BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 32-3001

20 NOVEMBER 2014

Incorporating Change 1, 4 August 2015

Civil Engineering

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) PROGRAM

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

ACCESSIBILITY: Publications and forms are available on the e-Publishing website at **http://www.e-publishing.af.mil** for downloading or ordering.

RELEASABILITY: There are no releasability restrictions on this publication.

OPR: AF/A4CX

Certified by: AF/A4C
(Col Valerie L. Hasberry)

Pages: 103

Supersedes: AFI32-3001, 2 June 2011

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 Regular Air Force (RegAF), Air Force Reserve (AFR), and Air National Guard (ANG) 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 the OPR for coordination prior to certification and approval. The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier ("T-0, T-1, T-2, or T-3") number following the compliance statement. See AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the Publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the OPR using the AF Information Management Tool (IMT) 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF IMT 847s from the field through Major Command (MAJCOM) EOD managers. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained IAW Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of IAW Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) Records Disposition Schedule (RDS). The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force (AF).

This publication requires the collection and or maintenance of information protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 authorized by an approved System of Records Notice (SORN) (F032 AFCESA C, entitled "Civil Engineer System - Explosive Ordnance Records).

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This interim change revises AFI 32-3001 by (1) clarifying the reporting requirement by removing the last sentence, (2) adding a para on Air National Guard (ANG) reporting based on some locations not having full time Command Posts, (3) revising the language in the custodian unit response role to further delineate EOD's role, and (4) adding Explosive Hazard (EH) to the list of acronyms and terms. A margin bar (‖) indicates newly revised material.

Chapter 1—MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION **5**

Section 1A—Program Director Responsibilities 5

1.1. HQ United States Air Force (HQ USAF). 5

Section 1B—Program Manager Responsibilities 5

1.2. Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC). 5

1.3. EOD MAJCOM General Responsibilities. 10

1.4. MAJCOM-Specific Responsibilities. 11

1.5. Installations with EOD Flights will: 15

1.6. EOD Flight Responsibilities are as follows: 16

1.7. EOD Flight Organization: 19

Section 1C—Personnel 19

1.8. Administration of EOD Personnel: 19

Section 1D—Manning 24

1.9. Operational Manning Requirements. 24

Chapter 2—INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY, AND SAFETY **26**

Section 2A—Intelligence 26

2.1. Intelligence Requirements. 26

Section 2B—Security 27

2.2. Personnel Security requirements. 27

2.3. Physical Security requirements. 27

Section 2C—Safety Programs 28

2.4. Weapons Safety. 28

2.5. Ground Safety Programs. 29
2.6. Safety Day. 29

Chapter 3—OPERATIONS AND TRAINING **30**

Section 3A—Operational Parameters 30
3.1. General Response Actions 30
Figure 3.1. AF DSCA Template. 32
3.2. Explosives or Munitions Emergency Response. 34
3.3. Contingency, Exercise, and Deployment (CED) Support. 37

Section 3B—EOD Missions 39
3.4. Mission Areas. 39
3.5. Command Unique Missions. 46
3.6. Incident Command System. 46
3.7. Incident Reporting. 47

Section 3C—EOD Training 49
3.8. Training Overview. 49
3.9. Training Responsibilities: 50
3.10. Road to War (RTW) Training. 51
3.11. Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP) 3E8X1. 52
3.12. Flight Master Training Plan: 54
3.13. EOD Advanced Training. 56
Figure 3.2. Advanced EOD Courses. 57
3.14. Flight Training Participation. 59
3.15. ANG/AFRC Training: 60

Section 3D—Publications 60
3.16. Technical Order Distribution Office (TODO) Manager. 60
3.17. FBI Bomb Data Center (FBI BDC). 61

Chapter 4—LOGISTICS **62**
4.1. Overview. 62
4.2. ESL and MISCAP. 62
4.3. Contingency and Emergency Response Vehicle Maintenance Priorities. 63

Chapter 5—STRATEGIC PLANS AND REQUIREMENTS **64**
5.1. AF Deliberate Planning. 64

5.2. Wing/Installation Contingency and Support Plans. 64
5.3. Plan Sourcing Procedures. 64

Chapter 6—SIGNAL AND COMMUNICATIONS 65

6.1. Home station Land Mobile Radios (LMR) requirements. 65
6.2. Tactical communications. 65
6.3. Communication Security (COMSEC). 65
6.4. Satellite Communications. 65
6.5. Frequency Management. 65

Chapter 7—INSTALLATIONS AND MISSION SUPPORT 67

Section 7A—Facilities 67

7.1. EOD Facilities Requirements. 67

Section 7B—Federal and Civil Support 68

7.2. Installation Support to Off-Base EOD Response. 68
7.3. EOD Assistance to Civil Authorities. 69

Chapter 8—PROGRAMS AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT 70

8.1. CE Financial Planning and Budgeting. 70
8.2. Cost Center Management (Budgets). 70

Chapter 9—ASSESSMENTS, LESSONS LEARNED, AND EXERCISES 71

9.1. Lessons Learned (L2) Tracking. 71
9.2. EODP Action Item Process. 71
9.3. Exercise Support and Planning. 71
9.4. Quality Assurance (QA). 72

Attachment 1—GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES, ACRONYMS AND TERMS 75

Attachment 2—EOD EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDANCE 106 89

Attachment 3—EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) SIGNIFICANT-INCIDENT ANALYSIS REPORT (SAR) 90

Attachment 4—EOD PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM. 94

Attachment 5—EOD AFTER ACTION REPORT (AAR) PROCESS 96

Attachment 6—EOD RETRAINING CHECKLIST 98

Attachment 7—EOD RETRAINING VOLUNTEER LETTER 100

Attachment 8—EOD SPECIALIST VOLUNTEER LETTER 102

Chapter 1

MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Section 1A—Program Director Responsibilities

1.1. HQ United States Air Force (HQ USAF). AF/A4CX develops policy; provides oversight; allocates resources; plans, programs, and budgets; represents EOD matters in interdepartmental affairs; and directs the Air Force EOD program. Responsibilities for AF/A4CXR, the EOD Program Director, are outlined in AFPD 32-30.

Section 1B—Program Manager Responsibilities

1.2. Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC). AFCEC, Readiness Directorate, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Division (CXD).

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/A4CXR, MAJCOM EOD managers and government and civilian agencies to develop program guidelines operational concepts, and manpower, training, and equipment standards. **(T-1)**

1.2.2. Works closely with AF/A4CXR and MAJCOM EOD managers to develop and manage standardized IG checklists. AF/A4CXR is the program director for the IG checklists and AFCEC/CXD assists with the development.

1.2.3. Co-chairs with AF/A4CXR 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. **(T-1)**

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). **(T-1)**

1.2.3.2. Manages action items generated from EOD subcommittee, working group, and panel meetings according to paragraph 9.2.2. **(T-1)**

1.2.4. Synchronizes Strategic Reserve EOD missions. Coordinates between host MAJCOM and Air Reserve Component (ARC) to ensure integration of manpower and resources is adequate to meet AF mission requirements. Objectives will be met through shared responsibilities to the maximum extent possible to achieve Total Force Integration.

1.2.5. Provides subject matter expertise and technical guidance to develop, write, and coordinate guidance 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). **(T-1)**

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. **(T-1)**

1.2.7. Coordinates EOD Explosive hazard requirements with MAJCOMs providing technical support on EOD related Improvised Explosive Device (IED), Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) issues.

1.2.8. Responsible for coordinating user requirements and assisting MAJCOMs and AFCEC/CXE, at Indian Head, MD, in developing and defining AF and joint EOD specialized equipment systems requirements. **(T-1)**

1.2.8.1. In coordination with the EOD Panel, provides allowance standard (AS) authorizations and beddown plans for new equipment and resources entering the field. **(T-1)**

1.2.8.2. IAW AFI 10-601, *Operational Capability Requirements Development*, AFCEC is considered an implementing command for receiving, evaluating, and responding to all requests for acquisition resources in support of pre-Material Development Decision (MDD) development planning efforts for which there is no established program. Supports lead MAJCOMs in research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E); research, development and acquisition (RD&A); and equipment modernization efforts to include assistance via direct contact/coordination with other MAJCOMs to ensure a standardized and enterprise-wide consistent approach to requirements. **(T-1)**

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

1.2.10. Develops, writes, coordinates, publishes, and manages EOD-specific operational and technical instructions, AF EOD equipment and supplies listing (ESL), and EOD Individual Equipment Unit (IEU) template, AF Catalog (AFCAT) 21-209, *Demolition Munitions* and all AF EOD mission Concept of Operations (CONOPS) or Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (AFTTP). The CONOPS/AFTTPs are available on the AF EOD Program Management SharePoint® site **https://cs3.eis.af.mil/sites/OO-EN-CE-A6/21340/OO-EN-CE-49/EOD%20Documents%20Main/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2Fsites%2FOO%2DEN%2DCE%2DA6%2F21340%2FOO%2DEN%2DCE%2D49%2FEOD%20Documents%20Main%2FEOD%20Flights%2FA03%20%2D%20Ops%2C%20Pubs%2C%20%5F%20Tng%2F3D%20%2D%20Publications%2FCONOP%27s**. **(T-1)**

1.2.11. Manages AF EOD manpower programs (civilian and military). Develops utilization parameters for government-civilian and contracted EOD support duties. **(T-1)**

1.2.12. Manages the EOD Information Management System (EODIMS) and Chairs the EODIMS Joint Configuration Control Board (JCCB). EODIMS is the program of record for AF, Army and US Marine Corps authoritative EOD reporting. **(T-1)**

1.2.12.1. Information Technology Credentials. EODIMS is a National Security System. The EODIMS Enterprise Information Technology Data Repository (EITDR) number is 6641; DoD IT Portfolio Registry (DIPTR) number 8991. EODIMS falls under the War Fighter Management Area (WMA), which aligns the Joint Capabilities Integration & Development System (JCIDS) Functional Capabilities Boards (FCBs) and is further subcategorized under the Joint Capability Area (JCA) of Protection whose domain focuses on preventing/mitigating adverse effects of attacks on personnel (combatant/non-combatant) and physical assets of the United States, allies, and friends.

1.2.12.2. Information Storage and Access. EODIMS database and other historical archives of EOD reports are maintained IAW the AF Records Disposition Schedule. AFCEC/CXD maintains the permanent records for all EOD response data in the EODIMS archives and is the Release Authority for individual or corporate Requests For Information (RFI) pertaining to archived reports. Direct access to the EODIMS database is controlled by the JCCB as outlined in the JCCB Charter and is strictly limited to service EOD units and their respective staffs.

1.2.13. 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 Firearms (ATF) Arson and Explosives National Repository Branch. **(T-0)**

1.2.14. Manages EOD range clearance guidance and provides advice on closed, transferred, and transferring range activities in coordination with the Range SME in AFCEC/CZTQ. (T-0) 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*.

1.2.15. 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. **(T-0)**

1.2.16. Provides liaison to the AF Safety Center for areas relating to EOD (e.g., range clearance operations, intentional detonations, UXO recovery and explosives or munitions emergency response). **(T-1)**

1.2.17. Manages AF EOD equipment sustainment and enduring requirements. Establishes and manages requirements documents, roadmaps, and lifecycle timelines for centrally procured and managed assets. Advocates EOD equipment sustainment and enduring requirements and ensures requirements and deficiencies are identified and corrected. Works with the sustainment and support office as well as depot to manage equipment inventory. **(T-1)**

1.2.17.1. Responsible for standardization and management of EOD-special purpose and Unit Type Code (UTC)-tasked vehicles and weapons systems to include cataloging UTCs, Mission Capability Statements (MISCAPs), etc. **(T-1)**

1.2.17.2. Manages Lead/Pilot UTC program with designated operational flights. Works with Lead UTC units to ensure all ESLs, Load Plans and documents pertaining to UTC management are current and up-to-date in the Manpower & Equipment Force Packaging (MEFPAK). **(T-1)**

1.2.18. AF focal point for EOD proficiency, contingency, and formal training matters. **(T-1)**

1.2.19. Assists MAJCOMs to fill quotas and taskings by fair-sharing quotas based on each MAJCOMs authorized manning. The following centralized taskings are filled in the following order:

1.2.19.1. Craftsman Course (7-Skill Level) (Formal Training).

1.2.19.2. Advanced Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Course (Formal Training).

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

1.2.19.4. Level 3 Incident Response (Nuclear) Training (Formal Training).

1.2.19.5. Range Support Taskings (RST).

1.2.19.6. Joint EOD and Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Homemade Explosives Training (Huntsville, AL).

1.2.19.7. Joint Explosive Ordnance Disposal Homemade Explosive Training (Los Alamos, NM).

1.2.19.8. Other EOD training coordinated through AFCEC.

1.2.19.9. White House Complex (WHC) Support.

1.2.19.10. Joint EOD Very Important Person Protective Support Activity (JEODVIPPSA) Taskings. AFCEC/CXD 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 President of the United States (POTUS) and other high-risk dignitaries at Joint Base Andrews Naval Air Facility, MD.

1.2.20. Advocates with the Lead Combat Air Forces (CAF) command EOD equipment modernization requirements and ensures requirements (deficiencies) and capability gaps are identified and included in the Agile Combat Support (ACS) Core Function Master Plan (CFMP).

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

1.2.21.1. Coordinates closely with AF/A4CM 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. **(T-1)** Besides the duties in AFI 36-2618, the EOD CFM also:

1.2.21.1.1. Synchronizes strategic communications with the Program Director on career field issues and disseminates established AF and career field policies and program requirements. **(T-1)**

1.2.21.1.2. As functional expert, contributes to development and maintenance of EOD strategic and business plans. **(T-1)**

1.2.21.1.3. Coordinates with AF/A4C and A4CM during the Career Progression Group (CPG) review and CMSgt validation process. **(T-1)**

1.2.21.1.4. Coordinates CMSgt, SMSgt, MSgt, and MSgt selects assignment priority plans with AF/A4CM and MFMs. Works with Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC) for fill actions. **(T-1)**

1.2.21.1.5. Co-chairs EOD U&TW with the AETC CE CFM Training Pipeline Manager (TPM). **(T-1)**

1.2.21.1.6. Develops and manages the 3E8X1 Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP), coordinates updates within Air Force Training Record (AFTR), and accomplishes the required reviews of the CFETP IAW AFI 33-360 and loads required documents into Air Force Information Management Publishing Tool (AFIMPT) for publication. **(T-1)**

1.2.21.1.7. Oversees training for the EOD career field to include; EOD skills training, related ancillary, and expeditionary/contingency. **(T-1)**

1.2.21.1.8. Synchronizes EOD training resources and monitors effectiveness and efficiencies across the full-spectrum of EOD training. **(T-1)**

1.2.21.1.9. Manages EOD centrally procured contract training resources and the AF EOD multi-media training library.

1.2.21.1.10. Coordinates training requirement changes with 366th TRS and other EOD training venues that supply mandatory training. **(T-1)**

1.2.21.1.11. Develops training requirements and execution plans and identifies and establishes training capability for emergent threats or critical capability deficiencies. **(T-1)**

1.2.21.1.12. Represents AF EOD enlisted issues at the Joint Service EOD Senior Enlisted Leaders Conference. **(T-1)**

1.2.22. Program manager for the USAF EOD Credentialing Program. **(T-1)**

1.2.23. **AFCEC/CXE** (Formally Detachment 63): AFCEC, Readiness Directorate, EOD Joint Service Acquisition, Sustainment and Technology Division

1.2.23.1. Ensures AF EOD procedures, tools, equipment, and training devices are included during weapon systems and subsystems development.

1.2.23.2. 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. **(T-0)**

1.2.23.3. Oversees AF involvement in Joint Service EOD Technical Orders (TO) and Joint Service EOD equipment from acquisition through deactivation and retirement of all weapon systems.

1.2.23.4. Manages AF EOD technical data and oversees the development of hardware requirements for AF weapons systems undergoing acquisition or product improvement.

1.2.23.5. Reviews new or altered United States munitions designs or new applications of existing designs to ensure that adequate EOD render safe procedures (RSP) are available.

1.2.23.6. Manages AF 60-series non-nuclear TO accounts.

1.2.23.7. 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 AF/A4CX and AFCEC/CXD when requested to support the DoD Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) and American, British, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand (ABCANZ) agreements.

1.2.23.8. Represents the AF during Joint Service RSP validation/verification testing of EOD tools, equipment, and procedures. AFCEC/CXE is the AF EOD OPR for Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation (RDT&E) project code 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 funds. They are also responsible for the Joint Notional Concept program.

1.2.23.9. Provides AF EOD personnel for munitions disassembly/intelligence gathering operations at Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division (NSWC IHEODTD).

1.2.23.10. Provides an AF EOD representative to the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG). If unable to attend TSWG meetings, AFCEC/CXE will coordinate attendance with AF/A4CX, AFCEC/CXD, or ACC/A7X.

1.2.23.11. 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.

1.3. EOD MAJCOM General Responsibilities.

1.3.1. Organizes, trains, and equips EOD forces to support homeland defense, home station mission sustainment, Combatant Commander (CCDR), and contingency requirements.

1.3.2. Is a member of the EODP.

1.3.3. Manage and standardize command EOD programs:

1.3.3.1. Work with the Air Reserve Component (ARC), (National Guard Bureau and HQ AFRC), to develop associate requirements, coordinate contingency requirements, and program management. Identify AFRC and ANG CONUS sustainment support requirements. ARC EOD missions require unique teaming of RegAF and ARC personnel. Coordination between host MAJCOM and ARC ensures facilities and resources are adequate to meet mission requirements. Classroom and practical training opportunities should be shared between the host and ARC associate unit to the fullest extent possible. RegAF and ARC commanders may jointly determine appropriate staffing for shared EOD mission support to the extent possible and IAW with this instruction.

1.3.3.2. Request help from other MAJCOMs as needed.

1.3.3.3. Provide EOD teams to support mission requirements in command Area of Responsibility (AOR).

1.3.3.4. 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 inspections and through the Inspector General’s (IG) office.

1.3.3.5. Prepare the flight's Designed Operational Capability (DOC) statements.

1.3.3.6. Monitor Status of Resources and Training Systems (SORTS), AEF Reporting Tool (ART), and Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) to identify problems and determine possible solutions.

1.3.3.7. Coordinate support for JEODVIPPSA activities with flights.

1.3.4. Consult AFCEC/CXD for final disposition before turning in EOD tools or equipment to Base Supply, DRMO, or federal/state/local authorities. Support AFCEC/CXE requirements to validate and verify EOD procedures, tools, and equipment.

1.3.5. Analyze contingency threats; identify shortfalls between needed and standing EOD capabilities; coordinate draft Initial Capabilities Document (ICD); Capability Development Document (CDD); Capability Production Document (CPD); and Notional Concepts with AFCEC/CXA/CXD and AF/A4CX for funding.

1.3.6. Ensure subordinate flights comply with Federal and state Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements and host nation environmental laws and/or regulations.

1.3.7. Approve preliminary EOD procedures for initial operational test and evaluations (IOT&E) when existing data does not provide procedural guidance. After completion of the test send copies of the procedures to: AFCEC/CXE, 2008 Stump Neck Road, Indian Head MD 20640-5099, (corporate email box: **afcec_cxe@navy.mil** or **afcec_cxe@jeodnet.smil.mil**).

1.3.8. Ensure flight formal training requirements are IAW MAJCOM procedures.

1.3.9. Ensure EOD flights establish a physical fitness program, IAW AFI 36-2905, *Fitness Program*, to maintain individual strength, stamina, and aerobic capacity at a level appropriate for the EOD mission. 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 active duty or full time National Guard duty personnel will participate in a PT program.

1.3.10. 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.).

1.3.11. 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.

1.3.12. Assist flights in formulating their Peacetime Conventional Ammunition Requirements (PCAR) forecasts and ensure flights follow the guidance provided by the MAJCOM Munitions Functional User Manager (MUFM).

1.4. MAJCOM-Specific Responsibilities.

1.4.1. **Air Combat Command (ACC)**:

1.4.1.1. Responsible for all Global Force Management (GFM) sourcing.

1.4.1.2. Lead Command for UONs/JUONs/JEONs associated with air combat capabilities, integrated ISR capabilities, combat search and rescue, command and control, and combat support capabilities.

1.4.1.3. Lead Command for liaising with Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Weapons System Team on EOD requirements.

1.4.1.4. **823d REDHORSE Squadron:**

1.4.1.4.1. Program and manage resource requirements for the accomplishment of SORTS and just-in-time (JIT) contingency training requirements. **(T-3)**

1.4.1.4.2. Trains specialized EOD technical personnel to meet expeditionary and JIT contingency requirements.

1.4.1.4.3. Develops, formally reviews, and coordinates EOD training plans in coordination with AFCEC/CXD and ACC/A7XE. **(T-3)**

1.4.1.4.4. Synchronize expeditionary training plans with USAFE, PACAF Silver Flag Locations, and AFCEC/CXD.

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. Provides EOD support to the AFMC mission of Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation of aircraft, munitions, and sub-systems, including the Air Force Research Labs and the AF Nuclear Enterprise.

1.4.3.2. Through the AF Nuclear Weapons Center, Nuclear Response Planning and Support (AFNWC/NCLR), provides nuclear weapons integration and special weapons management to the AF EOD program. The EOD representative at the AFNWC/NCLR 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 AFCEC/CXR and HQ AFGSC 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 University.

1.4.4.3. Lead Command for UONs/JUONs/JEONs associated with special operations capabilities.

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).

1.4.5.2. Participates in Joint DoD and DOE EOD nuclear working and exercise planning groups, to include assisting with field evaluations.

1.4.5.3. Acts as an advisor/SME to the Nuclear Working Group (NWG).

1.4.5.4. Lead Command for UONs/JUONs/JEONs/QRCs associated with nuclear and global strike capabilities.

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 and coordinates with other MAJCOM EOD Managers to ensure all needs are addressed.

1.4.7. **Air Education and Training Command (AETC)**:

1.4.7.1. **366th Training Squadron will**:

1.4.7.1.1. Develop and administer EOD training curriculum for the EOD Preliminary Course based on input from the AF CFM, career field, and Det 3, 366th TRS. **(T-1)**

1.4.7.1.2. Provides and advocates for resources for the EOD Preliminary Course. **(T-1)**

1.4.7.1.3. Indoctrinates and evaluates prospective EOD applicants to determine potential for successful completion of the Basic EOD Qualification Course. **(T-1)**

1.4.7.1.4. Provides necessary training to prime prospective EOD applicants for advancement to the Basic EOD Qualification Course. **(T-1)**

1.4.7.1.5. Trains, evaluates potential, and prepares prospective EOD applicants physically, mentally, and academically for advancement to the Basic EOD Qualification Course. **(T-1)**

1.4.7.1.6. Develops, formally reviews, and coordinates EOD training curricula for the EOD Preliminary Course and 7-Skill Level Course. **(T-1)**

1.4.7.1.7. Ensures only graduates of Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD) receive the EOD career development course (CDC). **(T-1)**

1.4.7.1.8. Develops, formally reviews, and coordinates EOD training curricula for CDC. **(T-1)**

1.4.7.1.9. Develops, formally reviews, and coordinates EOD training curricula for the Basic EOD Qualification and Advanced IED EOD Training Courses. **(T-1)**

1.4.7.2. **Det 3, 366th Training Squadron will**:

1.4.7.2.1. Train specialized EOD technical personnel to meet AF requirements. **(T-1)**

1.4.7.2.2. Assign an AF member to the Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB). **(T-0)**

1.4.7.2.3. Assist AFCEC/CXD with Interservice Training Review Organization (ITRO) issues.

1.4.7.3. **Joint Base San Antonio, 502 CES EOD will**:

1.4.7.3.1. Develop and administer the 37th Training Wing Basic Military Training Battle Mentoring program based on input from the AF EOD CFM. Mentors prospective EOD candidates to enable successful advancement and completion of EOD Preliminary Course. **(T-1)**

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

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

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

1.4.8.3. Supports taskings for humanitarian/mine action programs (HMA).

1.4.8.4. Program and manage resource requirements for the accomplishment of EOD Silver Flag expeditionary training requirements.

1.4.8.5. Synchronize expeditionary training plans with 823d REDHORSE Squadron, Det 1, and AFCEC/CXD.

1.4.9. **Air Force District of Washington (AFDW)**:

1.4.9.1. Provide primary EOD support to Air Force One at Joint Base Andrews Naval Air Facility, MD. **(T-1)**

1.4.9.2. Provide EOD support to Headquarters Joint Task Force National Capital Region (HQ JTF-NCR). **(T-1)**

1.4.10. **Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC)**:

1.4.10.1. Maintains Reserve EOD forces to support AF contingency/wartime mission requirements. Provides subject matter expertise, guidance, and EOD Program Management to meet AF objectives. Works closely with AF/A4CXR, AFCEC/CXD, MAJCOM EOD managers, and government agencies to develop Air Force Reserve program guidelines, concepts, manpower, training, and equipment standards.

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

1.4.10.3. Ensure the readiness of EOD flights through HQ AFRC Program through virtual, on-site schedule or when requested by the Commander.

1.4.10.4. Provides liaison to NAVSCOLEOD.

1.4.10.5. Represents the community, coordinates programs and requirements, and participates in working groups and personnel management processes.

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

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 RegAF forces to meet operational requirements; e.g., range clearance and sustainment during RegAF deployments.

1.5. Installations with EOD Flights will:

1.5.1. Establish EOD standby after normal duty hours and EOD team contact procedures. **(T-1)**

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 EOD training. **(T-1)**

1.5.3. Ensure Emergency Responder duties have priority over other assigned duties. Emergency Responders are not assigned as augmentees or to additional duties that will conflict with their emergency duties. **(T-2)**

1.5.3.1. Ensure EOD personnel are not included in programs such as Security Forces augmentation program, escort programs, Resource Augmentation Duty (READY) program, and other Squadron duties requiring constant maintenance/monitoring. **(T-3)**

1.5.3.2. Consider not assigning EOD personnel for Third Country Nations (TCN) deployment taskings. TCN deployment taskings filled with EOD personnel will impact EOD proficiency skills training, loss of Hazardous Duty Pay, and a possible reduced SORTS rating. EOD personnel receiving TCN deployment taskings must alert their MAJCOMs. **(T-2)**

1.5.4. Establish a plan and forecast for operational and training conventional demolition and ground munitions to include detailed planning factors for range clearances and proficiency training. **(T-1)**

1.5.5. **Commander Activities**. Commanders with EOD flights assigned will participate in the following EOD activities as required:

1.5.5.1. Receive an EOD mission briefing within 90 days of arrival. **(T-3)**

1.5.5.2. View an EOD demolition or emergency response operation every 6 months. **(T-3)**

1.5.6. **Range Records**. 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. **(T-0)**

1.6. EOD Flight Responsibilities are as follows:

1.6.1. Organize, train, and equip personnel to support the AF EOD mission. **(T-1)**

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 36-2905 and local directives. **(T-1)**

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. **(T-1)**

1.6.2.2. Attachment 4 is a recommended and medically approved EOD PT Program. If flight chiefs desire alternative programs, they must meet the intent of Attachment 4 and be approved by local medical authorities per AFI 36-2905, Chapter 2.

1.6.3. Maintain a TO library of all required EOD and equipment publications. **(T-0)**

1.6.4. Destroy explosive ordnance (EO) according to all local, state, Federal, and host nation environmental, health, and safety requirements. **(T-0)** 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. For a sample MOU refer to DoDI 4000.19, *Support Agreements.*

1.6.5. Prior to performing EOD procedures, response teams must positively identify and verify all ordnance in EOD technical data. **(T-0)** 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 NSWC IHEODTD thru AFCEC/CXE via Non-secure Internet Protocol (NIPR) e-mail: **afcec_cxe@navy.mil** or Secure Internet Protocol Router (SIPR) e-mail: **afcec_cxe@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 CBRN materials during IED, suspect package, bomb threat, and munitions responses when CBRN hazards are indicated. **(T-0)**

1.6.7. Support Federal and Joint Service EOD taskings (i.e., United States Secret Service (USSS), VIPPSA, and JPAC taskings) and obtain official passports for each EOD Airman. **(T-0)**

1.6.8. Ensure personnel meet the requirements for demolition duty pay and document monthly qualifications. **(T-0)**

1.6.9. Provide deployment location specific Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR) training to base populace when directed by AOR specific directions. **(T-3)**

1.6.10. Issue all EOD Airmen personal and unit retention items identified in Battlefield Airman Management System (BAMS) and account for non-returnable items during permanent change of station (PCS) transfers, separations, and retirements. **(T-1)**

1.6.11. Develop Team Leader guides that mandate second-person verification of positive ordnance identification. **(T-0)**

1.6.12. Use Team Leader guides and EOD TOs on all EOD operations. **(T-0)**

1.6.13. Provide 24/7 standby after normal duty hours and EOD team contact procedures to EOD MAJCOM, Command Post and installation leadership as required. **(T-0)**

1.6.14. 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. **(T-0)**

1.6.14.1. EOD units must be familiar with established Force Protection guidance measures (AFDD 3-10, *Force Protection* and AFI 10-245) as well as emergency responders operational duties. **(T-0)**

1.6.15. Prepare flight budgets. Ensure the flight's operational, training and logistical budget needs are identified and submitted for inclusion in the parent-unit budget (see paragraph 8.1.2). Flights should include at a minimum: VIPPSA costs, UTC and IEU/PPE retrofitting, training courses required to meet mandates in chapter 3, and day to day administrative costs. **(T-1)**

1.6.16. 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. **(T-0)**

1.6.17. Ensure all RegAF flight members maintain a NIPR, SIPR, and EODIMS account on both systems. ARC traditional reserve forces are exempt from maintaining SIPR accounts. ARC traditional reserve Airmen will obtain SIPR and SIPR EODIMS accounts when activated. **(T-1)**

1.6.18. Manage their flight activities according to the following priorities listed in order of importance. **(T-0)**

1.6.18.1. Deployments and in-place requirements in support of Combatant Commander (CCDR) and National Contingency plans.

1.6.18.2. Normal base missions. (Ten mission areas as listed in AFPD 32-30)

1.6.18.3. Road to War (RTW) training.

1.6.18.4. Mandatory upgrade and professional training (e.g., Professional Military Education (PME) and EOD Craftsmen Course).

1.6.18.5. EOD advanced formal training:

1.6.18.5.1. Advanced Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (AIEDD) Course, JBAZN3E871 00NA.

1.6.18.5.2. Joint Nuclear Explosive Ordnance Disposal Course (JNEODC), J5AZO3E871 00DA.

1.6.18.5.3. Level 3 Incident Response (Nuclear) J5OZD32 E3G 01DA.

1.6.18.5.4. EOD Homemade Explosive Training.

1.6.18.6. Silver Flag and other expeditionary requirements identified within AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*

1.6.18.7. Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC).

1.6.19. **Active Component with Reserve EOD Associate Flights**: Refer to AFI 90-1001, *Responsibilities for Total Force Integration*. 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. **(T-2)** As a minimum the following requirements will be addressed:

1.6.19.1. Facilities requirements.

1.6.19.2. Operations and housekeeping responsibilities.

1.6.19.3. Equipment and publication requirements.

1.6.19.4. Training and exercise requirements (to include munitions for proficiency and upgrade training).

1.6.19.5. Reimbursable expenses.

1.6.20. **(ANG)** Ensure dual status EOD Military Technicians (WG/GS) are on military orders prior to any activity that involves explosives, training with live explosives, any level 1 or 2 response off base, transporting hazardous or explosive materials on or off base, when required to provide response to emergencies (e.g. during duty hours and/or on EOD standby after normal duty hours), and VIPSSA.

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: **(T-2)**

1.7.2.1. CED: Flight Management and Quality Assurance.

1.7.2.2. CEDO: Operations and Training.

1.7.2.3. CEDP: Plans and Intel.

1.7.2.4. CEDL: Logistics.

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.

1.8.2. **Retrainee or Officer**. For entry into this specialty as a retrainee or officer:

1.8.2.1. 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 AFCEC/CXD may be accomplished. Because there is no guarantee that AFCEC/CXD will 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 6) and submit with re-training application. Re-trainee and officer candidates must complete the EOD Retraining Volunteer Letter (Attachment 8) during the 10-day visit. The 10-day visit does not apply to AFRC personnel. All checklists will be sent to HQ AFPC or HQ ARPC once they are completed and signed by the unit. Prior to orientation visit, candidates must pass the Physical Ability and Stamina Test (PAST) to ensure minimum physical requirements can be met before allocating funding. **(T-3)**

1.8.2.2. For Air National Guard personnel the following applies:

1.8.2.2.1. 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. **(T-3)**

1.8.2.2.2. 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. **(T-3)**

1.8.2.2.3. 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. **(T-3)**

1.8.2.2.4. 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. **(T-3)**

1.8.2.2.5. 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. **(T-3)**

1.8.3. **Security Clearance**. EOD Specialty requires access to Top Secret material or similar environment. For award and retention of AFSC 32E3H/K and 3E8XX, completion of a current Single Scope Background Investigation (SSBI) according to AFI 31-501, *Personnel Security Program Management*, is required.

1.8.4. **Volunteer**. The EOD AFSC is high risk and as 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 7 or Attachment 8) prior to entering the EOD training pipeline. The signed volunteer letter must be held on file in the members Personal Information File.

1.8.5. **Withdrawal**. 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 the member's temporary disqualification from performing EOD duties and may result in the permanent removal from the EOD career field. Once withdrawn, at no time may the volunteer letter be reinstated. Individuals that request removal from the EOD Career Field for personal reasons, such as, incapability to perform EOD duties, will be permanently disqualified for EOD duties.

1.8.6. **Dress and Appearance**. For award of the senior and master EOD badges to EOD-qualified CE Officers, the phrase "in the specialty" includes those jobs, which have responsibility for EOD in the areas of organize, train, and equip functions. Examples include CE or Emergency Services Squadron commander jobs in which individuals lead squadrons with EOD flights and MAJCOM CE Readiness Directorate/Division chiefs that have EOD under their leadership.

1.8.7. **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.

1.8.8. **Suspension or Removal from EOD Duties and the EOD Flight**. Because of the nature of EOD duties (working with live explosives, directly working on nuclear assets, and providing protective support to Presidential and DOS personnel), Airmen may be removed from EOD duties and the flight when they have documented negative quality force indicators or skill deficiencies that cause their reliability and judgment to be questionable. Airmen should be provided written notification and reason for removal. Removal from EOD duties by itself is neither an adverse personnel action nor the basis for disciplinary action and the suspension or removal from EOD duties is not a substitute for appropriate disciplinary or adverse personnel action. When making a removal determination, the issue is not an individual's guilt or innocence of a particular offense, it is the safety of that individual and how that person may negatively affect himself, his fellow Airmen, or the mission. 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.

1.8.8.1. Removal may be appropriate based on a single serious incident or documented 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:

1.8.8.1.1. Any alcohol-related incident, alcohol abuse, alcohol dependency, misuse of prescription/controlled medications, or use of illegal substances.

1.8.8.1.2. Significant delinquent financial obligations without cause.

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

1.8.8.1.4. 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.

1.8.8.1.5. Any significant personal, physical, or medical condition determined to be prejudicial to reliable performance of EOD duties.

1.8.8.1.6. Poor attitude or lack of motivation as evidenced by aberrant or irrational behavior, inappropriate behavior, or mood.

1.8.8.1.7. Failure to maintain a proper grade/skill relationship.

1.8.8.1.8. Failure to maintain fitness standards within AF regulations to a level required to conduct full spectrum EOD operations within CONUS, OCONUS, and contingency environments.

1.8.8.2. 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.

1.8.8.3. When the conditions described in paragraph 1.8.8.1 occur, commanders may take the following actions:

1.8.8.3.1. 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. This period of temporary suspensions may be extended as needed to determine suitability for reinstatement or permanent removal.

1.8.8.3.2. Permanent disqualification of an individual from EOD duties. Situations such as, but not limited to, the following may warrant permanent disqualification: confirmed drug abuse, a diagnosis of alcohol dependence, a diagnosed psychiatric disorder that interferes with member's ability to perform military duties, and imposition of more than one Article 15 within a short period of time. Commanders will seek legal advice before permanently removing an individual from EOD duties.[1] **(T-1)** Forward all requests for permanent disqualification to AFCEC/CXD. The request will include chain of command recommendations and all documentation that substantiates permanent disqualification.

1.8.8.3.3. 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 AFCEC/CXD. 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.

1.8.8.4. Appeal. An individual may appeal a permanent disqualification. Individuals must provide a written request for an appeal with rationale. Forward all appeal requests to AFCEC/CXD for AFCEC/CX approval or disapproval. The request will include chain of command recommendations and all documentation that substantiated the disqualification determination.

1.8.9. **Interruption in EOD duties**. Enlisted EOD personnel must re-accomplish 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).

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

1.8.9.1.1. 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.

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

---

[1] ***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 AFCEC/CXD for determination.

1.8.9.1.3. 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. As a minimum, a 623a entry into the member's records would state the training was reviewed, and member is qualified to perform EOD duties.

1.8.10. **Re-training**:

1.8.10.1. Enlisted Airmen above the rank of SSgt are not accepted for retraining. EOD operations require experienced technical leadership.[2]

1.8.10.2. ARC Airmen 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.

1.8.11. **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 – RegAF and Reserve Pay*.

1.8.11.1. EOD personnel in a valid EOD position receiving demolition pay must document monthly qualifications. **(T-0)**

1.8.11.2. 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, specific country restrictions, or other reasons why explosive operations may not be performed.

1.8.12. **HAZMAT Certification**. EOD technicians will be certified as Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Awareness and Operations Core/Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) levels IAW 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120q by meeting the requirements provided in the National Fire Protection Association 472; Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents (2013 Edition), Chapter 6, Competencies for Operations Level Responders Assigned Mission Specific Competencies, Section 6.9, Mission-Specific Competencies: Disablement/Disruption of IEDs, Improvised WMD Dispersal Devices, and Operations at Improvised Explosives Laboratories. **(T-0)**

1.8.13. **ANG Hazardous Duty Pay (HDP)- Demolition Duty**. EOD members of the ANG Component who are in a pay status are entitled to incentive pay for HDP. Refer to DoD 7000.14-R for specific compensation based on whether the member is on inactive duty training or activated on Title 10 orders.

1.8.14. **Dual Status Military Technician**. Man-day orders (Title 10 status) are required for a dual status military technician (ANG/AFRC) for any activity that involves explosives, training with live explosives, any level 1 or 2 response off base, transporting hazardous or explosive materials on or off base, when required to provide response to emergencies (e.g. during duty hours and/or on EOD standby after normal duty hours), and VIPSSA; will be

[2] ***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.

provided by the supporting MAJCOM or Directorate. EOD Flights will request enough days to cover the FY for Training, Operations, and conditions which require the dual status military technician (ANG/AFRC) to be on orders. **(T-1)**

Section 1D—Manning

1.9. Operational Manning Requirements.

1.9.1. **Deployment Coding (Unit Type Availability (UTA))**. All EOD flight personnel will be coded DW except as noted below. The minimum Break-the-Flight positions at each RegAF EOD flight (6 at normal base, 8 at Custodial Units, 20 at Large Range base) will be coded DX. All AF EOD instructors (NAVSCOLEOD and Silver Flag) will be coded DX. EOD Staff positions at HQ USAF, AFCEC/CXD, MAJCOM and AFCEC/CXE will be coded DX. AFGSC flights will be coded DP to support OPLAN 8010 (BSART mission). ARC AGRs will be coded DX. HQ AFRC/A7CX and NGB/A7X will, in coordination with AF/A4CXR, HQ ACC/A7X (SuperFam), HQ AFPC/DPWS, and AFCEC/CXD, 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 DX. This paragraph does not apply to EOD positions that are joint, owned by others, or classified. **(T-1)**

1.9.2. **Manpower Standard and Unit Personnel Management Roster (UPMR)**. The Air Force Manpower Standard (AFMS) 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.

1.9.2.1. The Air Force Manpower Standard (AFMS) for ANG EOD is ANGMS 44ED00. This CMS quantifies the Civil Engineer flight level manpower necessary to accomplish fulltime Air National Guard EOD tasks.

1.9.3. **EOD Flight Posturing**. Per the AF/A4C-approved EOD Optimization Plan, the EOD Air Force Manpower Standard (AFMS) structured EOD flights as large-range flights (54 personnel), large force-projection flights (25 personnel), small force-projection flights (17 personnel), and in-garrison flights (12 personnel). This manpower is a wartime structure and allows for enough EOD personnel at home station to support the ten mission areas and force protection. 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 AFPD 32-30. Minimum sustainable manpower provides a 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. Up to three of these personnel (1 at Custodial 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. If an EOD flight falls below

minimum sustainable manpower levels, a degraded capability exists and required proficiency training and certifications are difficult to maintain.

1.9.3.2. AFRC Fulltime EOD Minimum Sustainable Manpower. Ten fulltime personnel are required to sustain all mission area requirements identified in AFPD 32-30, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal* and reflected in this AFI. A manpower structure of six personnel is only sufficient to provide limited mission areas support for a limited amount of time with only a single incident response capability. At no time will flight manning fall below six without MAJCOM concurrence. Reference para. 1.9.3.1. for manning requirements needed to support all mission areas identified within AFPD 32-30 and statement of conditions in AFMS 44ED.

1.9.3.3. USAF EOD Minimum Break-the-Flight manpower. If, during contingency/wartime surge or emergency operations, an EOD flight falls below sustainable manpower, a degraded capability exists. The following applies to Break-the-Flight manpower:

1.9.3.3.1. A manpower structure of 6-8 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 Custodial Units, 20 at large range bases including manning or RST support) without MAJCOM concurrence. Custodial 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).

1.9.3.3.2. 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 risk management (RM) 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.

Chapter 2

INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY, AND SAFETY

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., Antiterrorism Working group (ATWG) and Integrated Defense Working Group (IDWG)). **(T-0)**

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). **(T-0)**

2.1.1.3. Use AFI 14-119 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 EOD's Homeland Defense role).

2.1.1.3.2. Overview of outside Central Command (CENTCOM) theater threats to support EOD worldwide deployment/TDY commitments and gives situational awareness of world threats and groups.

2.1.1.3.3. **Resources available to EOD**:

2.1.1.3.3.1. AFCEC/CXD's NIPR and SIPR SharePoint® sites, EOD Flights, A02 Intel Folders

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

2.1.1.3.3.3. Knowledge and Information Fusion Exchange (KnIFE) account (**https://knife.jfcom.smil.mil**)

2.1.1.3.3.4. Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (**https://www.tripwire.dhs.gov**/)

2.1.1.3.3.5. Real-time Analysis and Publication of IED Data (RAPID) (**https://rapid.a-tsolutions.com/Account/SignIn**)

2.1.2. **Contingency Assessments**. EOD flights will:

2.1.2.1. Coordinate requirements with OSI, FBI, and other intelligence-gathering units for contingency location/area of responsibility threat briefings. **(T-3)**

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

2.1.2.1.1.1. General area overview with specific threat

2.1.2.1.1.2. Insurgent and special group activity

2.1.2.1.1.3. Typical IED devices being used with types of triggers

2.1.2.1.1.4. Ordnance orders of battle (OOB) and types

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. **(T-3)**

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. Points of contact.

2.1.2.3. Current OOBs documents are available through AFCEC/CXE. 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 Single Scope Background Investigation (SSBI).

2.2.2. **Continuing**. All EOD personnel require a SSBI IAW AFI 31-501.

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 13-501, *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. EOD personnel assigned to nuclear custodial units require PRP certification.

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

2.2.6. **Security Access Requirement (SAR)**. In EOD, SAR 5s are needed to support the following mission needs: nuclear enterprise planning and events; planning and executing VIPPSA mission POTUS requirements; controllers for NSSE; participation in operational planning; and participation in special focus teams such as the Threat Management Working Group (TWG). All military positions in the EOD Flight are required to be coded as SAR 5 on the UMDs. Support civilians in the EOD Flight who have EOD knowledge combined with access to VIPPSA tasking itineraries are required to be coded as SAR 5 on the UMD (this condition of employment should be included in the position description). HQ staff EOD positions (within above parameters) are coded SAR 5. (Ref: AFI 31-501)

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 (For Official Use Only (FOUO)), Category II

items and Integrated Defense Plan for protection level resources. **(T-0)** Items of concern to EOD include:

2.3.1.1. Protection level resources such as demolition bulk explosives (i.e., Composition C-4 TNT, etc.).

2.3.1.2. Category II 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) 3121.01b, *Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for US Forces (U)*, provides fundamental guidance, policies, and procedures for the Standing Rules of Engagement and Standing Rules for the Use of Force for DoD operations worldwide.

2.3.2.2. AFI 31-117, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*, governs personnel performing civil support missions, routine Service functions (including anti-terrorism and force protection duties), homeland defense missions occurring within US territory, and law enforcement and security duties at all DoD installations and off installation while conducting security functions.

2.3.2.3. Use of Force training is conducted and documented annually IAW AFI 31-117. Specific additional Rules of Engagement and/or Rules for the Use of Force 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 Orders 60A-1-1-4, *Protection of Personnel and Property*; 60A-1-1-22, *EOD Disposal Procedures General EOD Safety Precautions;* and other applicable EOD publications relative to the operation to be conducted. When information between these 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 the Standard Pre-Operation Safety Briefing located in AFTTP 3-32.5, Volume 7, *EOD Range Operations*, and brief all individuals present during the explosive operation using the completed form. **(T-0)**

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. NEWQD calculations for training are only required when using explosives more powerful than Composition C-4. Ranges are sited for either 1.25, 2.5 or 5 lbs of C-4.

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 RM, and use protective measures to ensure safe 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 AFTTP 3-32.5, Volume 7. **(T-0)**

2.5. Ground Safety Programs. Occupational Safety requirements are listed in AFI 91-203, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Instruction*. EOD flights must participate in the following health and safety programs: **(T-0)**

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 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. **(T-0)**

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 AFTTP 3-32.5, Volume 8, *EOD Operations Mortuary Support*.)

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

2.5.5. Hearing conservation. (If required by Bio-Environmental IAW AFOSH 48-20).

2.5.6. First Aid.

2.5.7. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR).

2.5.8. Laser Protection Program in accordance with AFI 48-139, *Laser and Optical Radiation Protection Program.*

2.6. Safety Day. All units will participate in the annual EOD Safety Day. **(T-3)** Participation of deployed/forward locations will depend upon their current operations tempo and the approval of their respective combatant commander (CCDR). (T-3) AFCEC/CXD, and all MAJCOMS will provide AF/A4CXR with Safety Day agenda items no later than (NLT) 15 days prior to event. Emergency response operations have priority and will not be affected on this day.

Chapter 3

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Section 3A—Operational Parameters

3.1. General Response Actions

3.1.1. **Positive Identification**. Responding EOD teams must positively identify all ordnance items prior to performing any EOD procedures. **(T-0)**

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. **(T-0)** 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 NSWC IHEODTD through AFCEC/CXE. The Joint EOD Technical Support Center is a resource available for assistance at 1-877-EOD INFO (1-877-363-4636). **(T-0)**

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 **https://www.ddesb.pentagon.mil/documents/TechnicalPapers.aspx**) may be used in absence of 60-series guidance. Additionally, basic EOD emergency response guidance is provided in Attachment 2, EOD Emergency Response Guidance. Local commanders have the authority and responsibility to make RM adjustment to established requirements so that mission requirements are met. (See AFI 90-802, *Risk Management*)

3.1.2.1. Deviations from 60N series can be made with coordination and approval with MAJCOM and Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center (AFNWC), Nuclear Response/Planning Section, 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 incident/accident 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. **(T-0)**

3.1.3. **Medical Support**. Medical support during high-explosives operations is a mandatory safety requirement per AFMAN 91-201. Medical support must remain in a designated safe area or outside of the hazard 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. **(T-1)**

3.1.3.1. Medical personnel supporting explosive operations should receive familiarization training on the operation to be conducted. If onsite, medical support will be briefed on operations to be conducted and should assist in development of accident response plans.

3.1.3.2. Explosive operations involving only demolition explosives (training) only requires medical support within a 30-minute response time. Trauma facilities should be available within 60 minutes via ground or air transportation.

3.1.3.3. Explosives operations involving only practice munitions that include explosive/fire hazards (other than demolition explosives): An Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)-qualified technician must be available on-site or within a 30-minute response time. Trauma care should be available within 30 minutes and definitive care within 60 minutes via ground or air transportation. **(T-0)**

3.1.3.4. Explosives operations involving live munitions (other than demolition explosives): An EMT-qualified technician should be available on-site during all operations. Trauma care should be available within 30 minutes and definitive care within 60 minutes via ground or air transportation. Additionally, flights should consider the need to bring an EMT during off-base emergency response. **(T-0)**

3.1.3.5. EOD flights performing daily, multiple, simultaneous explosives operations involving live munitions should have an EMT-qualified technician dedicated/assigned to the EOD flight. EMT would be onsite or within 30-minute response time when simultaneous dislocated explosive operations are occurring. When simultaneous explosive operations occur, supplement the first EMT with an additional EMT-qualified technicians on-site at each operating site, e.g., one EMT is centrally located within 30-minutes with an EMT immediately available at each operating site. **(T-0)**

3.1.4. **Off-Installation Responses**

3.1.4.1. Military munitions and explosives response under Immediate Response Authority.

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 any incidents occurring in another service's operational area according to the responsible service's procedures. 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. **(T-0)**

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.[3] **(T-0)**

3.1.4.2. Non-military munitions and explosives.

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.

3.1.4.3. **Reporting**: EOD response, as well as Explosive Detector Dog response, is covered under DODI 3025.21, *Defense Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies*, *Enclosure 5*. Under this section, it requires the National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center (NJOIC) and the FBI's Strategic Information Operations Center be advised immediately of the recovery and disposition of military munitions, as well as responses to non-military munitions and explosives.

3.1.4.3.1. To meet this requirement, EOD flights will provide the Command Post the information in Figure 3.1. once the team returns to base. The Command Post processes this information IAW DSCA reporting requirements outlined in AFI 10-206, *Operational Reporting*, and DODD 3025.21. **(T-0)**

Figure 3.1. AF DSCA Template.

(Subj Class) AF DSCA, DDHHMMZMMMYYYY, Location Event Occurred, Event/Incident, DSCA Rule 17B.

1. Type of support, location, and specific assistance requested or provided.
2. Estimated duration of military participation in reported event.
3. Source, date, and time of civil authority's request for military assistance (Show official titles, phone numbers, and email addresses).
4. Number of USAF personnel (military and civilian) employed in the DSCA Immediate Response request.
5. Amount and types of equipment used.
6. Amount and types of supplies used.
7. Title, rank, and telephone/email/fax of unit POC.
8. Describe the extent of any media interest in the USAF response.
9. Appropriate DoD or Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mission designator (if applicable).

[3] ***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.

3.1.4.3.2. EOD must coordinate with their local Command Post to ensure the process is codified in local operational instructions and checklist. Attach report provided to Command Post in the EODIMS report. (T-2)

3.1.4.3.3. ANG EOD units will coordinate with their local Command Post to ensure the |process is codified in local operational instructions and checklists. At installations without a |fulltime Command Post, units will establish a process to provide the information in Figure 3.1 to |the Air National Guard Command Center. Attach report provided to Command Post or the Air |National Guard Command Center in the EODIMS report. (T-2)

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 applicable 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. **(T-0)**

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. **(T-1)** (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.

3.1.6. **EOD Response Time**. EOD units will adhere to the following response time parameters when responding to all emergency incidents requiring EOD support. Exception: ANG EOD units will establish response time parameters with Wing leadership that will best support their Wing/local mission. **(T-1)**

3.1.6.1. Normal duty hours: EOD teams will be en route to the incident site within 30-minutes of initial notification or within 30 minutes of approval from the Wing CC for "immediate response authority" support to DSCA. **(T-1)**

3.1.6.2. Off duty hours: Unless required by Force Protection Condition, EOD flights are not manned for 24/7 operations and therefore provide standby teams for off-duty immediate response. The goal for any incident off-duty is to respond in the most expeditious manner while taking safety, road conditions and other factors into account. Taking these factors into account the goal for off-duty EOD team response is to be responding to the scene within 60 minutes after initial notification or within 60 minutes of approval from the Wing CC for "immediate response authority" support to DSCA.

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.[4] However, Level 2 emergency response actions may be subject to emergency permitting and other requirements. The installation environmental office will consider whether the following apply during an emergency response: current permit requirements, applicable regulatory requirements, and requirements in any applicable administrative agreement. The installation environmental office should also consult with the installation SJA before contacting environmental regulators on the need for an emergency permit or to comply with other applicable regulatory reguirements. **(T-0)**

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.[5] A Level 1 Emergency may exist if the risk associated with movement of the military munitions or other explosives involved is unknown or not acceptable. Or if 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.

---

[4] ***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*.

[5] ***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.

3.2.1.2. 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. **(T-0)** (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.

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.

3.2.1.5. Items such as UXOs, rendered-safe munitions, partial munitions, damaged, and broken munitions components will be destroyed by EOD under Level 1 response based on potential imminent threat at the earliest opportunity. (T-0) Only under rare exception would EOD turn-in munitions from a Level 1 response to munitions personnel. EOD team leaders who determine a Level 2 or non-emergency (turn-in for Designated Disposition Authorities (DDA) determination) approach to be more appropriate must document the reasons for their decision in the EODIMS report of the response.

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 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. **(T-0)**

3.2.2.3. The host installation's Environmental Office/Hazardous Waste Program Manager is responsible for consulting with the installation SJA and if appropriate 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. **(T-1)** 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. **(T-1)**

3.2.2.4. Items creating a Level 2 emergency normally include non-DoD (commercial or foreign) munitions found on base (FOB) or recovered from an emergency, and munitions that have been in the public domain and not been within the DoD logistics system (cannot track the type of environment and handling the item has been subjected to). These items are normally destroyed by EOD as a Level 2 response. They may be temporarily held in storage awaiting permits or other circumstantial requirements; but as a Level 2, DDA concurrence/ approval is not required for destruction. Coordinate with the base environmental function before conducting a level 2 response. Only under rare exception

would EOD turn-in munitions from a Level 2 response to munitions personnel for DDA determination. EOD team leaders who determine a non-emergency (turn-in for DDA determination) approach to be more appropriate must document the reasons for their decision in the EODIMS report of the response and inform the local environmental and/or munitions storage functions as appropriate. **(T-1)**

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. **(T-1)** (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) is entered into the EODIMS database.[6] AFCEC/CXD manages the EODIMS per AFRIMS Table 33-49, Rule 20.01. All requests for EODIMS data-pulls will be submitted directly to AFCEC/CXD. EODIMS report requests from United States Army Corps of Engineers representatives in support of remediation/recovery operations (Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP)) can come direct to AFCEC/CXD 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. **(T-0)**

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

3.3.1. **EOD Capability**.

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

---

[6] ***NOTE:*** Under 40 CFR §264.1(g)(8)(iv), the responding military emergency response specialists' unit must retain records for 3 years identifying the dates of the response, the responsible persons within the unit involved, the type and description of material addressed, and its disposition. **However, the DoD Military Munitions Response Program requires retention of a permanent record of EOD responses** for future land restoration and remediation prior to release of DoD lands to the public.

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 vehicles, equipment, communications, and explosives.

3.3.2. **Core Unit Type Code (UTC)**. The AF uses EOD UTCs in peace and war to provide CCDR 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 plans office (XP) or MAJCOM A5 representative.

3.3.2.1. Each UTC has MISCAPs that provide UTC limitations and capabilities (available on the Civil Engineer Center Expeditionary Engineering SharePoint® site at **https://cs3.eis.af.mil/sites/OO-EN-CE-A6/21340/default.aspx?RootFolder=%2Fsites%2FOO%2DEN%2DCE%2DA6%2F21340%2FAFKN%5FDocs%2F05%2E%20CE%20UTCs%2FPrime%20BEEF%20UTCs%2FEOD%20UTCs&FolderCTID=0x0120002309627058763 44DBD7B0570E2984E45&View={7E4DC30D-1E9D-4142-A94E-7F57C48B3C96**}).

3.3.2.2. Core UTCs are designated as Lead team and Base support (follow on). Two 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 below:

3.3.4.1.1. Completed all volumes of their CDC and the end-of-course (EOC) test, and have been trained and certified on 100-percent of the core task items in the CFETP.

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

3.3.4.2. Under special circumstances, 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. **(T-3)**

3.3.4.3. After graduation from EOD basic school, an EOD Officer (AFSC 32EH) is not deployment-eligible until cleared by their MAJCOM MFM to deploy.

Section 3B—EOD Missions

3.4. Mission Areas. To ensure an Air Force EOD capability is maintained, all EOD units will organize, train, and equip to conduct or support the following ten (10) mission areas per AFPD 32-30, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal*. These mission areas are not listed in operational priority. The priorities are relative to each base and will vary based on real-time situations and events. Thus, EOD units must plan support for all mission areas with funding, manpower, equipment, and training. Reference paragraph 3.1.6 through 3.1.6.2 for response time requirements. **(T-0)**

3.4.1. **Aerospace Systems/Vehicles and Conventional Munitions**. This mission supports 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. Additionally EOD provides evaluation, diagnosis, render safe, recovery, and final disposal of conventional munitions involved in accident/incident.

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.

3.4.1.4. EOD teams are a critical and integral part of the initial response and accident investigation team. Until all ordnance has been rendered safe or cleared from the accident site, EOD personnel must be present during any entry to the crash site by all DoD agencies.

3.4.2. **Counter-IED (CIED)**. Eliminate or mitigate explosive hazards and terrorist/criminal devices, to include missions outside the base boundary or Base Security Zone (BSZ) to enable greater freedom of maneuver for air or surface operations. Perform IED defeat actions to include (but not limited to) the following: recover/destroy weapon caches; perform immediate actions to defeat emplaced IEDs; conduct post-blast analysis of IED events; provide military authorities with technical intelligence, analysis and exploitation; and provide key insights to enable development of CIED tactics, techniques and procedures to mitigate IED effectiveness.

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.

3.4.2.5. EOD teams are not responsible for the custody of explosive material during criminal investigations.

3.4.3. **Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)**. During contingencies, EOD forces provide full-spectrum response capability to nuclear, biological, chemical, radiological, incendiary, conventional explosive ordnance and IEDs.

3.4.3.1. Peacetime EOD force WMD response efforts are limited in scope to provide initial threat confirmation, risk mitigation, and situational awareness through passive diagnosis only. However, EOD forces may also provide additional technical support as required.

3.4.3.2. Refer to the DoD CWMD CONOPS(S) and the EOD AFTTP for more details.

3.4.4. **Nuclear Weapon Response**. All RegAF EOD flights, and ARC EOD units with primary installation response requirements, will provide immediate initial support to nuclear weapon accidents or incidents in order to mitigate risk, provide site stabilization and situational awareness. **(T-0)**

3.4.4.1. All RegAF EOD flights, and ARC EOD units with primary installation response requirements, maintain certification to provide emergency nuclear support. Flight personnel maintain technical data and are trained to perform those actions necessary to support an Initial Response Force (IRF).

3.4.4.2. Flights at Custodial Units maintain technical data and are qualified in all aspects of assigned weapon systems (see paragraph 3.12.5).

3.4.4.3. Custodial EOD Units, certified on specific weapon systems and aerospace platforms, |form the core of weapons recovery teams and must conduct passive diagnostics and provide a |comprehensive technical assessment of any weapons system and/or aerospace platform, |involved in an incident/accident or recapture/recovery event, to the Lead Federal Agency. In |order to accomplish weapons recovery actions, a properly trained and weapons certified EOD |Team must be prepared to respond in conjunction with response forces to neutralize or defeat |explosive hazards (area denial or Improvised Explosive Devices), which impede access and/or |the ability to secure and establish a secure perimeter for the weapons system or aerospace |platform involved.

3.4.5. **Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO) Recovery Operations**. AF EOD Base Operating Support (BOS) units provide emergency response to neutralize hazards from incidents involving explosives that present a threat to operations, installations, personnel or materiel. This includes, but is not limited to, evaluation of individual ordnance items, support of developmental and operational ordnance/weapons system testing, and large-scale recovery of airbases denied by ordnance (RADBO) operations. See UXO-related mission details under paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2.

3.4.6. **Operational Range Clearance**. EOD flights will clear active bombing and gunnery ranges of explosive hazards in support of range management offices to enhance safety of aircrew and ground forces training operations, as well as range maintenance activities. The following paragraphs outline policy and procedures for EOD support to operational ranges, other-than operational range support, and non-emergency requests for demolition support to MMRP operations: **(T-0)**

3.4.6.1. Operational Range Clearance Support. EOD flights will work with range management offices and environmental agencies to clear operational ranges and test and evaluation ranges. This section outlines service component (EOD) requirements of DoDI 3200.16, *Operational Range Clearance*, and DoDI 4140.62, *Management and Disposition of Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH)*. Further implementing guidance is provided in AFI 13-212 and the EOD Range CONOPS/AFTTP on the AF EOD Program Management SharePoint® site **https://cs3.eis.af.mil/sites/OO-EN-CE-A6/21340/OO-EN-CE-49/SitePages/Home.aspx**). **(T-0)**

3.4.6.1.1. UXO clearance procedures at operational ranges are different from those for environmental UXO remediation, and more closely mirror combat EOD duties and provide 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 not equipped, trained, or 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 provision of 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 war skills 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 AFCEC/CXD 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). A copy of the completed MOA should be provided to AFCEC/CXD to ensure proper coordination and appropriate support is identified. **(T-1)** 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.

3.4.6.3. Non-emergency Requests for Demolition Support to MMRP Operations. EOD flights will not support non-emergency MMRP operations unless they are pre-coordinated with the EOD flight and MAJCOM EOD functional manager as outlined below: **(T-1)**

3.4.6.3.1. EOD Flights and MAJCOM EOD staffs will give consideration to MMRP demolition support that is within, or contiguous to, the installation. The decision to support these operations will be measured against current manning, upcoming deployments, operations, formal/core proficiency training, exercises, TDY schedules, and demolition explosives availability. **(T-1)**

3.4.6.3.2. EOD support is limited only to the destruction by demolition of unexploded military ordnance located on the surface of the ground. EOD teams will not assist in the investigation of subsurface anomalies identified by geological equipment regardless of the number of anomalies at the munitions response site (MRS). **(T-1)**

3.4.6.3.3. When installation EOD units are performing demolition support during MMRP projects on an “as needed” basis, coordination with the MMRP project lead is required to determine liability for damages should they occur based on EOD actions. **(T-1)**

3.4.6.3.4. The MMRP project should reimburse installation EOD units for all assets consumed (explosives, equipment, etc.). Appropriate labor costs for EOD support to MMRP projects are reimbursable.

3.4.6.3.5. If the EOD flight and MAJCOM determine that MMRP demolition support can be provided, an MOA between AFCEC/AZTQ and the installation will be developed to outline areas where the EOD unit can best support the customer and functional areas. AFCEC/CXD will assist with the development of the MOA. All MOAs regarding EOD demolition support to MMRP must be coordinated with AFCEC/CXD prior to implementation.

3.4.6.3.5.1. Coordination will be documented within the MOA with the applicable authoritative parties, i.e. EOD Flight Management, owning unit commander, and MAJCOM EOD functional area manager and AFCEC/CXD.

3.4.6.3.5.2. A copy of the completed MOA should be provided to AFCEC/CXD to ensure proper coordination and appropriate support is identified.

3.4.7. **Mortuary Services.** Removal and safing of ordnance left on or embedded in casualties. Refer to the Mortuary Support CONOP for details on the AF EOD Program Management SharePoint® site **https://cs3.eis.af.mil/sites/OO-EN-CE-A6/21340/OO-EN-CE-49/SitePages/Home.aspx**. This mission area includes support to JPAC joint field activity mission.

3.4.8. **Defense Support to Civil Authorities**. Assist Federal and civil authorities with terrorist or other criminal acts, accidents, found explosive items and other requests for support. This mission regards "Immediate Response Authority" operations as outlined in DoDD 3025.18, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA);* DODI 3025.21, AFPD 10-8, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*, and AFI 10-801, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*. See Chapter 7 for detailed guidelines on general support to civil authorities.

3.4.9. **Irregular Warfare (IW)**. EOD teams will serve as combat enablers to General Purpose and Special Operations Forces in execution of various IW missions to include security force assistance, counterinsurgency (COIN), stability operations, and building partnership capacity. **(T-0)**

3.4.10. **VIP Protective Support.** Support to the USSS and US DOS VIPPSA taskings. EOD flights will provide counter-explosive search teams in support of the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of State (DoS). This section outlines service component requirements in DoDD 3025.13, *Employment of DoD Capabilities in Support of the United States Secret Service*, and DoDI 3025.19, *Procedures for Sharing Information With and Providing Support to the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).* Detailed procedures of support are provided in the USSS Hazardous Device Counter-Measures Manual (HDCM). **(T-0)**

3.4.10.1. Reimbursement for VIPPSA support. Public Law 94-524, *Presidential Protection Act of 1976*, 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.

3.4.10.2. If the personnel are available without impacting the flight's ability to perform its primary mission, then a VIPPSA tasking must be supported. **(T-0)** (See paragraph 1.9.3.2 to determine availability of personnel.)

3.4.10.3. Coordinating Support. US Northern Command (US NORTHCOM) is designated as the executive agent for all routine (25 teams or less) VIPPSA taskings from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), in support of the USSS and DOS. They task and coordinate all routine missions by DoD EOD personnel, regardless of service affiliation, through the USNORTHCOM JEODVIPPSA.

3.4.10.4. NSSEs: The USSS requests assets via a Request for Assistance (RFA) to OSD EXECSEC, then it is sourced through the Request For Forces (RFF) process from NORTHCOM to the Joint Staff and finally published in an order.

3.4.10.4.1. JEODVIPPSA provides AFCEC/CXD the AF fair share of joint tasking requirements.

3.4.10.4.2. AFCEC/CXD establishes MAJCOM distribution of the requirement, coordinates the required support, consolidates the team information, and provides the consolidated roster to JEODVIPPSA, AF/A4CXR and AFCEC/CXD.

3.4.10.5. 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.

3.4.10.6. All MAJCOMs:

3.4.10.6.1. Designate a 24/7 POC with contact information to AFCEC/CXD.

3.4.10.6.2. Coordinate and facilitate VIPPSA support missions with flights.

3.4.10.6.3. Ensure EOD personnel comply with mission requirements.

3.4.10.6.4. Promptly send team composition back to AFCEC/CXD.

3.4.10.7. EOD Personnel Requirements:

3.4.10.7.1. Minimum Team Criteria.

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

3.4.10.7.1.2. Team Leader: Officer/Enlisted – Officer: Six months in-place, assigned to the flight, has performed two missions as a Team Member; Enlisted: 60 days in place, has performed two missions as a team member, 7-Skill level or satisfactory progress in 7-Skill level upgrade training, assigned to the flight.

3.4.10.8. See paragraph 2.2. for security requirements.

3.4.10.9. 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

commanders/chiefs selecting personnel for support missions should first consider sending individuals already receiving a civilian clothing allowance.[7]

3.4.10.10. 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, *Department of Defense Presidential Support Program*, and AFI 31-501.)

3.4.10.11. EOD Credentials, Pins, and HDCM Manuals. JEODVIPPSA issues DD Form 2335, EOD Identification Card/Credentials, and identification pins to qualified EOD personnel performing VIPPSA support. HDCM Manuals are issued to EOD flights and MAJCOMS.

3.4.10.12. Credentials. Unless otherwise directed by AFCEC/CXD 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 User's Manual. **(T-0)**

3.4.10.12.1. Flights will ensure all information for assigned personnel is properly entered into the user administration area of EODIMS. **(T-2)**

3.4.10.12.1.1. Flight members will have one high-resolution digital photo conforming to the standards listed in the HDCM standards. **(T-1)**

3.4.10.12.1.2. The DD Form 2335, EOD Identification Card/Credentials will be stored in a GSA approved safe and issued only when teams depart on a VIP TDY.

3.4.10.12.1.3. Upon PCS to a new assignment, personnel meeting the criteria in paragraph 1.8.1., will hand carry their DD Form 2335 to the gaining organization. **(T-0)**

3.4.10.12.1.4. 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] **(T-0)**

3.4.10.12.2. Keep complete records of receiving receipts for individuals' credentials, pins, and HDCM manuals. **(T-0)**

3.4.10.12.3. Flights will provide their MAJCOM with a complete inventory of pins, credentials, and official passports in their possession semiannually (Jan/July) by sending a signed letter to their MAJCOM individually accounting for all items. MAJCOMS will consolidate all letters and forward to JEODVIPPSA. **(T-2)**

3.4.10.12.4. Due to the access a pin affords the bearer, do not use or carry them except while supporting a VIPPSA mission. During the mission, personnel will not leave credentials or pins unattended in hotel rooms and will keep them in possession at all times. **(T-0)**

---

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

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

3.4.10.12.5. Immediately report lost DD Form(s) 2335, identification pins or HDCM manuals to VIPPSA IAW instructions in the HDCM manual. **(T-0)**

3.4.10.13. The AF EOD standard for VIPPSA availability is based upon the following parameters:

3.4.10.13.1. Flight Manning. Flight manning dedicated to installation support cannot drop below the following personnel limits: 6 personnel for standard flight manning structure, 8 personnel for Custodial Units, and 20 personnel for large range bases (see paragraph 1.9.3.2.1).

3.4.10.13.2. PCS/Deployments. Flights will not consider personnel as available for VIPPSA taskings within 30 days of PCS, separation/retirement, deployment or return from deployment. Authority to waive established TOS minimum is delegated to the unit commander provided it will not interfere with Airmen meeting RNLTD for a projected PCS or separation/retirement on the scheduled date. **(T-1)**

3.4.10.13.3. Mission Support. Flights shall not cancel EOD support to scheduled missions (see paragraph 1.6.18.2 and 1.6.18.5). **(T-1)** [e.g., JPAC, operational range support, and/or flying missions]

3.4.10.13.4. Formal EOD Training. Scheduled PME and formal EOD training classes (AIEDDs, JNEOD, ECAC, etc.) are not to be cancelled in order to accept additional VIPPSA missions. Flights shall forecast and fill SORTS requirements (e.g., Range Support Tasking (RST) and Silver Flag) as well as other EOD qualification and proficiency training schedules prior to providing availability for VIPPSA White House Complex (WHC) Support missions (see paragraph 1.6.17.3). **(T-1)**

3.4.10.13.5. Inspections, Exercises, and Local Requirements. MAJCOMs should provide guidance to their installations concerning the priority and/or RM of MAJCOM and Wing activities (e.g., local inspections, exercises, and other ancillary training) and personal leave with respect to VIPPSA taskings.

3.5. Command Unique Missions.

3.5.1. **Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC)**. Refer to PACAF mission guidelines for details (HQ PACAF/A4/7ZS).

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 National Response Framework (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. Within the FEMA NRF structure, explosive device operations support ESF 10 and 13.

3.6.1.2. The AFIMS is outlined in AFI 10-2501. All EOD managers and Team Leaders must be familiar with AFIMS. **(T-1)**

3.7. Incident Reporting.

3.7.1. **Service EODIMS Incident Reporting**.

3.7.1.1. Do not enter Restricted Data or Personal Identifiable Information (PII) into EODIMS. (T-0) Refer to TO. 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 with the exception of DSCA and DSCLEA which requires finalization in 72 hours (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. **(T-1)**

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). **(T-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). Consult with the installation SJA if questions exist as to the status of a munition under 40 CFR Part 266, Subpart M, or under an applicable state regulation.

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. Discovery of chemical ordnance will be reported IAW AFI 16-609, *United States Air Force Implementation of and Compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention*, and AFI 10-206.

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

3.7.2.1.1. An 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/A4CXR, AFCEC/CXD, and MAJCOM EOD staff by phone (after duty hours) or email (during duty hours).

3.7.2.2.1. During normal duty hours (0730-1600 Eastern Standard Time), the MAJCOM, Field Operating Agency (FOA), or base EOD flight will up-channel information by email (designate as high importance) to **AFCEC.CXD.WorkFlow@Tyndall.AF.Mil.** Attach the report generated by the EODIMS, if available. When email is not immediately available, summarize the report by phone to an AFCEC/CXD staff member at DSN or commercial number, and refer to the AF EOD Program Management SharePoint® for contact information using priority precedence. **(T-3)**

3.7.2.2.2. After normal duty hours (1600-0730 Eastern Standard Time), the MAJCOM, FOA, or base EOD flight will send an email as indicated in 3.7.2.2. The individual will then summarize the EOD report to an AFCEC/CXD staff member telephonically, reference the contact information available on the AF EOD Program Management SharePoint®.

3.7.2.2.3. AFCEC/CXD notifies AF/A4CX of significant EOD events.

3.7.2.3. Interim Updates. The EOD Flight Chief ensures that the MAJCOM and an AFCEC/CXD 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 coordinated through the Base Civil Engineer (BCE), will email the MAJCOM EOD office and **AFCEC.CXD.WorkFlow@Tyndall.AF.Mil.** If possible, attach the complete EOD report to this email. **(T-3)**

3.7.2.5. Final Report. The EOD Flight Chief, will complete a report as stated in paragraph 3.7.1 through EODIMS. **(T-0)**

3.7.3. **SORTS Report**. Reported IAW AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training System*.

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 ACES Resource Management (ACES-RM) and work closely with squadron SORTS monitor to correct inaccurate information. **(T-1)**

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. **(T-1)**

3.7.5. All EOD flights will conduct a Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) assessment in accordance with AFI 10-252, *Defense Readiness Reporting System*.

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, formulate an appropriate render safe or disposal plan, and effectively execute those plans.

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.

3.8.2.1. **Live-Explosive Training**. Monthly live-explosive training is a critical component of EOD proficiency. EOD personnel will participate in monthly training involving the use of cartridge-actuated tools, demolition explosives, or pyrotechnic

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

devices used to perform render-safe procedures (RSP) or general demolition using live-explosives. Training should include practical (hands-on) training for all team members utilizing flight training explosive, tools and equipment inventories. **(T-0)**

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. **(T-2)**

3.9. Training Responsibilities:

3.9.1. **AFCEC/CXD**:

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.

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 curriculum, and other functional contingency training programs; ensures the EOD program is prepared to present forces in compliance with CCDR, Non-Standard Forces Training Requirements (NSFTR) and Standard Forces Training Requirements (SFTR), 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, Air Forces Central (AFCENT), and other relative representatives.

3.9.2. **MAJCOMs**:

3.9.2.1. Recommend subject and task material in writing to AFCEC/CXD.

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. 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), all ancillary training, and selected reading as deemed necessary by the MAJCOM and local unit commanders. EOD officer technical competency is required to facilitate equal partnership in Joint/Coalition arenas and in the execution of their daily duties. In order to garner an equal footing, USAF EOD qualified officers should complete all local IJQS tasks.

3.9.3.2. Ensure that recently graduated 3-level Airmen dedicate daily study-time to complete CDCs during duty hours, when possible.

3.9.3.3. 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 AFTR that this review was accomplished. **(T-1)**

3.9.3.4. Base Populace Training. EOD Flights will 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 as requested. **(T-2)**

3.9.3.4.1. 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.

3.9.3.4.2. Flights will use AFCEC/CXD 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, and personnel protective measures. **(T-2)** These briefings are available on the AF EOD Program Management SharePoint® site **https://cs3.eis.af.mil/sites/OO-EN-CE-A6/21340/OO-EN-CE-49/SitePages/Home.aspx**.

3.9.3.4.3. 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, AFCEC/CXD, and AF/A4CXR prior to being briefed/released.

3.9.3.4.4. EOD flights will 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. **(T-2)**

3.9.3.5. Flight Management should attend the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) EOD Flight Management Course (or a MAJCOM orientation liaison) at the earliest opportunity after assuming the position.

3.10. Road to War (RTW) Training. Contingency operations during Operations ENDURING FREEDOM and IRAQI FREEDOM significantly changed the way EOD employed to support ground tactical environments and highlighted the importance of a robust and comprehensive predeployment training continuum for EOD operators. 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 deployed operations. The EOD Training Program at the flight, MAJCOM and AF level must continue to reinforce the skills necessary to deploy to any environment, at any time, and with the expectation of supporting US or Coalition general or special forces requiring an EOD capability. **(T-3)**

3.10.1. General.

3.10.1.1. Upon deployment notification the member's priority is to train for the deployed location. It is imperative that an EOD flight's 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: **(T-3)**

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 other taskings within a 60 day window of deployment. (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 within the 60 day predeployment window (PME and 7-Skill 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. **Training Continuum**. MAJCOM training programs need to include, as a minimum, the following:

3.10.2.1. Troop Leading Procedures (Small Squad Tactics/FM 3-2.8, *The Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad Manual*).

3.10.2.2. Weapons Tactics Training (2-weeks) in primary weapons (AF EOD Tactics and Operations Integration Course, etc.).

3.10.2.3. IED Electronics.

3.10.2.4. Homemade Explosives (HME).

3.10.2.5. Communications/Radios.

3.10.2.6. Deployed location supported aircraft, if available. Aircraft CBTs can be used as alternative means to gain familiarity, but hands-on training should be the priority.

3.10.2.7. Practical (Hands-On) Land Navigation/Map Reading.

3.10.2.8. Physical Fitness.

3.10.3. **Evasion and Conduct after Capture (ECAC) Attendance Requirements**: All EOD Airmen are required to attend AETC's ECAC course upon receiving deployment tasking. ECAC is a 4-day Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) course specifically targeted for Airmen whose duties place them at increased risk of isolation or capture, but who are not required to attend C-level SERE training IAW AFI 16-1301, *Survial, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Program*. This course is completed one time during the airman's career. **(T-1)**

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 within AFTR, 623 section II and III.

3.11.1. **Group I – Monthly Qualification Training**. Training on 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). **(T-0)**

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 in the AFTR or similar product.

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 1.8.11.2). Ensure deployed SNCO, NCO or officers provide documentation for inclusion in training records. **(T-2)**

3.11.1.2.2. EOD flights must validate, through the deployed/installation commander or MAJCOM staff 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. **(T-0)**

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. **(T-0)** (Unless waived per paragraph 3.11.1.2. through 3.11.1.2.2.)

3.11.2. **Group II – Semiannual Training Requirements**. Conduct 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.

3.11.3. **Group III – Annual Training Requirements**. Conduct 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.

3.11.6. **Training Allocation**. EOD flights will dedicate a minimum of 24 hours to training per week. **(T-1)**

3.12. Flight Master Training Plan:

3.12.1. **MAJCOM Requirements**. MAJCOM EOD Functional Area Managers will provide subordinate EOD flights with minimum MAJCOM unique MTP requirements.

3.12.2. **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. **(T-1)**

3.12.3. **Unit-Committed Munitions Listing (UCML)**. Flights will use the UCML to build training requirements. Members must be locally trained on UCML items and the training documented using IJQS before performing EOD standby duties or responding to an actual incident. **(T-1)**

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

3.12.3.2. In addition to the UCML, use the Agile Munitions Support Tool (AMST) and run a query for all munition items in stockpile configuration on base as a guide for obtaining munitions training aids.

3.12.4. **Contingency training requirements**.

3.12.4.1. Accomplish Home Station Training, contingency JIT, and Combat Skills Training requirements per AFI 10-210.

3.12.4.2. Pre-deployment requirements. AF/A4CX and AFCEC/CXD collaborate with MAJCOMs, Air Force Forces (AFFOR) CCDR's, and other services to determine these requirements. Contingency type training is fluid and requirements are difficult to forecast. However, the intent is to maintain skills consistently to reduce future JIT requirements.

3.12.5. **Air Force Occupational Safety and Health (AFOSH) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Training Requirements**. (AF IMT 55, *Employee Safety and Health Record*)

3.12.5.1. Document all ancillary training on the AF IMT 55. Flights will use the AF EOD standard AF IMT 55 as a template available on the EOD Management SharePoint®. AFRC and ANG units will develop and maintain a pre-deployment training IJQS which will be employed upon activation or mobilization. **(T-1)**

3.12.6. **Nuclear Weapons Training**.

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

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

3.12.6.1.2. One annual Broken Arrow exercise. The exercise should be practical, but may be 'table-top' when necessary.

3.12.6.2. At AF EOD flights that provide direct nuclear support, personnel are trained to perform all necessary EOD actions from weapon stabilization to weapon recovery. Upon arrival at a direct support base, newly assigned personnel should strive to be fully certified on the assigned weapon systems within 180 days. In remote locations that are a short tour length, it is imperative for flight manning level requirements to be maintained with fully certified members. **(T-0)**

3.12.6.2.1. 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).

3.12.6.2.2. EOD custodial unit training on systems consists of semi-annual classroom and annual practical training. Training on DoD systems not directly supported is per paragraph 3.12.6.1.1 above. One annual Broken Arrow exercise will involve at least one custodial unit weapon system. **(T-1)**

3.12.6.3. 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 repair deficiencies in order to keep the trainers in WR configuration, IAW AFI 21-204, *Nuclear Weapons Maintenance Procedures*. **(T-1)**

3.12.6.4. AF EOD Nuclear Training Path: 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 outline the courses by title and description:

3.12.6.4.1. Nuclear Computer Based Training (NCBT). This CBT covers 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.

3.12.6.4.1.1. This CBT is a 5-Level upgrade requirement and serves as an annual refresher for all AF EOD units, to be accomplished alone or in a group.

3.12.6.4.2. *Joint Nuclear Explosive Ordnance Disposal Course (JNEODC), J5AZO3E87100DA*. This is a DNWS/DOE 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. This course is conducted by Defense Nuclear Weapons School and the Department of Energy at Kirtland AFB NM or via MTT.

3.12.6.4.2.1. Prerequisite: SSgt or higher, 5 Skill Level, completion of Nuclear

CBT within a year.

3.12.6.4.2.2. This course is a one-time requirement for EOD personnel and attendance is mandatory for all personnel assigned to a custodial unit or an assignment supporting the nuclear enterprise. Seat allocations priority is given to personnel assigned to custodial units and attendance will be triggered once assigned. ARC EOD forces tasked to support nuclear weapons during contingencies will attend training.

3.12.6.4.3. *Advanced Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Course (AIEDDC), JBAZN3E871 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.

3.12.6.4.3.1. Prerequisite: SSgt or higher, 5 skill level, and completion of the Electronics CBT.

3.12.6.4.3.2. This course is a one-time requirement for EOD personnel and attendance is mandatory for all personnel assigned to a custodial unit or an assignment supporting the nuclear enterprise.

3.12.6.4.4. Prerequisite Waiver Authority.

3.12.6.4.4.1. Waiver Authority for course prerequisites rests with the MAJCOM EOD Functional Managers or their delegated representative.

3.12.6.4.4.2. For custodial units, JNEODC rank prerequisite waiver authority has been delegated to the owning MAJCOM EOD Functional Area Managers.

3.13. EOD Advanced Training. All EOD personnel, officer and enlisted, must be graduates of the NAVSCOLEOD Basic Course. **(T-0)**

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. **(T-1)**

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. **Advanced Courses**. EOD personnel are frequently involved in joint missions and federal/civil operations. Below is a comprehensive catalog of EOD and EOD related courses extracted from the EOD 3E8X1 CFETP which provides identifications of attendance and frequency requirements.

Figure 3.2. Advanced EOD Courses.

Course Number	Title	Source/Location	Requirement
J3ACR3E871 01AA	EOD 7-Level Craftsman	Sheppard AFB, TX	Core (Mission Critical)
J5AZ03E871 00DA	Joint Nuclear EOD (JNEOD)	Defense Nuclear Weapons School, Kirtland AFB NM	Core (Mission Critical)
JBAZN3E871 00NA	Advanced Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (AIEDD)	NAVSCOLEOD, Eglin AFB FL	Core (Mission Critical)
Pending	Joint EOD Homemade Explosive Course (alternate course: Army/AFT HME – also endorsed)	Joint EOD Program/AF EOD CFM Endorsed	Core (Mission Critical)
WMGT 433	EOD Flight Chief	AFIT, Wright Patterson AFB OH	Core (Action Item) (Mission Critical)
WMGT 570	CE Superintendent	AFIT, Wright Patterson AFB OH	Core (Mission Critical)
S-V88-AL	Evasion, Conduct After Capture	AETC/A3TX, JBSA-Lackland TX	Core (Mission Critical)
N/A	Global C-IED Threat Assessment	Air Force Civil Engineer Center, Tyndall AFB FL	Core (Mission Critical)
N/A	Tactics and Operations Integration Course	AFCEC EOD Division Bowman, SC	Core (Mission

Course Number	Title	Source/Location	Requirement
			Critical)
Multi-Venue	Advanced Tactics Training	AFCFM/MAJCOM Approved	Sustainment
Multi-Venue	Post-Blast Analysis	* FBI Luke AFB AZ * ATF MTT * MAJCOM/AF EOD CFM Endorsed	Core (Mission Critical)
Multi-Venue	Weapons Technical Intelligence	MAJCOM/AF EOD CFM Approved	Sustainment (Discretionary)
Multi-Venue	Combat Lifesaver/Tactical Combat Casualty Care	MAJCOM/AF EOD CFM Approved	Sustainment (Discretionary)
J5AZO3E871 00DA	Nuclear Emergency Team Operations	Defense Nuclear Weapon School, Kirtland AFB NM	Enhancement (Discretionary)
JBOZD21A1A 00DA	Nuclear Weapons Orientation Course (NWOC)	Defense Nuclear Weapon School, Kirtland AFB NM	Enhancement (Discretionary)
JBOZD32E1D 00DA	Joint DoD/DoE Nuclear Surety Exec Course (JNSEC)	Defense Nuclear Weapon School, Kirtland AFB NM	Enhancement (Discretionary)
J5OZD13B4 04DA	Theater Nuclear Operation Course (TNOC)	Defense Nuclear Weapon School, Kirtland AFB NM	Enhancement (Discretionary)
SOED-DIT PDS code X9D	Dynamics of International Terrorism	Joint Special Operations School, Hurlburt Field FL	Enhancement (Discretionary)
M02M729	Methods of Entry Course (Breachers)	Methods of Entry School (MOES), Weapons Training Battalion, Quantico, VA	Enhancement (Discretionary)

Course Number	Title	Source/Location	Requirement
Multi-Venue	Helicopter Rope Suspension Techniques (HRST)	MAJCOM/AFCFM Approved	Enhancement (Discretionary)
2E-SI5P/SQI7/011-SQIP	Airborne School	1st Battalion, 507th Parachute Infantry Regiment, Fort Benning, GA	Enhancement (Discretionary)
071-SI/ASI2B	Air Assault School	Fort Drum, NY, Fort Hood, TX and Fort Campbell, KY	Enhancement (Discretionary)
M24M7A	USMC Basic Mountain Leader	Mountain Warfare Training Center, Bridgeport CA	Enhancement (Discretionary)
M24YAK	USMC Assault Climbers	Mountain Warfare Training Center, Bridgeport CA	Enhancement (Discretionary)
Multi-Venue	Foreign or Civilian IED or Bomb Disposal Schools	MAJCOM/AFCFM Approved	Enhancement (Discretionary)
N/A	REMOTEC Robot Maintenance	REMOTEC, Clinton TN	Enhancement (Discretionary)
N/A	Barrett M107 Armorer's	Barrett Firearms Mfg. Inc. Murfreesboro, TN	Enhancement (Discretionary)

3.13.3. **MAJCOM Unique**. MAJCOM unique training requirements can be found within the EOD CFETP Section E.

3.14. Flight Training Participation. All EOD personnel at flight level will participate in flight training. **(T-1)** Maintain training records on all personnel assigned to operational EOD flights.[10]**(T-2)**

[10] ***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.

3.14.1. **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. **(T-1)** (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, HAZMAT Ops certification, 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 in the AFTR or similar program.

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. **(T-1)**

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

3.15.1.2. ARC (AFRC and ANG) training includes USSS and DOS VIPPSA support requirements.

3.15.2. **Spin-up Training Prior to Deployments**. During periods of RegAF force deployment, ANG and AFRC EOD forces augment remaining RegAF 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. **(T-1)** A spin up period is required to fulfill AF EOD qualification requirements including contingency specific ordnance, aircraft and equipment, weapons and small squad tactics, AOR specific TTPs identified in the theater OOB, and other foreign ordnance EOD 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. **(T-1)**

Section 3D—Publications

3.16. Technical Order Distribution Office (TODO) Manager.

3.16.1. **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)

3.16.2. **Joint Computer Aided Acquisition Logistics Support System (JCALS)**. Flights will use ETIMS (Enhanced Technical Information Management System) to manage and input technical order requirements into the Joint Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics support (JCALS).

3.17. FBI Bomb Data Center (FBI BDC).

3.17.1. **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.

3.17.2. **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.

3.17.3. **Collaboration**. EOD flights will not send any EODIMS incident reports directly to FBI BDC or ATF. **(T-1)**

3.17.4. **Special Markings**. FBI and ATF documents that are preprinted with markings such as “RESTRICTED INFORMATION” and/or “LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE” will be treated as FOUO. **(T-0)**

3.17.5. **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

4.1. Overview. The Equipment Supply Listing (ESL) identifies Base Support and EOD mobility equipment required to support home-station, contingency, and operational plans. AFCEC/CXD 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. ESL and MISCAP. MAJCOMs/Flights must adhere to the ESL requirements to standardize equipment throughout the AF EOD program. ESL and MISCAP are available on the AF Civil Engineer Center Expeditionary Engineering SharePoint® site. **(T-1)**

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. **(T-1)**

4.2.1.1. **Inventory**. All ESL equipment requirements will be on-hand or on-order and tracked according to individual MAJCOM or local procedures. **(T-1)**

4.2.1.1.1. Flights will maintain an accurate status of all logistical requirements via ACES-RM. ACES-RM is the authoritative program of record for accountability of EOD equipment. ACES-RM provides capability to track and monitor Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) and items for continuous recalibration and replacement. **(T-1)**

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. **(T-2)**

4.2.1.1.3. For common readily available shelf life items that have short expiration dates, flights may forgo procurement until a 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. **(T-2)**

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. **(T-1)**

4.2.1.3. Individual Equipment Accountability and Personnel PPE. All IEU and IPE will be accounted for through BAMS. Acquisition can be performed outside of BAMS but only those items approved in BAMS are to be acquired. BAMS shall be used for management of IEU during PCS, separations and retirements. EOD personal retention items approved in the BAMS EOD Catalog will be requisitioned, managed and accounted for using BAMS. **(T-1)**

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). ASCs are identified on each ESL for equipment items. **(T-1)**

4.2.1.5. Unit Supply Accounts. EOD flights must maintain equipment, munitions, supply, and weapons accounts IAW AF guidance and local directives. **(T-1)**

4.2.2. **Reporting Equipment Status**. Flights must accurately report UTC/ESL equipment status using the Automated Civil Engineer Resource Module (ACES-RM). ACES-RM is the authoritative database for use in equipment accountability and for AFCEC use during strategic sourcing.

4.2.2.1. SORTS/ART: Flights will report respective equipment status utilizing both the SORTS Report and the AEF Reporting Tool IAW paragraph 3.7.3 and 3.7.4. **(T-1)**

4.2.2.2.1. Use. The ACES-RM will provide HAF, AFCEC/CXD, and MAJCOMs the capability to assess current capabilities, assist with AF audits, POM Build and Munitions Buy Budget process and conduct Program and Command Purchase of EOD equipment.

4.2.3. **UTC/ESL Updates.** To ensure standardization of EOD equipment and supplies, recommended changes to any part of the ESL must be reviewed and refined by the EOD EWG and approved by EODP for presentation to the EESPG. All ESL changes (those that modify the capability of a UTC) shall be approved by the EESPG to include out-of-cycle if necessary. The EODP can request the EWG to readdress an ESL issue. Recommended ESL changes will be accomplished via an ESL Change Sheet and routed through the MAJCOM to AFCEC/CXD for discussion at the next EWG.

4.3. Contingency and Emergency Response Vehicle Maintenance Priorities. EOD teams are designated as emergency responders and are an integral part of the installations "sortie sustainment". Per AFI 24-302, *Vehicle Maintenance,* EOD vehicles are designated as Priority II Sortie Sustaining Vehicles and should receive a Priority II maintenance and repair priority. EOD flights will coordinate with the installations Vehicle Maintenance Squadron to ensure that their vehicles reflect the priority II rating in the installations Mission Essential Levels (MELS) Listing. **(T-1)**

Chapter 5

STRATEGIC PLANS AND REQUIREMENTS

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 1.2.8 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.

5.1.2. **DOC-Taskings.** DOC-Taskings outline which OPLAN flights are attached to, and the UTCs they are required to posture in addition to 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) office.

5.2.2. **Base Support Plans (BSP)**. Every base has a BSP. Ensure EOD requirements are listed in the plan. The BSP 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. EOD flights use EM planning in addition to the EOD mission CONOPS/AFTTPs 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 applicable directives. **(T-1)**

5.3.2. **Deployed TOs**. Deployed teams must coordinate with the theater EOD functional regarding the number of TO sets dispatched so TO distribution can be identified at the deployed base. **(T-1)** Gaining MAJCOMs will coordinate with AFCEC/CXE and AFCEC/CXD so that the deployed team can receive a new TODO account. AFCEC/CXD will establish a new flight within EODIMS.

Chapter 6

SIGNAL AND COMMUNICATIONS

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. **(T-1)** (As applicable.)

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 aids. **(T-0)**

6.4. Satellite Communications. Prior to acquisition, coordinate satellite communications terminal purchases with MAJCOM EOD functional management, AFCEC/CXD, 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 and Procedures for Management and Use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum*, and AFI 33-580, *Spectrum Management*.)

6.5.1. **Coordination**. Even if EOD electronic tools have prior joint-service or AF spectrum certification, flights shall coordinate local equipment spectrum certification prior to equipment being placed in operation using DD Form 1494, *Application for Equipment Frequency Allocation*.[11] Be sure to plan for foreign frequency authorizations for potential forward deployed locations. **(T-0)**

6.5.2. **Use of Electronic Attack Equipment**. 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) 3212.02C, *Performing Electronic Attack in the United States and Canada for Tests, Training, and Exercises* and DoDD 5101.14, *DoD Executive Agent and Single Manager for Military Ground-Based Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare (CREW) Technology* is the official guidance for frequency clearance procedures for performing electronic attack.

6.5.2.1. Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) Policy on Activation: The EOD program has fielded several dismounted ECM platforms (examples include: AN/PLT 3, 4, and 5) for operations to counter the radio controlled IED (RCIED) threat. Within CONUS the FBI is the lead federal agency for all domestic RCIED ECM operations, to include Alaska and Hawaii. When AF EOD teams have determined an RCIED threat exists, and no other means of mitigation are possible to ensure the safety of their operations, AF EOD flights must follow the ECM Notification Card procedures and the RCIED CONOPS. **(T-0)**

---

[11] ***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.

6.5.2.2. Implementing the ECM Notification Card procedures and approval from FBI will cause Federal Aviation Administration to establish a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR). Because most EOD flights are located near active airfields or airports a TFR will cause flight diversions, restrictions, cancelations and have potential for significant impacts on commerce. For this reason it's essential for flights to only request ECM activation when needed based on personnel's assessment of an RCIED threat at the scene. Personnel will immediately deactivate when no longer needed and follow up with notifications for termination.

Chapter 7

INSTALLATIONS AND MISSION SUPPORT

Section 7A—Facilities

7.1. EOD Facilities Requirements. EOD Facility guidelines are provided in AFMAN 32-1084, *Facility Requirements*, paragraph 2.4.2. Use the below design recommendations in conjunction with AFMAN 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 flight's 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. **(T-2)**

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, if applicable. Climate control is required to prolong the shelf life of material and equipment sensitive to temperature extremes. **(T-2)**

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. **(T-2)**

7.1.1.6. EOD facilities will be sited at "inhabited building" distance from any explosives site IAW AFMAN 91-201. All inhabited and industrial work areas must be environmentally controlled. **(T-2)**

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 AFMAN 32-1084.

7.1.3. **Criteria, Applicability and Justification**. EOD personnel provide a 24-hr, including normal duty hours on base presence, and off-duty hours phone standby explosive hazard response 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 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 (Volume 1 through 8), *DoD Explosives Safety Standards*, AFMAN 91-201 and other federal, state, and local laws. **(T-0)**

7.1.4.1. EOD facilities will maintain a SIPRNET/Secure Telephone Equipment (STE) or Secure Voice Over Internet (SVOIP), Secondary Crash Net, Fax, DSN/Commercial/Fax lines, and LMR (base stations). **(T-1)**

7.1.4.2. 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. **(T-2)**

7.1.4.3. The EOD Proficiency Training Range is required under category code 831-173. Explosives will be stored IAW DoD 6055.9-M, *(Volume 1-8)*, and AFMAN 91-201. **(T-0)**

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 in response to requests from civil authorities under circumstances requiring immediate response (AFI 10-801). **(T-0)**

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. **(T-1)**

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. **(T-2)**

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.

7.2.4. **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. The procedures to be used by AF EOD units must be, as a minimum, coordinated with Wing Safety and approved by the squadron commander. Forward locally approved

procedures to the MAJCOM EOD staff, which 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 authority" requests under DoDD 3025.18 and DoDI 3025.21 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) and National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center (NJOIC).

7.3.1.3. All DSCA response activities will be conducted IAW AFPD 10-8 and AFI 10-801.

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. **(T-3)** Flights will also:

7.3.2.1. Maintain logs of expenses incurred and resources expended when providing support to civil authorities. **(T-2)**

7.3.2.2. Report all DSCA support to local Command Post and Comptroller. **(T-3)**

7.3.2.3. Work with local Comptroller to develop procedures to seek reimbursement for EOD support provided to local and federal civil authorities. **(T-3)**

Chapter 8

PROGRAMS AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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. **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.[12] **(T-1)**

8.2. Cost Center Management (Budgets). Flight managers must prepare flight budgets, ensure requirements are incorporated into the parent flight budget, monitor funds expenditure throughout the year, and request additional funds when needed. Close coordination with squadron Resources Managers and owning MAJCOM EOD staff is critical to an effective Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process. Flight management must prepare flight budgets and submit to the resource advisor. The flight budget must develop a quarterly spend plan and ensure Office of the Secretary of Defense expenditure targets are met throughout the year. The annual flight budget request must be posted in MICT that details request by EEIC. **(T-1)**

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

Chapter 9

ASSESSMENTS, LESSONS LEARNED, AND EXERCISES

9.1. Lessons Learned (L2) Tracking. All levels of command may report lessons learned. After Action Reports (AAR) are normally completed at deployed location or within 30 days after the completion of an operation. See Attachment 5, *EOD After Action Report Process*, for details concerning the AAR program.

9.1.1. **Submitting L2**. A person or flight having L2 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 L2 to AFCEC/CXD for presentation to the EODP, or out-of-cycle EODP review if necessary. Units submitting AARs and L2 should use AF IMT Form 4329, 4329A or 4330 or 4330A respectively for both NIPR and SIPR submissions until EODIMS AAR/L2 module is fully incorporated into a future release. **(T-1)**

9.1.2. **EODP Actions**. The EODP will discuss and determine if the L2 warrant the expenditure of resources. If the EODP accepts/approves the L2, they are linked to EODP Action Items for tracking and resolution.

9.1.3. **AFCEC/CXD Actions**. AFCEC/CXD will use a database to track L2 until the EODIMS L2 Module is complete. Manage the EODIMS L2 IAW the EODIMS CONOPS and EODIMS User's 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 sponsor the proposal. **(T-1)**

9.2.1.2. The EODP is the first level for issues and recommendations affecting the AF EOD career field. A proposal brought before the EODP must be accomplished in compliance with the EODP Charter. **(T-1)**

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 will then vote on the proposal and take appropriate action as determined by the vote (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 AFCEC/CXD 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 a qualified military EOD person to the installation wing inspection team.

9.3.2. EOD Support to Deployed Exercises. All fighter/bomber deployments (exercise or real-world) incorporating any live munitions must have on-site EOD capability. On-site USAF EOD support is necessary to provide safe and timely support for aircraft and munitions operations.[13] **(T-1)**

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 evaluations will be performed by qualified military EOD personnel. **(T-1)**

9.4.1. **Flight Management Responsibilities**. 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. **(T-1)**

9.4.1.2. Designate a NCO as the flight QA focal point responsible for administration of the QA program. **(T-1)**

9.4.1.3. Develop a method to track, monitor and close identified findings or discrepancies. **(T-1)**

9.4.1.4. The Self-Assessment Checklist (SAC) is the official checklist used by MAJCOM Inspector General offices to focus on compliance and operational readiness through the Management Inspection (MI), Unit Effectiveness Inspection (UEI), and the Commander's Inspection Program (CCIP) under AFI 90-201 and is located on the Management Internal Control Toolset (MICT) within the AF Inspection Agency website at **https://mict.us.af.mil/ListofItem.aspx?var1=Q0xJRD00MjE5OEVMYlRJdDdBbTZVOQ%3d%3d&var2=m6kgFqX026b7Zl%2bRMG%2fYlA%3d%3d&var3=kW52MKgvXT23pPOULqXTFA%3d%3d&var4=ELbTIt7Am6U9.**

9.4.1.5. AF EOD Flight Assessment Guides are available on the AF EOD Program Management SharePoint® site **https://cs3.eis.af.mil/sites/OO-EN-CE-A6/21340/OO-EN-CE-49/SitePages/Home.aspx** and provide overarching informative "how to" procedures for EOD flight leadership.

9.4.2. Conduct the following evaluations at least once per calendar year: **(T-1)**

9.4.2.1. Aerospace Systems/Vehicles.

9.4.2.2. Conventional Ordnance (Peacetime).

9.4.2.3. Recovery of Airbase Denied by Ordnance.

9.4.2.4. Counter-IED Exercise (One Peacetime/One Contingency).

9.4.2.5. Weapons of Mass Destruction.

[13] 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

9.4.2.6. Nuclear Weapon Response–Broken Arrow (Non-Custodial: Annual/Custodial: Semi-Annual) Non-custodial units may conduct the response exercise via table top.

9.4.2.7. Chemical/ Biological Weapon (Contingency – including disposal).

9.4.2.8. Demolition Operation.

9.4.3. QA Division or Designated Individual. The following guidance will be used to establish the QA program operations. **(T-3)**

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. All flight personnel will participate in some capacity in tactical and emergency response evaluations. Simulations should be kept to a minimum to enhance realism and quality of training. **(T-1)**

9.4.3.1.1. Training operations will not be counted as a practical QA evaluation. QA evaluations will be conducted by a certified EOD 7-Skill level.

9.4.3.1.2. An emergency EOD response may be counted as a QA evaluation if the team performed satisfactorily and the outcome of the operation was conducted in a safe and efficient manner. For example, a munition's incident/accident where an actual RSP was performed; an IED operation that led to the RSP or safe disposal; an aircraft incident or crash where EOD actions were sufficient enough to demonstrate a practical knowledge and understanding of the weapon system. Document response using AF Form 2419, *Routing and Review of Quality Control Reports*, or other method approved by flight management.

9.4.3.2. Team evaluations will be evaluated and rated by individuals trained and certified in the type of operation evaluated. **(T-1)** 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 for RegAF and 90 days for ARC.

9.4.3.4. Functional Area reviews. Conduct the following functional area reviews at least once per calendar year. Self-reviews by personnel assigned to that particular functional area will not be used to fulfill this requirement. **(T-1)**

9.4.3.4.1. Nuclear Surety (Custodial 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 reviews on AF Form 2419 or other method approved by flight management.

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

JUDITH A. FEDDER
Lieutenant General, USAF
DCS/Logistics, Installations & Mission Support

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES, ACRONYMS AND TERMS

References

DoD Directives, Regulations and Instructions

DoDD 2000.13, *Civil Affairs*, 11 March 2014

DoDD 2000.19E, *Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO)*, 14 February 2006

DoDD 3025.13, *Employment of DoD Capabilities in Support of the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)*, 8 October 2010

DoDD 3025.18, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*, 29 December 2010

DoDD 3150.02, *DoD Nuclear Weapon System Surety Program*, 24 April 2013

DoDD 4715.11, *Environmental and Explosives Safety Management on DoD Active and Inactive Ranges within the United States*, 10 May 2004

DoDD 4715.12, *Environmental and Explosives Safety Management on DoD Active and Inactive Ranges Outside the United States*, 12 July 2004

DoDD 5101.14, DoD *Executive Agent and Single Manager for Military Ground-Based Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare (CREW) Technology*, 11 June 2007

DoDD 5160.62, *Single Manager Responsibility for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology and Training (EODT&T)*, 3 June 2011

DoDD 5210.55, *DoD Presidential Support Program*, 15 December 1998

DoDD 6055.9E, *Explosive Safety Management and the DoD Explosives Safety Board*, 19 August 2005

DoDI 3025.19, *Procedures for Sharing Information With and Providing Support to the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)*, 29 November 2011

DoDI 3025.21, *Defense Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies*, 27 February 2013

DoDI 3200.16, *Operational Range Clearance*, 13 June 2005

DoDI 4000.19, *Support Agreements*, 25 April 2013

DoDI 4140.62, *Management and Disposition of Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH)*, 25 November 2008

DoDI 4650.1, *Policy and Procedures for Management and Use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum*, 9 January 2009

DoDI 5210.42, *Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program*, 16 July 2012

DoDM 3150.8-M, *Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP)*, 22 August 2013

DoD 6055.9-M, *DoD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards*, 29 February 2008

DoD 7000.14-R, *DoD Financial Management Regulation, Volume 7A, Military Pay Policy and Procedures – Active Duty and Reserve Pay,* June 2014

Departmental Publications

AFPD 10-6, *Capability Requirements Development,* 6 November 2013

AFPD 10-8, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA),* 15 February 2012

AFPD 32-30, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal,* 21 June 2013

AFJI 32-3002, *Interservice Responsibilities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal,* 14 February 1992

AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training Systems (SORTS),* 19 April 2013

AFI 10-206, *Operational Reporting,* 11 June 2014

AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program,* 6 September 2012

AFI 10-245, *Antiterrorism (AT),* 21 September 2012

AFI 10-252, *Defense Readiness Reporting System,* 9 August 2012

AFI 10-601, *Operational Capability Requirements Development,* 6 November 2013

AFI 10-801, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA),* 19 September 2012

AFI 10-2501, *Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Planning and Operations,* 24 January 2007

AFI 13-212, *Range Planning and Operations,* 16 November 2007

AFI 14-119, *Intelligence Support to Force Protection (FP),* 4 May 2012

AFI 16-609, *United States Air Force Implementation of and Compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention,* 27 January 2012

AFI 16-1301, *Survial, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Program,* 6 September 2006

AFI 21-204, *Nuclear Weapons Maintenance Procedures,* 28 August 2014

AFI 23-101, *Air Force Material Management,* 8 August 2013

AFI 24-302, *Vehicle Management,* 26 June 2012

AFI 25-201, *Intra-Service, Intra-Agency, and Inter-Agency Support Agreement Procedures,* 18 October 2013

AFI 31-101, *Integrated Defense,* 8 October 2009

AFI 31-117, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel,* 29 June 2012

AFI 31-501, *Personnel Security Program Management,* 27 January 2005

AFI 32-1032, *Planning and Programming Appropriated Funded Maintenance, Repair, and Construction Projects,* 15 October 2003

AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management,* 25 September 2013

AFI 33-364, *Records Disposition – Procedures and Responsibilities,* 22 December 2006

AFI 33-580, *Spectrum Management,* 17 January 2013

AFI 36-2101, *Classifying Military Personnel (Officer and Enlisted),* 25 June 2013

AFI 36-2618, *The Enlisted Force Structure,* 27 February 2009

AFI 36-2905, *Fitness Program*, 21 October 2013

AFI 36-3014, *Clothing Allowance for Air Force Personnel,* 22 May 2007

AFI 48-139, *Laser and Optical Radiation Protection Program,* 30 September 2014

AFI 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System,* 2 August 2013

AFI 90-802, *Risk Management (RM),* 11 February 2013

AFI 91-202, *The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program,* 5 August 2011

AFI 91-203, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Instruction*, 15 June 2012

AFMAN 10-401V2, *Planning Formats and Guidance,* 1 May 1998

AFMAN 13-501, *Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program (PRP),* 26 February 2014

AFMAN 32-1084, *Facility Requirements,* 20 April 2012

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 March 2008

AFMAN 91-201, *Explosives Safety Standards,* 12 January 2011

AFPAM 90-803, *Risk Management (RM) Guidelines and Tools*, 11 February 2013

AFCAT 21-209, *Demolition Munitions, Volume 2,* 2 June 11

Technical Orders

TO 00-5-1, *AF Technical Order System (ATOS),* 1 October 2014

TO 11N-1-1, *Joint Nuclear Weapons Publications System Operating Procedures, Specifications, and Standards,* 5 May 2011

TO 60A-1-1-4, *Protection of Property and Personnel*, 20 March 2014

TO 60A-1-1-7, *Field Evaluation and Intelligence,* 17 January 2006

TO 60N-60-1, *EOD Procedures, General Information Applicable to Nuclear Weapons,* 24 July 2006

TO 60N-60-6, *EOD Procedures, RSP for Nuclear Weapons,* 24 September 2014

Miscellaneous Publications

Chairman Joint Chief of Staff Manual (CJCSM) 3212.02C, *Performing Electronic Attack in the United States and Canada for Tests, Training, and Exercises*, 20 March 2011

Hazardous Devices Counter Measures Manual, 16 December 2003

Joint IED Defeat Office (JIEDDO) Director‘s Policy Letter #10, *Submission of DD Form 1494, Application for Equipment Frequency Allocation,* 16 October 2006

OPNAVINST 5513.3C, *List of Security Classification Guides for Surface Warfare Programs*, 21 July 2008

USAF AFTTP/CONOP, *EOD Mortuary Support*, 9 January 2006

USAF AFTTP/CONOPS, *EOD Range Clearance Operations*, 5 July 2007

USAF AFTTP/CONOPS, *EOD Aerospace Vehicle Launch and Recovery*, 5 February 2008

USAF AFTTP/CONOPS, *EOD Enroute/Aerial Port Support*, 23 October 2002

USAF AFTTP/CONOPS, *EOD Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction*, 29 May 2002

USAF AFTTP/CONOPS, *EOD Improvised Explosive Devices (IED)*, 19 March 2004

USAF AFTTP/CONOPS, *EOD Nuclear Accident/Incident Response*, 24 March 2010

USAF War Mobilization Plan, Volume I, (WMP-1), Annex J, Appendix 9, 1 February 2010

Prescribed Forms

None

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 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*

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

AFCEC—Air Force Civil Engineer Center

AFCEE—Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence

AFCENT—Air Forces Central

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

AFIMPT—Air Force Information Management Publishing Tool

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—AFCEC 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

ARC—Air Reserve Component

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

BSZ—Base Security Zone

CAF—Combat Air Forces

CANTRAC—Catalog of Navy Training Courses

CBRN—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear

CBT—Computer Based Training

CCDR—Combatant Commander

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 (command authority)

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

DDA—Designated Disposition Authorities

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

DSCA—Defense Support of Civil Authorities

DSCLEA—Defense Support of Civil Law Enforcement Agencies

DTRA—Defense Threat Reduction Agency

ECM—Electronic Countermeasures

EED—Electro-Explosive Device

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

FOB—Found on Base

FOIA—Freedom of Information Act

FOUO—For Official Use Only

FOM—Facility Operations Model

FOA—Forward Operating Agency

GCC—Geographic Combatant Commander

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

MRAP—Mine Resistant Ambush Protected

MRIP—Munitions Rule Implementation Policy

MTT—Mobile Training Team

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

NJOIC—National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center

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

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

RFA—Request for Assistance

RFF—Request for Forces

RM—Risk Management

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

WHC—White House Complex

WMD—Weapons of Mass Destruction

WMP—War Mobilization Plan

WR—War Reserve

Terms

Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare (CREW)—System-s 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 RM determination during periods of critical manning or other unique circumstances to meet mission requirements.

Explosive Hazard (EH)—Any hazard containing an explosive component to include unexploded explosive ordnance (including land mines), booby traps (some booby traps are nonexplosive), improvised explosive devices (which are an improvised type of booby trap), captured enemy ammunition, and bulk explosives. Also called EH. Source: JP 3-15

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 RegAF 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 is 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.[14]

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 ammunition, explosives, UXO, and/or potential explosive hazards.

EOD Diagnostic Procedures—Actions taken to identify and evaluate ammunition, explosives, UXO, and/or potential explosive hazards 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

[14] ***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.

components of ammunition, explosives, UXO, and/or potential explosive hazards to prevent an unacceptable detonation.

EOD Recovery Procedures—Actions taken to remove ammunition, explosives, UXO, and/or potential explosive hazards.

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 RM 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.[15]

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 weapon that is fabricated or emplaced in an unconventional manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals designed to kill, destroy, incapacitate, harass, deny mobility, or distract. Also called IED. (JP 3-15.1)

Large Range Base (LRB)—Usually a Major Range and Test Facility Base (MRTFB) as defined by DoDD 3200.11, *Major Range and Test Facility Base (MRTFB)* and AFI 99-109, *Major Range and Test Facility Base (MRTFB) Test and Evaluation Resource Planning*. Although MRTFB activities function primarily to enable DoD test and evaluation support missions, they may also perform other missions (operations, training, R&D, etc.). For the purposes of EOD Large Range Base and this instruction it includes: The Air Armament Center (Eglin AFB); the

---

[15] ***NOTE:*** One EOD-qualified 7-level may be used in situations requiring reconnaissance, assessment, and evaluation as long as EOD RSP, recovery, or disposal procedures are not attempted and ordnance/explosives are not moved or otherwise disturbed.

Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR); the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR); and the Barry M. Goldwater Range-East and Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Field at Luke AFB.

Military Technical Acceptance Board (MTAB)—A board composed of senior EOD Service detachment officers at the Naval EOD Technology Center (NSWC-IHEODTD) 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 frequency 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 RM 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.

Radiological Dispersal Device— An improvised assembly or process, other than a nuclear explosive device, designed to disseminate radioactive material in order to cause destruction, damage, or injury. Also called RDD. (JP 3-11)

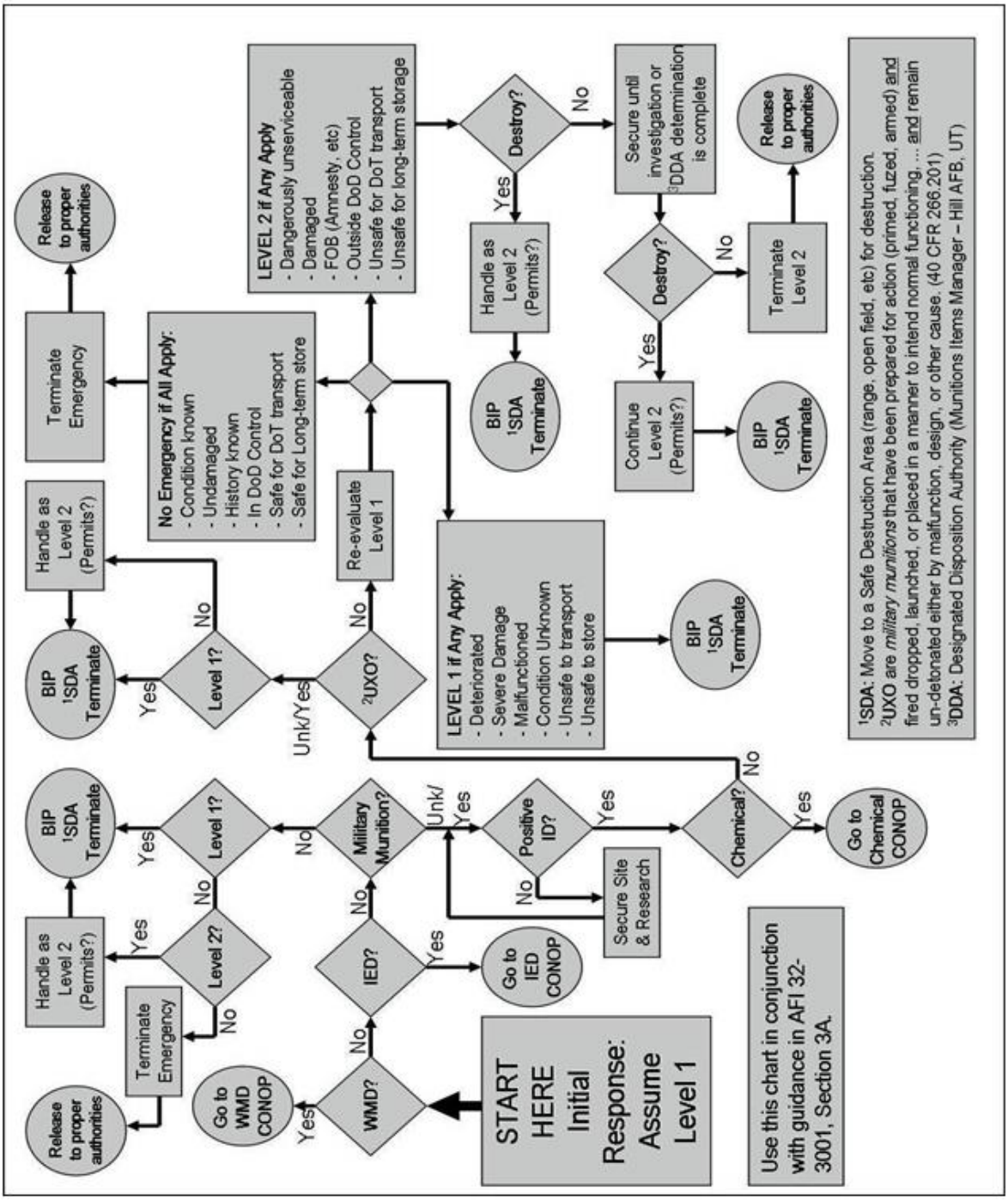
Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB)—A board composed of senior EOD Service detachment officers at the Naval School EOD (NAVSCOLEOD) who coordinate, approve, and standardize all EOD common-type training (EOD training required by two or more Services for normal EOD operations) under the purview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

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

Weapons of Mass Destruction— Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties and exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon. Also called WMD. (JP 1-02)

Attachment 2

EOD EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDANCE 106



Attachment 3

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

Note: Safety Investigation Board (SIB), Ground Accident Investigation Board (GAIB), and OSI investigations take priority over the SAR. If at anytime while conducting a SAR the team comes across evidence of potential crimes the team must stop immediately and turn the investigation over to the proper authorities. No confidentiality privileges apply during conduct of the SAR.

A3.1. 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.

A3.1.1. 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.

A3.1.2. 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 except as required by law. The SAR Directing Authority (paragraph A4.2.2.) may authorize distribution to joint service EOD units and their chains of command as necessary.

A3.1.3. Waivers. Waiver approval authority is AFCEC/CC. The Directing Authority may request waivers to SAR reporting through the chain of command having administrative control (ADCON) and operational control (OPCON) authority.

A3.2. Responsibilities.

A3.2.1. AF/A4C. AF EOD mishaps as a result of joint operations under a forward Geographic Combatant Commaders (GCC) authority, may require Air Staff CE involvement.

A3.2.1.1. In the event an incident investigation was not directed in a GCC's AO, AF/A4C may request the AF component to the CCDR direct a SAR of any serious incident involving AF EOD personnel.

A3.2.1.2. If an incident investigation is directed by the CCDR, the AF component to the CCDR 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.

A3.2.1.3. AF/A4CXR 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.

A3.2.2. 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:

A3.2.2.1. 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.

A3.2.2.1.1. The team lead must be EOD-qualified and a minimum grade of E7. (T-1) (E8 if applicable per paragraph A4.4.2.)

A3.2.2.1.2. SAR team member(s) should not be assigned or attached to the unit the SAR is conducted on.

A3.2.2.1.3. When SARs are conducted for incidents in deployed locations, at least one SAR team member should have EOD experience in the theater where the SAR is being conducted.

A3.2.2.2. Ensure SARs cover all relevant factors.

A3.2.2.3. Provide AF/A4CXR, AFCEC/CXD, and AF component EOD functional (if applicable) with updates and the final SAR as outlined in paragraph A4.4.

A3.2.3. SAR Team Leader.

A3.2.3.1. 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.

A3.2.3.2. Brief the SAR to the unit leadership and Directing Authority prior to release of data.

A3.2.3.3. Brief the EOD Panel on final reports.

A3.3. Information Control.

A3.3.1. 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.

A3.3.2. If they are not classified, SARs are at a minimum For Official Use Only (FOUO). However, not every document in the report must be FOUO.

A3.4. Completing a SAR.

A3.4.1. The Team Leader submits SARs to the Directing Authority in three stages: Initial (ISAR), Preliminary (PSAR), and Final (SAR).

A3.4.1.1. 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). (T-1)

A3.4.1.2. 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.

A3.4.1.2.1. Significant Incident Working Group (SIG). Within 48 hours of receipt, AFCEC/CXD will send the PSAR or EOD Storyboard to a working group comprised of members from HAF, AFCEC, AFCENT, ACC, CoBRA and a representative from the affected MAJCOM. Others may be invited as applicable (i.e. AFCEC/CXE, 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.

A3.4.1.3. 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 AFCEC/CXD 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.

A3.4.1.4. If at any time 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.

A3.4.2. 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.[16]

A3.4.3. Final SAR Contents. All SARs will include following information:

A3.4.3.1. 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.

A3.4.3.2. First-hand witness accounts.

A3.4.3.3. Other formal reports (e.g., safety message reports concerning the incident).

A3.4.3.4. Injury and illness facts.

A3.4.3.5. Summary List of pertinent facts.

A3.4.3.6. Analysis of the facts and conclusions.[17]

---

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

[17] ***NOTE:*** SARs may include a clearly annotated "Statement of Opinion" on the causal factor when data cannot provide determination.

A3.4.3.7. Incident cause and recommended preventative measures. Specifically note all causal factors relating to equipment and/or training.

A3.4.3.8. Include the following paragraph: "The intent of this document is to provide insight into the incident, so that EOD techs 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."

A3.4.3.9. 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.

A3.4.4. 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 AFCEC/CXD.

A3.4.4.1. AFCEC/CXD will send a final lessons learned SIG report to AF/A4CX for staffing to AF/A4C for approval and posting on a single, AFCEC-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.

A3.5. SAR Distribution: The final SAR should be an "internal EOD work-product" until AFCEC/CXD develops sanitized report for EOD flight distribution. This sanitized report should focus on TTPs, lessons learned, training deficiencies to correct, etc.

A3.6. SAR Disposition. AFCEC/CXD is the EOD office of record and will maintain an electronic copy of the SAR as permanent.

Attachment 4

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 5

EOD AFTER ACTION REPORT (AAR) PROCESS

A5.1. Use the following guidance to process EOD AARs to ensure standard, valid routing and effective feedback for lessons learned and trend analysis.

A5.1.1. 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, and who they supported and what was accomplished.

A5.2. CCDR AARs will be managed by respective Air Component EOD or Engineer staff.

A5.2.1. 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 SharePoint®" **https://cs3.eis.af.mil/sites/22760/default.aspx** in "After Action Reports (AAR)" exactly as written.

A5.2.2. There are two subfolders under "After Action Reports (AAR);" "Original AARs" and "With Comments," the distinctions are self-explanatory.

A5.3. AARs are mandatory for every flight and highly encouraged for all others when deploying from home station. All EOD techs that have lessons learned or ideas on how to improve operations at EOD deployed locations should submit an AAR.

A5.4. Air Component Engineer and EOD staffs 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.

A5.5. Submission Process:

A5.5.1. 30-days prior to Replacements In Place (RIP)/Transfer Of Authority (TOA), Air Component Engineer and EOD staffs will suspense the flights to send their AARs.

A5.5.2. When AARs are written after-the-fact at home station, the AAR must be routed back to the respective Air Component Engineer and EOD staff.

A5.5.3. 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.

A5.6. Review Process:

A5.6.1. When the Air Component Engineer and EOD staff receives an AAR, they will provide (within 15 work days) the original AAR and one with initial comments to the AFCEC/CXD EOD Trends Analyst.

A5.6.2. 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.

A5.6.3. The original comments will remain a matter of record for all CoP members to review.

A5.6.4. Validated comments will be assessed to determine if it falls under Doctrine, Organization, Training and Education, Material, Leadership or Facilities (DOTMLF).

A5.6.5. AFCEC/CXD Trends Analyst will use the AAR with Air Component Engineer and EOD staff comments to evaluate comments and dissect the AARs into tasks for (EOD) technical experts (e.g., AFCEC, A4CXR, NSWC IHEODTD , NAVSCOLEOD, AFCENT, AFNORTH, etc.).

A5.6.6. AFCEC/CXD will provide lessons learned and appropriate feedback to AFCEC/CXX for inclusion in the CE Lessons Learned Program and Joint Lessons Learned Information System.

A5.6.7. AFCEC/CXD Trends Analyst will post and track all comments on the AF EOD Program Management SharePoint® site; **https://cs3.eis.af.mil/sites/OO-EN-CE-A6/21340/OO-EN-CE-49/SitePages/Home.aspx**.

A5.6.8. The issues will then be worked by the EOD panel or responsible staff agencies. These members will then work their respective issues and report status back to AFCEC to close the loop.

A5.6.9. AFCEC/CXD will maintain an AAR feedback folder on the EOD Program Management CoP.

Attachment 6

EOD RETRAINING CHECKLIST

EOD Retraining Checklist

The following items must be reviewed/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 Preliminary Course or Naval School EOD.

These items should be completed during the required ten duty days at an operational EOD Flight:

____ Received an EOD operations briefing and view EOD Recruiting DVD

____ Signed EOD Retrainee Volunteer letter

____ Ensured current passing AF Physical Fitness Test score

____ Completed Physical Ability and Stamina Test (PAST) successfully

____ Ensured MPF and Medical have cleared member for all requirements in the AF Enlisted/Officer Classification Directory for 3E8X1 and 32E3H/K

____ Completed EOD Suitability Test

____ Don and Operate in Bomb Suit

____ Observe non-electric or electric demolition procedures with C-4 or TNT detonation

____ Verify civilian driver's license

____ Personal interview and records review

Enlisted: Completed by ranking SNCO in the EOD Flight

Officer: Completed by CE/EOD Officer

____ Ensure retrainee candidate has a current SECRET clearance and that it is understood that a TS/SSBI Security Clearance must be initiated prior to school attendance.

EOD Retraining Candidate Printed Name: _____

Signature/Date: _____

EOD SNCO/Flight Chief/EOD FGO Printed Name: _____

Signature/Date: _____

Attachment 7

EOD RETRAINING VOLUNTEER LETTER

EOD Retraining Volunteer Letter

FACT SHEET: EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL RETRAINEE VOLUNTEER.

1. Congratulations on your decision to volunteer for the EOD career field. This document is provided to ensure that your decision to volunteer for EOD duties is well-informed. Your signature on this document acknowledges you have discussed each topic with an experienced EOD operator, viewed the EOD recruiting DVD, and thoroughly understands each statement listed below.

2. I have viewed the EOD 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).

3. I will attend the 20-day EOD Preliminary Course located at Sheppard AFB TX. The purpose of the course is to introduce me to the EOD career field and assess my potential for success within training and the career field.

4. Following the EOD Preliminary Course, I will attend the 143-day Naval School EOD (NAVSCOLEOD) at Eglin AFB, FL. I understand that I will learn basic EOD procedures, such as explosive demolition, ordnance neutralization techniques and disposal procedures for munitions manufactured by nations from around the globe. I will learn EOD specific tools, such as state of the art robotics, x-ray and mine detection equipment. The NAVSCOLEOD curriculum consists of intellectually challenging and physically demanding training which will impart basic understanding of EOD tasks.

5. I understand this is one of the most mentally and technically challenging career fields in the Air Force and approximately 20% of the retrainees who start the training do not become EOD technicians. If I fail to complete EOD training, reassignment will be handled within the rules as outlined by AFPC. Each individual case will be treated on its own merit.

6. I understand during my EOD training and throughout my EOD career, I may conduct duties in remote and harsh geographic locations, and in extreme weather conditions requiring a high degree of both physical and mental endurance.

7. I understand that EOD 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:

7.1. The use and handling of explosives to include: explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices, and weapons of mass destruction. Hazards associated with these weapons include incendiary, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials which have failed to detonate and as such constitute a hazard to military and civilian personnel, installations, or material.

7.2. Tasks associated with post-blast analysis with possible exposure to environments where there may have been traumatic injuries or loss of life.

7.3. Assisting in aircraft recovery techniques which include the detection, identification, rendering safe, recovery, field evaluation, and disposal of damaged aircraft and associated ordnance.

NOTE: I understand that working with damaged and sensitive explosive ordnance and improvised explosive devices is an inherently dangerous task and is a primary duty of an EOD technician.

8. I understand EOD technicians deploy to combat zones throughout the world and as a result I may be exposed to direct combat.

9. I understand I am not required to have a driver's license to enter the EOD 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 six months of arriving at my first duty station. Again, congratulations on your decision to volunteer for the EOD career field. It will be challenges unlike any you've ever experienced, but the rewards will be unequalled! We look forward to you joining us as one of our Nation's most respected combat Airmen.

EOD Retraining Candidate Printed Name: _____

Signature/Date: _____

EOD SNCO/Flight Chief/EOD FGO Printed Name:_____
Signature/Date:_____

Attachment 8

EOD SPECIALIST VOLUNTEER LETTER

FACT SHEET: EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL VOLUNTEER

1. Congratulations on your decision to volunteer for the EOD career field. This document is provided to ensure your decision to volunteer for EOD duties is as well-informed as possible. Your signature on this document acknowledges you have discussed each topic with your recruiter, viewed the EOD recruiting DVD, and you thoroughly understand each statement listed below.

2. I have viewed the EOD 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).

3. I have met the EOD Physical Aptitude and Stamina Test (PAST) standard and will continue to maintain the EOD PAST standard prior to entering the Air Force.

4. Immediately following basic military training, I will attend the EOD Preliminary Course located at Sheppard AFB TX. This 20-day course is intended to introduce, familiarize and promote my potential to succeed in EOD training and the career field.

5. Following the EOD Preliminary Course, I will attend the 143-day Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD) at Eglin AFB FL. I understand that I will learn basic EOD procedures, such as explosive demolition, ordnance neutralization techniques and disposal procedures for munitions manufactured by nations from around the globe. I will learn EOD specific tools, such as state of the art robotics, x-ray and mine detection equipment. The NAVSCOLEOD curriculum consists of intellectually challenging and physically demanding training which will impart basic understanding of EOD tasks.

6. 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 Air Force and approximately 75% who start EOD training do not become EOD technicians. If I fail to complete EOD training, I may either be reclassified or separated. 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.

7. I understand that during my EOD training and throughout my career as an EOD Airman, I may conduct duties in remote and harsh geographic locations, and in extreme weather conditions.

8. I understand that EOD 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:

8.1. The use and handling of explosives to include: explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices, and weapons of mass destruction. Hazards associated with these weapons include incendiary, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials which have failed to detonate and as such constitute a hazard to military and civilian personnel, installations, or material.

8.2. Tasks associated with post-blast analysis with possible exposure to environments where there may have been traumatic injuries or loss of life.

8.3. Assisting in aircraft recovery techniques which include the detection, identification, rendering-safe, recovery, field evaluation, and disposal of damaged aircraft and associated ordnance.

NOTE: I understand that working with damaged and sensitive explosive ordnance and improvised explosive devices is an inherently dangerous task and is a primary duty of an EOD technician.

9. I will be expected to learn and display responsibility, attention to detail, communication skills, and leadership. *I volunteer to perform these duties.*

10. I understand EOD deploys to combat zones throughout the world and as a result I may be exposed to direct combat.

11. I understand I am not required to have a driver's license to enter the EOD 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 six months of arriving at my first duty station.

12. Again, congratulations on your decision to volunteer for the EOD 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 our Air Force team as one of our Nation's most respected combat Airmen.

EOD Retraining Candidate Printed Name: _____

EOD Retraining Candidate Signature/Date: _____

Recruiter Printed Name: _____

Recruiter Signature/Date: _____