

**BY ORDER OF THE  
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

**AIR FORCE MANUAL 32-3001**

**22 APRIL 2022**



**Civil Engineering**

**EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL  
(EOD) PROGRAM**

---

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY**

---

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

**RELEASABILITY:** There are no releasability restrictions on this publication.

---

OPR: AF/A4CX

Certified by: AF/A4CX  
(Col Thomas A. Bongiovi)

Supersedes: AFMAN 32-3001, 26 Apr 2019

Pages: 72

---

This manual implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-30, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal*, and identifies Air Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) program requirements. This publication applies to all Regular Air Force, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard (ANG) units. This publication does not apply to the United States Space Force. This instruction requires the collection and or maintenance of information protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 authorized by Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 5400.11, *DoD Privacy and Civil Liberties Program* and Executive Order 9397 as amended (E.O. 13478). The applicable SORN F032 AFCEA C Civil Engineer System - Explosive Ordnance Records is available at <http://dpclo.defense.gov/Privacy/SORNs.aspx>. Ensure all records generated as a result of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to Air Force Instruction 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and are disposed in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule, which is located in the Air Force Records Information Management System. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the office of primary responsibility using Air Force (AF) Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847 from the field through Major Command (MAJCOM) and Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC) EOD managers. This Air Force Manual (AFMAN) may be supplemented at any level, but all supplements must be routed to the OPR for coordination prior to certification and approval. Field activities must send implementing publications to the next higher headquarters functional (EOD) Office of Primary Responsibility for review and coordination before publishing. 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 Department of Air Force Instruction (DAFI) 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 requestors commander for non-tiered compliance items. 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.

## **SUMMARY OF CHANGES**

This manual is substantially revised and must be reviewed completely. EOD core mission capabilities were added in addition to changes in the flight's budget process, response reporting timelines and EOD facility design considerations. The requirement for hazardous material certification was removed and several paragraphs were renumbered.

<b>Chapter 1—ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1. OVERVIEW .....	6
1.2. Headquarters United States Air Force. ....	6
1.3. Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC). ....	7
1.4. Air Mobility Command, Civil Engineer Staff (AMC/A4OC). ....	8
1.5. Pacific Air Forces Command, Civil Engineer Staff (PACAF/A4C).....	8
1.6. US Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) and Air Forces Africa (AFAFRICA), Civil Engineer Divisions (A4CX).....	9
1.7. Air Combat Command, Civil Engineer Staff (ACC/A4CX). ....	9
1.8. Air Force Reserve Command, Civil Engineer Staff (AFRC/A4CE). ....	9
1.9. Air National Guard, Civil Engineer Staff (ANG/A4X). ....	10
<b>Chapter 2—EOD PROGRAM MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1. Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC).....	11
2.2. Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center Detachments will: .....	12
2.3. Primary Subordinate Unit (PSU) Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC), Readiness Directorate, EOD Division (AFCEC/CXD) will: .....	13
2.4. Primary Subordinate Unit Air Force Civil Engineer Center, Readiness Directorate, Joint EOD Technology (AFCEC/CXE) will:.....	14
2.5. EOD Flights will:.....	15
2.6. Reserve EOD Associate Flights.....	17
2.7. Air National Guard Flights. ....	17
2.8. Wing, Group, and Squadron Commander Activities. ....	18
2.9. Administration of EOD Personnel .....	18

2.10.	Incentive Pay – Demolition Duty. ....	20
2.11.	Operational Manning Requirements. ....	20
Table 2.1.	EOD Minimum Sustainable Manpower (Note 1) .....	21
<b>Chapter 3—INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY, SAFETY, AND HEALTH</b>		<b>23</b>
3.1.	Intelligence Requirements. ....	23
3.2.	Personnel Security Requirements. ....	23
3.3.	Personnel Safety and Health Requirements. ....	24
3.4.	Weapons Safety. ....	24
3.5.	Occupational Safety and Health Programs. ....	24
3.6.	Safety Day.....	25
<b>Chapter 4—OPERATIONS AND TRAINING</b>		<b>26</b>
4.1.	General Response Actions. ....	26
Figure 4.1.	Air Force DSCA Template. ....	28
4.2.	Explosives or Munitions Emergency Response.....	30
4.3.	Transporting Explosive Hazards.....	30
4.4.	EOD Response Time. ....	31
4.5.	Response Records. ....	31
4.6.	Reimbursement of Civil EOD Support. ....	31
4.7.	Mission Areas. ....	32
4.8.	Incident Reporting. ....	38
4.9.	EOD Continuum of Learning.....	39
4.10.	Training Allocation.....	39
4.11.	Live-Explosive Training. ....	39
4.12.	Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP) 3E8X1.....	39
4.13.	Air Force Master Training Plan 3E8X1.....	40
4.14.	EOD Advanced Training. ....	41
4.15.	EOD Training Participation. ....	41
4.16.	ANG/AFR Training. ....	42
4.17.	Force Readiness Reporting Certification Training. ....	42
4.18.	Road to War Training. ....	42
4.19.	Technical Order Distribution Office Manager.....	43
4.20.	FBI Bomb Data Center. ....	43

<b>Chapter 5—LOGISTICS</b>	<b>44</b>
5.1. Overview.....	44
5.2. Equipment and Supply Listing.....	44
5.3. Equipment.....	44
5.4. Munitions.....	44
5.5. Weapons.....	45
5.6. Emergency Response Vehicle Maintenance Priorities. ....	45
5.7. Individual and Personnel Protective Equipment.....	45
<b>Chapter 6—STRATEGIC PLANS AND REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>46</b>
6.1. Air Force Deliberate Planning.....	46
6.2. Wing or Installation Contingency and Support Plans.....	46
6.3. Plan Sourcing Procedures.....	46
<b>Chapter 7—SIGNAL AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>	<b>47</b>
7.1. Home Station Land Mobile Radios Requirements.....	47
7.2. Tactical Communications.....	47
7.3. Satellite Communications.....	47
7.4. Frequency Management.....	47
<b>Chapter 8—INSTALLATIONS AND MISSION SUPPORT</b>	<b>49</b>
8.1. EOD Facilities Requirements.....	49
8.2. Functional Requirements.....	49
8.3. Spatial Requirements.....	49
8.4. Criteria, Applicability and Justification.....	49
8.5. Special Features.....	50
<b>Chapter 9—PROGRAMS AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>51</b>
9.1. CE Financial Planning and Budgeting.....	51
9.2. Cost Center Management (Budgets).....	51
<b>Chapter 10—ASSESSMENTS, LESSONS LEARNED, AND EXERCISES</b>	<b>52</b>
10.1. Assessments.....	52
10.2. Lessons Learned Tracking.....	52
10.3. Exercise Support and Planning.....	52
10.4. Quality Assurance (QA).....	52
<b>Attachment 1—GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION</b>	<b>55</b>

<b>Attachment 2—EOD EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDANCE</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Attachment 3—EOD AFTER ACTION REPORT (AAR) PROCESS</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Attachment 4—EOD ORIENTATION/RETRAINING CHECKLIST</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Attachment 5—EOD RETRAINING VOLUNTEER LETTER</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Attachment 6—EOD SPECIALIST VOLUNTEER LETTER</b>	<b>71</b>

## Chapter 1

### ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 1.1. OVERVIEW.

1.1.1. The mission of EOD is to mitigate hazards to personnel and property posed by weapons and explosive materials in all physical domains. Air Force EOD members provide an emergency response capability for Air Force and Joint Commanders to detect, locate, access, diagnose, render safe, recover and dispose of explosive ordnance.

1.1.2. Core Mission Capabilities (CMC) which are inherent to all EOD operations:

1.1.2.1. Operational planning and preparedness. EOD conducts tactical, operational, and strategic-level pre-mission activities to enable the mitigation of hazards posed by weapons and explosive material.

1.1.2.2. Threat analysis and intelligence gathering. EOD identifies and assesses hazards posed by weapons and explosive material, enabling selection or development of appropriate tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP). The basis of EOD problem solving is threat analysis of the design and function of weapons and explosive material. Intelligence gathering before, during, and after operations is inherent to the development and implementation of TTPs.

1.1.2.3. Mitigate, render safe, dispose of, and determine final disposition. EOD is the only Air Force Specialty authorized to render-safe, dispose of, and mitigate explosive hazards including but not limited to: military munitions, improvised explosive devices, nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction, and CBRN weapons containing explosives.

1.1.2.4. Interagency communication and reporting. EOD communicates with all authorities and agencies required to complete mitigation of hazards posed by weapons and explosive material utilizing tactical and operational reporting methods.

#### Section 1A—Program Director and EOD Career Field Manager (CFM) Responsibilities

##### 1.2. Headquarters United States Air Force.

1.2.1. AF Director of Civil Engineers (AF/A4C).

1.2.1.1. Serves as the AF representative on the Department of Defense (DoD) EOD Program Board in accordance with DoD Directive (DoDD) 5160.62E, *DoD Executive Agent for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology and Training*.

1.2.1.2. Represents AF EOD program equities across DoD, Joint Staff, AF and other interagency organizations.

1.2.2. AF Civil Engineer Readiness Division Chief (AF/A4CX).

1.2.2.1. Approves and provides input on the development of strategy, doctrine, and policy, for the EOD program.

1.2.2.2. Provides oversight, advocates for resources, conducts joint engagements and represents EOD matters in interdepartmental affairs.

1.2.3. AF Civil Engineer EOD Branch (AF/A4CXD).

1.2.3.1. Provides guidance, strategic vision, and direction for the AF EOD program. Manages the officer and enlisted EOD career fields and develops, maintains, clarifies, and publishes AF EOD strategy, doctrine, and guidance.

1.2.3.2. An EOD qualified senior officer will be the branch chief and will be designated as the AF EOD Program Director. This officer will also serve as the AF action officer to DoD EOD Program Board, in accordance with DoDD 5160.62E, and will be the AF focal point for Joint EOD matters.

1.2.4. AF EOD enlisted Career Field Manager (CFM).

1.2.4.1. Administers all duties referenced in AFH 36-2618, *The Enlisted Force Structure*.

1.2.4.2. Coordinates with Civil Engineering Chief of Enlisted Matters and Functional Managers to ensure synchronization of the EOD career field with Civil Engineer policy decisions while being responsive to current and future needs of the Air Force.

## **Section 1B— MAJCOM Specific Responsibilities**

### **1.3. Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC).**

1.3.1. EOD Civil Engineer Staff (AFGSC/A4C).

1.3.1.1. Serves as Weapon Recovery Group, Senior EOD Representative. Provides EOD support for Continental United States (CONUS) nuclear weapon accidents or the Incident Response Task Force.

1.3.1.2. Participates in DoD and Department of Energy (DOE) EOD nuclear working and exercise planning groups, to include assisting with field evaluations.

1.3.1.3. Serves as a member of the AFGSC Nuclear Surety Group.

1.3.1.4. Coordinates with other command staff agencies in war planning and resourcing.

1.3.1.5. Supports Air Force Forces (AFFOR) Commander as the Air Force component to their assigned unified combatant command.

1.3.1.6. Coordinates with assigned EOD Inspector General (IG) position for inclusion of MAJCOM specific interest areas.

1.3.1.7. Provides a subject matter specialist to support exercise planning and execution.

1.3.1.8. Serves as voting member on the Joint Policy Working Group for all joint nuclear weapons publications issues.

1.3.1.9. Advisor to Joint Nuclear EOD Steering Group.

1.3.1.10. Provides, through coordination with operations manager, logistics manager and equipment specialist assigned to AFGSC, Nuclear Stockpile Division EOD Staff (AFGSC/A4ZE), Kirtland AFB, NM, nuclear weapons integration and special weapons management to the Air Force EOD program.

1.3.2. AFGSC, Nuclear Stockpile Division EOD Staff (AFGSC/A4ZE).

1.3.2.1. Advocates for EOD career field; serves as the A4Z EOD representatives to DOE, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, DoD, and supporting laboratories on EOD interests and

potential impact on EOD nuclear missions in matters relating to support of nuclear weapons programs.

1.3.2.2. Manages and coordinates changes to the nuclear 60N-series EOD technical publications.

1.3.2.3. Provides oversight and develops requirements for all current and future, virtual and hands-on, EOD nuclear weapon trainers.

1.3.2.4. Coordinates with military liaison offices at the national laboratories and the responsible Special Programs Office to ensure information on any alterations, modifications and nuclear weapons system updates are sent to MAJCOM EOD staff.

1.3.2.5. Serves as co-chair for Joint Nuclear Weapons Publications and Policy Working Group (JPWG) in support of the EOD Steering Group for Nuclear Weapons (EODSG).

1.3.2.6. Supports the EODSG as lead coordinator for joint nuclear publication issues and represents EOD issues alongside AFGSC/A4CX.

1.3.2.7. Provides reach back support for the EOD career field on issues relating to trainer support and Technical Order (T.O.) issues.

1.3.2.8. In partnership with AFGSC/A4CX, provides a subject matter specialist to support the following:

1.3.2.8.1. Technical exchange planning and execution (DOGEAR, Hydra Fury, NUWAIX, etc.)

1.3.2.8.2. Task flights to perform validation verification procedures as needed.

#### **1.4. Air Mobility Command, Civil Engineer Staff (AMC/A4OC).**

1.4.1. Provides EOD support to primary CONUS mortuary facilities.

1.4.2. Coordinates with other command staff agencies in war planning and resourcing.

1.4.3. Supports AFFOR Commander as the Air Force component to their assigned unified combatant command.

1.4.4. Provides a subject matter specialist to support exercise planning and execution.

#### **1.5. Pacific Air Forces Command, Civil Engineer Staff (PACAF/A4C).**

1.5.1. Supports and coordinates Air Force EOD manning requests for United States Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency/Humanitarian Mine Action (DPAA/HMA) missions.

1.5.2. Supports Theater Security Cooperation and Building Partnership Capacity missions with theater supported nations.

1.5.3. Coordinates with other command staff agencies in war planning and resourcing.

1.5.4. Supports AFFOR Commander as the Air Force component to their assigned unified combatant command.

1.5.5. Coordinates with MAJCOM IG for inclusion of specific interest areas.

1.5.6. Provides a subject matter specialist to support exercise planning and execution.



**1.6. US Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) and Air Forces Africa (AFAFRICA), Civil Engineer Divisions (A4CX).**

- 1.6.1. Provides EOD support for the USAFE nuclear weapon accidents or the Incident Response Task Force and serves as Weapons Recovery Group Senior EOD representative on the Response Task Force.
- 1.6.2. Participates in DoD, DOE and North Atlantic Treaty Organization EOD nuclear working and exercise planning groups, to include assisting with field evaluations.
- 1.6.3. Supports and coordinates Air Force EOD manning requests for European Command (EUCOM) Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency/Humanitarian Mine Action (DPAA/HMA) missions.
- 1.6.4. Serves as a member of the USAFE Nuclear Surety Group.
- 1.6.5. Supports and coordinates with operational plan tasked units to enable theater security cooperation and building partnership capacity lines of effort within EUCOM and African Command theaters of operation.
- 1.6.6. Coordinates with other command staff agencies in war planning and resourcing.
- 1.6.7. Supports AFFOR Commander as the Air Force component to their assigned unified combatant command.
- 1.6.8. Coordinates with assigned USAFE/AFAFRICA EOD IG position for inclusion of MAJCOM specific interest areas.
- 1.6.9. Provides a subject matter specialist to support exercise planning and execution.
- 1.6.10. Acts as advisor to the Joint Nuclear EOD Steering Group.

**1.7. Air Combat Command, Civil Engineer Staff (ACC/A4CX).**

- 1.7.1. Responsible for EOD Global Force Management sourcing to include Request For Forces emergent and Agile Combat Support consolidated planning schedule rotational requirements.
- 1.7.2. Lead Command for liaising with Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Weapon System Team on EOD requirements.

**1.8. Air Force Reserve Command, Civil Engineer Staff (AFRC/A4CE).**

- 1.8.1. Maintains Reserve EOD forces to support Air Force contingency and wartime mission requirements.
- 1.8.2. Provides subject matter expertise, guidance, and EOD Program Management to meet Air Force objectives.
- 1.8.3. Works closely with AF/A4CX, AFIMSC, Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC), and government agencies to develop Air Force Reserve program guidelines, concepts, manpower, training, and equipment standards.
- 1.8.4. Coordinates augmentation of Regular Air Force forces to meet operational requirements (e.g., range clearance, and sustainment during deployments).

1.8.5. Ensures the readiness of ARC EOD flights through virtual, on-site schedule or when requested by the Commander.

1.8.6. Provides a subject matter specialist to support IG.

1.8.7. Coordinates with IG for inclusion of MAJCOM specific interest items.

1.8.8. Coordinates with other command staff agencies in war planning and resourcing Reserve forces.

1.8.9. Serves as Air Force EOD focal point for foreign ordnance training devices.

#### **1.9. Air National Guard, Civil Engineer Staff (ANG/A4X).**

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

1.9.2. Provides subject matter expertise, guidance, and EOD Program Management to meet Air Force objectives.

1.9.3. Coordinates augmentation of Regular Air Force forces to meet operational requirements (e.g., range clearance, and sustainment during deployments).

1.9.4. Oversees and hosts annual Training, Equipment, Financial and Policy Working Groups to align with AF/A4CX, AFIMSC, AFCEC goals and develops program guidelines, concepts, manpower, training, and equipment standards to align with Total Force Initiatives.

1.9.5. Appoints field representatives to attend annual ANG Domestic Capabilities Priorities and Air Reserve Component Weapons and Tactics Conference to leverage National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation funding streams to enable rapid equipment procurement and modernization.

1.9.6. Provides guidance and resources to ANG EOD flights to develop and execute ANG State Partnership Program missions.

1.9.6.1. Provides After Action Reports (AAR) following ANG State Partnership engagements to the Air Force Civil Engineer Center, Readiness Directorate, EOD Division (AFCEC/CXD) for inclusion in the EOD Lessons Learned/AAR library.

1.9.6.2. Coordinates active duty support for state partnership program through MAJCOM or supporting AFIMSC detachment.

## Chapter 2

### EOD PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

#### 2.1. Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC).

2.1.1. Serves as the single intermediate-level organization providing Installation and Mission Support oversight and capabilities to MAJCOMs and their subordinate organizations and installations.

##### 2.1.2. AFIMSC, Emergency Services Branch (AFIMSC/IZPE).

2.1.2.1. Interfaces with AF/A4CX and AFCEC/CXD on EOD issues.

2.1.2.2. Coordinates across the EOD enterprise, identifies and evaluates shortfalls in assets, training, and associated funding required for mission execution.

2.1.2.3. Consolidates EOD enterprise-wide deficiencies, trends, and distributes findings to appropriate function within AFIMSC IG, MAJCOM, AFIMSC Detachment and Primary Subordinate Unit.

2.1.2.4. Manages, monitors, and advocates Program Objective Memorandum and budget execution activities in support of the EOD mission.

2.1.2.5. Coordinates resourcing for Air Force EOD manpower programs (civilian and military) with AF/A4CX, MAJCOMs, and AFIMSC Detachments.

2.1.2.6. Performs management and oversight of EOD Installations and Mission Support activities.

2.1.2.7. Acts as functional point of contact for Air Force and MAJCOM IGs that do not have a retained EOD IG position.

2.1.2.8. Serves as functional lead to manage enterprise-wide continual evaluations in accordance with AFI 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*, and AFIMSC Continual Evaluation Business Rules for Air Force EOD Program.

2.1.2.9. In coordination and with guidance from AFIMSC Resource Management ensures AFIMSC enterprise follows guidance for use of non-military EOD support, including use of Overseas Contingency Operations funds.

2.1.2.10. Performs functional area management for AFIMSC Detachments that do not have retained EOD positions.

##### 2.1.3. AFIMSC, Expeditionary Support Division (AFIMSC/XZS).

2.1.3.1. Serves as the primary Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging System Responsible Agent for the CE enterprise. Includes Logistics Detail, manpower detail updates, maintenance for all Civil Engineer managed personnel, oversight of Pilot Units, validation of certain fields in Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segments and Unit Type Code (UTC) Availability.

2.1.3.2. Ensures units have requirements (authorizations) and human resources for mission accomplishment.

2.1.3.3. Supports manpower studies.

2.1.3.4. Advises leadership on training, readiness, and overall preparedness of EOD units. Reviews, analyzes, tracks, monitors, and allocates training.

2.1.3.5. Acts as functional advisor or liaison to all levels (installations, supported MAJCOMs, and CFM) on matters of manpower and provides subject matter specialist support to the Civil Engineer Functional Managers cell.

2.1.3.6. Communicates guidance on career field and program requirements.

2.1.3.7. Standardizes and manages common EOD-special purpose, UTC-tasked vehicles and weapons systems to include cataloging UTCs and mission capability statements.

2.1.3.8. Manages Lead or Pilot UTC program with designated operational flights. Works with lead UTC units to ensure all equipment and supply listings, load plans and documents pertaining to UTC management are current.

#### 2.1.4. AFIMSC, Expeditionary Support Division (AFIMSC/XZT).

2.1.4.1. Coordinates with technical training schools to assess potential for increased quotas or classes in support of mission readiness training. Gives priority to advanced nuclear training to Airmen assigned to AFGSC and USAFE custodial units. Fill the centralized courses below in the following order:

2.1.4.1.1. Advanced Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Disposal Course.

2.1.4.1.2. Advanced Diagnostics Training (ADT) 1 (J5AAD3E851 0A1A (enlisted), J5OAD32E3G 0A1A (officer)).

2.1.4.1.3. Advanced Diagnostics Training (ADT) 2 (J5AAD3E851 0A2A (enlisted), J5OAD32E3G 0A2A (officer)).

2.1.4.1.4. Joint Nuclear EOD Explosive Ordnance Disposal Course, J5AZA3E851.

2.1.4.1.5. EOD Homemade Explosive Training, J5AZA3E851 00RA (Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)-ARMY Homemade Explosives (HME) and J5AZD3E851 00LA (Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) HME).

## 2.2. Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center Detachments will:

2.2.1. Support AFIMSC role of organize, train, and equip EOD forces to support homeland defense, home station mission sustainment, Combatant Commander (COCOM), and contingency requirements. **(T-3)**.

2.2.2. Provide support to parent MAJCOMs in managing and standardizing EOD programs across the enterprise. **(T-3)**.

2.2.3. Work with AFRC and ANG, to develop associate requirements, coordinate contingency requirements, and program management. **(T-3)**. Identify AFRC and ANG CONUS sustainment support requirements. **(T-3)**. Coordination between host MAJCOM, AFRC, and ANG ensures facilities and resources are adequate to meet mission requirements.

2.2.4. Assist EOD flights in seeking and obtaining manning assistance during periods of minimum manpower levels. **(T-3)**.

2.2.5. Provide communication, coordination, and advocacy of AFIMSC enterprise actions to the MAJCOM and installation and funnel their concerns through the AFIMSC chain of command. **(T-3)**.

2.2.6. For MAJCOMs without retained EOD staffs, advise on EOD operations, support Anti-Terrorism Working Group and Threat Working Group activities, interface with AFCEC and the installation for MAJCOM contingency support and advice, support installation damage reporting, and operational reporting. **(T-3)**. Advise MAJCOM Crisis Action Team on matters of EOD significance. **(T-3)**.

2.2.7. Coordinate with MAJCOM IG and AFIMSC Protection Services Division (AFIMSC/IZP) for augmentation for MAJCOM IGs that do not have a retained MAJCOM IG EOD position.

### **2.3. Primary Subordinate Unit (PSU) Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC), Readiness Directorate, EOD Division (AFCEC/CXD) will:**

2.3.1. Provide Air Force EOD program management-level execution and subject matter expertise to meet Air Force and DoD objectives. **(T-3)**. Perform tasks in coordination with AF/A4CX, AFIMSC/IZ, Air Force Civil Engineer Center, Readiness Directorate, Joint EOD Technology (AFCEC/CXE) and government and civilian agencies. **(T-3)**. Develop and field program guidelines, operational concepts, non-directive guidance, training, and equipment standards. **(T-1)**.

2.3.2. Provide technical guidance for the Air Force Emergency Management program areas relating to EOD (e.g., Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear equipment and materials, National Incident Management System, National Response Framework, and Air Force Incident Management System). **(T-3)**.

2.3.3. Manage the Demolition Munitions Inventory and Buy Budget process. Perform EOD Munition User Functional Manager functions for all MAJCOMs. **(T-3)**.

2.3.4. In coordination with AFIMSC Expeditionary Support Division (AFIMSC/XZSB), develop inputs (based on lessons-learned and other operational factors) to the War Mobilization Plan (WMP) Volume I (WMP-1), Annex S, Appendix 9 (EOD). **(T-3)**.

2.3.5. Manage the EOD Information Management System (EODIMS) and chair the EODIMS Joint Configuration Control Board. **(T-3)**.

2.3.6. Manage EOD range clearance operational parameters across the enterprise and provide advice on closed, transferred, and transferring range activities in coordination with the Range Subject Matter Expert at AFCEC Environmental Directorate (AFCEC/CZ). **(T-3)**. This includes environmental programs in accordance with 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*.

2.3.7. Provide liaison to the Air Force Safety Center for areas relating to EOD (e.g., range operations, intentional detonations, unexploded explosive ordnance recovery, and explosives or munitions emergency response). **(T-3)**.

2.3.8. Manage Air Force EOD equipment sustainment and enduring requirements. **(T-3)**. Work with AFCEC/CXE to align Joint EOD efforts and ensure single service equipment

requirements and sustainment do not conflict with DoD EOD Technology programs. **(T-3)**. Establish and manage requirements documents, roadmaps, and lifecycle timelines for centrally procured and managed assets and provide plans to AFIMSC/IZPE for resourcing strategy. **(T-3)**.

2.3.9. Manage Air Force EOD Force Development at the discretion of the CFM. **(T-1)**. This includes oversight of formal and contingency training courses, computer-based training, and a centralized Master Training Plan (MTP).

2.3.10. Serve as primary point of contact coordinating or facilitating U.S. Northern Command taskings through the Joint Explosive Ordnance Disposal Very Important Persons Protection Support Activity (JEODVIPPSA) office. **(T-3)**.

2.3.11. Advocate for EOD equipment modernization requirements and ensure requirements and capability gaps are identified and forwarded to AFIMSC for inclusion in the Program Objective Memorandum submission. **(T-3)**.

2.3.12. Load all EOD-specific equipment maintenance and inspection requirements into Automated Readiness Information System (ARIS). **(T-3)**.

2.3.13. In coordination with AFCEC Functional Management Office (AFCEC/FMO), provide training on ARIS to EOD equipment custodians before they assume custodial duties. **(T-3)**.

2.3.14. Review flight maintenance and inventory actions during semi-annual asset visibility reviews and ensure the reviews are forwarded to the squadron commander. **(T-3)**.

**2.4. Primary Subordinate Unit Air Force Civil Engineer Center, Readiness Directorate, Joint EOD Technology (AFCEC/CXE) will:**

2.4.1. Provide a senior service EOD member as Air Force representative to the DoD EOD Military Technical Acceptance Board. **(T-1)**.

2.4.2. Approve Joint Service use of all EOD specific tools, equipment, procedures, and single service EOD specific tools if requested by the single service. **(T-1)**.

2.4.3. Enforce DoD requirements for Air Force weapon system, subsystem, and explosive ordnance development to ensure availability of EOD related design, functioning, and safety data for DoD EOD render safe and disposal procedure development. **(T-0)**. Work with Program Offices to ensure the availability of the required hardware to develop, test, jointly verify, and field those procedures 30 days before the fielding of new weapon system, subsystem, or explosive ordnance. Recommend any unique tools necessary for the render safe and disposal of the new weapon system, subsystem, or explosive ordnance. Continue to monitor these systems through deactivation and retirement.

2.4.4. Support EOD Flight and MAJCOM requests for DoD EOD equipment procurement, sustainment, and disposition information via EOD Department, Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Division (NSWC IHD) integrated logistics support plan (e.g. Catalog Ordering Logistics Tracking System).

2.4.5. Develop, define, and oversee Air Force involvement in DoD EOD material solution development through, requirements development, research, development, testing, and evaluation, acquisition, deactivation, and retirement. **(T-1)**.

2.4.6. Manage Air Force 60-series nonnuclear T.O. accounts. **(T-1)**.

2.4.7. Support AFGSC, Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center, and other entities in development of 60N-series T.O., delivery system, and launch vehicle DoD EOD publications series. **(T-1)**.

2.4.8. Support Air Force EOD requests for disclosure of Joint EOD publications, procedures, and information to Foreign EOD forces. **(T-1)**.

2.4.9. Liaise and coordinate Air Force EOD issues related to DoD EOD technology programs with outside agencies (e.g. Irregular Warfare Technical Support Directorate, Response and Defeat Operations Support, Nonnuclear Munitions Safety Board, Navy Weapon System Explosives Safety Review Board, and Joint Captured Material Exploitation Center). **(T-1)**.

2.4.10. Collaborate with NSWC IHD to establish and maintain liaison with the United States intelligence community to fulfill DoD EOD priority intelligence requirements and provide up-to-date threat assessments for DoD and Air Force EOD operational, training, and acquisition needs.

## **2.5. EOD Flights will:**

2.5.1. Ensure personnel and equipment are prepared to support Joint and Air Force EOD missions. **(T-1)**.

2.5.2. Establish an EOD team standby and contact procedures for after normal duty-hours response. Provide roster to command post and security forces and fire department dispatch centers. **(T-3)**.

2.5.3. Ensure Emergency Responder duties have priority over other assigned duties. **(T-3)**. Do not assign Emergency Responders as augmentees or to additional duties that will conflict with their emergency duties. **(T-3)**.

2.5.4. Notify the AFCEC/CXD EOD Munitions User Functional Manager when changes in planning factors for range clearances and proficiency training could affect the annual forecast for operational and training conventional demolition and ground munitions.

2.5.5. Establish and maintain a T.O. library of all required nuclear and nonnuclear EOD and equipment publications. **(T-1)**. Develop a T.O. and publication familiarization program to ensure all personnel are aware of new changes, supplements, and revisions. **(T-3)**.

2.5.6. Destroy explosive ordnance according to all local, state, federal, and host nation environmental, health, and safety requirements in accordance with Department of Defense Manual (DoDM 4715.26, *DoD Military Munitions Rule (MR) Implementation Procedures.*) **(T-0)**. To facilitate off-base emergency response actions, EOD flights should establish, in coordination with the Regional Environmental Coordinator and installation environmental offices, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the State agency responsible for environmental quality in the response area. For a sample MOU refer to AFI 25-201, *Intra-Service, Intra-Agency, and Inter-Agency Support Agreements Procedures*. In the event of conflicting guidance, Federal and DoDM would take priority.

2.5.7. Establish and maintain a Quality Assurance (QA) program in accordance with [paragraph 10.4](#). **(T-1)**.

2.5.8. Support Federal and Joint Service EOD taskings (i.e., United States Secret Service (USSS), VIPPSA, and DPAA taskings) and obtain official passports for each EOD member in accordance with DoDD 3025.13, *Employment of DoD Capabilities in Support of the U.S.*

*Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and USSS Department of Defense Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Canine Support Manual. (T-0).* The manual is located on AF EOD Program Management SharePoint® site: <https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/13468/SitePages/Home.aspx>.

2.5.9. Develop Team Leader guides in accordance with Emergency Management planning guidance in AFI 10-2501, *Emergency Management Program*, using EOD Air Force Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (AFTTP) for the following emergency response operations:

2.5.9.1. Aerospace Operations. **(T-1).**

2.5.9.2. Improvised Explosive Device and Weapons of Mass Destruction Operations. **(T-1).**

2.5.9.3. Nuclear Operations. **(T-1).**

2.5.9.4. Unexploded Explosive Ordnance Operations. **(T-1).**

2.5.9.5. Chemical and Biological Ordnance Operations. **(T-1).**

2.5.10. 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-1).**

2.5.11. Establish a physical fitness program, in accordance with AFMAN 36-2905, *Air Force Physical Fitness Program*, to maintain individual strength, stamina, and aerobic capacity at a level appropriate for the Air Force EOD mission. **(T-1).** Additionally, incorporate thermal injury prevention protocols in accordance with AFI 48-151, *Thermal Injury Prevention Program*, into the physical fitness program. **(T-1).**

2.5.12. Ensure all EOD members are trained to Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) level 2. **(T-1).** All EOD members must be trained to the combat lifesaver level of TCCC to provide critical medical support during all aspects of EOD operations both home station and deployed.

2.5.13. Prepare flight budgets. Identify and submit, in coordination with the unit's resource advisor, the flight's operational, training and logistical budget needs in accordance with current year AFIMSC Execution Plan Guidance using the budget management tool provided by AFIMSC/IZPE and included within the parent-unit budget. **(T-3).** **Note:** Does not apply to ANG flights.

2.5.14. Budget for, issue and provide storage for personal protective equipment of staff member of EOD MAJCOM or AFIMSC detachments if located at the same installation. **(T-2).**

2.5.15. Ensure all Regular Air Force flight members maintain a Non-classified Internet Protocol Router (NIPR), Secret Internet Protocol Router (SIPR) and EODIMS account. **(T-3).** SIPR account required for access to EOD Technical Data and EODIMS reports. Furthermore, access to Force Protection Intelligence is critical to development of threat characteristics and intelligence products that support pre-deployment EOD training. At least one flight member should attain a Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) account through their local wing intelligence office. This will enable access to EOD specific intelligence from AFCEC/CXE and National Capital Region intelligence partners. AFRC traditional reserve forces and ANG drill status guardsmen are exempt from maintaining SIPR



accounts, but will obtain SIPR and SIPR EODIMS accounts when activated, while on initial mission qualification training, and when providing operational support for active duty EOD for periods over 30 days. **(T-3)**.

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

2.5.17. Establish written guidance in accordance with Defense Explosives Safety Regulation (DESR) 6055.09\_AFMAN 91-201, *Explosives Safety Standards*, and other pertinent publications to address range, proficiency range, munitions destruction, standby, support to civilian agencies, and support of test/research and development operations. **(T-0)**. **Note:** AFRC associate flights will adopt the host flights written guidance with joint coordination.

2.5.18. Augment staff assistance visits and MAJCOM IG as requested or directed. **(T-2)**.

2.5.19. Limit contracted and government civilian flight-level EOD support to only administrative and logistic support functions. **Note:** Non-military contracted and government civilian personnel will not participate as an EOD operational team member on any EOD response, assigned to flight leadership positions, or funded utilizing EOD program funding (24424 Program Element Code).

**2.6. Reserve EOD Associate Flights.** Refer to AFI 90-1001, *Total Force Associations*. Associate EOD flights will maintain a Support Agreement or MOU to outline organization and utilization, plan, manage, coordinate, and execute integrated teaming concepts and administrative requirements. As a minimum, address the following requirements:

2.6.1. Facilities requirements. **(T-2)**.

2.6.2. Operations and housekeeping responsibilities. **(T-2)**.

2.6.3. Equipment and publication requirements. **(T-2)**.

2.6.4. Training and exercise requirements (to include munitions for proficiency and upgrade training). **(T-2)**.

2.6.5. Reimbursable expenses. **(T-2)**.

**2.7. Air National Guard Flights.** Ensure dual status EOD Military Technicians (Wage Grade and/or General Schedule) are on military orders prior to activities involving live explosives. To include training, placed on standby, in support of any emergency response request, transporting hazardous or explosive materials on or off base, and VIPPSA. **(T-1)**.

2.7.1. ANG EOD Flights will coordinate with their State Partnership Program office to engage in EOD-related opportunities to foster relationships with partner nation EOD forces. **(T-3)**.

2.7.1.1. ANG EOD flight leadership must ensure that these missions do not affect the flight's response capability (see [paragraph 2.5.3](#)). **(T-3)**.

2.7.1.2. ANG units performing State Partnership Program activities request active duty and reserve EOD support for missions through respective MAJCOM or AFIMSC/IZPE staff to ensure requested support is available while still meeting mission requirements.

2.7.2. ANG EOD Flights are highly encouraged to develop MOUs with state and local law enforcement to facilitate Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) responses and training

opportunities to strengthen working relationships between military and civilian EOD counterparts.

**2.8. Wing, Group, and Squadron Commander Activities.** Commanders with EOD flights assigned will participate in the following EOD activities:

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

2.8.2. View an EOD demolition or emergency response operation every 6 months (Squadron Commanders only). **(T-3).**

2.8.3. Review EOD Quality Assurance reports (Squadron Commanders only) as appropriate.

## **2.9. Administration of EOD Personnel**

2.9.1. Qualifications. EOD Personnel must meet the requirements in the Officer and Enlisted Classification Directory as appropriate, and assigned to a valid EOD position on a Unit Manning Document. **(T-1).**

2.9.2. Re-training.

2.9.2.1. Re-training into EOD is limited to Airmen with 6 years or less time in service and the rank of SSgt and below. EOD operations require experienced technical leadership.

2.9.2.2. The local EOD team must brief an Air Reserve Component (ARC) Airmen requesting entry into the career field on career field mission, tools, equipment, physical requirements, and view the EOD recruiting video (AF EOD Program Management SharePoint® site). **(T-3).** Document briefing on a memorandum for record. **(T-3).**

2.9.3. All non-prior service Airmen, re-trainees, and officer candidates must complete the appropriate EOD volunteer letter (**Attachment 5, Figure A5.1** or **Attachment 6, Figure A6.1** respectively) prior to entering the EOD training pipeline. **(T-1).**

2.9.3.1. Re-trainee and officer candidates must complete an EOD orientation visit with an operational Air Force EOD flight. **(T-1).** If one is not located on station, the applicant's unit may fund a temporary duty to the nearest Air Force Base with an operational AF EOD Flight to complete the EOD orientation. The visit consists of a minimum of five and a maximum of 10 operational duty days to complete the EOD Orientation/Retraining Checklist (**Attachment 4, Figure A4.1**). Send the completed checklist, signed by the unit, to the supporting Force Support Squadron to initiate a Case Management System case to forward the information to HQ AFPC. **Note:** Does not apply to AFR personnel.

2.9.3.2. During the orientation visit, candidates must pass current accession level EOD physical training requirement to ensure minimum physical requirements can be met before allocating funding. **(T-3).**

2.9.3.3. For Air National Guard personnel the following applies:

2.9.3.3.1. Prior service individuals wishing to re-train upon entry into the ANG will complete the current EOD physical fitness test and the volunteer letter prior to their EOD flight orientation. **(T-3).** The recruiter will coordinate with the gaining EOD flight (or nearest ANG EOD flight if outside of commuting distance) to administer both. **(T-3).**

- 2.9.3.3.2. The gaining EOD flight will perform the orientation for ANG re-trainees and prior-service re-trainees over a consecutive number of days to include a drill weekend. **(T-3)**.
- 2.9.3.3.3. Officers cross training into ANG EOD will be interviewed by an EOD-qualified officer at the flight or within the squadron where they are performing their orientation. **(T-3)**. **Note:** A Senior Noncommissioned Officer (SNCO) may conduct the interview if an EOD-qualified officer is not available.
- 2.9.3.3.4. Send the completed package, to include the checklist and the interviewer's letter, to the hiring Civil Engineer commander for final approval. If hired, the commander will send the completed package, along with a Letter of Approval to NGB/A4X, for final coordination. **(T-3)**.
- 2.9.3.3.5. The commander will also send the completed package, their Letter of Approval, and the signed Volunteer letter to the Air Force Reserve Personnel Center. **(T-3)**.
- 2.9.4. Proficiency. EOD personnel must complete training requirements listed in the 3E8X1 Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP), Section G, AF EOD Standard Training Package and Air Force MTP 3E8X1 to maintain proficiency. **(T-1)**. For additional information see [paragraph 4.15](#).
- 2.9.5. 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. The EOD CFM, in consultation with the responsible MAJCOM, has waiver authority for this requirement on a case-by-case basis. **(T-1)**.
- 2.9.5.1. Evaluate the individual's prior service EOD history to ensure the individual is qualified for EOD duties, meets the criteria listed in the Officer or Enlisted Classification Directory respectively, and meets AF quality standards.
- 2.9.5.2. For ARC forces, the ARC EOD Functional Managers have waiver authority for this requirement.
- 2.9.5.3. Recertify ARC EOD personnel excused from unit training assemblies or regularly scheduled drills [not constructively present] for eight months or more on all skill level tasks. **(T-1)**. As a minimum, make an entry into the member's training record stating training reviewed, and member is qualified to perform EOD duties.
- 2.9.6. Suspension or Removal from EOD Duties. Airmen may be removed from EOD duties and the flight when documented negative quality force indicators or skill deficiencies cause their reliability and judgment to be questionable. Removal from EOD duties by itself is neither an adverse personnel action nor the basis for disciplinary action. However, removal is not a substitute for appropriate disciplinary or adverse personnel action.
- 2.9.6.1. Permanent disqualification of an individual from EOD duties may include removal of the EOD qualification duty badge. The following examples are not all inclusive:
- 2.9.6.1.1. Any alcohol-related incident, alcohol abuse, alcohol dependency, misuse of prescription or controlled medications, or use of illegal substances.

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

2.9.6.1.3. Arrest for, or conviction by a military or civilian court of, a serious offense; a series of 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.

2.9.6.1.4. Failure to maintain a proper grade and skill relationship.

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

2.9.6.2. Squadron commanders should complete all disciplinary actions before recommending removal of the EOD badge. Submit removal recommendations, endorsed by flight leadership and the Squadron commander, through EOD MAJCOM/AFIMSC Detachment for approval by the EOD CFM.

**2.10. Incentive Pay – Demolition Duty.** This section outlines service component requirements in compliance with DoD 7000.14-R, *Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation, Volume 7a, Military Pay Policy – Active Duty and Reserve Pay*.

2.10.1. EOD personnel in a valid EOD position receiving demolition duty pay will document monthly qualifications in accordance with Air Force MTP 3E8X1. **(T-3)**.

2.10.2. Local commanders are responsible to inform finance when a member fails to perform the monthly demolition duty required for entitlement to the incentive pay in accordance with DoD 7000.14-R. **(T-0)**.

2.10.3. EOD members of the ANG Component in a pay status are entitled to the incentive pay. 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.

**2.11. Operational Manning Requirements.**

2.11.1. Manpower Standard and Unit Manpower Document (UMD).

2.11.1.1. The Air Force Manpower Standard (AFMS) for Air Force EOD is AFMS 44D100 and is available electronically on the Air Force Manpower Analysis Agency (AFMAA) website. This AFMS quantifies the manpower necessary to accomplish Air Force EOD tasks based upon the number and type of EOD UTC taskings at the Civil Engineer flight level. These manpower requirements are reflected on the UMD.

2.11.1.2. AFMS for ANG EOD is Air National Guard Manpower Standard 44D000. This Capability-Based Manpower Standard quantifies the Civil Engineer flight level manpower necessary to accomplish fulltime Air National Guard EOD tasks.

2.11.2. EOD Flight Posturing.

2.11.2.1. EOD AFMS structures EOD flights as large-range flights (54 personnel), large force-projection flights (25 personnel), and small force-projection flights (17 personnel). This manpower is a wartime structure and provides limited EOD personnel at home station

to support the nine mission areas during wartime activities. ARC EOD flights are structured as Homeland Defense flights (11-22 personnel).

2.11.2.2. USAF EOD Minimum Sustainable Manpower is based on manpower required to meet all EOD missions identified in AFPD 32-30.

**Table 2.1. EOD Minimum Sustainable Manpower (Note 1)**

	Minimum Sustainable Mission Capability (note 2)	Limited Capability (note 3)	Break the flight (notes 4, 7, 9)
Large Range Base (note 5)	30	20	12
Large Force Projection Flight	18	12	8
Small Force Projection Flight	13	10	8
AFRC Flights (note 6)	10	6	6
ANG Flights (note 8)	10	6	6

**Notes:**

1 - These numbers assume flights maintain leadership support and team integrity to meet mission requirements.

2 - Minimum sustainable mission capability manpower provides a sufficient manpower structure to 1) maintain missions for an indefinite period; 2) provides the proper leadership & mentoring; 3) and maintain required training proficiency.

3 - Limited capability levels allow for flights to perform emergency response operations, minimum range support, and degraded or limited training and proficiency operations. Limited capability cannot be maintained for more than 90 days without members losing EOD certifications and qualifications.

4 - If an EOD flight falls below minimum sustainable manpower levels, a degraded capability exists and required proficiency training and certifications are not able to be maintained. Break the flight manpower levels cannot be maintained for more than 30 days without members losing EOD certifications and qualifications.

5 - Support for scheduled range clearances, as outlined in AFMAN 13-212V1, *Range Planning and Operations*, require manning augmentation from other EOD flights. The numbers provided are not additive requirements and may not exceed the requirements provided in the Capability-based Manpower Standard.

6 - Minimum support numbers for AFRC are for locations with Base Operating Support Integrator (BOS-I). 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.

7 - On duty break the base manpower is only sufficient to provide limited mission areas support and only a single incident response capability. At no time may flight manning fall below break the base levels without Squadron Commander approval and MAJCOM or AFIMSC Detachment awareness.

8 - ANG Fulltime EOD Minimum Sustainable Manpower. Six fulltime personnel are required to maintain all mission area and training requirements identified in AFPD 32-30 and reflected in this AFMAN. A manpower structure of six fulltime personnel is only sufficient to provide limited operational capability; units will establish response parameters with wing leadership that best supports their mission. At no time may flight full-time manning fall below six without Air National Guard Readiness Center concurrence.

9 - Flights falling below minimum manning requirements for periods longer than 30 days should request manning assistance (term temporary civilian or contractor support for program management support) through their respective MAJCOM/AFIMSC Detachment functional manager.

## Chapter 3

### INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY, SAFETY, AND HEALTH

#### 3.1. Intelligence Requirements.

3.1.1. Homeland Defense Assessments. EOD flights will:

3.1.1.1. Participate in core Homeland Defense planning groups (e.g., Anti-Terrorism Working Group and Integrated Defense Working Group). **(T-3)**.

3.1.1.2. Coordinate requirements with the Office of Special Investigations, and local civilian law enforcement agencies for local threat briefings. **(T-3)**.

3.1.2. Contingency Assessments. EOD flights will:

3.1.2.1. Obtain DoD EOD Critical Commander Information Requirements (CCIR), and Essential Elements of Information (EEI), Enemy Order of Battle , and current macro level Joint EOD Program Board threat briefings from the Navy EOD Technology Division. **(T-3)**. Contact AFCEC/CXE for assistance, if required.

3.1.2.2. Obtain current operational plan support taskings from wing deployment office. **(T-3)**. Contact the EOD support element in that area of responsibility to obtain micro level theater specific threat briefings of most deadly and most likely enemy courses of action. **(T-3)**.

3.1.2.3. Liaise with wing intelligence office and create a reoccurring schedule to review, update, and connect macro, micro, and local threat information.

#### Section 3B—Security

#### 3.2. Personnel Security Requirements.

3.2.1. Initial. Candidates for EOD School require a T3 (Secret) clearance with an initiated T5 (Top Secret).

3.2.2. Security Clearance. Retention of EOD Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) 32E3H/K and 3E8XX requires completion of a current T5 clearance according to DoDM 5200.02\_AFMAN 16-1405, *Air Force Personnel Security Program*. **(T-1)**.

3.2.3. Critical Nuclear Weapons Design Information. All EOD personnel filling an authorized EOD position require authorized access to Critical Nuclear Weapon Design Information to perform assigned duties. **(T-1)**.

3.2.4. Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program (PRP). Specific EOD positions are designated PRP in accordance with DoDM5210.42\_AFMAN 13-501, *Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program*. **(T-0)**.

3.2.5. Special Circumstances. MAJCOMs will identify missions requiring special access requirements. **(T-2)**.

3.2.6. Security Access Requirement (SAR). Code all military positions in the EOD Flight as well as EOD civilian and military MAJCOM/AFIMSC Detachment positions as SAR 5 (Top Secret) on the Unit Manning Document. **(T-1)**.

### Section 3C—Safety and Health Programs

**3.3. Personnel Safety and Health Requirements.** Due to the inherently dangerous nature of explosive operations, Air Force EOD personnel will wear flame retardant variants of approved uniforms identified in the Battlefield Airmen Rapid Refresh and Replenishment System (BARS) as the daily uniform for both operational and training activities. **(T-3).** EOD Flights will issue all assigned EOD personnel the required items to include cold and inclement weather protective clothing items. **(T-3).**

**3.4. Weapons Safety.** DESR 6055.09\_AFMAN 91-201, T.O. 60A-1-1-4, *Protection of Personnel and Property*, T.O. 60A-1-1-22, *General EOD Safety Precautions*, cover EOD requirements for Weapons Safety relative to the operation conducted. When information between the references listed conflict, always use the more stringent safety reference. Prior to the start of all explosive operations an EOD member will complete a Pre-Operation Safety Briefing based on template provided in AFTTP 3-32.5, Volume 7, *EOD Range Operations*, and brief all individuals participating or observing the explosive operation. **(T-3).**

3.4.1. Proficiency Range Parameters. The authorized procedures on EOD ranges allow for reduced safe separation distances. DESR 6055.09\_AFMAN 91-201 lists specifications for EOD proficiency ranges.

3.4.2. 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 risk assessment, and use protective measures to ensure safe operations and document in EODIMS report.

3.4.3. EOD Proficiency Training and Disposal Range Requirements. Site all EOD proficiency training ranges and disposal ranges in accordance with DESR 6055.09\_AFMAN 91-201 requirements. **(T-0).**

3.4.4. The Air Force Safety Center (AFSEC/SEW) must approve all proposed Vehicle-Borne IED intentional detonation training operations through the explosives site planning process prior to EOD flights performing intentional detonations. **(T-1).** This does not include vehicle access shots. This also applies to existing DoD Explosive Safety Board (DDESB)-approved ranges if the application of this criteria was not evaluated and specifically addressed within the current DDESB approval.

**3.5. Occupational Safety and Health Programs.** AFMAN 91-203, *Air Force Occupational Safety, Fire, and Health Standards* lists occupational safety, fire, and health requirements. EOD flights must participate in the following health and safety programs:

3.5.1. Environmental Management System, Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) in consultation with Bioenvironmental Engineering, in accordance with AFI 90-821, *Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) Program*. **(T-1).**

3.5.2. Respiratory Protection Program in consultation with Bioenvironmental Engineering, in accordance with AFI 48-137, *Respiratory Protection Program*. **(T-1).**

3.5.3. Blood Borne Pathogen.

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



3.5.3.2. If local or deployed special EOD missions create a high potential for exposure to Blood Borne Pathogens, then EOD flights will coordinate with Bioenvironmental Engineering and Public Health flights to determine whether enrollment in this program is appropriate. **(T-3)**.

3.5.3.3. Refer to 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1910.1030, *Bloodborne Pathogens*, for requirements on training and a written exposure control plan.

3.5.4. Radiation Safety Programs. In consultation with Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight, determine scope and applicability for: Radiation Protection Program in accordance with AFMAN 48-148, *Ionizing Radiation Protection*; AFI 48-139, *Laser and Optical Radiation Protection Program*; AFI 48-109, *Electromagnetic Field Radiation (EMFR) Occupational and Environmental Health Program*; and AFMAN 40-201, *Radioactive Materials (RAM) Management*. **(T-1)**.

3.5.5. Hearing conservation. (If required by Bioenvironmental Engineering in accordance with AFI 48-127, *Occupational Noise and Hearing Conservation Program*). **(T-1)**.

3.5.6. First Aid. **(T-3)**.

3.5.7. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). **(T-3)**.

**3.6. Safety Day.** All EOD personnel will participate in the annual EOD Safety Day. **(T-3)**. This is an intentional one-day pause in normal operations to provide an opportunity to reflect on foundational topics related to the mental and physical safety in relation to EOD operations. Participation of deployed or forward locations will depend upon their current operations tempo and the approval of their respective combatant commander. Emergency response operations have priority over Safety Day events.

3.6.1. Recommended Participants. Chain of command, health care providers, chaplains, support agencies, and families when appropriate.

3.6.2. Suggested Topics. Explosive safety, review of significant EOD incidents, mental health, resiliency, and team building.

## Chapter 4

### OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

#### SECTION 4A—OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS

##### 4.1. General Response Actions.

4.1.1. Use developed Team Leader guides and EOD T.O.s on all EOD operations. **(T-1)**.

4.1.2. Positive Identification. Responding EOD teams will attempt positive identification on all ordnance items prior to performing any EOD procedures. Document all actions, research and identification efforts to positively identify ordnance items in EOD reports and verify as outlined in EODIMS reporting. **(T-1)**. If unable to identify the ordnance item, the team assumes:

4.1.2.1. It is the most hazardous type.

4.1.2.2. It has the most hazardous features or filler.

4.1.2.3. It is in the most hazardous condition.

4.1.2.4. EOD flights will put statements in their response guides that the team positively identified the ordnance using EOD technical data prior to performing any EOD procedures. **(T-1)**.

4.1.2.4.1. If no technical data exists for the item in question, then use other means to identify ordnance. For example: Use X-rays to help identify if contents inside the ordnance are liquid or solid and the type of fuzing.

4.1.2.4.2. The Joint EOD Technical Support Center is a resource available for assistance at 1-877-EOD INFO (1-877-363- 4636) or submit a request for information via the Joint EOD Portal, NIPR: <https://jeod.disa.mil> or SIPR: <https://jeod.disa.smil.mil> or via e-mail: [eodtsc@navy.mil](mailto:eodtsc@navy.mil) (NIPR) or [eodtsc@navy.smil.mil](mailto:eodtsc@navy.smil.mil) (SIPR).

4.1.3. Perform initial on-site detection and point detection at the assumed source for known Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear materials during IED, suspect package, and munitions responses. **(T-3)**.

4.1.4. EOD Technical Guidance. Conduct EOD procedures in accordance with Joint Service EOD 60-series T.O.s. In the absence of 60-series guidance use supporting instructions such as 11-series TOs, DDESB Technical Papers (available at <https://www.ddesb.pentagon.mil/documents/TechnicalPapers.aspx>) and EOD AFTTP publications. Additionally, **Attachment 2, Figure A2.1** provides basic EOD emergency response guidance. To meet mission requirements, local commanders have the authority and responsibility to make Risk Management adjustment to established requirements (See AFI 90-802, *Risk Management*).

4.1.4.1. Deviations from 60N series T.O.s require approval from the affected MAJCOM and AFGSC/A4ZE, Nuclear T.O. Section in coordination with Sandia Military Liaison Branch.

4.1.4.2. During an accident situation, EOD personnel in collaboration with DOE Accident Response Group will develop a weapons recovery plan in accordance with DoDM 3150.08, *Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP)*. **(T-0)**.

4.1.5. Medical Support. Before conducting intentional detonation operations involving live munitions, evaluate the need for having emergency medical support onsite. Medical support must remain in a designated safe area or outside of the hazard area unless required for an injury or incident response. **(T-1)**. Use military, civilian, or contracted medical support with current qualifications. Medical personnel supporting explosive operations should receive familiarization training on the planned operation. If onsite, brief medical support on planned operations and allow them to assist in development of accident response plans. **(T-3)**.

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

4.1.5.2. Explosive operations involving only practice munitions with explosive or fire hazards (other than demolition explosives) requires any state-level or National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) certified at EMT or higher must be available on-site or within a 30-minute response time. **(T-3)**. Trauma care will be available within 30 minutes and definitive care within 60 minutes via ground or air transportation. **(T-3)**.

4.1.5.3. Explosives operations involving high explosive (Class 1.1) munitions (other than demolition explosives): Any State-level or National Registry certified EMT must be available on-site during all operations. **(T-3)**. Trauma care will be available within 30 minutes and definitive care within 60 minutes via ground or air transportation. **(T-3)**. Additionally, flights should consider the need to bring an EMT during off-base emergency response.

4.1.6. Off-Installation Responses.

4.1.6.1. Treat all off-installation EOD emergency responses in support of civil authorities initially as “immediate response authority” requests under DoDD 3025.18, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)* and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 3025.21, *Defense Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies*.

4.1.6.1.1. The closest Air Force EOD flight must respond to accidents or incidents involving Air Force-owned explosive ordnance on or off Air Force installations. **(T-0)**. The first service to discover an incident involving explosive ordnance of another service or federal agency must take immediate actions to prevent or limit damage or injury in accordance with DoDD 3025.18 and DoDI 3025.21. **(T-0)**.

4.1.6.1.2. 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 EOD arrives on scene, the various services will sort out responsibilities per AFI 32-3002-O, *Interservice Responsibilities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal*. **(T-1)**.

- 4.1.6.1.3. The first service notified of a transportation accident or incident involving federally owned or controlled explosive ordnance must respond immediately, regardless of location. **(T-1)**. The EOD team should arrive on-scene as soon as possible.
- 4.1.6.1.4. Risk Category. Assign an incident risk category per AFI 32-3002-O. Commanders should 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.
- 4.1.6.2. Non-military munitions and explosives.
- 4.1.6.2.1. 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.
- 4.1.6.2.2. Do not take non-DoD toxic or hazardous materials to military installations for storage or disposal unless:
- 4.1.6.2.2.1. The situation is clearly an emergency or lifesaving operation.
  - 4.1.6.2.2.2. Formal agreements exist with other federal agencies.
- 4.1.6.3. Reporting. DoDI 3025.21, Enclosure 5, covers EOD response. Under this section, it requires notification of the National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Strategic Information Operations Center immediately of the recovery and disposition of military munitions, as well as responses to non-military munitions and explosives. **(T-0)**.
- 4.1.6.3.1. To meet this requirement, EOD flights will provide the Command Post the information in **Figure 4.1** once the team returns to base. **(T-1)**.

**Figure 4.1. Air Force DSCA Template.**

<p>(Subj Class) AF DSCA, DDHMMZMMMMYYYY, Location Event Occurred, Event/Incident, DSCA Rule 17B.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Type of support, location, and specific assistance requested or provided.</li> <li>2. Estimated duration of military participation in reported event.</li> <li>3. Source, date, and time of civil authority's request for military assistance (Show official titles, phone numbers, and email addresses).</li> <li>4. Number of USAF personnel (military and civilian) employed in the DSCA Immediate Response request.</li> <li>5. Amount and types of equipment used.</li> <li>6. Amount and types of supplies used.</li> <li>7. Title, rank, and telephone/email/fax of unit POC.</li> <li>8. Describe the extent of any media interest in the USAF response.</li> <li>9. Appropriate DoD or Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mission designator (if applicable).</li> </ol>
--

- 4.1.6.3.2. Coordinate with local Command Post to codify the process in written guidance and checklist.
- 4.1.6.3.3. ARC EOD units will coordinate with their local Command Post to codify the process in local operational instructions and checklists. **(T-3)**. At installations without a fulltime Command Post, units should establish a process to provide the information in **Figure 4.1** to the Air National Guard Command Center. AFR EOD should establish a process to provide the information to the Base Defense Operations Center and follow-up with the Command Post on the next duty day.
- 4.1.7. Environmental Guidance. All AF EOD flights within the United States and its territories must comply with 42 USC § 6901 et seq, *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)* Environmental Protection Agency Military Munitions Rule, 40 CFR Part 266 Subpart M and other applicable state regulatory requirements. Conduct EOD response actions under authority of DoDM 4715.26. **(T-0)**.
- 4.1.7.1. In order to meet all legal requirements in non-emergency situations, EOD personnel should consult legal and the installation's CE environmental management function before destroying explosive ordnance.
- 4.1.7.2. The Environmental Protection Agency has established definitions for when munitions become a waste and requirements for management of waste munitions. RCRA's implementing regulations define these definitions and requirements. 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.
- 4.1.7.3. 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.
- 4.1.7.3.1. Treat all requests for EOD response as a Level 1 response until determined otherwise. From an explosives safety point of view, when EOD Teams respond, the situation requires an immediate response.
- 4.1.7.3.2. The on-scene EOD Team Leader determines if the situation requires a Level 1, Level 2, or cancellation of EOD emergency response. See **Attachment 1**, Terms, for the definition of an EOD Team Leader.
- 4.1.7.3.3. Only the 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.

**4.2. Explosives or Munitions Emergency Response.** Level 1 emergency response actions are exempt from RCRA permitting and Department of Transportation manifesting for movement to a safe disposal area. However, Level 2 emergency response actions may be subject to emergency permitting and other requirements, but not manifesting. The installation environmental office considers 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 Staff Judge Advocate before contacting environmental regulators on the need for an emergency permit or to comply with other applicable regulatory requirements.

4.2.1. Site Remediation. EOD personnel do not conduct planned munitions responses, however, they will respond to explosives or munitions emergencies that occur during planned explosive or munition responses. **(T-1)**.

4.2.2. 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:

4.2.2.1. EOD personnel will not take any action inconsistent with approved EOD procedures or that would place the EOD team at added risk.

4.2.2.2. When a delay in conducting response activities does not compromise safety or increase risks, implement protective measures until a finalized mutually agreeable solution between the response agencies is arrived at.

4.2.2.3. 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.

4.2.2.4. After an attained agreeable solution, the appropriate DoD authority coordinates EOD's support to resolve the emergency in a manner protective of human health and the environment, and consistent with EOD procedures.

**4.3. Transporting Explosive Hazards.** EOD often transports explosive hazards over installation and public roads in the performance of their assigned mission. EOD teams do not transport explosive hazards for the purpose of shipping in commerce as identified in Defense Transportation Regulation (DTR) 4500.9-R, *Chapter 204 Cargo Movement*. Any movement of explosive hazards by DoD forces performing their functional duties will be in accordance with applicable DoD policy and guidance.

4.3.1. Since EOD teams are not shippers in commerce, a manifest and associated forms listed in DTR 4500.9-R, Para G are not required for the movement of explosive hazards during EOD operations. EOD teams are still responsible for those requirements established in 40 CFR, *Protection of the Environment*, Part 260-266 and Part 270 for Military Munitions. **(T-0)**.

4.3.2. Explosive Hazards include bulk explosives, demolition explosives, military munitions, explosive ordnance, unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO), IEDs, HME, and explosively actuated cartridges used in EOD tools.

4.3.3. The "Interpretation of Regulation/Policy for Transporting Explosive Hazards by EOD" memorandum and "Transportation of Explosive Hazards During EOD Operations"

presentation provides specific guidance. These two documents are available for download on the AF EOD Program Management SharePoint® site.

**4.4. 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 best support their mission. **(T-3).**

4.4.1. Normal duty hours: EOD teams will be enroute to the incident site within 30 minutes of initial notification or within 30 minutes of approval from the wing commander or designated representative for “immediate response authority” support to DSCA. **(T-3).**

4.4.2. Off duty hours: EOD flights are not manned for continual 24/7 operations and therefore provide standby teams for off-duty immediate response, unless Force Protection condition requires otherwise. 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 commander or designated representative for "immediate response authority" support to DSCA.

**4.5. Response Records.** EOD Flights shall enter EOD response records and a copy of any supporting documentation such as an emergency permit (if issued) into the EODIMS database. **(T-1).** 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 pertaining to archived reports. Submit all requests for EODIMS data-pulls directly to AFCEC/CXD. EODIMS report requests from United States Army Corps of Engineers representatives in support of remediation or recovery operations (Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP)) can come direct to AFCEC/CXD or through the unit’s respective MAJCOM or AFIMSC detachment with the official United States Army Corp of Engineer e-mail of the project representative requesting information. Submit requests from a contract company or individual e-mail address as a Freedom of Information Act request. The Joint Configuration Control Board controls direct access to the EODIMS database and limits access strictly to service EOD units and their respective staffs as outlined in its joint charter.

**4.6. Reimbursement of Civil EOD Support.** Flights will coordinate with their installation legal office and financial management or comptroller to build a list of expenses that are eligible for reimbursement and clarify when reimbursement for EOD support civil authorities is appropriate (e.g., loss of military specialized equipment, travel and per-diem costs, and military man-hours). **(T-3).** Reimbursement applies only for response actions to non-military munitions. Do not withhold emergency EOD support due to lack of reimbursement. Flights will also:

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

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

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

## Section 4B—EOD Missions

**4.7. Mission Areas.** In order to maintain an Air Force EOD capability, all EOD units will organize, train, and equip to conduct or support the nine (9) mission areas listed in AFPD 32-30. **(T-1).** These mission areas are not listed in operational priority. The priorities are relative to each base and varies based on real-time situations and events. Thus, EOD units should plan support for all mission areas with funding, manpower, equipment, and training.

4.7.1. 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 either an accident or incident.

4.7.1.1. 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.

4.7.1.2. EOD teams respond when end-of-runway crews or transient alert personnel are unavailable or when the aircraft or munitions system is in an unsafe condition.

4.7.1.3. EOD teams are a critical and integral part of the initial response and accident investigation team. Until all ordnance and aircraft explosive hazards have 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. **(T-0).**

4.7.1.4. EOD capability should be on-site for all aerospace platform deployments (exercise and real world) incorporating live munitions. On-site EOD support provides safe and timely response for aircraft and munitions operations.

4.7.2. Counter-IED (CIED). Eliminate or mitigate explosive hazards and terrorist or criminal devices, to include missions outside the base boundary or Base Security Zone to enable greater freedom of maneuver for air or surface operations. Perform IED defeat actions to include, but not limited to, weapon caches, emplaced IEDs, and post-blast analysis. Provide military authorities with technical intelligence, analysis, and exploitation of IEDs. Provide key insights to enable development of CIED tactics, techniques, and procedures to mitigate IED effectiveness.

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

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

4.7.2.3. Use all available protective gear (e.g., bomb suit) in conjunction with a sound threat assessment to determine the best protective posture when conducting EOD operations.

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

4.7.3. Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). During contingencies, EOD forces provide response capability to nuclear, biological, chemical, radiological, incendiary, or conventional explosive ordnance and IEDs. 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. See AFPD 10-26, *Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Enterprise*, for more information on Countering WMD operations.

4.7.4. Nuclear Weapon Response. All Regular Air Force 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 in accordance with DoDM 3150.08. **(T-0)**.

4.7.4.1. All Regular Air Force EOD flights, and ARC EOD units with primary installation response requirements, maintain certification to provide emergency nuclear support. These non-custodial units must train to perform those actions necessary to support an Initial Response Force and maintain, as a minimum, the following publications: (see [paragraph 4.19](#))

4.7.4.1.1. T.O. 11N-20-7, *Nuclear Safety Criteria*. **(T-1)**.

4.7.4.1.2. T.O. 11N-20-11, *General Firefighting Guidance*. **(T-1)**.

4.7.4.1.3. T.O. 60N-60-0, *Principles of Nuclear EOD*. **(T-1)**.

4.7.4.1.4. T.O. 60N-60-1, *General Procedures Applicable to Nuclear Weapons*. **(T-1)**.

4.7.4.1.5. T.O. 60N-60-6, *Render Safe Procedures for Nuclear Weapons*. **(T-1)**.

4.7.4.2. Nuclear Custodial Units maintain technical data and qualifications for all assigned weapon systems.

4.7.4.3. Custodial Units, certified on specific weapon systems and aerospace platforms, form the core of weapons recovery teams. They must conduct passive diagnostics and provide a comprehensive technical assessment of any weapons system or aerospace platform, involved in an accident or incident or a recapture or recovery event, to the lead federal agency. **(T-1)**. In order to accomplish weapons recovery actions, a properly trained and weapons certified EOD Team must respond, in conjunction with response forces, to neutralize or defeat explosive hazards. **(T-1)**. These hazards could impede access or the ability to secure and establish a secure perimeter for the weapons system or aerospace platform involved.

4.7.5. UXO Recovery Operations. Air Force EOD provides 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 or weapons system testing, and large-scale rapid airfield damage recovery.

4.7.6. 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 in accordance with DoDI 3200.16, *Operational Range Clearance*. **(T-0)**. 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:

4.7.6.1. Operational Range Clearance Support. EOD flights will work with range management offices and environmental agencies to clear operational ranges and test and evaluation ranges in accordance with DoDI 3200.16 and DoDI 4140.62, *Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH)*. **(T-0)**. For further implementing guidance reference AFMAN 13-212V1.

4.7.6.1.1. 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.

4.7.6.1.2. Similar to combat UXO area clearance, peacetime range clearance is usually only a surface clearance.

4.7.6.1.3. Operational test and evaluation ranges have requirements for the sub-surface recovery of (sometimes deeply buried) experimental ordnance.

4.7.6.2. Other-than Operational Range Support.

4.7.6.2.1. EOD flights are not responsible for activities outside the scope of AFMAN 13-212V1 in relation to any range or other munitions response site. **(T-1)**. The Air Force EOD program is not equipped, or manned for environmental requirements based munitions response operations.

4.7.6.2.2. 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:

4.7.6.2.2.1. Third-party quality assurance evaluations of contracts.

4.7.6.2.2.2. Natural & cultural environmental escorts.

4.7.6.2.2.3. Research and provision of ordnance information (other than emergency response).

4.7.6.2.2.4. Construction support.

4.7.6.2.2.5. Sub-surface UXO recovery (e.g., area remediation that is not in support of ordnance Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation/Operational Training and Exercise).

4.7.6.2.2.6. Contract oversight.

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

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

4.7.6.2.3. MAJCOM EOD staff or AFIMSC EOD detachment staff (if no MAJCOM EOD staff) may authorize performance of the above tasks for unique individual situations or operations when it provides a war skills benefit. Establish parameters in individual memorandums between the contract executing agent, flight involved, and MAJCOM or AFIMSC EOD detachment staff. Courtesy copy AFCEC/CXD on such memoranda.

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

4.7.6.2.4.1. To ensure public safety.

4.7.6.2.4.2. To identify unknown munitions.

4.7.6.2.4.3. When there are possible chemical munitions involved notify base or installation Treaty Compliance Officer and command post.

4.7.6.2.5. EOD flights will provide a one-time response to first found munitions or other emergency support as outlined in a staff-coordinated memorandum of agreement (MOA) or other coordinating document. **(T-1)**. The MOA includes as a minimum a request to provide full support and the required amount of resources (equipment, explosives, personnel, time). To ensure proper coordination and appropriate support, the EOD flights will provide a copy of the completed MOA to AFCEC/CXD. **(T-3)**. Also, consider the following:

4.7.6.2.5.1. Specific responsibilities provided (Environmental Protection Agency permits, security, medical etc.).

4.7.6.2.5.2. Specific responsibilities or duties military is to perform or conduct.

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

4.7.6.3. 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 respective MAJCOM/AFIMSC Detachment as outlined below:

4.7.6.3.1. EOD Flights, should consider MMRP demolition support that is within, or contiguous to, the installation. They will measure their decision to support these operations against current manning, upcoming deployments, operations, formal or core proficiency training, exercises, temporary duty schedules, and demolition explosives availability. **(T-1)**.

4.7.6.3.2. Limit EOD support 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. **(T-1)**.

4.7.6.3.3. Installation EOD units performing demolition support during MMRP projects on an "as needed" basis, coordinate with the MMRP project lead to determine liability for damages should they occur based on EOD actions. **(T-1)**.

4.7.6.3.4. 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.

4.7.6.3.5. If the EOD flight and MAJCOM/AFIMSC detachment determine the ability to provide MMRP demolition support, develop a MOA between AFCEC Environmental Quality Technical Support Branch (AFCEC/CZTQ) and the installation to outline areas where the EOD unit can best support the customer and functional areas.

**(T-1).** AFCEC/CXD can provide assistance with the development of the MOA. Coordinate all MOAs regarding EOD demolition support to MMRP with AFCEC/CXD prior to implementation. **(T-2).**

4.7.6.3.5.1. Document coordination within the MOA with the applicable authoritative parties, i.e. EOD Flight Management, owning unit commander, MAJCOM/AFIMSC Detachment EOD staff and AFCEC/CXD.

4.7.6.3.5.2. Provide a copy of the completed MOA to AFCEC/CXD. **(T-2).**

#### 4.7.6.4. Research and Development Operations.

4.7.6.4.1. In accordance with T.O. 00-5-3, *AF Technical Order Life Cycle Management*, EOD units performing munitions test and evaluations support must receive source data packages that contain render safe procedures at least 60 calendar days prior to the scheduled delivery of assets for Air Force testing. **(T-1).** The EOD unit (using provided data) will develop, evaluate, validate, and classify (if required) the EOD procedures required to support a Research and Development mission. **(T-1).** Under no circumstances, provide support without properly coordinated procedures. Coordinate all procedures with base weapons safety, range safety, systems safety, and other offices as appropriate. **(T-1).**

4.7.6.4.2. While making efforts to meet project objectives, do not jeopardize the safety of personnel.

4.7.6.4.3. As the primary resource manager, the EOD Flight Chief or Superintendent must ensure personnel adhere to the highest safety standards for test mission support and kept abreast of support provided to test missions. **(T-1).** EOD personnel must have access to relevant munitions information required to support classified programs. **(T-1).** Report any difficulties obtaining this information to AFIMSC/IZPE.

4.7.6.4.4. EOD procedures and technical data packages developed under Research and Development testing are “Limited Distribution”. Provide any previously unknown information gathered to the NSWC IHD and AFCEC/CXE for inclusion in the Joint EOD Library to support future publication creation and Joint Service emergency responses reach back support.

4.7.6.4.5. Certain Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) EOD units conduct approved foreign munitions exploitation operations, to include foreign munitions disassembly, consistent with exploitation mission requirements. Establish and use detailed exploitation and disassembly procedures. **(T-2).** 96th Test Wing, Safety Office (96th TW/SEW) approves procedures for 96th Test Wing units. Base Weapons Safety, AFMC/SEW and Detachment 6 in accordance with AFMC Supplement to DESR 6055.09\_AFMAN 91-201 approve all other procedures. **(T-2).** Provide any previously unknown information gathered by AFMC EOD units to the NSWC IHD. **(T-2).**

4.7.6.4.6. Flights performing these operations use Locally Manufactured Equipment (LME) in support of research and development operations. This equipment must satisfy requirements of AFI 91-205, *Non-Nuclear Munitions Safety Board*. **(T-1).** Develop for inspection and use of this equipment in-depth procedures oriented primarily around

safety. Coordinate procedures for use of this equipment with appropriate safety office(s). **(T-2)**.

4.7.6.4.7. 96th and 775th Civil Engineer Squadron (CES) EOD Flights will establish and maintain the capability to locate, excavate, recover, render safe, dispose of and disassemble test munitions through the use of remotely controlled vehicles, armored platforms or other specialized equipment. **(T-2)**. The primary purpose for this capability is to permit munitions failure analysis and/or disposal of weapon systems posing unusually high risk to personnel.

4.7.7. 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, DoDI 3025.21, AFPD 10-8, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*, and AFI 10-801, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*.

4.7.8. Irregular Warfare. EOD teams serve as combat enablers to General Purpose and Special Operations Forces in execution of various irregular warfare missions to include security force assistance, counterinsurgency, stability operations, and building partnership capacity.

4.7.9. Very Important Persons Protective Support. EOD flights will provide counter-explosive search teams in support of the USSS and Department of State (DOS) in accordance with DoDD 3025.13 and DoDI 3025.19, *Procedures for Sharing Information With and Providing Support to the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)*. **(T-0)**. The USSS *Department of Defense Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Canine Support Manual* provides detailed procedures of support.

4.7.9.1. 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.

4.7.9.2. AFCEC centrally funds Presidential, Vice Presidential and National Special Security Event VIPPSA missions. All other missions (First Lady, former Presidents, Secretary of State, dignitaries, etc.) are centrally funded through USSS and DOS. For CONUS missions, once AFCEC coordinates team information with NORTHCOM and JEODVIPPSA, JEODVIPPSA will send an email authorizing them to use the Defense Travel System cross org with explicit instructions. There will be a different cross org depending on who is funding the mission (i.e., Air Force, USSS, or DOS).

4.7.9.3. JEODVIPPSA will coordinate directly with USAFE and PACAF EOD staff on taskings for their teams.

4.7.9.4. Support VIPPSA taskings if the personnel are available without impacting the flight's ability to perform its primary mission. **(T-2)**.

4.7.9.5. Coordinating Support. NORTHCOM is 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 NORTHCOM JEODVIPPSA office.

4.7.9.6. National Special Security Events. The USSS requests assets via a Request for Assistance to Office of Secretary of Defense Executive Secretary. Teams are sourced using the Request for Forces process from NORTHCOM to the Joint Staff through the Service and finally published in an order.

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

4.7.9.6.2. HQ AFRC will provide funding for Reserve personnel in Mission Qualification Tour to streamline administrative requirements associated with VIPPSA training requirement.

4.7.9.6.3. AFCEC/CXD establishes installation distribution of the requirement, coordinates the required support, consolidates the team information, and provides the consolidated roster to JEODVIPPSA. AFCEC/CXD will courtesy copy each respective MAJCOM and AFIMSC Detachment when their unit is being tasked to support the USSS or DOS.

4.7.9.7. Tasking Authority. NORTHCOM JEODVIPPSA has tasking authority (per Secretary of Defense Execution Order) to AFCEC/CXD. AFCEC/CXD tasks closest, yet available units based on mission location and logistical considerations. MAJCOMs or AFIMSC Detachments are notified through email or phone call during the tasking process.

#### **4.8. Incident Reporting.**

##### 4.8.1. Service EODIMS Incident Reporting.

4.8.1.1. EOD flights will use the EODIMS Operations Module, Incident Reporting System to gather and report information regarding EOD operations. **(T-1)**. Flights will submit incident reports within 7 working days after response termination (15 working days for EOD range clearance reports). **(T-1)**. The emergency status of the EODIMS report is category level two (C-2) and requires continued normal reporting during emergency conditions.

4.8.1.2. Personnel will not enter Restricted Data into EODIMS. **(T-0)**. Refer to T.O. and paragraph numbers only. Do not enter Personal Identifiable Information in the EODIMS narrative. **(T-0)**.

4.8.1.3. Responding EOD teams will list the individuals who positively identified and verified the ordnance in the EODIMS incident report. **(T-3)**. The Team Leader will validate the identification. **(T-3)**. Use the drop down menus provided in EODIMS to accomplish this process. **(T-3)**. If the Team Leader is the one who identifies the ordnance, a different EOD Team Member will verify the identification. **(T-3)**.

4.8.1.4. MAJCOM/AFIMSC Detachment EOD staff use EODIMS Incident Reports to analyze trends, identify deficiencies, plan training, and project future activities in all aspects of the EOD program. Review and approve all EODIMS Incident Reports within 5 working days from date received from flights.

4.8.1.5. EOD Significant Event and Response Reporting. Notify MAJCOM or Detachment as soon as practical when dispatched on any operation in support of another service or agency, Disaster Response Force, national or local news event, potential WMD or actual WMD. Make notification within 24 hours of any event that degrades mission

support capability (e.g., an injury, death or major equipment item becomes inoperable or unserviceable). (T-2).

## Section 4C—EOD Training

**4.9. EOD Continuum of Learning.** Developing EOD personnel through a Continuum of Learning is critical to the lifecycle of training ensuring that the right training is conducted at the appropriate points throughout a career path. Training on the myriad of skills an EOD member must know is critical to the success of the AF mission, and more importantly for the safety of personnel from the threats of explosive hazards.

**4.10. Training Allocation.** EOD flights will dedicate a minimum of 16 hours of EOD proficiency training per person each week to maintain a level of readiness and proficiency to counter all explosive threats and meet the nine EOD mission areas identified in AFPD 32-30. The 16 hours considers a 5-day work schedule and does not include Physical Training, periods when an EOD member is on temporary duty, conducting range clearance, deployed or on leave. (T-1). **Exceptions:** ANG Flights will dedicate a minimum of 16 hours to training per week for fulltime personnel. Allot drill status guardsmen 8 hours for training per day during regularly scheduled drills. AFR traditional reserve personnel will dedicate a minimum of 75% of unit training assembly duty hours to training. (T-3). Flight leadership shall coordinate with commanders to maximize efficiencies to train traditional reservist on recurring requirements. (T-3). Commanders and flight leadership, in all components, must make every effort to protect this training time to allow maximum possible time to train on EOD core skills. This is especially important for ANG and AFR traditional reserve personnel during drills.

**4.11. 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 devices used to perform render-safe procedures (RSP) or general demolition using live-explosives as outlined in CFETP 3E8X1. (T-1). Training should include practical (hands-on) training for all team members utilizing flight's training explosive, tools and equipment inventories.

**4.12. 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.

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

4.12.1.1. EOD qualification of Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay for demolition duty in accordance with DoD Financial Management Regulation, Volume 7a, (Chapter 24, section 2405) requires monthly use of live explosives.

4.12.1.2. Either training (per paragraph 4.12.1) or actual explosives operations (e.g., emergency responses, combat operations, experimentation & testing, munitions disposal, etc.) fulfill the requirement for pay for demolition duty, as long as live explosives are used.

4.12.2. 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.

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

4.12.4. 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 explosive ordnance.

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

4.12.6. Document Career Development Course progression, formal training, and all classroom and practical training within the approved training program.

#### **4.13. Air Force Master Training Plan 3E8X1.**

4.13.1. Flights will utilize the current Air Force MTP 3E8X1. **(T-1)**.

4.13.2. MAJCOM Requirements. MAJCOM/AFIMSC Detachment EOD staff may provide subordinate EOD flights with additional MAJCOM unique MTP requirements deemed appropriate by the beginning of the calendar year.

4.13.3. Home Station Emergency Response (Stand-by). Flights will develop and use the AF Form 797, *Job Qualification Standard Continuation/Command IQS* as an initial job qualification standard (*IJQS*) to train and document home station specific qualifications required to perform EOD standby duties. **(T-1)**. *IJQS* includes committed aerospace platforms and munitions, safety programs, protective equipment, and installation response plans as a minimum.

4.13.4. Unit-Committed Munitions List (UCML). Flights will use the UCML as a tool to identify core items to incorporate into training and *IJQS* requirements. **(T-3)**.

4.13.4.1. Obtain UCML from the installation Munitions Accountable Supply Officer.

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

4.13.5. Contingency training requirements.

4.13.5.1. Accomplish home station, contingency just-in-time, and combat skills training requirements per AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*. **(T-1)**.

4.13.5.2. Pre-deployment requirements. AF/A4CX and AFCEC/CXD collaborate with MAJCOMs, AFFOR combatant commanders, 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 just-in-time requirements.

4.13.6. Air Force Occupational Safety and Health (AFOSH) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Training Requirements.

4.13.6.1. Document all ancillary training on AF Form 55, *Employee Safety and Health Record*. (T-1). Flights will use the AF EOD standard AF Form 55 as a template available on the AF EOD Program Management SharePoint® site. (T-3).

4.13.7. AFRC and ANG units will develop and maintain a pre-deployment training IJQS for use upon activation or mobilization. (T-1).

**4.14. EOD Advanced Training.** All EOD personnel, officer and enlisted, must be graduates of Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD) Basic Course. (T-0). The EOD CFM approves waivers for attendance beyond one time for the following courses:

4.14.1. Advanced Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Course, JBAZN3E871 00NA. Target audience: TSgt/3E871, secondary audience: SSgt/3E851 (all 7-level core tasks signed off).

4.14.2. Advanced Diagnostics Training (ADT) 1 (Nuclear), J5AAD3E851 0A1A. Target audience: EOD Airmen whose steady-state operations require an awareness of Nuclear Materials of Concern and did not receive the training at NAVSCOLEOD.

4.14.3. Advanced Diagnostics Training (ADT) 2 (Nuclear), J5AAD3E851 0A2A. Target audience: EOD Airmen who, during steady-state operations, may be requested by a lead federal agency to develop a threat assessment of Nuclear Materials of Concern.

4.14.4. Joint Nuclear Explosive Ordnance Disposal Course, J5AZO3E871 00DA. Target audience: SSgt/TSgt/MSgt 3E871 assigned to Custodial Units in AFGSC and USAFE.

4.14.5. EOD Homemade Explosive Training, J5AZA3E851 00RA (ATF-ARMY HME), J5AZD3E851 00LA (LANL HME) and J5AZD3E851 00FA (FBI HME). Due to a limited number of seats, EOD Airmen may only attend one of the three courses.

**4.15. EOD Training Participation.** Providing EOD capabilities, outlined in AFGPD 32-30, requires EOD personnel to maintain proficiency and qualification in a large number of critical tasks in order to ensure the safe performance of high risk activities and operations associated with all aspects of EOD duties.

4.15.1. All EOD personnel must maintain EOD proficiency by participation in an EOD flight training program. (T-1). Personnel assigned to an EOD position at AF/A4CX, COCOM, MAJCOM, AFIMSC, AFCEC, Silver Flag, or T-coded positions are exempt from this requirement. Personnel in positions outside an EOD flight and not participating in an EOD training program for longer than 90 days are no longer authorized to perform Team Leader or Team Member duties until the member has reentered into an EOD flight training program, all CFETP core tasks and MTP items evaluated by flight leadership, and all missed QA evaluations completed. (T-1). Until meeting this criteria, those members are not authorized to complete any EOD functions or operations (explosive demolition, VIPPSA support, range support taskings, DSCA, etc.) without direct supervision of a qualified AF EOD Team Leader, current in a flight training program. (T-1).

4.15.1.1. EOD training programs are based on the CFETP, MTP, and local mission requirements. EOD training sections will maintain training records on all personnel assigned to operational EOD flights and associate EOD personnel assigned to positions outside of the flight but within their area of operation. **(T-2)**.

4.15.2. Flight Management. If management duties prevent the senior officer and senior non-commissioned officer of the flight from full participation in training, then complete the following training as a minimum: monthly proficiency, nuclear weapons (custodial units only), and Force Readiness Reporting reportable training. **(T-1)**. (Per AFI 10-210 and the CFETP 3E8X1)

4.15.3. Waived Training.

4.15.3.1. EOD Flight management may waive any missed training except for monthly demolition pay certification, nuclear weapons (custodial units only), supported weapons system, compliance, AFOSH requirements, and Force Readiness Reporting reportable training.

4.15.3.2. Waive training only when the individual demonstrates knowledge and proficiency on the item or task. Document all waived training in the approved training program. **(T-1)**.

#### **4.16. ANG/AFR Training.**

4.16.1. Minimum Training Requirements. ANG and AFR personnel will meet all upgrade training standards established by the career field. **(T-1)**.

4.16.1.1. CFETP 3E8X1 provides the minimum required recurring training.

4.16.1.2. AFR and ANG training includes USSS and DOS VIPPSA support requirements.

4.16.2. 90-Day Spin-up Training Prior to Deployments. During periods of Regular Air Force deployments, ANG and AFR EOD forces augment remaining EOD personnel as deployment and base sustainment forces.

4.16.2.1. During this period, ANG and AFR personnel will receive intensive training prior to deployment. A spin up period is required to meet COCOM theatre entry requirements and fulfill AF EOD qualification requirements including contingency specific ordnance, aircraft and equipment, weapons and small squad tactics, theatre specific Tactics, Techniques and Procedures identified in the theater Ordnance Order of Battle, and other foreign ordnance EOD may encounter during and after hostilities.

**4.17. Force Readiness Reporting Certification Training.** Flight management will provide Unit Deployment Manager (UDM) with AFI 10-210 training completion dates to ensure reporting in Defense Readiness Reporting System for both home station and Silver Flag training. **(T-3)**.

**4.18. Road to War Training.** Lessons learned from contingency operations have significantly changed the employment of EOD capabilities in tactical environments that are not common in home station mission sets. This highlights the importance of a robust and comprehensive pre-deployment training continuum for EOD operators. EOD flight training programs will institute a training philosophy (30-90 days) that focuses attention on contingency tasks and necessary skills to operate in the stressful and arduous environments of deployed operations. **(T-1)**. ARC personnel will incorporate a 90-day Road to War program. **(T-1)**. EOD training 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 purpose or Special Forces requiring an EOD capability. **(T-3)**.

#### **Section 4D—Publications**

##### **4.19. Technical Order Distribution Office Manager.**

4.19.1. EOD flights will establish and maintain T.O. Distribution Office accounts for EOD, nuclear, and general technical orders and establish and maintain T.O. Distribution Account for sub-accounts (if required) as referenced in Air Force T.O. 00-5-1, *Air Force Technical Order System*. **(T-1)**.

4.19.2. Use the Enhanced Technical Information Management System to manage and input T.O. requirements.

##### **4.20. FBI Bomb Data Center.**

4.20.1. Overview. The FBI Bomb Data Center 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.

4.20.2. Locate United States Bomb Data Center advisories on the Joint EOD Portal at <https://jeod.disa.mil/alerts>.

4.20.3. Collaboration. EOD flights will not send any EODIMS incident reports directly to FBI Bomb Data Center or ATF. **(T-1)**.

4.20.4. Special Markings. EOD flights will treat FBI and ATF preprinted documents with markings such as “RESTRICTED INFORMATION” and/or “LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE” as Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) in accordance with DoDI 5200.48, *Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)*. **(T-0)**.

4.20.5. Securing Restricted Bomb Data Center Material. Handle FBI Bomb Data Center material preprinted with the marking RESTRICTED INFORMATION as CUI material. When no longer needed, destroy this material so unauthorized personnel cannot access it.

## Chapter 5

### LOGISTICS

**5.1. Overview.** EOD flights and assigned personnel must be adequately equipped to support the Air Force mission while in-garrison and deployed. Flights will establish equipment, weapons, munitions, and supply accounts in accordance with Air Force guidance and local directives. **(T-2)**. EOD equipment custodians must complete and document formal ARIS training prior to assuming custodial duties. **(T-3)**.

#### **5.2. Equipment and Supply Listing.**

5.2.1. The Equipment Supply Listing (ESL) identifies base support, mobility and personnel UTC equipment required to support home-station, contingency, and operational plans. Flights must adhere to the ESLs to standardize equipment throughout the AF EOD program. **(T-1)**.

5.2.2. AFCEC/CXD will update, publish, and distribute ESL via ARIS for implementation.

#### **5.3. Equipment.**

5.3.1. Inventory. Flights will ensure all ESL required equipment is on-hand or on-order. **(T-3)**.

5.3.1.1. Flights will document and track efforts expended to resolve issues with items not obtained due to a legitimate constraint (funding, procurement issues, etc.) in accordance with MAJCOM or local procedures. **(T-2)**.

5.3.1.2. Flights may forgo procurement of common readily available items and shelf life items with short expiration dates until receipt of a deployment tasking. Identify these items as just in time in ARIS and ensure local vendors are pre-identified and funds are available to ensure item acquisition meets assigned Designed Operational Capability timelines. **(T-2)**.

5.3.2. Maintenance. Flights will ensure all ESL required equipment is serviceable. **(T-3)**.

5.3.2.1. Flights will document and track through completion efforts expended to resolve issues when items become unserviceable in accordance with MAJCOM or local procedures. **(T-2)**.

5.3.2.2. Flights will document, track, and maintain required equipment maintenance inspections and serviceability requirements via ARIS. **(T-2)**.

5.3.3. Accountability. Flights will maintain an accurate status of all assigned equipment via ARIS, the Custodian Account and Custodian Request Log and the Catalog Ordering Logistics Tracking System as required. **(T-1)**. Verify accountability records accurately reflect on-hand inventory amounts to support UTC requirements.

#### **5.4. Munitions.**

5.4.1. Flights will manage munitions accounts in accordance with DAFMAN 21-201, *Munitions Management*, AFMAN 21-209V1, *Ground Munitions*, and AFMAN 21-209V2, *Demolition Munitions*. **(T-1)**.

5.4.1.1. Flights will submit out-of-cycle requests in accordance with DAFMAN 21-201 as needed. **(T-1)**.

5.4.1.2. Flights should develop an annual utilization plan in conjunction with the EOD MTP.

5.4.1.3. Assess and document as safe, munitions used for training or display purposes. (T-0). Permanently mark as inert. (T-0).

## **5.5. Weapons.**

5.5.1. EOD flights require weapons to support proficiency training, render safe of UXO, explosive transportation and contingency requirements.

5.5.2. EOD flights will maintain weapons in the quantities listed on the ESL for all postured equipment and personnel UTCs. (T-1).

## **5.6. Emergency Response Vehicle Maintenance Priorities.**

5.6.1. As designated emergency responders, EOD teams are an integral part of the installation's "sortie sustainment". Vehicles must be reliable, ready to respond, and capable of travel to and from support base and emergency locations on public roads, transport of classified material, ordnance, and explosives in accordance with Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency, and Air Force instruction guidelines.

5.6.2. Flights will coordinate with the installation Logistics Readiness Squadron to ensure assigned emergency response vehicles reflect the emergency response rating on the installation's Mission Essential Levels listing. (T-3).

## **5.7. Individual and Personnel Protective Equipment.**

5.7.1. Accountability. Use BARS for accountability of Individual Equipment Units during permanent change of station, separations and retirements. (T-1). Flights will account for all initial issue and sustainment items through BARS. (T-1).

5.7.2. Acquisition. Acquisition can be performed outside of BARS, but only acquire those items approved in BARS. (T-1).

## Chapter 6

### STRATEGIC PLANS AND REQUIREMENTS

#### 6.1. Air Force Deliberate Planning.

6.1.1. Air Force War Mobilization Plan (WMP). The WMP is the principal Air Force document that feeds the joint-service planning system – specifically, the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan. The WMP is a five-volume Air Force document that provides Air Staff and commanders with current policies, forces, and planning factors for conducting and supporting wartime operations. Volume 1 (WMP-1) is important for flights: WMP-1, Enclosure F, Attachment 10 outlines EOD wartime posturing, capability, and deliberate planning for worst-case scenarios. Flight leadership should be familiar with EOD capabilities and the deliberate planning factors. Flights should ensure correct UTC data is available for loading in the Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data libraries.

6.1.2. Designed Operational Capability -Taskings. These taskings outline which operational flights are attached to, and the required UTCs to posture in addition to Force Readiness Reporting and the Air Expeditionary Force Reporting Tool requirements.

#### 6.2. Wing or Installation Contingency and Support Plans.

6.2.1. Review Plans. Review wing or installation contingency and support plans annually. (T-3). These plans are normally available through wing plans office.

6.2.2. Base Support Plans. Every base has a Base Support Plan. Ensure the plan has EOD requirements listed. (T-3). The plan explains the Ready Augmentee Program requirements, vehicle needs, and other parameters of support.

#### 6.3. Plan Sourcing Procedures.

6.3.1. UTC Availability. EOD Flight leadership in conjunction with the UDM should update the Air Expeditionary Force Reporting Tool and Force Readiness Reporting in accordance with AFI 10-201, *Force Readiness Reporting*, and DAFI 10-401, *Operations Planning and Execution*.

## Chapter 7

### SIGNAL AND COMMUNICATIONS

**7.1. Home Station Land Mobile Radios 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, Civil Engineer, Security Forces, and supported ranges, as applicable. **(T-1).**

**7.2. Tactical Communications.** Refer to the EOD ESL for these requirements.

**7.3. Satellite Communications.** Prior to acquisition, coordinate satellite communications terminal purchases with AFIMSC Detachment functional management, AFCEC/CXD, and the supporting communications squadron to ensure equipment interoperability, frequency approval, downlink support and satellite service access and availability.

**7.4. Frequency Management.** AFCEC/CXD, in partnership with AFCEC/CXA must obtain radio frequency assignment for all EOD electronic tools (e.g., robots, remote firing devices, x-ray devices, etc.) from the Air Force Spectrum Management Office. EOD flights will obtain a frequency assignment through the installation Spectrum Manager prior to operation of radio frequency radiating devices. **(T-1).** (DoDI 4650.01, *Policy and Procedures for Management and Use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum*, and DAFI 17-220, *Spectrum Management*).

7.4.1. If EOD electronic tools have prior joint-service or Air Force spectrum certification, flights shall coordinate local equipment spectrum certification prior to equipment placed in operation using DD Form 1494, *Application for Equipment Frequency Allocation*. **(T-1).** Be sure to plan for foreign frequency authorizations for potential forward deployed locations.

7.4.2. Use of electronic attack equipment (e.g., Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare (CREW)) requires frequency assignment for training, testing, and exercises. DAFMAN 10-703, *Electromagnetic Warfare Integrated Reprogramming*, 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.

7.4.2.1. Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) Policy on Activation: Within CONUS the FBI is the lead federal agency for all domestic radio-controlled improvised explosive device (RCIED) ECM operations, to include Alaska, Hawaii and territories of the United States. For overseas locations, use will be in accordance with Department of State and Host Nation support agreements. **(T-0).**

7.4.2.2. When Air Force EOD teams have determined an RCIED threat exists, and no other means of mitigation are possible to ensure the safety of their operations, EOD flights must follow the approved ECM Notification Card procedures established by the FBI's Strategic Information Operations Center and reported to the National Joint Operations Information Center in accordance with DoDI 3025.21. **(T-0).**

7.4.2.3. Implementing the ECM Notification Card procedures and approval from FBI may cause Federal Aviation Administration to establish a Temporary Flight Restriction. This flight restriction may cause flight diversions, cancellations, and have potential for significant impacts on commerce. For this reason, it is essential for flights to request ECM activation when needed based on an assessment of a RCIED threat at the scene. Personnel will immediately deactivate when no longer needed and follow up with notifications for termination. **(T-1)**.



## Chapter 8

### INSTALLATIONS AND MISSION SUPPORT

**8.1. EOD Facilities Requirements.** EOD facility guidelines are found in the Whole Building Design Guide database:

[http://www.wbdg.org/FFC/AF/AFMAN/141165\\_Explosive\\_Ordnance\\_Disposal.pdf](http://www.wbdg.org/FFC/AF/AFMAN/141165_Explosive_Ordnance_Disposal.pdf). **Note:** For AFRC units see additional facility standards in AFRCH 32-1001, *Standard Facility Requirements*.

#### **8.2. Functional Requirements.**

8.2.1. 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 area of responsibility.

8.2.2. Use the EOD training room to conduct in-house and outside agency training up to the Secret level.

8.2.3. The facility requires 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, EOD flights will have this area physically separated from other administrative and inhabited areas. **(T-2).**

8.2.4. An equipment storage bay capable of providing secure storage of emergency responder equipment, mobility packages, base support, and personal protective equipment. Facilities require enclosed storage for Base Support Emergency Response Vehicle and unmanned ground system platforms, if applicable. Commanders will ensure the following design considerations for EOD facilities: Maintain environmental conditions between 18.3°C and 26.7°C (65°F and 80°F) and between 40 and 60 percent relative humidity in all inhabited and industrial work areas. It should be adequately sound proofed to attenuate noise from printers, equipment fans, and other noise generating equipment. **(T-2).**

8.2.5. Commanders will ensure facilities have latrines for both male and female personnel with showers, secure storage for firearms and classified material/SIPR, printer for classified, washer and dryer, and a kitchenette suitable to sustain 24-hour operations. **(T-2).**

8.2.6. Site EOD facilities at "inhabited building" distance from any explosives site in accordance with DESR 6055.09\_AFMAN 91-201. EOD will have all inhabited and industrial work areas environmentally controlled. **(T-2).**

**8.3. Spatial Requirements.** Base spatial requirements on AFMS and the Capabilities Based Manpower Determinants, amount of assigned base support and Designed Operational Capability tasked equipment and vehicles per DAFMAN 32-1084, *Standard Facility Requirements*. **(T-1).**

**8.4. 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.

**8.5. Special Features.** Commanders will ensure EOD facilities meet requirements for storage of hazardous and explosive materials, classified information, and firearms according to DoDM 6055.09 (Volume 1 through 8), *DoD Ammunition And Explosives Safety Standards*, and DESR 6055.09\_AFMAN 91-201. **(T-0).**

8.5.1. Commanders will ensure EOD facilities maintain SIPR/Secure Voice Over Internet, Secure Video Teleconference capability, Secondary Crash Net, DSN/Commercial lines, and Land Mobile Radio (base stations). **(T-2).**

8.5.2. Store mobility and other flight general-purpose vehicles in a secure fenced in, covered, and lighted area. Commanders will ensure equipment load out areas have sufficient lighting for safe load out of equipment. **(T-2).**

8.5.3. EOD proficiency and training ranges are required in accordance with DAFMAN 32-1084 CATCODE 831173. EOD units will store explosives in accordance with DESR 6055.09\_AFMAN 91-201. **(T-0).**

8.5.4. Range Records. For ranges under EOD control (proficiency and training or intentional detonation), maintain DDESB final approval of Explosives Site Plans, as permanent records. Utilize installation master plans or range maps to document coordinates of all areas known or suspected of UXO contamination in accordance with DoDD 4715.11. **(T-0).** Contact appropriate Safety office to obtain copies of DDESB approved Explosives Site Plan.

8.5.5. EOD flights can use the Advanced Explosive Ordnance Disposal Storage Magazine for storage of approved items identified in T.O. 60A-2-1-140, *U.S. Tool Set, Advanced Explosive Ordnance Disposal Storage Magazine (ARMAG 7X7X7) (EODMAG) Operation, Maintenance and Illustrated Parts Breakdown*. Contact appropriate Safety office to obtain copies of DDESB approved Explosives Site Plan.

8.5.6. Units supporting special missions, to include Tactical Response Force, Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, Prime Nuclear Airlift Force, Intercontinental Ballistic Missile launch and bomber missions should be dedicated 24/7 alert facilities.

## Chapter 9

### PROGRAMS AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

#### 9.1. CE Financial Planning and Budgeting.

9.1.1. Program Planning. AFI 32-1020, *Planning and Programming Built Infrastructure Projects*, implements the planning, programming, and executing of operations and maintenance funded projects for funded facilities operational requirements.

9.1.2. Budget Forecasting. In coordination with unit's resource advisor, identify and submit flight budget needs in accordance with current year AFIMSC Execution Plan Guidance using the Budget Management Tool. **(T-3)**. Use a three-year historical basis to average and track expenditures.

9.1.3. Budget for, issue and provide storage for personal protective equipment of staff members of EOD MAJCOM or AFIMSC detachments if located at the same installation.

**9.2. Cost Center Management (Budgets).** Program Element Code 24424F provides flight resourcing. Close coordination with unit resource advisors and engagement with AFIMSC/IZP, when necessary, is critical to an effective execution phase of Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution process. To assure effective execution, flight management must prepare and submit to the resource advisor a prioritized spend plan on current year allocation. **(T-2)**.

## Chapter 10

### ASSESSMENTS, LESSONS LEARNED, AND EXERCISES

**10.1. Assessments.** Due to the dynamic and hazardous nature of EOD operations, on-site inspections are required to validate compliance during demolition qualification and practical scenarios outlined in CFETP 3E8X1 and the EOD MTP.

**10.2. Lessons Learned Tracking.** All levels of command may report lessons learned. If deployed, complete After Action Reports at deployed location or within 30 days after returning from the deployment, See [Attachment 3](#), EOD After Action Report Process, for details concerning the After Action Report program.

10.2.1. Submitting Lessons Learned. A person or flight having Lessons Learned provides the issues in writing to the contingency theater headquarters staff and to the parent MAJCOM/AFIMSC Detachment EOD Staff for review and consolidation, ensuring there is no redundancy in the Joint Universal Lessons Learned System.

10.2.2. MAJCOMs/AFIMSC Detachments forward Lessons Learned to AFCEC/CXD for presentation to the EOD Panel, or out-of-cycle review if necessary. Units submitting After Action Reports and Lessons Learned will use AF Form 4329, *AF Observation, Issue or Lessons Learned (NIPR)*, AF Form 4329A, *AF Observation, Issue or Lessons Learned (SIPR)*, AF Form 4330, *After Action Summary Report (NIPR)*, AF Form 4330A, *After Action Summary Report (SIPR)*, or EODIMS respectively for both NIPR and SIPR submissions. **(T-3)**.

### 10.3. Exercise Support and Planning.

10.3.1. Home-Station Support. EOD flights should have a qualified military EOD person participate in the installation's wing inspection team.

**10.4. Quality Assurance (QA).** All EOD flights must have a QA program. **(T-1)**. Qualified military EOD personnel will perform QA evaluations. **(T-1)**.

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

10.4.1.1. Establish a flight QA program consisting of team evaluations and functional area inspections. **(T-1)**.

10.4.1.2. Designate a certified Team Leader as the flight QA focal point responsible for administration of the QA program. **(T-3)**.

10.4.1.3. Utilize approved method to track, monitor, and close identified findings or discrepancies within the EOD MTP. **(T-3)**.

10.4.2. MAJCOM Inspector General use the Self-Assessment Checklist as the official checklist to focus on compliance and operational readiness through the Management Inspection, Unit Effectiveness Inspection, and the Commander's Inspection Program under AFI 90-201. Find the Self-Assessment Checklist on the Management Internal Control Toolset within the Air Force Inspection Agency website at <https://mict.us.af.mil/ListofItem.aspx?var1=Q0xJRD00MjE5OEVMYIRJdDdBbTZVOQ%3d%3d&var2=m6kgFqX026b7Zl%2bRMG%2fYIA%3d%3d&var3=kW52MKgyXT23pPOULqXTFA%3d%3d&var4=ELbTIt7Am6U9>.

10.4.3. EOD flights will conduct the following evaluations at least once per calendar year:

10.4.3.1. Aerospace Systems or Vehicles. **(T-1)**.

10.4.3.2. Conventional Ordnance (One Peacetime and One Contingency). **(T-1)**.

10.4.3.3. Rapid Explosive Hazard Mitigation. **(T-1)**.

10.4.3.4. Counter-IED Exercise (One Peacetime and One Contingency). **(T-1)**.

10.4.3.5. Weapons of Mass Destruction. **(T-1)**.

10.4.3.6. Nuclear Weapon Response–Broken Arrow, custodial units will conduct broken arrow evaluations twice per calendar year, all others maintain once per year. **(T-1)**. Guard and Reserve individuals should make every effort to perform a full broken arrow evaluation but may conduct the response exercise via tabletop as a last resort due to mission constraints.

10.4.3.7. Chemical or Biological Weapon (Contingency – including disposal). **(T-1)**.

10.4.3.8. Demolition Operation. **(T-1)**.

10.4.4. Flight QA Program. The flight QA program will use the following guidance to conduct practical evaluations.

10.4.4.1. Design practical scenarios to assess how a team applies collective knowledge, experience, and efforts to arrive at decisions and pursue logical courses of action. Use logical scenarios and of a type likely encountered in actual operations. Keep simulations to a minimum to enhance realism and quality of training. **(T-3)**.

10.4.4.2. All flight personnel will participate in some capacity in practical evaluations. **(T-3)**.

10.4.4.2.1. Do not count training operations as a practical QA evaluation. A certified EOD 7-Skill level member will conduct QA evaluations. **(T-3)**.

10.4.4.2.2. Flights may document an emergency EOD response as a QA evaluation provided the team performed satisfactorily and conducted the operation in a safe and efficient manner. For example, a RSP performed during a munition incident or accident, an IED operation that led to the RSP or safe disposal, an aircraft incident or crash where EOD actions were sufficient to demonstrate a practical knowledge and understanding of the weapon system. Document response using EOD Master Quality Assurance Plan (MQAP) or other method approved by flight management.

10.4.4.3. Individuals trained and certified in the type of operation evaluated will evaluate and rate team evaluations. **(T-3)**. Evaluation ratings are as follows:

10.4.4.3.1. Pass - Successful accomplishment without reaching the failure thresholds listed below. It is vital to identify deficiencies by their severity and reported to provide a true evaluation of flight training.

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

10.4.4.3.2.1. A team or individual commits one critical deficiency for committing a major safety error. Major safety is defined as a violation as specified by a technical order warning causing damage, injury, or death and made probable through known

actions or negligence. Furthermore, any deficiency that results in or could result in wide spread negative mission impact or failure.

10.4.4.3.2.2. A team or individual commits two significant deficiencies for violating a caution safety. Caution safety is defined as a violation as specified by a technical order caution causing damage to equipment or made probable through known actions or negligence. Furthermore, any validated deficiency that has or could have negative mission impact.

10.4.4.3.2.3. A team or individual commits any four deficiencies, to include minor deficiencies. Minor deficiency is incorrectly performing a procedure as outlined in technical data but does not meet the criteria for critical or significant.

10.4.4.3.2.4. A team or individual demonstrates a lack of professional competence to meet operational needs during evaluation.

10.4.4.4. Accomplish re-evaluations on individuals that receive a failed rating after necessary remedial training, preferably within 30 days for Regular Air Force and 90 days for ARC.

10.4.4.5. Functional Area reviews. Conduct the following functional area reviews at least once per calendar year. Do not use personnel assigned to that particular functional area to fulfill this requirement. **(T-3)**.

10.4.4.5.1. Nuclear Surety (Custodial units only).

10.4.4.5.2. Vehicles.

10.4.4.5.3. Supply.

10.4.4.5.4. Technical Data.

10.4.4.5.5. Operations and Deployment.

10.4.4.5.6. Administration.

10.4.4.5.7. Training.

10.4.4.5.8. Equipment.

10.4.4.6. Documentation. Document team evaluations and functional area reviews using EOD MQAP, or other method approved by flight management.

10.4.4.7. Outside Inspections. Use inspections, evaluations, and Staff Assist Visits conducted by outside agencies to fulfill annual evaluations if provided a formalized report. Include report in QA documentation.

10.4.4.8. Reference EOD MQAP for further guidance details on QA program execution.

WARREN D. BERRY, Lieutenant General, USAF  
DCS/Logistics, Engineering, Force Protection

**Attachment 1****GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

AFPD 32-30, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal*, 25 Jul 18

DoDI 5400.11, *DoD Privacy and Civil Liberties Program*, 29 Jan 19

AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, 23 Mar 20

DAFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, 1 Dec 15

AFI 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*, 20 Nov 18

*Continual Evaluation Business Rules for Air Force EOD Program*, current edition

DoDD 5160.62E, *DoD Executive Agent for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology and Training*, 8 Nov 21

AFH 36-2618, *The Enlisted Force Structure*, 5 Jul 18

DoDD 4715.11, *Environmental and Explosives Safety Management on Operational Ranges Within the United States*, 10 May 04, Incorporating Change 1, 31 Aug 18

DoDD 4715.12, *Environmental and Explosives Safety Management on Operational Ranges Outside the United States*, 12 Jul 04, Incorporating Change 1, 31 Aug 18

AFMAN 21-209V1, *Ground Munitions*, 29 Aug 19

AFMAN 21-209V2, *Demolition Munitions*, 25 Apr 18

DoDM 4715.26, *DoD Military Munitions Rule (MR) Implementation Procedures*, 25 Apr 17, Incorporating Change 2, 18 Jun 19

AFI 25-201, *Intra-Service, Intra-Agency, and Inter-Agency Support Agreements Procedures*, 18 Oct 13

DoDD 3025.13, *Employment of DoD Capabilities in Support of the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)*, 8 Oct 10, Incorporating Change 1, 4 May 17

*USSS Department of Defense Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Canine Support Manual*, 3 Feb 15

Public Law 94-524, *Presidential Protection Act of 1976*, 17 Oct 76

AFI 10-2501, *Emergency Management Program*, 10 Mar 20

DAFMAN 36-2905, *Air Force Physical Fitness Program*, 11 Dec 20

AFI 48-151, *Thermal Injury Prevention Program*, 7 Apr 16

DESR 6055.09\_AFMAN 91-201, *Explosives Safety Standards*, 28 May 20

AFI 90-1001, *Total Force Associations (TFAS)*, 22 Jun 20

DoD 7000.14-R, *DoD Financial Management Regulation, Volume 7A, Military Pay Policy – Active Duty and Reserve Pay*, May 20

CFETP 3E8X1, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal*, 1 Jan 20

AFMAN 13-212V1, *Range Planning and Operations*, 22 Jun 18

DoDM 5200.02\_AFMAN 16-1405, *Air Force Personnel Security Program*, 1 Aug 18

DoDM 5210.42\_AFMAN 13-501, *Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program (PRP)*, 19 Sep 18

T.O. 60A-1-1-4, *Protection of Personnel and Property*, 10 Dec 15

T.O. 60A-1-1-22, *General EOD Safety Precautions*, 2 May 17

AFTTP 3-32.5, Volume 7, *EOD Range Operations*, 24 Feb 15

DAFMAN 91-203, *Air Force Occupational Safety, Fire, and Health Standards*, 11 Dec 18

AFI 90-821, *Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) Program*, 13 May 19

AFI 48-137, *Respiratory Protection Program*, 12 Sep 18

Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.1030, *Bloodborne Pathogens*, current edition

AFMAN 48-148, *Ionizing Radiation Protection*, 20 Jul 20

AFI 48-139, *Laser and Optical Radiation Protection Program*, 20 Sep 14

AFI 48-109, *Electromagnetic Field Radiation (EMFR) Occupational and Environmental Health Program*, 1 Aug 14

AFMAN 40-201, *Radioactive Materials (RAM) Management*, 29 Mar 19

AFI 48-127, *Occupational Noise and Hearing Conservation Program*, 26 Feb 16

AFI 90-802, *Risk Management*, 1 Apr 19

DoDM 3150.08, *Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP)*, 22 Aug 13, Incorporating Change 2, 21 Jul 20

DoDD 3025.18, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*, 29 Dec 10, Incorporating Change 2, 19 Mar 18

DoDI 3025.21, *Defense Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies*, 27 Feb 13, Incorporating Change 1, 8 Feb 19

AFI 32-3002-O, *Interservice Responsibilities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal*, 17 Mar 20

Title 42 United States Code Section 6901, *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act*, current edition

DTR 4500.9-R, *Chapter 204 Cargo Movement*, May 14

Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 260 – 266 and Part 270, current edition

Memorandum, *Interpretation of Regulation/Policy for Transporting Explosive Hazards by EOD*, 23 Apr 18

Presentation, *Transportation of Explosive Hazards During EOD Operations*, 3 May 18

AFPD 10-26, *Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction*, 20 Aug 19

T.O. 11N-20-7, *Nuclear Safety Criteria*, 21 Oct 19



T.O. 11N-20-11, *General Firefighting Guidance*, 24 Aug 21

T.O. 60N-60-0, *Principles of Nuclear EOD*, 24 Sep 08

T.O. 60N-60-1, *General Procedures Applicable to Nuclear Weapons*, 21 Jan 22

T.O. 60N-60-6, *Render Safe Procedures for Nuclear Weapons*, 24 Mar 20

DoDI 3200.16, *Operational Range Clearance (ORC)*, 21 Apr 15, Incorporating Change 1, 4 Dec 17

DoDI 4140.62, *Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH)*, 20 Aug 15, Incorporating Change 3, 9 Sep 19

T.O. 00-5-3, *AF Technical Order Life Cycle Management*, 16 Mar 21

AFI 91-205, *Non-Nuclear Munitions Safety Board*, 23 May 18

AFPD 10-8, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*, 4 Jun 18

AFI 10-801, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities*, 29 Jan 20

DoDI 3025.19, *Procedures for Sharing Information With and Providing Support to the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)*, 29 Nov 11, Incorporating Change 1, 13 Mar 17

AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*, 9 Jul 19

T.O. 00-5-1, *Air Force Technical Order System*, 25 Jan 21

DoDI 5200.48, *Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)*, 6 Mar 20

DAFMAN 21-201, *Munitions Management*, 26 Mar 19

AFI 10-201, *Force Readiness Reporting*, 22 Dec 20

DAFI 10-401, *Operations Planning and Execution*, 13 Jan 21

DoDI 4650.01, *Policy and Procedures for Management and Use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum*, 9 Jan 09, Incorporating Change 1, 17 Oct 17

DAFI 17-220, *Spectrum Management*, 8 Jun 21

DAFMAN 10-703, *Electromagnetic Warfare Integrated Reprogramming*, 2 Jun 21

DoDD 5101.14, *DoD Executive Agent and Single Manager for Military Ground-Based Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare (CREW) Technology*, 11 Jun 07, Incorporating Change 2, 21 Jun 19

AFRCH 32-1001, *Standard Facility Requirements*, 25 May 21

DAFMAN 32-1084, *Standard Facility Requirements*, 15 Jan 20

T.O. 60A-2-1-140, *U.S. Tool Set, Advanced Explosive Ordnance Disposal Storage Magazine (ARMAG 7X7X7) (EODMAG) Operation, Maintenance and IPB*, 24 Jul 15

AFI 32-1020, *Planning and Programming Built Infrastructure Projects*, 18 Dec 19\

DAFI 36-2670, *Total Force Development*, 25 Jun 20

***Adopted Forms***

AF Form 55, *Employee Safety and Health Record*

AF Form 797, *Job Qualification Standard Continuation/Command JQS*

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

DD Form 1494, *Application for Equipment Frequency Allocation*

AF Form 4329, *Observation, Issue or Lessons Learned*

AF Form 4329A, *Observation, Issue or Lessons Learned*

AF Form 4330, *After Action Summary Report*

AF Form 4330A, *After Action Summary Report*

***Abbreviations and Acronyms***

**AAR**—After Action Report

**ADT**—Advanced Diagnostics Training

**AF**—Air Force

**AFAFRICA**—Air Forces Africa

**AFB**—Air Force Base

**AFCEC**—Air Force Civil Engineer Center

**AFFOR**—Air Force Forces

**AFGSC**—Air Force Global Strike Command

**AFI**—Air Force Instruction

**AFIMSC**—Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center

**AFMAA**—Air Force Manpower Analysis Agency

**AFMAN**—Air Force Manual

**AFMC**—Air Force Materiel Command

**AFMS**—Air Force Manpower Standard

**AFOSH**—Air Force Occupational Safety & Health

**AFPC**—Air Force Personnel Center

**AFPD**—Air Force Policy Directive

**AFRC**—Air Force Reserve Command

**AFSC**—Air Force Specialty Code

**AFTTP**—Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

**ANG**—Air National Guard

**ARC**—Air Reserve Component

**ARIS**—Automated Readiness Information System  
**ATF**—Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives  
**BARS**—Battlefield Airmen Rapid Refresh and Replenishment System  
**BEEF**—Base Engineer Emergency Force  
**BOS-I**—Base Operating Support Integrator  
**CBRN**—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, & Nuclear  
**CCIR**—Critical Commander Information Requirements  
**CE**—Civil Engineer  
**CES**—Civil Engineer Squadron  
**CFETP**—Career Field Education and Training Plan  
**CFM**—Career Field Manager  
**CFR**—Code of Federal Regulations  
**CIED**—Counter Improvised Explosive Device  
**CMC**—Core Mission Capabilities  
**COCOM**—Combatant Commander  
**CONUS**—Continental United States  
**CPR**—Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation  
**CREW**—Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare  
**CUI**—Controlled Unclassified Information  
**DAFI**—Department of the Air Force Instruction  
**DAFMAN**—Department of the Air Force Manual  
**DDESB**—Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board  
**DESR**—Defense Explosive Safety Regulation  
**DHS**—Department of Homeland Security  
**DoD**—Department of Defense  
**DoDD**—Department of Defense Directive  
**DoDI**—Department of Defense Instruction  
**DoDM**—Department of Defense Manual  
**DOE**—Department of Energy  
**DOS**—Department of State  
**DPAA**—Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency  
**DSCA**—Defense Support of Civil Authorities

**DTR**—Defense Travel Regulation  
**ECM**—Electronic Countermeasures  
**EI**—Essential Elements of Information  
**EMFR**—Electromagnetic Field Radiation  
**EMT**—Emergency Medical Technician  
**EOD**—Explosive Ordnance Disposal  
**EODIMS**—EOD Information Management System  
**EODMAG**—Explosive Ordnance Disposal Storage Magazine  
**EODSG**—Explosive Ordnance Disposal Steering Group for Nuclear Weapons  
**EOR**—Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance  
**ESL**—Equipment Supply Listing  
**EUCOM**—European Command  
**FBI**—Federal Bureau of Investigation  
**HAZCOM**—Hazard Communication  
**HMA**—Humanitarian Mine Action  
**HME**—Homemade Explosives  
**HQ**—Headquarters  
**IED**—Improvised Explosive Device  
**IG**—Inspector General  
**IJS**—Initial Job Qualification Standards  
**JEODVIPPSA**—Joint EOD Very Important Person Protective Support Activity  
**JPWG**—Joint Nuclear Weapons Publications and Policy Working Group  
**JWICS**—Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System  
**LANL**—Los Alamos National Laboratory  
**LME**—Locally Manufactured Equipment  
**MAJCOM**—Major Command  
**MMRP**—Military Munitions Response Program  
**MOA**—Memorandum of Agreement  
**MOU**—Memorandum of Understanding  
**MPPEH**—Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard  
**MQAP**—Master Quality Assurance Plan  
**MTP**—Master Training Plan

**NARP**—Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures  
**NAVSCOLEOD**—Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal  
**NIPR**—Non-classified Internet Protocol Router  
**NSWC IHD**—Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Division  
**NORTHCOM**—Northern Command  
**OSD**—Office of the Secretary of Defense  
**OSHA**—Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
**PSU**—Primary Subordinate Unit  
**PRP**—Personnel Reliability Program  
**QA**—Quality Assurance  
**RAM**—Radioactive Materials  
**RCIED**—Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device  
**RCRA**—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act  
**RSP**—Render Safe Procedure  
**SAR**—Security Access Requirement  
**SIPR**—Secret Internet Protocol Router  
**SNCO**—Senior Noncommissioned Officer  
**TCCC**—Tactical Combat Casualty Care  
**T.O.**—Technical Order  
**TTP**—Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures  
**UCML**—Unit-Committed Munitions List  
**UDM**—Unit Deployment Manager  
**USAF**—United States Air Force  
**USAFE**—United States Air Forces in Europe  
**USSS**—United States Secret Service  
**UTC**—Unit Type Code  
**UXO**—Unexploded Explosive Ordnance  
**VIPPSA**—Very Important Persons Protection Support Activity  
**WMD**—Weapons of Mass Destruction  
**WMP**—War Mobilization Plan

### *Terms*

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

**Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction**—Efforts against actors of concern to curtail the conceptualization, development, possession, proliferation, use, and effects of weapons of mass destruction, related expertise, materials, technologies and means of delivery. (JP 3-40)

**EOD Team Leader**—A certified EOD Team Leader is a formally certified 7-level in Air Force Specialty 3E8 (See DAFI 36-2670, *Total Force Development*) and whom is also certified on all local Initial Job Qualification Standard 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 operational risk management determination during periods of critical manning or other unique circumstances to meet mission requirements.

**Explosive Hazard**—1. Any material posing a potential threat that contains an explosive component such as unexploded explosive ordnance, booby traps, improvised explosive devices, captured enemy ammunition, and bulk explosives. (JP 3-15) 2. In explosive ordnance disposal, a condition where danger exists because explosives are present that may react in a mishap with potential unacceptable effects to people, property, operational capability, or the environment. (JP 3-42)

**Explosive Ordnance**—All munitions and improvised or clandestine explosive devices, containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. (JP 3-42)

**Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)**—1. The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance. 2. The organizations engaged in such activities. Also called EOD. (JP 3-42)

**Explosive Ordnance Disposal Information Management System (EODIMS)**—EODIMS is the program of record for Air Force, Army, Navy and Marine Corps authoritative EOD incident reporting and training program management. EODIMS tracks administrative data of EOD personnel and provides critical data for Force Readiness Reporting, lessons learned, budget, and any reports concerning many facets of the EOD program.

**EODIMS Joint Configuration Control Board**—A board comprised of the DoD EOD Program Board Action Officers or their delegates with responsibility for approving requirements, funding, and providing guidance on system capabilities and priorities.

**EOD Incident**—The suspected or detected presence of unexploded or damaged explosive ordnance that constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and requires explosive ordnance disposal procedures. (JP 3-42)

**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**—Any particular course or mode of action taken by qualified EOD personnel to detect or locate, access, identify, triage, diagnose, stabilize, render safe or neutralize, recover,

exploit, and dispose of ordnance, explosives, or any hazardous material associated with an EOD incident. (JP 3-42)

**EOD Access**—Actions taken to locate exactly and gain access to ammunition, explosives, UXO, or potential explosive hazards.

**EOD Diagnostic**—Actions taken to identify and evaluate ammunition, explosives, UXO, or potential explosive hazards and to submit EOD technical intelligence reports.

**EOD Render Safe Procedures**—Actions taken involving the application of special EOD methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of ammunition, explosives, UXO, or potential explosive hazards to prevent an unacceptable detonation.

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

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

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

**EOD Panel**—The EOD Panel serves as the forum to facilitate communication and recommend solutions on EOD-related issues to the Readiness Working Group and Civil Engineer Board. The EOD Panel helps develop AF positions on EOD matters for Joint EOD Action Officer meetings, the Joint EOD Program Board, various DoD, government, and AF-level meetings.

**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, 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)

**Military Technical Acceptance Board**—A board composed of senior EOD Service detachment officers at the Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head EOD Division (NSWC IHD) who approve tools, equipment, techniques, procedures, and publications for EOD use. (DoDD 5160.62E)

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

**Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO)**—Explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and that has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause. Also called UXO. See also explosive ordnance. (JP 3-42)

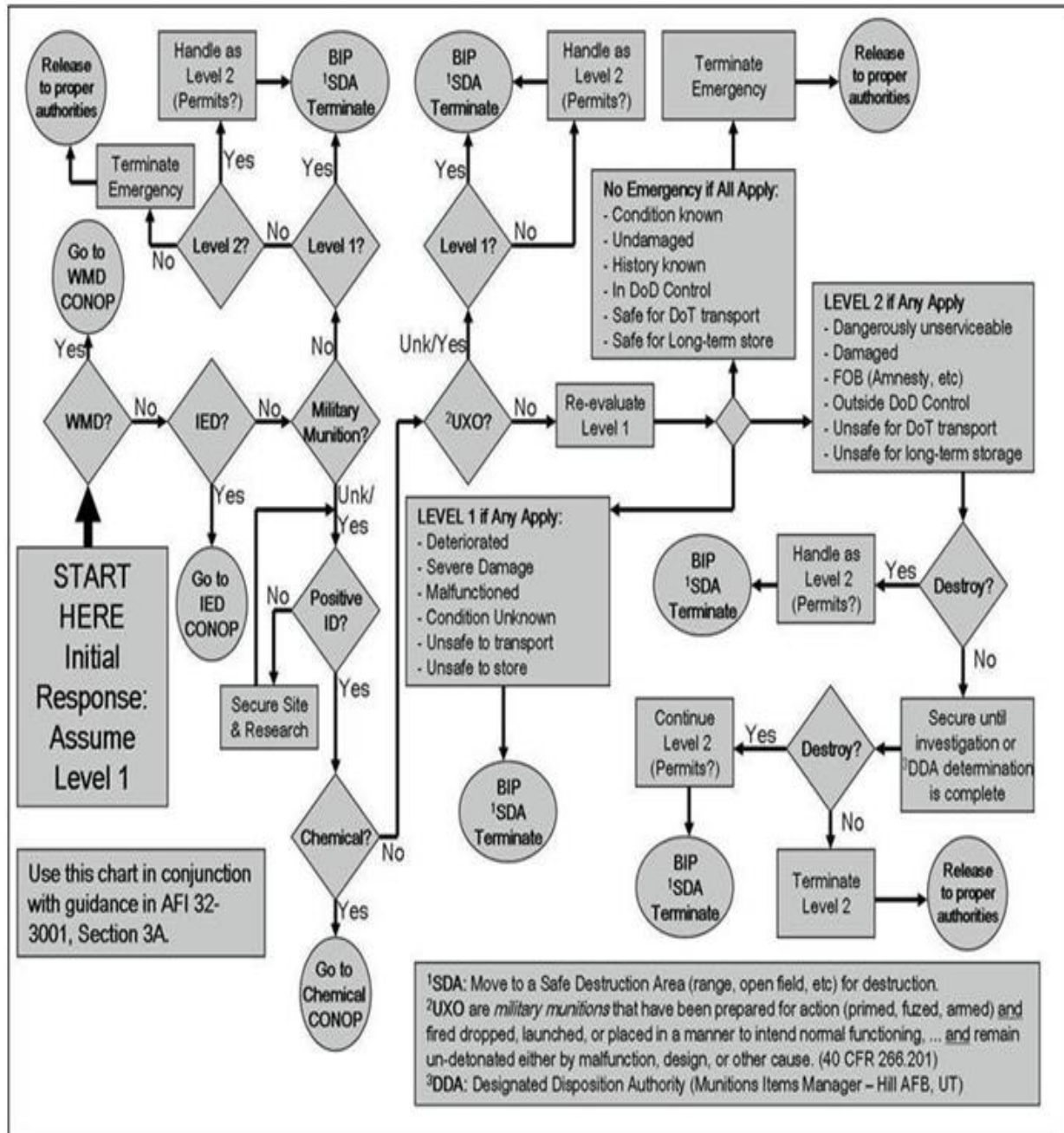
**Weapons of Mass Destruction**—Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties and excluding the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon. Also called WMD. (JP 3-40)



Attachment 2

EOD EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDANCE

Figure A2.1. Emergency Response Guidance.



### Attachment 3

#### EOD AFTER ACTION REPORT (AAR) PROCESS

**A3.1.** Use the following guidance to process EOD AARs to ensure standard, valid routing and effective feedback for lessons learned and trend analysis.

A3.1.1. In the context of this attachment, AARs are limited to those reports resulting from deployments in contingency operations. AARs focus on what was done right or wrong concerning Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel and Facilities 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 individual did during the tour, whom they supported, and what they accomplished.

**A3.2.** The respective Air Component EOD or Engineer staff will manage commander directed AARs. **(T-1).**

**A3.3.** AARs are mandatory for every flight and highly encouraged for all others when deploying from home station. **(T-3).** All EOD techs that have lessons learned or ideas on how to improve operations at EOD deployed locations should submit an AAR.

**A3.4.** Air Component Engineer and EOD staffs will reinforce with Flight leaders the value and importance of communicating their issues up the chain; and require feedback early in the deployment, midway, and at the end. EOD flight leaders need to understand that their comments are available to a much wider audience, and they need to use their communications skills effectively.

**A3.5.** Submission Process:

A3.5.1. 30-days prior to Replacements in Place/Transfer of Authority, Air Component Engineer and EOD staffs will suspend the flights to send their AARs.

A3.5.2. When AARs are written after-the-fact at home station, the AAR is routed back to the respective Air Component Engineer and EOD staff.

A3.5.3. The process is transparent: it remains unclassified to the highest extent possible. Classified AARs are handled in the same manner via the SIPR net.

**A3.6.** Review Process:

A3.6.1. When the Air Component Engineer and EOD staff receives an AAR, they will provide (within 15 workdays) the original AAR and one with initial comments to the AFCEC/CXD EOD Trends Analyst.

A3.6.2. Prior to sending the comments forward, the member's observations are scrutinized to determine if they are measurable, achievable, and sustainable. Therefore, some observations that do not pass the test (personality conflicts, generalizations, perceptions, etc.) are removed from the AAR going up for analysis.

A3.6.3. The original comments remain a matter of record for review.

A3.6.4. Validated comments are assessed to determine if it falls under Doctrine, Organization, Training and Education, Material, Leadership or Facilities.

A3.6.5. 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 IHD, NAVSCOLEOD, AFCENT, AFNORTH, etc.).

A3.6.6. 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.

A3.6.7. AFCEC/CXD Trends Analyst will post and track all comments on the AF EOD Program Management SharePoint® site: <https://cs2.eis.af.mil/sites/13468/layouts/15/start.aspx#/SitePages/Home.aspx>.

A3.6.8. The EOD panel or responsible staff agencies will then work the issues. These members will then work their respective issues and report status back to AFCEC to close the loop.

A3.6.9. AFCEC/CXD will maintain an AAR feedback folder on the AF EOD Program Management SharePoint® site.

## Attachment 4

## EOD ORIENTATION/RETRAINING CHECKLIST

Figure A4.1. Orientation/Retraining Checklist.

The following items are 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 the EOD Basic Course at NAVSCOLEOD.

These items should be completed during the required orientation visit at an operational EOD Flight:

- Received an EOD operations briefing and view EOD Recruiting DVD.
- Signed EOD Re-trainee Volunteer letter.
- Meets current Air Force EOD Accession level Physical Fitness requirement.
- MPF and Medical have cleared member for all requirements in the Air Force Enlisted/Officer Classification Directory for 3E8X1 and 32E3H/K.
- 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 by ranking SNCO or Officer.
- Ensure re-trainee candidate has a current SECRET clearance and understands a T-5 Security Clearance must be initiated prior to school attendance.

EOD Retraining Candidate Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature/Date: \_\_\_\_\_

EOD SNCO//EOD Flight Commander Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature/Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachment 5

## EOD RETRAINING VOLUNTEER LETTER

Figure A5.1. Retraining Volunteer Letter.

Congratulations on the decision to volunteer for the EOD career field. This document is provided to ensure that the decision to volunteer for EOD duties is well informed. A signature on this document acknowledges each topic has been discussed with an experienced EOD operator, the EOD recruiting video has been viewed, and each statement listed below is understood. It will be challenging, but the rewards will be unequalled!

EOD SNCO//EOD Flight Commander Printed

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature/Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1. I have viewed the EOD recruiting videos 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).
2. I will attend the 26-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.
3. Following the EOD Preliminary Course, I will attend the 143 academic days Naval School EOD (NAVSCOLEOD) Course 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 that will impart basic understanding of EOD tasks.
4. I understand this is one of the most mentally, physically, and technically challenging career fields in the Air Force and approximately 40% of the re-trainees 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 AF/A1 AFPC. Each individual case will be treated on its own merit.
5. 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.
6. 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:

**6.1. 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 that have failed to detonate and as such constitute a hazard to military and civilian personnel, installations, or material.

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

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

7. 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.

EOD Retraining Candidate Printed

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature/Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Attachment 6

## EOD SPECIALIST VOLUNTEER LETTER

Figure A6.1. New Accession Volunteer Letter.

Congratulations on the decision to volunteer for the EOD career field. This document is provided to ensure the decision to volunteer for EOD duties is as well informed as possible. A recruit's signature on this document acknowledges each topic was discussed with a recruiter, the EOD recruiting video has been viewed, and each statement listed below is understood. It will be a challenge, but the rewards will be unequalled!

Recruiter Printed

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Recruiter

Signature/Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. I have viewed the EOD recruiting videos 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).
2. I have met the AF physical fitness standard and will continue to maintain the standard prior to entering the Air Force.
3. Immediately following basic military training, I will attend the EOD Preliminary Course located at Sheppard AFB TX. This 26-day course is intended to introduce, familiarize and promote my potential to succeed in EOD training and the career field.
4. Following the EOD Preliminary Course, I will attend the 143 academic days Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD) Course 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. EOD is a highly demanding career field requiring personal commitment and dedication. I understand this is one of the most mentally, physically, 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.
6. 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.

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

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

10. 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.

11. Again, congratulations on the decision to volunteer for the EOD career field. It will be a challenge, but the rewards will be unequalled!

EOD Retraining Candidate Printed

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

EOD Retraining Candidate

Signature/Date: \_\_\_\_\_