular courses or modes of action taken by an EOD Team for access to, diagnosis, render-safe, recovery, and final disposal of EO or any hazardous material associated with an EOD incident. EOD procedures involving the movement or other disturbance of hazardous devices and explosives are never performed by less than two trained and qualified individuals.

EOD Access Procedures—Actions taken to locate exactly and gain access to UXO.

EOD Diagnostic Procedures—Actions taken to identify and evaluate UXO and to submit EOD technical intelligence reports.

EOD Render Safe Procedures (RSP)—Actions taken involving the application of special EOD methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation.

EOD Recovery Procedures—Actions taken to remove UXO.

EOD Final Disposal Procedures—The final destruction of EO, which may include demolition or burning in place, removal to a disposal area, or other appropriate means.

EOD Team—The standard Air Force EOD Team is comprised of at least three EOD-qualified personnel, one of which is an EOD Team Leader (see EOD Team Leader definition). These parameters may be adjusted to a minimum of two EOD-qualified personnel one of which is an EOD Team Leader, when the mission is defined by EOD-coordinated instructions (local stand-by duties, exercise support, testing support, etc), or using Commander ORM determination during periods of critical manning and other unique circumstances to meet mission requirements. An EOD team is not complete without special training, publications, and specialized equipment to perform EOD related procedures.²⁰

¹⁸ **NOTE:** Such situations will be neutralized by qualified personnel of the organization performing the manufacturing, assembling, or placement of mines and demolition charges; however, such organization may request assistance from EOD units.

Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR)—The investigation, detection, location, marking, initial identification and reporting of suspected UXO, by EOR-trained personnel, in order to determine further action.

EOD Tools and Equipment—Tools and equipment specifically designed for use by qualified EOD personnel to perform EOD procedures.

Explosives or Munitions Emergency Response—All immediate response activities by an explosives and munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an explosives or munitions emergency. An explosives or munitions emergency response may include in-place render-safe procedures, treatment or destruction of the explosives or munitions, and/or transporting those items to another location to be rendered safe, treated, or destroyed. Any reasonable delay in the completion of an explosives or munitions emergency response caused by a necessary, unforeseen, or uncontrollable circumstance will not terminate the explosives or munitions emergency. Explosives and munitions emergency responses can occur on either public or private lands.

Improvised Explosive Device (IED)—A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals, designed to destroy, disfigure, distract or harass. It may incorporate military munitions, but are normally devised from non-military components.

Improvised Nuclear Device (IND)—A device incorporating radioactive materials designed to result in the dispersal of radioactive material or in the formation of nuclear-yield reaction. Such devices may be fabricated in a completely improvised manner or may be an improvised modification to a US or foreign nuclear weapon.

Military Technical Acceptance Board (MTAB)—A board composed of senior EOD Service detachment officers at the Naval EOD Technology Center (NAVEODTECHCEN) who approve tools, equipment, techniques, procedures, and publications for EOD use.

Physical Possession—The Service with custody of the EO at the time of an EOD incident. Physical possession ceases when the EO is intentionally launched, placed, fired, or released.

Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device (RCIED):—Any IED whose arming or functioning incorporates or includes the use of a radio transmitter or receiver.

Range Safety Officer— A RSO is a formally certified 7-level in AFS 3E8 (See AFI 36-2201) and whom is also certified on all local IJQS tasks. This requirement can be adjusted to a SSgt that has been awarded a 5-skill level, when approved through Commander ORM determination during periods of critical manning or other unique circumstances to meet mission requirements. The RSO is responsible for ensuring all safety requirements are briefed and followed during EOD range operations.

Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB)—A board composed of senior EOD Service detachment officers at the Naval School EOD (NAVSCOLEOD) who coordinate, approve, and standardize all EOD common-type training (EOD training required by two or more Services for normal EOD operations) under the purview of the EM.

Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO)—EO which has been primed, fussed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed

in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or materiel and remain unexploded by malfunction or design, or for any other cause.

Attachment 2**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)**

BETWEEN

{INSERT BASE NAME} AIR FORCE BASE AND

{INSERT STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TITLE}

Parties: The parties to this MOU are {INSERT BASE NAME} Air Force Base a Department of Defense (DoD) military organization located at {INSERT BASE NAME}, {INSERT STATE} and the {INSERT STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TITLE}.

Background:

DoD Component military organizations have personnel specially trained to handle all types of explosives, including improvised explosive devices (IED). Other Federal agencies request assistance from DoD Component Commander in emergencies involving explosives. These situations call for immediate action to abate the safety threat by treatment in place or removal to a safe location for treatment.

U.S. EPA's Military Munitions Rule (MR) (62 FR 6622, Feb. 12, 1997) makes it clear that EOD personnel engaged in an explosives or munitions emergency response are exempt from the generator, transporter, treatment, storage, and disposal unit requirements of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 USC Sec 6901, et seq.). The standards the MR established govern this MOU, whether the Federal or state government is administering the MR or the Solid Waste Act, in whole or part.

Except for providing temporary storage or treatment of explosives to provide emergency life saving assistance to civilian authorities or to assist law enforcement agencies per established agreements between DOD and the Federal agency concerned, the DOD is prohibited by law (10 USC 2692) from using DOD installations for the storage or treatment of non-DOD owned hazardous materials.

Purpose: This MOU, which addresses the roles and responsibilities of all parties regarding notification responsibilities during emergency response operations, is intended to:

Minimize the risk to public safety from the DoD Component Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) operations.

Maximize the efficiency, safety, and speed of any explosives treatment or retrieval operation.

Establish a framework for mutual assistance and consultation among the parties with respect to Component EOD explosives or munitions emergency response operations

Scope: This MOU applies to DoD Component EOD explosives or munitions response operations.

Definitions:

Explosives or Munitions Emergency. A situation, which involves the suspected or detected presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), damaged or deteriorated explosives or munitions, improvised explosive device (IED) post rendered-safe hazardous components, other potentially explosive material or devices, or other potentially harmful military munitions or devices, that creates an actual or potential imminent threat to human health, to include public safety, or the environment, to include property, as determined by an EOD specialist. The EOD specialist may determine that such situations require immediate and expeditious action to control, mitigate, or eliminate the threat.

Explosives or Munitions Emergency Response. All immediate response activities by an EOD response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an explosive or munitions emergency. An explosives or munitions emergency response may include in-place RSP, treatment or destruction of the explosives or munitions or the transport of the items to another location to be rendered safe, treated, or destroyed. Any reasonable delay in the completion of an explosives or munitions emergency response caused by a necessary, unforeseen, or uncontrollable circumstance does not terminate the explosives or munitions emergency response. Explosives or munitions emergency response can occur on either private or public lands and are not limited to responses to RCRA facilities. There are two types of explosives or munitions emergency responses:

Level 1 Response. Immediate response to situations where explosives or munitions are not properly secured or under military control if military munitions and thus threaten or potentially threaten human health and safety, the environment, or property. When extenuating circumstances exist, e.g., adverse weather, nightfall, or safety considerations, delay actions necessary to terminate an explosives or munitions emergency, the response will be delayed until the necessary action(s) can be accomplished. EOD or Technical Escort Unit (TEU) personnel must ensure explosives or munitions are in a safe and secure environment.

Level 2 Response. Response actions to situations involving explosives or munitions which pose an imminent and substantial danger to human health and safety, the environment, or property, but for which response actions may be temporarily delayed without compromising safety or increasing risk. When EOD or TEU support is not required during a Level 2 response, qualified personnel, such as weapons officers, ammunition handlers, and trained and certified DoD contractors may conduct Level 2 responses, or as directed. In such cases, time may allow for an emergency permit to be obtained. The parties acknowledge that explosives or munitions emergencies present unique facts and circumstances and must therefore be evaluated case-by-case. In the absence of full and complete information, which frequently occurs when notice of an explosive or munitions emergency is received and first responded to, emergency response specialists, based on their knowledge, training, and experience, must use their best judgment in assessing risk. It is therefore to be expected that as the response to an explosive or munitions emergency progresses, a Level 1 response may become a Level 2 response and vice versa.

Explosive or Munitions Emergency Response Specialist. Personnel trained in the identification, handling, treatment, transport, and destruction of explosives or chemical and conventional munitions. Explosives or munitions emergency response specialists include DoD EOD personnel who are trained to respond to emergency situations involving military munitions and explosives; DoD TEU personnel who are trained to respond to chemical munitions emergencies; and DOE, National Guard, and Coast Guard specialists who are trained to respond to chemical munitions emergencies. EOD and TEU personnel respond to on-installation and off-installation incidents involving military munitions. They also respond to request by other Federal agencies or local civil authorities for assistance with incidents involving non-military explosives with component commander approval. DoD certified civilian or contractor personnel; and other Federal, State, or local government, or civilian personnel similarly trained in explosives or munitions emergency responses are also included.

Military Munitions. Per Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 260.10, Hazardous Waste Management System, General, Sub Part B, Definitions; all ammunition products and components produced or used by or for DoD or the U.S. Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the DoD, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Department of Energy, and National Guard personnel.

The term military munitions includes: Confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by DoD Components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and any components of such.

Does not include: wholly inert items, IEDs, and nuclear weapons, devices, and components of such.

However, it does include nonnuclear components of nuclear devices, managed under DOE's nuclear weapons program after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, have been completed.

A DoD military emergency response in the public sector is a response to an event that occurs outside of a military installation.

Roles and Responsibilities:

DoD Component Commander (Installation Commander) is responsible for:

Approving emergency response by military personnel to civil authorities.

Ensuring consideration is given to military readiness before granting support to civil authorities by military personnel.

Providing, consistent with the military EOD organization's training and military mission requirements, explosives or munitions emergency response or EOD technical support to other Federal agencies and civil authorities, as requested.

Ensuring compliance with the provisions of 10 USC §2692, which prohibits bringing non-DoD owned hazardous materials onto DoD installations, except under certain circumstances.

Providing a telephone point of contact for the explosives or munitions emergency response or EOD technical support to civil authorities.

Providing information relating to the emergency response necessary for civil authorities to complete post-incident reports, conduct investigations, and other requirements.

Ensuring incident information for civil authority incident reports supporting litigation, are released in compliance with national security, and Freedom of Information Act requirements.

Ensuring military emergency responders provide the environmental flight a point of contact and the following information for requesting a temporary emergency permit:

Type of military munitions (hazardous waste) involved, to the extent known.

Manner and location of proposed disposal, treatment, or storage.

(c) Manner in which military munitions or explosive will be transported to another site, if required.

Ensure explosive or munitions emergency response records are kept for at least three (3) years identifying the dates of the response, the responsible persons responding, the type and description of material addressed, and its disposition.

Ensuring all civil authority requests for emergency response to explosive incidents other than military munitions are followed-up in writing.

DoD Component Environmental Flight organization is responsible for:

Consulting with the Environmental Regulatory Authorities' point of contact to request a temporary emergency permit that allows a response that is not in compliance with normal RCRA requirements.

Shall provide Environmental Regulatory Authorities with the following data:

Type of military munitions (hazardous waste) involved, to the extent known.

Manner and location of proposed disposal, treatment, or storage.

(c) Manner in which military munitions or explosive will be transported to another site, if required.

Agencies Requesting Assistance are responsible for:

Contacting the appropriate environmental regulatory authority, upon identification of an emergency, regarding emergency notification requirements.

Contacting the DoD Component Commander (nearest military installation commander) for emergency response to discovered military munitions.

Requesting EOD emergency response support for explosive incidents other-than military munitions from the DoD Component Commander.

Providing support and security to the site as requested by the responding DoD unit.

Requesting an emergency permit when a response involving non-military munitions or explosives requires a permit.

Ensure site and residual contamination remediation at the emergency response site, if the object of the emergency response is a non-military explosive or munitions.¹⁹

Requesting incident information from the installation commander regarding responding EOD organization, as necessary to complete the required reports.

Completing reports and notifications required by the environmental regulatory authority.

Environmental Regulatory Authorities:

Provide a telephone point of contact for emergency response calls.

Upon request, issue temporary emergency permit based on Section {INSERT STATE CODE SECTION}, Emergency Permits of the {INSERT STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TITLE} Environmental Regulatory Code.

Assist in expediting issuance of written temporary emergency permit that may be required within five (5) business days.

Funding/Reimbursement: In accordance with Air Force Instruction 10-802, Military Support to Civil Authorities, and DOD Directive 3025.1, Military Support to Civil Authorities, DOD

¹⁹ **NOTE:** The DoD EOD or TEU organization responding to an explosives or munitions emergency or providing a donor explosive used to destroy the object is not, under any condition or circumstances, responsible for remediation actions. If the objective of the emergency response is a military munition, then DoD, the military service, or other Federal agency (e.g., DOE) retains responsibility for any remediation of residual contamination.

components ordinarily provide DOD resources in response to civil emergencies on a cost reimbursable basis. Requests for reimbursement may be requested but will not prevent response if incident involves MMR or falls under the immediate response guidelines provided in AFI 10-802 or DOD Directive 3025.1.

8. Military forces employed during a response to support civil authorities shall remain under the military command and control of the DOD Component Commander (or designee) at all times, but will operate IAW National Incident Management System procedures.

9. Duration/Amendment/Withdrawal. This MOU will remain in effect until amended or terminated by mutual agreement of the parties. Any party may withdraw from the MOU upon 60-days written notice to the other parties. (The signatories below represent the Agency involved; therefore, re-negotiation and signature upon change of a signatory is not required.);

_____ DATE _____

{INSERT DIRECTOR OF YOUR REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR TITLE}

_____ DATE _____

{INSERT DIRECTOR OF YOUR STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TITLE}

_____ DATE _____

{INSERT DIRECTOR OF YOUR STATES EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY TITLE}

_____ DATE _____

{INSERT YOUR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY TITLE}
FOR THE MILITARY SERVICE:

_____ DATE _____

{INSERT YOUR INSTALLATION COMMANDERS TITLE}

Attachment 4

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) SIGNIFICANT-INCIDENT ANALYSIS REPORT (SAR)

A4.1. General. This provides policy guidance for Air Force (AF) EOD duty-related accidents or incidents, including hostile actions, that result in loss of an EOD Operator's life or traumatic injury resulting in the loss of a limb, eye sight, or other permanent incapacitating injuries to an EOD Operator.

A4.1.1. Purpose of the SAR is to provide swift and accurate feedback so that forward-deployed and CONUS EOD managers can mitigate and prevent successive incidents and as a means to improve lessons learned. The SAR will provide timely insight to the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) surrounding a significant incident without having to wait for other agency reports (e.g., especially when it involves other service agencies). The SAR will provide the functional community the ability to analyze our TTP and take expeditious corrective actions.

A4.1.2. Per the promulgation information in the front of each Joint Service EOD 60-series Technical Order (TO), TTP involving EOD operations are at minimum controlled unclassified information (CUI) and will contain the appropriate classification marking when required. SARs should not be released outside the AF EOD functional community and related chain of command and will not be released to the public. The SAR Directing Authority ([paragraph A4.2.2](#)) may authorize distribution to joint service EOD units and their chains of command as necessary.

A4.1.3. Waivers. Waiver approval authority is HQ AFCEA/CC. The Directing Authority may request waivers to SAR reporting through the chain of command having administrative control (ADCON) and operational control (/OPCON) authority.

A4.2. Responsibilities.

A4.2.1. AF/A7C. AF EOD mishaps as a result of joint operations under a forward COCOM authority, may require Air Staff CE involvement.

A4.2.1.1. In the event an incident investigation was not directed in a COCOM AO, AF/A7C may request the AF component to the COCOM direct a SAR of any serious incident involving AF EOD personnel.

A4.2.1.2. If an incident investigation is directed by COCOM authority, the AF component to the COCOM should ensure that an AF EOD-qualified representative be part of the team conducting the investigation and preparing the report. Otherwise, refer to A4.2.1.1.

A4.2.1.3. AF/A7CXR should engage with its functional counterparts at AF component commands to use established AF direct liaison authority to develop a procedure or agreement with joint service units in their AOR to expedite AF access to other service's reports of investigation.

A4.2.2. Directing Authority. Unit commanders at all levels of command have the inherent command authority to direct an investigation of any mishap affecting the personnel or

missions under their command. Directing Authority for the SAR is normally the AF unit commander exercising ADCON/OPCON authority. The Directing Authority will:

A4.2.2.1. Determine the scope and size of the SAR team, and designate one or more EOD personnel to research, analyze, and finalize all facets of the SAR.

A4.2.2.1.1. The team lead must be EOD-qualified and a minimum grade of E7. (E8 if applicable per [paragraph A4.4.2](#))

A4.2.2.1.2. SAR team member(s) should not be assigned or attached to the unit the SAR is conducted on.

A4.2.2.1.3. When SARs are conducted for incidents in deployed situations, at least one SAR team member should have EOD experience in the theater where the SAR is being conducted.

A4.2.2.2. Ensure SARs cover all relevant factors.

A4.2.2.3. Provide AF/A7CXR, HQ AFCESA/CEXD, and AF component EOD functional (if applicable) with updates and the final SAR as outlined in [paragraph A4.4](#).

A4.2.3. SAR Team Leader.

A4.2.3.1. Conduct the SAR per [paragraph A4.4](#) below with the emphasis of determining the necessary actions to fix a deficiency, not determining fault or blame.

A4.2.3.2. Brief the SAR to the unit leadership and Directing Authority prior to release of data.

A4.2.3.3. Brief the EOD Panel on final reports.

A4.3. Information Control.

A4.3.1. Classified information, information from Joint Service 60-series TOs (normally limited to EOD Personnel only) or other CUI should be included via publication and paragraph references.

A4.3.2. If they are not classified, SARs are at minimum For Official Use Only (FOUO). However, not each document in the report must be FOUO.

A4.4. Completing a SAR.

A4.4.1. The Team Leader submits SARs to the Directing Authority in three stages: Initial (ISAR), Preliminary (PSAR), and Final (SAR).

A4.4.1.1. ISAR. Within 48 hours of the incident the owning EOD Flight leadership will submit an ISAR containing the following information as a minimum: 1) a clear narrative of the incident with all known details surrounding the incident; 2) a description of injuries or illness to personnel involved; and 3) any other information related to the incident that requires rapid dissemination to potentially prevent injury to other personnel (i.e. new enemy TTP).

A4.4.1.2. Preliminary Significant Incident Analysis Report (PSAR). The SAR team will submit a PSAR within 5 duty days. Include any updates to the information contained in the Initial Significant Incident Analysis Report (ISAR). If the SAR team has not had time to conduct a preliminary analysis, the EOD Flight leadership can submit the PSAR. In

most cases, the Level 1 EOD report (Storyboard) entered into EODIMS can be used to satisfy this requirement.

A4.4.1.2.1. Significant Incident Working Group (SIG). Within 48 hours of receipt, HQ AFCESA/CEXD will send the PSAR or EOD Storyboard to a working group comprised of members from HAF, AFCESA, AFCENT, ACC, CoBRA and a representative from the affected MAJCOM. Others may be invited as applicable (i.e. Det 63, Det 3, AFRL, etc.). If at least two of the SIG members have not recently deployed (12 months), then two additional EOD personnel with recent deployment experience will be added to the SIG. This group will convene (either in person or via telecom/VTC), review the PSAR or Storyboard and develop areas of interest based on feedback from MAJCOM and EOD Senior Leadership. These questions or interest areas will be sent back to the SAR team within 7 days of receipt of the body convening for incorporation into the investigation and final report.

A4.4.1.3. Complete the SAR within 20 duty-days of the incident. SAR can be in bullet or narrative format but must include the nine areas listed in [paragraph A4.4.3](#). Place a greater priority on complete and accurate reports than on finishing in the 20 day timeline. Notify Directing Authority and HQ AFCESA/CEXD if the SAR timelines cannot be completed. Do not submit SARs for external staffing: SARs are internal EOD reporting tools used to correct operational TTPs.

A4.4.1.4. If at anytime during the analysis the SAR team recognizes a grave disregard for safety or operational procedures with no clear explanation, take immediate action to prevent further injury or loss of life. Report this to the commander.

A4.4.2. AF Participation in Non-AF Investigations. In combat situations, if the joint HQ uses another report format (e.g., Army Regulation 15-6), the AF will provide a member to the joint team if the incident involves an AF member. AF member will provide final copies of the joint report per A4.2.1.5. The member must be an EOD-qualified E8 or higher rank.²⁰

A4.4.3. Final SAR Contents. All SARs will include following information:

A4.4.3.1. A clear narrative of the incident with all known details surrounding the incident. Identify and document hazards that played a role in the incident sequence.

A4.4.3.2. First-hand witness accounts.

A4.4.3.3. Other formal reports (e.g., safety message reports concerning the incident).

A4.4.3.4. Injury and illness facts.

A4.4.3.5. Summary List of pertinent facts.

A4.4.3.6. Analysis of the facts and conclusions.²¹

A4.4.3.7. Incident cause and recommended preventative measures. Specifically note all causal factors relating to equipment and/or training.

²⁰ **NOTE:** This instruction does not mandate AF participation if the incident did not involve an AF member.

²¹ **NOTE:** SARs may include a clearly annotated “Statement of Opinion” on the causal factor when data cannot provide determination.

A4.4.3.8. Include the following paragraph: “The intent of this document is to provide insight into the incident, so that Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Airmen benefit from the lessons learned and heighten their awareness to both EOD standard operating procedures (SOPs) and TTPs as well as continually, changing enemy TTPs [if applicable]. This document includes questions raised during, as well as a result of, the post-incident analysis process. These questions are to be used as a case study learning tool.”

A4.4.3.9. Other findings and recommendations of significance, which do not relate directly to the causes of the incident, but can be of value in risk management and incident prevention.

A4.4.4. Upon completion of the SAR or AR 15-6, the SIG will review the SAR or AR 15-6 and provide final recommendations in a lessons-learned narrative to HQ AFCESA/CEXD.

A4.4.4.1. AFCESA/CEXD will send a final lessons learned SIG report to A7CXR for staffing to A7C for approval and posting on a single, HQ AFCESA-designated Casualty Lessons Learned SharePoint site for use by all EOD flights during annual training. This folder will include all applicable documents to include initial SPOTREP, EOD Storyboards and final Lessons Learned Report. Due to the sensitive nature of AR 15-6 documents, they will not be posted but will be available to Senior Leadership.

A4.5. SAR Distribution: The final SAR should be an “internal EOD work-product” until AFCESA/CEXD develops sanitized report for EOD flight distribution. This sanitized report should focus on TTPs, lessons learned, training deficiencies to correct, etc.

A4.6. SAR Disposition. HQ AFCESA/CEXD is the EOD office of record and will maintain an electronic copy of the SAR as permanent.

Attachment 5

DISPOSAL RANGE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS EXCERPT

A5.1. RANGE REQUIREMENTS.

A5.1.1. All disposal ranges will be cited IAW AFMAN 91-201 and the following guidance presented below will be incorporated into EOD disposal range operations. Refer to AFMAN 91-201 for EOD Proficiency Training Range requirements. A typical disposal range is shown in Figure A5.1.

A5.2. Regulations of host nations concerning disposal operations will not be violated. When Army/Navy disposal ranges utilized by the AF, Army/Navy range requirements will control.

A5.3. Bombing ranges may be utilized for disposal operations when authorized by the agency having operational control over them. Requirements of the range controlling activity will be adhered to; however, all safety criteria in this regulation must be followed. Normally, signs and warning devices employed during active range periods are adequate for disposal operations and need not be duplicated.

A5.4. All dry grass, leaves, and other combustible materials within a radius of 61 meters (200 feet) will be removed from point of burning/detonating site. The radius may be reduced, commensurate with fire hazards, for recognized burning furnace sites provided written approval from Major Air Command had been received. Under no circumstances will the radius be reduced to less than 15 meters (50 feet). The site will be free of deep cracks in which unburned explosives or agents may lodge. The use of concrete pads for burning or detonation is not permissible.

A5.5. A holding area will be provided to accept initial deliveries of munitions for disposal and demolition materials. The holding area will be located within the disposal range, but at a suitable distance from disposal sites to preclude uncontrolled destruction of the material by flying fragments, grass fires or burning embers. All dry grass, leaves and combustible material will be removed within a 15 meter (50 foot) radius of the holding area. Munitions to be disposed of, demolition material, and blasting caps will be separated by a minimum of 7.6 meters (25 feet) within the holding area. After initial delivery to the holding area, munitions for disposal and the necessary demolition material will be delivered to the actual disposal site as required. If a disposal range is not large enough to provide an absolutely safe holding area, munitions will only be delivered to the disposal site in quantities for immediate disposal. Holding area will be sited IAW AFMAN 91.201.

A5.6. Tools and equipment to be employed during disposal operations will be afforded protection to prevent damage. Safety equipment/clothing will be readily available but most be protected from damage.

A5.7. A **first aid kit**, NSN 6545-00-116-1410, or suitable substitute, will be immediately available during disposal operations. An ambulance or first aid vehicle, manned by emergency medical support must be available within 30 minutes while the operations are being performed. The medical support must be analogous to the expected trauma resulting from an accident (Ref: AFMAN 91-201, Para 7.5.3.).

A5.8. Fire fighting equipment will be present at the scene to combat grass, brush or equipment fires. Type of equipment and any additional protective measures deemed necessary in high fire risk areas/periods will be coordinated with the Base Fire Marshall.

A5.9. A means of communication with both the base facilities and disposal personnel will be established. Communication may be by the most convenient method (radio, telephone, walkie-talkie, etc.); but the equipment used will be in good working order prior to commencing any disposal operation.

A5.10. **Where operations require the use of a personnel shelter**, the shelter will be located not less than 100 meters (328 feet) from the disposal site and will afford substantial fragment-proof overhead cover and frontal protection.

A5.11. The following minimum requirements are to be employed during a disposal operation:

A5.11.1. Red range flag to be flown during disposal operations and removed only after the range has been declared safe. The flag will be a minimum of 0.91 meters (three feet) wide by 1.52 meters (five feet) long. Flag must be displayed at a height to where it will be a visible warning from a safe distance at all points of access to explosive operation.

A5.11.2. AFTO Forms 61, with legend “ Danger – Explosive Disposal Range – Keep Out “ imprinted in them may be ordered in amounts needed through proper channels. AFTO Form 61 is listed in AFR 0-9. These forms will be posted at entrances and at 91 meter (300 feet) intervals around the perimeter of the range. Any additional required multilingual information will be posted below forms in black letters 5.08 centimeters (two inches) on a white background. See Figure 1-1.

A5.11.3. Barricades, gates or guards at all entrances.

A5.11.4. In areas where disposal ranges are not under constant control of US Armed Forces, the provisions of preceding subparagraphs [A5.11.1](#), [A5.11.2](#), and [A5.11.3](#) may be waived, provided the following requirements are strictly adhered to:

A5.11.4.1. Prior to starting disposal operations, the disposal range will be searched for unauthorized personnel.

A5.11.4.2. Guards will be posted to prevent entry into areas prior to and throughout the disposal operation. Guards will be afforded adequate protection from fragments.

A5.12. PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS.

A5.12.1. Personnel requirements and restrictions listed below are the minimum requirements for personnel assigned to disposal operations. Persons not necessary to the operation being conducted will be barred from the disposal range. The number of personnel engaged in disposal operations will be kept to a minimum but in no case less than two.

A5.12.2. Commanders will ensure that care is exercised in the assignment of personnel to disposal duties. All personnel employed in disposal activities will be thoroughly trained in the nature of the material being handled, the hazards involved, and the

applicable operating safety procedures and precautions to be observed. The danger of using shortcuts will be thoroughly instilled in the minds of all personnel.

A5.12.3. Supervisory Personnel. Disposal procedures will be performed under the supervision of personnel qualified and highly proficient in such activities. The supervisor will be present during all disposal operations and will be charged with the control of all firing devices and will be responsible for preparation, placement, and firing of charges. Responsibility will not be divided. Supervisory responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following actions:

A5.12.3.1. Have at the site approved written procedures covering the specific munition being disposed of and enforce strict compliance with procedures as written.

A5.12.3.2. Instill in all personnel the dangers of shortcuts or deviations from written procedures.

A5.12.3.3. Take corrective action in all violations of procedures or orders whether or not an accident occurs.

A5.12.3.4. Direct construction and use of personnel shelters if and where necessary.

A5.12.3.5. Ensure availability of required protective equipment; that personnel are familiar with the use of such equipment.

A5.12.3.6. Ensure that sufficient personnel are trained in treatment of casualties and will advise all personnel of any self-aid measures to minimize or prevent injury.

A5.12.3.7. Be knowledgeable of the characteristics of chemical agents and methods of detecting leakage.

A5.12.3.8. Be thoroughly familiar with the influence of weather conditions on disposal operations.

A5.13. Protective measures regarding personnel and equipment will be strictly enforced during all disposal operations. Additional guidance for explosive items and chemical agents may be found in AFMAN 91-201, AFM 160-12, *Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries*, and the specific item technical manual. The following agencies, as a minimum, will be notified prior to accomplishing disposal procedures listed in this manual:

A5.13.1. Medical facility

A5.13.2. Security Police

A5.13.3. Fire Department

A5.13.4. Base Operations

A5.13.5. EOD (When available on base)

A5.14. At minimum safe distances in AFMAN 91-201, personnel in the open may be exposed to some fragments and debris. Therefore, greater distances should be used, explosive weights lowered, or action taken to reduce hazards by:

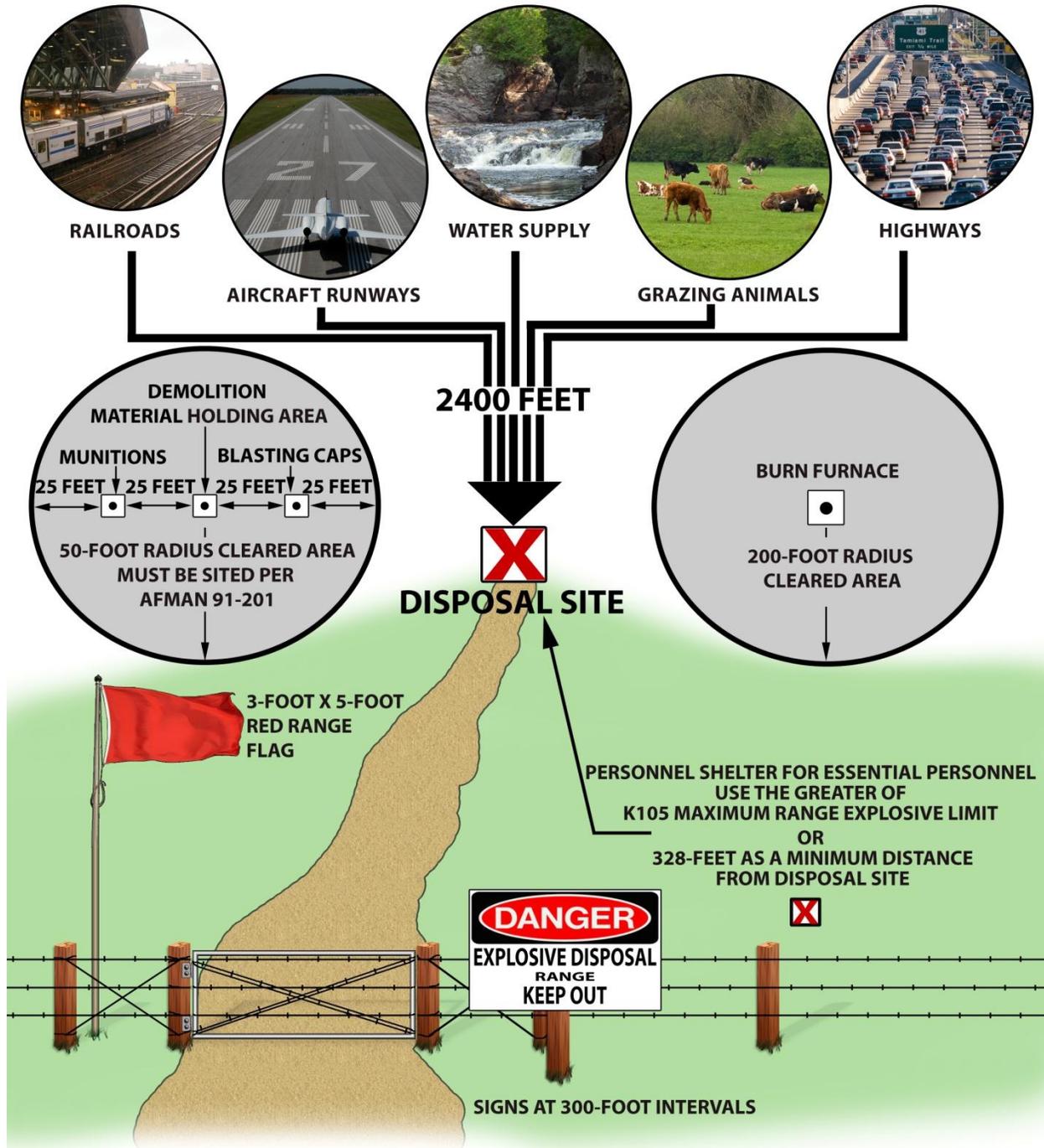
A5.14.1. Confinement of the explosive results at the source to the extent possible.

A5.14.2. Use of barricades adjacent to the exposure of the source or both.

A5.14.3. Evacuation of personnel not essential to the disposal operation.

A5.14.4. Employment of overhead and frontal cover for personnel involved.

Figure A5.1. EOD Range Outlay.



Attachment 6

EOD PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM

Exercise	Reps/Time	Remarks
DYNAMIC WARM-UP		Physically prepares the body for higher intensity exercise in a safe and progressive manner
Shoulder Rolls	15 secs per side	Roll shoulders forward and backward in a circular motion
Arm Circles	60 secs per	Extend arms out to both sides. Rotate arms in small circles forward and then backward
Brisk Walk/Slow Jog/High knee lifts/Heel kicks to butt	Approx ¼ mile	Goal is to progressively increase blood flow throughout the body in preparation for strength and cardio training. This should not be performed at a level causing shortness of breath or muscle fatigue.
CALISTHENICS		
Squats	25	Stand with feet at approximately shoulder width. Lower the torso by bending the knees until the top of the thighs are parallel with the ground. This should be executed while never letting the knees extend in front of the toes. Once in this position use lower body strength to stand up and resume the starting position
Jumping Jacks	25 (4-count)	
Push-ups	20 (4 count)	
Sit-ups: Regular	25 (4 count)	Lay on back with legs up in the air and bent at the knees, forming a 90 degree angle with both legs. Bring the elbows to the knees. DO NOT PUT HANDS BEHIND HEAD AND PULL ON YOUR NECK.
Push-ups: Triceps	20	With hands touching, form a triangle with the index fingers and thumbs meeting, place palms on the ground, spreading your legs and keeping the back straight. Push the body up until arms are straight. Touch chest to hands each repetition.
Sit-ups: right/left	20 (4 count per side)	Lay with your shoulders and back flat on the floor, twisting your waist and legs so that you are laying on the left side of your hip. Crunch upward with your left arm and shoulder across your body toward the right side of your hip. Repeat right side.
Push-ups	20 (4 count)	
Plank/Bridge	59 seconds	Place weight on toes and forearms holding abdominals tight and keeping back straight. Maintain position keeping good form to develop strong core.
Pull-ups	10	Performed on a horizontal bar positioned at a height to allow member's full body weight to be suspended. With hands placed grasping the bar with palms forward and just wider than shoulder width. Start with the arms fully extended and using upper body strength raise the body until the member's chin is above the horizontal bar. Lower the body until arms are fully extended during each repetition. Do not allow momentum, body swing, or kicking to be involved or assist with the exercise.
Walking Lunges	20	Begin in the standing position, step forward with the left leg and lower the body until the right knee is almost touching the ground. Using lower body strength, raise the body while bringing the trailing leg forward to meet the lead leg, resuming the standing position. Repeat by leading with the right leg and lowering the left knee to almost touching the ground. Resume the standing position. This completes one repetition. While lower the body so the trailing knee almost touches the ground, the knee of the leading leg should never extend past the toes of the lead foot.

STRETCHING			
Arm & Shoulder	15 secs per arm		With left hand grab the right arm at the elbow and pull across the body. Repeat with right arm.
Chest Stretch (Wall Stretch)	15 secs per arm		Place right arm on wall about shoulder height. Turn body away from the wall to the left. Hold arm in place for 15 secs. Switch and repeat.
Abdominal Stretch	30 secs		Snakes-lay on your stomach. Place elbows under your chest and slowly lift your head and shoulders up, stretching your abdominal muscles. Hold for 15 secs—repeat.
Lower Back Stretch	30 secs		Lay on your back. Bring your knees to your chest and your head toward your knees. Hold for 15 secs—repeat.
Groin Stretch (Butterfly)	30 secs		Sit on the floor with both legs bent outward and the soles of the feet touching each other. Grab ankles with hands and push down on thighs with elbows. Hold for 15 secs—repeat.
ITB Stretch (Ilio Tibial Band)	15 secs per leg		Sit on the floor with both legs extended in front. Cross right leg over left arm. Bend and pull right leg to chest and hold for 15 secs. Switch and repeat.
Thighs	15 secs per leg		Laying on the side grab right ankle behind the body and pull it to the buttocks. Hold for 15 secs. Switch and repeat.
Hamstring Stretch	15 secs per leg		Sit on the floor with legs extended in front. Bend right knee and place the sole of the right foot against the inside of the left knee. Grab feet and hold for 15 secs. Switch and repeat.
Toe Touches	30 secs		With feet together, bend at the waist and grab the back of the calves with both hands. Hold for 15 secs—repeat.
Calves (Gastrocnemius)	30 secs per leg		Stand about 4 feet away from a wall. With most of your weight on one leg, keep that leg straight and lean into the wall. Hold for 15 secs—switch legs and repeat.
Calves (Soleus)	30 secs each leg		Same stance as the previous exercise, but bend the back knee slightly. You will feel the stretch in your Achilles tendon. Hold for 15 secs—switch and repeat.
CARDIO			STAMINA
Run/Ruck March	3 to 4 mile (three times per week)		Running is a cardio and stamina training event that should be completed at least three times per week. It is recommended that completion times be recorded only for the purpose of documenting improved fitness levels. The three mile run should be the minimum. Longer runs up to 6 or 10 miles may be incorporated once a month in training programs. An occasional three to six mile ruck march is recommended as part of the cardio and stamina training.
STRENGTH			WEIGHT RESISTANCE
Weight Lifting Program	30 to 40 minutes (Twice per week)		An approved weight training program for major muscle movements (compound exercises) and supporting muscle groups (isolation exercises) should be completed twice per week.

Attachment 7

EOD AFTER ACTION REPORT (AAR) PROCESS

A7.1. Use the following guidance to process EOD AARs to ensure standard, valid routing and effective feedback for lessons learned and trend analysis.

A7.1.1. In the context of this attachment, AARs are limited to those reports resulting from deployments in contingency operations. AARs must focus on what was done right or wrong with regards to Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel and Facilities (DOTMLPF) issues. AARs are not meant to be sounding boards for personality conflicts, generalizations, or perceptions; rather, it is for capturing observations that are measurable, observable, and sustainable. The opening of the AAR should discuss what the unit or IA did during the tour; who they supported and what was accomplished.

A7.2. AFCENT AARs will be managed by the USAFCENT/A7XE.

A7.2.1. To preserve integrity and transparency of the feedback process, the original AAR from the deployed leadership will be loaded onto the “EOD AFCENT Program Management CoP” <https://www.my.af.mil/afknprod/community/views/home.aspx?Filter=22760> in “After Action Reports (AAR)” exactly as written.

A7.2.2. There are two subfolders under “After Action Reports (AAR);” “Original AARs” and “With Comments,” the distinctions are self-explanatory.

A7.3. AARs are mandatory for every flight (Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and all AFCENT flights regardless of location) and highly encouraged for all others (Combined Explosive Exploitation Cell (CEXC), Liaison Officer (LNO), etc). Everyone who has a lesson learned or idea on how to improve operations at EOD deployed locations should submit an AAR.

A7.4. AFCENT will reinforce with Flight leaders the value and importance of communicating their issues up the chain; and, will require feedback early in the deployment, midway, and at the end. EOD flight leaders need to understand that their comments will be available to a much wider audience, and they need to use their communications skills effectively.

A7.5. Submission Process:

A7.5.1. 30-days prior to Replacements In Place (RIP)/Transfer Of Authority (TOA), AFCENT will suspense the flights to send their AARs.

A7.5.2. AFCENT recognizes that Battalions or Squadron Commanders will require AAR submittals, and those formats will be acceptable.

A7.5.3. When AARs are written after-the-fact at home station, the AAR must be routed back to AFCENT/A7XE to be processed.

A7.5.4. The process will be transparent: it must remain unclassified to the highest extent possible. Classified AARs will be handled in the same manner via the SIPR net.

A7.6. Review Process:

A7.6.1. When the USAFCENT/A7XE EOD staff receives an AAR, they will provide (within 15 work days) the original AAR and one with initial AFCENT comments to the AFCESA EOD Trends Analyst.

A7.6.2. Prior to sending the comments forward, the member's observations will be scrutinized to determine if they are measurable, achievable, and sustainable. Therefore, some observations that do not pass the test (personality conflicts, generalizations, perceptions, etc.), will be removed from the AAR going up for analysis.

A7.6.3. The original comments will remain a matter of record for all CoP members to review.

A7.6.4. Validated comments will be assessed to determine if it falls under Doctrine, Organization, Training and Education, Material, Leadership or Facilities (DOTMLF).

A7.6.5. HQ AFCESA/CEXD Trends Analyst will use the AAR with AFCENT comments to evaluate comments and dissect the AARs into taskers for (EOD) technical experts (e.g., AFCESA, A7CXR, NAVEODTECHDIV, NAVSCOLEOD, AFCENT, AFNORTH, etc).

A7.6.6. HQ AFCESA/CEXD will provide lessons learned and appropriate feedback to AFCESA/CEXX for inclusion in the CE Lessons Learned Program and Joint Lessons Learned Information System.

A7.6.7. HQ AFECESA/CEXD Trends Analyst will post and track all comments on the EOD Management CoP; <https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/community/views/home.aspx?Filter=OO-EN-CE-49>.

A7.6.8. The issues will then be worked by the EOD panel or responsible staff agencies will then work their respective issues and report status back to AFCESA to close the loop.

A7.6.9. HQ AFCESA/CEXD will maintain an AAR feedback folder on the EOD Program Management CoP.

A7.7. AARs originating from theaters/operations other than AFCENT should follow the intent of the process outlined in this attachment.

Attachment 8 (Added)

STANDARD PRE-OPERATION SAFETY BRIEFING

Sample Range Safety Briefing – minimum required data

Adapt and expand to meet local requirements

This pre-operation sheet will be filled out and briefed before conducting any explosive operation on [your range/installation names]. The purpose of the checklist is to maximize safety during operations by ensuring personnel are aware of all explosive hazards involved and the appropriate actions to take in the event of an emergency.

1. Explosive and Personnel Limits.

1.1. Operation to be performed: _____

1.1.1. Munitions involved _____

1.1.2. Number and NEW of Detonations: _____

1.1.3. Maximum Fragmentation Distance (per 60A-1-1-4, Protection of Property and Personnel, TDA, and applicable 60 series publications) for each Detonation:

1.1.3.1. Hazardous Fragmentation Range (HFR): _____

1.1.3.2. Maximum Fragmentation Range – Horizontal (MFR-H): _____

1.1.3.3. Maximum Fragmentation Range – Vertical (MFR-V): _____

1.1.4. Explosive Hazards (per applicable 60 series publications):

1.2. Location where operation is to be performed (detonation site): _____

1.3. Operating Location for Essential Personnel (For operating locations with aerospace vehicle traffic seek the appropriate Air Ground Level (AGL) clearance (based on calculated MFR-V) from local Air Traffic Controllers.): _____

1.3.1. Distance from detonation site: _____

1.3.1.1. If distance from detonation is less than Maximum Fragmentation Distance:

1.3.1.1.1. Apply protective measures (AFMAN 91-201 para 12.74.4 and 12.74.8):

1.3.1.1.2. Note all standing or approved ORM considerations IAW AFPAM 90-902 and overall assessments (i.e. Range OI, etc.): _____

1.3.2. Commander approving ORM assessment based on being inside the maximum fragmentation distance (if applicable): _____.

1.4. Evacuation Assembly Point / Non-Essential Personnel area: _____

1.5. Explosive Limits: _____

1.6. Personnel Limit for the range is ____.

1.6.1. A minimum of three EOD personnel, one who is a PAFSC 3E871 or higher, will be present during explosive operations.

1.6.2. The parameter in 1.6.1 may be adjusted to a minimum of two EOD-qualified personnel one of which is an E-5 that has been awarded a 5-skill level, when the mission is defined by EOD-coordinated instructions (local stand-by duties, exercise support, testing support, etc), or when approved through Commander ORM determination during periods of critical manning or other unique circumstances to meet mission requirements. Document commander ORM data and maintain for inclusion in EODIMS report.

1.7. Personnel/Duty assignments (name/rank):

Range Safety Officer (RSO): _____

EOD Team Leader (TL): _____

EOD Team Members (TM): _____

Support Team / Medical (Casuals): _____

Non-Essentials (Stop all operations when visitors are present): _____

Non Essential Escort: _____

1.8. Conduct briefing to ensure personnel are familiar with all the hazards involved prior to commencing.

2. Equipment Requirements.

2.1. General Safety Equipment Requirements:

- ___ Water
- ___ Portable radios
- ___ Gloves
- ___ First Aid Kit
- ___ Sun-screen (as needed)
- ___ Fire Extinguishers
- ___ Safety glasses (explosive ops)

2.2. Special personnel protective equipment (e.g., laser goggles, helmet, body armor):

_____	_____
_____	_____

2.3. Special operational equipment (e.g., Mk-series tools, robotics, etc):

_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Pre-operational Safety Assessment.

3.1. EOD operations will be conducted under the supervision and control of the EOD Team Leader (TL).

3.2. Prior to the start of disposal or training operations, the TL designates a Range Safety Officer (RSO). The RSO is responsible for ensuring all safety aspects of the operation are properly applied in support of the TL. The RSO will not participate as a worker during the explosive operation.

3.2.1. The RSO will conduct a briefing to cover tasks to be performed, safety precautions and emergency procedures. The duties of the RSO and TL may be performed by the same person.

WARNING

Ground yourself prior to handling initiating explosives; work on grounded surfaces if possible.

Personnel handling electrically initiated explosive devices will avoid wearing clothes made of material, which have high static generating characteristics.

Use available frontal/overhead protection during detonation – do not stand in view of the munitions to be detonated.

CAUTION

Remember Cardinal Principal of Explosive Safety: “Expose the minimum amount of people to the minimum amount of explosives for the minimum amount of time.”

3.2.2. The RSO will brief visitors and casuals on type of ordnance and associated hazards. Provide specific instructions on where to drive, park, and walk; and not to touch items they may encounter (“if you didn’t drop it, don’t pick it up”). Show visiting and casual personnel the specific frontal/overhead protected area in which to take cover.

3.3. Non-Essential Personnel Escort: If visitors are on range, stop all operations and assign an escort to ensure safety rules are followed. Escort to visitor ratio will not exceed 1:5. The RSO may be the Escort, but only if there is a separate TL leading the operation (one person may not be all three, TL, RSO and Escort).

NOTE

All personnel wanting to proceed down range after commencement of the operation will do so only after obtaining approval from the Range Safety Officer (RSO). Personnel will then be briefed on all hazards present.

Any unsafe actions observed by EOD personnel will be immediately brought to the attention of the RSO. The RSO will cease operations until unsafe condition is corrected. If unable to resume safe operations, withdraw to a safe distance and inform EOD Operations [and appropriate Range Control Office] that the EOD operation is terminated.

3.4. The TL will ensure two-way radio (or phone) communication is operational and available (for both TL and RSO) during all explosive operations. Both a primary and a secondary means communication are preferred.

WARNING

Do not conduct hand-held radio transmissions within 25 feet (100 feet when using vehicle radios) of electro-explosive devices (EEDs).

Modern Mobile Emitters (MME) such as key fobs and cellular phones will not be operated within 10 feet of EEDs.

3.5. Remove rings and watches prior to starting any explosive operation.

3.6. Do not handle munitions roughly (e.g., rolled, tumbled, dropped, dragged or thrown).

3.7. If an abnormal condition occurs, stop the operation until the condition is corrected.

3.8. Observe wait times of 30 minutes for electrically primed misfires and 1 hour for non-electrically primed misfires.

3.9. Cease all explosive operations when there is lightning within 5 nautical miles (AFMAN 91-201, paragraph 7.34).

3.10. Only one EOD technician will check the detonation point after a planned detonation with a second person acting as a safety backup. This rule also applies when checking items kicked out by a detonation. Deviation for the sake of training is not authorized.

3.11. Do not proceed directly down range if the detonation results in a range fire. If it can be ascertained that the fire can be contained, immediately respond and try to control the fire while the FD is responding (AFMAN 91-201, para 10.9.4). If the decision is made not to fight the fire, the area should be evacuated and remain so until it has cooled for at least 24 hours. Inform [the range controller or other local authorities] as to the extent of the fire so appropriate notifications can be made. Follow the safety measures outlined in AFTO 60A-1-1-31 and below prior to returning to the detonation site:

3.11.1. Wait at least 24 hours after the fire has been extinguished to check the detonation point.

3.11.2. Do not approach a pyrotechnic or incendiary ordnance burn area for 24 hours after the cessation of burning.

3.12. Make positive identification before taking any action on a munition item.

3.13. Destroy in place or clearly mark for later destruction any dud munitions that cannot be safely moved.

4. Emergency Procedures.

4.1. In the event of an accident or fire, _____ (normally the RSO) will notify the appropriate agency (e.g. fire department, ambulance, range controller or EOD Operations).

4.1.1. Evacuate all nonessential personnel _____ feet as required.

4.1.2. The Evacuation Assembly Point is _____

4.2. Fire extinguishers/equipment are located _____

4.3. First Aid Kit is located _____

4.4. _____ and _____ will fight the fire and note the time if any munitions become engulfed in flames.

WARNING

Do not fight fires involving 1.1 munitions engulfed in flames unless attempting a rescue.

- 4.5. _____ will sound the alarm and go to the Evacuation Assembly Point and direct emergency responding personnel to the scene.
- 4.6. _____ and _____ will secure the site of unused explosives for storage or later disposition.
- 4.7. When evacuation is accomplished, RSO will account for everyone involved in the operation.

Attachment 9**EOD RETRAINING CHECKLIST**

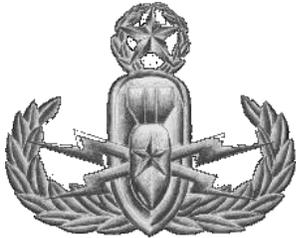
Sample EOD Retraining Checklist

1. The following items must be reviewed and completed prior to approved retraining into the EOD (3E8X1) AFSC or approved class date for a Civil Engineer officer (32E3H/K) to attend training at the EOD Prelim-Course or NAVSCOLEOD.
2. These following tasks should be completed during the required ten duty days at an operational EOD Flight:
 - 2.1. ___ Receive an EOD operations briefing and view EOD Recruiting DVD
 - 2.2. ___ Sign EOD retraining/volunteer letter
 - 2.3. ___ Current passing AFPT Test score
 - 2.4. ___ Successfully complete the EOD PAST
 - 2.5. ___ Ensure MPF and Medical have cleared member for all requirements in the AF Enlisted/Officer Classification Directory for 3E8X1 and 32E3H/K
 - 2.6. ___ EOD Suitability Test
 - 2.6.1. ___ Don and Operate in Bomb Suit
 - 2.6.2. ___ At flight senior leadership discretion participate in a non-electric or electric demolition procedure; prime and detonate C-4 or TNT charge (must complete explosive safety training first)
 - 2.6.3. ___ Verify civilian driver's license (Simple verification. No Department of Motor Vehicles background check required.)
 - 2.6.4. ___ Personal interview and records review (Airman provides copy of last three EPRs)
 - 2.6.4.1. ___ Enlisted: Completed by ranking SNCO in the EOD Flight
 - 2.6.4.2. ___ Officer: Completed by CE/Qualified EOD Officer
 - 2.7. ___ Ensure TS/SSBI Security Clearance has been initiated and member has a current SECRET clearance
3. EOD Retraining Candidate Printed Name: _____

Signature/Date: _____

4. EOD SNCO/Flight Chief/EOD FGO Printed Name: _____

Signature/Date: _____ Concur/Non-concur (Circle one)

Attachment 10**EOD RETRAINING VOLUNTEER LETTER****Sample EOD Retraining Volunteer Letter****FACT SHEET: EOD SPECIALIST RETRAINEE VOLUNTEER STATEMENT**

1. Congratulations on your decision to volunteer for the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Specialist career field. This document is provided to ensure that your decision to volunteer for EOD Specialist duties is as well-informed as possible. By signing this document you acknowledge that you have discussed each topic listed below with an experienced EOD operator, viewed the EOD DVD, and understand each statement.

1.1. I have viewed the EOD Specialist recruiting DVD and all of my questions have been answered to my satisfaction.

1.2. I will attend the EOD Preliminary School. The purpose of the EOD Preliminary Course is to introduce me to the EOD career field and assess my potential for success as an EOD Specialist. The EOD Preliminary Course lasts 20 days and is conducted on Sheppard AFB, Texas. Following completion of the EOD Preliminary School I will be sent to Navy School EOD (NAVSCOLEOD) at Eglin AFB, FL. This joint service school consists of seven months of intense training. Normal training days start with 0600 formation for physical training and usually end around 2000 after training, evaluations and study hall.

1.3. I understand that many people who start the EOD Specialist Orientation are not able to continue training for academic (and other) reasons. My failure to complete the EOD training phases will be handled within the rules as outlined by AFPC. Each individual case will be treated on its own merit.

1.4. I understand, as part of normal EOD operations and training throughout my EOD career, I may conduct duties outdoors in remote locations, and sometimes in extreme weather conditions requiring a high degree of both physical and mental endurance.

1.5. I understand that EOD Specialist duties will require me to be responsible for others' learning and safety in challenging conditions. I understand the primary duties associated with the EOD specialty include, but are not limited to; the use and handling of explosives, the detection, identification, render-safe, recovery, field evaluation and disposal of damaged aircraft, improvised explosive devices (IED), nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional ordnance which has been fired, dropped, or placed, and has failed to detonate and as such constitutes a hazard to military and civilian personnel, installations, or material. I will be expected to display

and learn responsibility, attention to detail, communication skills and leadership. I volunteer to perform these duties.

1.6. I understand that primary EOD Specialist duties may include direct combat (engaging an enemy face-to-face). EOD Specialists do deploy to combat zones throughout the world and as a result may be exposed to combat situations that threaten life and limb.

1.7. I will be required to operate government vehicles and as a result I will be required to obtain a military driver's license upon arrival at my first EOD duty station. I do not have a restricted, suspended or revoked driver's license from any state that would prevent me from obtaining a driver's license at this point in my application process or after I become an EOD Specialist.

2. Again, congratulations on your decision to volunteer for the EOD Specialist career field. There will be challenges you've never experienced but the rewards will be unequalled! We look forward to you joining EOD as one of America's combat Airmen.

3. EOD Retraining Candidate Printed Name: _____

Signature/Date: _____

4. EOD SNCO/Flight Chief/EOD FGO Printed Name: _____

Signature/Date: _____

Attachment 11**EOD SPECIALIST VOLUNTEER LETTER****Sample EOD Specialist Volunteer Letter****FACT SHEET: EOD SPECIALIST VOLUNTEER**

1. Congratulations on your decision to volunteer for the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Specialist career field. This document is provided to ensure your decision to volunteer for EOD Specialist duties is as well-informed as possible. By signing this document you acknowledge that you have discussed each topic with your recruiter, viewed the EOD DVD, and understand each statement listed below.

1.1. I have viewed the EOD Specialist recruiting DVD and all of my questions have been answered to my satisfaction. I have also thoroughly reviewed the EOD career field description provided in the Air Force Enlisted Classification Directory (AFECD).

1.2. Immediately following basic military training, I will attend the EOD Preliminary School. The purpose of the EOD Preliminary Course is to introduce me to the EOD Specialist career field and assess my potential for success as an EOD Specialist. The EOD Preliminary Course is a challenging 20-day prerequisite course located at Sheppard AFB TX and consists of demanding physical and mental training. Following completion of the EOD Preliminary School, I will be sent to Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD) at Eglin AFB FL. This joint service school consists of 7 months of challenging intellectual and physically demanding training.

1.3. EOD is a highly demanding career field requiring personal commitment and dedication. I understand this is one of the most mentally and technically challenging career fields in the US Air Force and approximately 75% of the Airmen who start the EOD training do not become an EOD specialist. If I fail to complete EOD training, I may be discharged from the Air Force if my Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) scores are below 55 in any category. Reclassification into another Air Force Specialty is subject to availability of other technical training openings and evaluation by training cadre and the chain of command.

1.4. I understand that during my EOD Specialist training and throughout my EOD career as an EOD Specialist, I may conduct duties outdoors in remote locations and sometimes in extreme weather conditions.

1.5. I understand that EOD Specialist duties will require me to be responsible for others' learning and safety in challenging conditions. I understand the primary duties associated with the EOD specialty include, but are not limited to:

1.5.1. The use and handling of explosives to include: improvised explosive devices (IED), chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosives (CBRNE), and conventional ordnance which have been fired, dropped, or placed, and have failed to detonate and as such constitute a hazard to military and civilian personnel, installations, or material.

1.5.2. Tasks associated with post-blast analysis with possible exposure to environments where there may have been traumatic injuries or loss of life.

1.5.3. Assisting in aircraft recovery techniques which include the detection, identification, rendering-safe, recovery, field evaluation, and disposal of damaged aircraft.

1.6. I will be expected to learn and display responsibility, attention to detail, communication skills, and leadership. I volunteer to perform these duties.

1.7. I understand primary EOD Specialists do deploy to combat zones throughout the world and as a result may be exposed to direct combat situations.

1.8. I understand I am not required to have a driver's license to enter the EOD Specialist career field. However, I will be required to operate government vehicles and as a result I will be required to obtain a driver's license within 6 months of arriving at my first duty station.

1.9. EOD Specialist Candidate Signature/Date: _____

2. Again, congratulations on your decision to volunteer for the EOD Specialist career field. It will be a challenge unlike any you've ever experienced, but the rewards will be unequalled! We look forward to you joining us as one of America's combat Airmen.

Recruiter Signature/Date: _____