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SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
MANUAL 32-3001**



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**Civil Engineering**

**EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL  
(EOD) PROGRAM**

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY**

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This manual implements Department of the Air Force Policy Directive (DAFPD) 32-30, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal*, and identifies Air Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) program requirements. This publication applies to the United States Space Force, Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve (AFR), and the Air National Guard (ANG). This Instruction requires the collection and or maintenance of information protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 authorized by Department of Defense Instruction 5400.11, *DoD Privacy and Civil Liberties Programs*. The applicable System of Record Notice (SORN) F032 AFCEA C Civil Engineer System - Explosive Ordnance Records is available at: <https://dpcl.d.defense.gov/Privacy/SORNs/>. Ensure all records generated as a result of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to Air Force Instruction (AFI) 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 (OPR) 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 Department of the Air Force Manual (DAFMAN) 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) OPR for review and coordination before publishing. The authorities to waive wing or unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a tier (“T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3”) number following the compliance statement. See DAFMAN 90-161, *Publishing Process and Procedures*, 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,

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### ***SUMMARY OF CHANGES***

This manual is substantially revised and must be reviewed completely. Changes include the redesignation to a DAFMAN, the addition of a tenth mission area, updated minimum manning requirements, and the inclusion of capability levels.

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## Chapter 1

### OVERVIEW

**1.1. Mission.** 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.

**1.2. Core Mission Capabilities.** The following ‘Core Mission Capabilities’ are inherent to all EOD operations:

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.

1.2.2. 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. 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 tactics, techniques and procedures.

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 (IED), nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction, and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons containing explosives.

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.

## Chapter 2

### ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### Section 2A – Headquarters, United States Air Force

**2.1. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection (AF/A4).** Serve as the office of primary responsibility and functional authority on the EOD program and other related activities.

**2.2. Air Force Director of Civil Engineers (AF/A4C).**

2.2.1. 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*.

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

**2.3. Air Force Civil Engineer Readiness Division Chief (AF/A4CX).**

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

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

**2.4. Air Force Civil Engineer EOD Branch (AF/A4CXD).**

2.4.1. 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.

2.4.2. EOD Program Director. 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 the DoD EOD Program Board, in accordance with DoDD 5160.62E, and will be the AF focal point for joint EOD matters.

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

2.4.3.1. Administers all duties referenced in *The Enlisted Force Structure*.

2.4.3.2. Coordinates with Civil Engineer CFM 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 2B – MAJCOM

**2.5. Air Combat Command, Civil Engineer Staff (ACC/A4C).**

2.5.1. Responsible for EOD Global Force Management sourcing to include ‘Request For Forces’ emergent and ‘Agile Combat Support’ consolidated planning schedule rotational requirements.

2.5.2. Lead Command for liaising with Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Weapon System Team on EOD requirements.

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

### **2.6.1. AFGSC Civil Engineer Staff (AFGSC/A4C).**

2.6.1.1. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6.1.8. Advisor to Joint Nuclear EOD Steering Group.

2.6.1.9. Provides, through coordination with operations manager, logistics manager and equipment specialist assigned to AFGSC, Nuclear Stockpile Division EOD Staff (AFGSC/A4ZS), Kirtland AFB, NM, nuclear weapons integration and special weapons management to the Air Force EOD program.

### **2.6.2. AFGSC, Nuclear Stockpile Division EOD Staff (AFGSC/A4ZS).**

2.6.2.1. 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.

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

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

2.6.2.4. 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.

2.6.2.5. Serves as co-chair for Joint Nuclear Weapons Publications and Policy Working Group in support of the EOD Steering Group.

2.6.2.6. Serves as co-chair for Joint Nuclear Weapons Publications and Policy Working Group in support of the EOD Steering Group.

2.6.2.7. Provides reach back support for the EOD career field on issues relating to trainer support and technical order (T.O.) issues.

2.6.2.8. In partnership with AFGSC/A4C, provides a subject matter specialist to support the following:

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

2.6.2.8.2. Task flights to perform validation verification procedures for nuclear publication as needed.

**2.7. Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC).** Provides installation and mission support to Air Force commanders world-wide through the Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC).

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

2.8.1. Provides EOD support to primary CONUS mortuary facilities.

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

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

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

2.9.1. Supports and coordinates Air Force EOD manning requests for United States Indo-Pacific Command Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Accounting Agency/Humanitarian Mine Action missions.

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

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

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

**2.10. US Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) and Air Forces Africa (AFAFRICA), Civil Engineer Divisions (A4C).**

2.10.1. Provides EOD support during a nuclear weapon accidents/incident and serves as Weapons Recovery Group Senior EOD representative on the Joint Response Task Force.

2.10.2. Participates in DoD, DOE and North Atlantic Treaty Organization EOD nuclear working and exercise planning groups, to include assisting with field evaluations.

2.10.3. Coordinates Air Force EOD manning requests for European Command Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Accounting Agency, Humanitarian Mine Action, and Joint Explosive Ordnance Disposal Very Important Persons Protection Support Activity (JEODVIPPSA) missions.

2.10.4. Serves as a member of the USAFE Nuclear Surety Group.

2.10.5. Serves as gatekeeper for all units supporting partnership and theater security cooperation efforts within European Command and AFRICOM theaters.

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

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

2.10.8. Serves as Pertinent Oversight Authority for USAFE/AFAFRICA EOD and coordinates with assigned EOD IG position for inclusion of MAJCOM specific interest areas.

2.10.9. Acts as advisor to the Joint Nuclear EOD Steering Group.

## **2.11. Air Force Reserve Command, Civil Engineer Staff (AFRC/A4OE).**

2.11.1. Maintains Reserve EOD forces to support Air Force contingency and wartime mission requirements.

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

2.11.3. 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.

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

2.11.5. Ensure the readiness of Air Force Reserve (AFR) EOD flights through scheduled virtual or on-site inspections, or as requested by the Commander.

2.11.6. Provides a subject matter specialist to support IG.

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

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

2.11.9. 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.

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

## **2.12. Air National Guard Readiness Center, Civil Engineer Staff (NGB/A4O).**

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

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

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

2.12.4. 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.

2.12.5. 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.

2.12.6. Provides guidance and resources to ANG EOD flights to develop and execute ANG State Partnership Program missions and coordinates active duty support for state partnership program through MAJCOM or supporting AFIMSC detachment.

## **Section 2C – Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC) and Detachments Responsibilities (thru Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC)).**

### **2.13. Headquarters AFIMSC.**

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

2.13.1.1. Interfaces with AF/A4CXD, MAJCOM EOD representatives, and AFCEC Readiness Directorate, EOD Division (AFCEC/CXD) on EOD issues.

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

2.13.2. AFIMSC Operation Center (AFIMSC/A330).

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

2.13.2.2. 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.

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

2.13.3. AFIMSC Expeditionary Support Blue Branch (AFIMSC/A35B).

2.13.3.1. Serves as the primary Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging System Responsible Agent for the Civil Engineer 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.

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

2.13.3.3. Supports manpower studies.

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

2.13.3.5. 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.

2.13.3.6. Communicates guidance on career field and program requirements.

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

2.13.3.8. 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.

2.13.3.9. Coordinates with technical training schools to assess potential for increased quotas or classes in support of mission readiness training. Gives priority for advanced nuclear training to Airmen assigned to AFGSC/USAFE nuclear certified EOD units and identified primary divert locations. Fills the centralized courses below:

2.13.3.9.1. Advanced Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Disposal Course, JBAZN3E871 00NA

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

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

2.13.3.9.4. Joint Nuclear EOD Course (NWS-R006) (JNEOD), J5AZO3E871 OODA.

2.13.3.9.5. EOD Homemade Explosive Training (Formal Training Courses only).

2.13.3.9.6. Methods of Entry Course.

2.13.4. AFIMSC/A58E, Expeditionary Requirements Branch.

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

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

2.13.5. AFIMSC Analyses, Assessments, and Lessons Learned Division (AFIMSC/A99).

2.13.5.1. Serves as functional lead to manage enterprise-wide continual evaluations in accordance with DAFI 90-302, *The Inspection System of the Department of the Air Force*, and AFIMSC Continual Evaluation Business Rules for Air Force EOD Program.

2.13.5.2. Consolidates EOD enterprise-wide deficiencies, trends, and distributes findings to appropriate function within AF/A4CXD, AFIMSC IG, MAJCOM, AFIMSC Detachment and Primary Subordinate Unit.

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

## **2.14. AFIMSC Detachments.**

2.14.1. Supports AFIMSC role to organize, train, and equip EOD forces to support homeland defense, home station mission sustainment, Combatant Commander, and contingency requirements.

2.14.2. Provides support to parent MAJCOMs in managing and standardizing EOD programs across the enterprise.

2.14.3. Works with AFRC and ANG, to develop associate requirements, coordinate contingency requirements, and program management. Identifies AFR and ANG CONUS sustainment support requirements. Provides coordination between host MAJCOM, AFRC, and ANG ensuring facilities and resources are adequate to meet mission requirements.

2.14.4. For MAJCOMs without retained EOD staffs, assists EOD flights in seeking and obtaining manning assistance during periods of minimum manpower levels.

2.14.5. Provides communication, coordination, and advocacy of AFIMSC enterprise actions to the MAJCOM and installation and funnels their concerns through the AFIMSC chain of command.

2.14.6. For MAJCOMs without retained EOD staffs, advises on EOD operations, supports Anti-Terrorism Working Group and Threat Working Group activities, interfaces with AFCEC and the installation for MAJCOM contingency support and advice, and supports installation damage reporting and operational reporting. Advises MAJCOM Crisis Action Team on matters of EOD significance.

2.14.7. Coordinates with MAJCOM IG and AFIMSC/A99 for augmentation to MAJCOM IGs that do not have a retained MAJCOM IG EOD position.

## Chapter 3

### EOD PROGRAM AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

#### Section 3A – AFIMSC Primary Subordinate Unit

##### 3.1. Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC).

3.1.1. Air Force Civil Engineer Center Readiness Directorate, EOD Division (AFCEC/CXD) will:

3.1.1.1. 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/A33O, Air Force Civil Engineer Center, Readiness Directorate, Joint EOD Technology Division (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)**

3.1.1.2. 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)**

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

3.1.1.4. In coordination with C-MAJCOM EOD staffs and AFIMSC/A35B, 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)**

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

3.1.1.6. 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*.

3.1.1.7. 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)**

3.1.1.8. 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/A58E for resourcing strategy. **(T-3)**

3.1.1.9. 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 Annual Training Plan (ATP).

3.1.1.10. Serve as primary point of contact coordinating or facilitating U.S. Northern Command taskings through the JEODVIPPSA office. **(T-3)**

3.1.1.11. 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)**

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

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

3.1.1.14. Manage Air Force EOD Quality Assurance at the discretion of the CFM. **(T-1)**  
This includes oversight of functional area checklists, and a centralized Master Quality Assurance Plan. **(T-3)**

3.1.2. Air Force Civil Engineer Center Readiness Directorate, Joint EOD Technology Division (AFCEC/CXE) will:

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

3.1.2.2. 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)**

3.1.2.3. 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 a 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.

3.1.2.4. Support EOD flight and MAJCOM requests for DoD EOD equipment procurement, sustainment, and disposition information via the Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Division (NSWC IHD) EOD Technology Center (EODTECHCEN) Life Cycle Sustainment Plan(s). **(T-1)**

3.1.2.5. 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)**

3.1.2.6. Manage Air Force 60-series non-nuclear T.O. accounts. **(T-1)**

3.1.2.7. Support AFGSC, Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center, and other entities in development of 60N-series T.O.s for non-nuclear AF developed delivery systems. **(T-1)**

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

3.1.2.9. 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, Non-Nuclear Munitions Safety Board, Navy Weapon System Explosives Safety Review Board, and Joint Captured Material Exploitation Center). **(T-1)**

### **Section 3B – EOD Flight**

#### **3.2. EOD Flights.** EOD Flights will:

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

3.2.2. Establish an EOD team standby roster and contact procedures for after normal duty-hours response. Provide roster to command post and other base emergency functions as locally determined. **(T-3)**

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

3.2.4. 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. **(T-2)**

3.2.5. Establish and maintain a T.O. library of all required nuclear and non-nuclear 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)**

3.2.6. 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 take priority.

3.2.7. Support Federal and Joint Service EOD taskings (i.e., United States Secret Service (USSS), VIPPSA, and Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency 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 60A-2-1-27, Very Important Person (VIP) Protection Missions*. **(T-0)**

3.2.8. Establish a physical fitness program, in accordance with EOD Occupationally Specific Physical Fitness Assessment Air Force Manual (AFMAN), 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 DAFI 48-151, *Thermal Stress Program*, into the physical fitness program. **(T-1)**

3.2.9. 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/A330 and included within the parent-unit budget. **(T-3)** EOD Flights will also 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)** **Note:** Does not apply to ANG flights.

3.2.10. Ensure all Regular Air Force flight members maintain Non-classified Internet Protocol Router (NIPR) and EODIMS accounts. **(T-3)** Management, Operations, Administration, and Intelligence sections will maintain a Secret Internet Protocol Router (SIPR) account and EODIMS accounts, while other sections and personnel are encouraged to do so. **(T-3)** Additionally, upon receipt of a deployment tasking, members will get a SIPR account and SIPR EODIMS. SIPR accounts are 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. All flight members should be indoctrinated and maintain access to SCI compartments SI/TK/HCS-P/G and at least one member should maintain access to the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System. Every EOD technician is tasked to support OPLAN activities that exist at these heightened classification levels. Indoctrination will allow them to receive pertinent briefings on their responsibilities under these OPLANs as well as a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive advancements from intelligence organizations, such as: NSWC IHD EOD Intelligence Team, NSWC IHD Scientific and Technical Intelligence Liaison Officer, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Ground Intelligence Center, National Air and Space Intelligence Center, Missile and Space Intelligence Center, Office of Naval Intelligence and others. Traditional reserve forces of the AFR and guardsmen in drill status with the ANG are not required to maintain SIPR accounts. However, at the discretion of the flight chief they are encouraged to acquire SIPR and SIPR EODIMS accounts when activated, participating in initial mission qualification training, and when providing operational support for active duty EOD for durations exceeding 30 days.

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

3.2.12. Establish written guidance in accordance with Defense Explosives Safety Regulation (DESR) 6055.09\_DAFMAN 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. **Note:** AFR associate flights will adopt the host flights written guidance with joint coordination. **(T-2)**

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

3.2.14. Provide commanders:

3.2.14.1. An EOD mission briefing within 90 days of arrival. **(T-3)**

3.2.14.2. Opportunity to view an EOD demolition or emergency response operation every 6 months (Squadron Commanders only). **(T-3)**

3.2.14.3. EOD Quality Assurance reports for review (Squadron Commanders only) as appropriate.

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

**3.3. Reserve EOD Associate Flights.** Refer to AFI 90-1001, *Total Force Associations (TFAs)*. 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:

3.3.1. Facilities requirements. (T-2)

3.3.2. Operations and housekeeping responsibilities. (T-2)

3.3.3. Equipment and publication requirements. (T-2)

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

3.3.5. Reimbursable expenses. (T-2)

**3.4. Air National Guard EOD 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)

3.4.1. 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)

3.4.1.1. ANG EOD flight leadership must ensure that these missions do not affect the flight's response capability (see [paragraph 3.2.3](#)). (T-3)

3.4.1.2. ANG units performing State Partnership Program activities request active duty and reserve EOD support for missions through respective MAJCOM or AFIMSC/A330 staff to ensure requested support is available while still meeting mission requirements. (T-2)

3.4.2. ANG EOD flights are highly encouraged to develop MOUs with state and local law enforcement to facilitate Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) responses and training opportunities to strengthen working relationships between military and civilian EOD counterparts.

**3.5. Administration of EOD Personnel.**

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

3.5.2. Re-training into EOD is limited to Airmen with no more than 6 years Total Active Federal Military Service and the rank of SSgt and below. EOD operations require experienced technical leadership. (T-1)

3.5.3. All non-prior service Airmen, re-trainees, and officer candidates must complete the appropriate EOD volunteer letter ([Attachment 3, Figure A3.1](#) or [Attachment 4, Figure A4.1](#) respectively) prior to entering the EOD training pipeline. (T-1)

3.5.3.1. Re-trainee 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 2, Figure A2.1). Send the completed checklist, signed by the senior ranking EOD technician, to the supporting Force Support Squadron to initiate a Case Management System case to forward the information to HQ Air Force Personnel Center. **Note:** Does not apply to Air Reserve Component (ARC) personnel.

3.5.3.2. Officer Candidates.

3.5.3.2.1. Must secure medical clearance utilizing AF 422, *Notification of Air Force Member's Qualification Status*, and ensure they meet the required fitness standards established in the Air Force Officer Classification Directory. **(T-1)**

3.5.3.2.2. Must complete an EOD Flight Orientation visit and an interview with the EOD Flight Commander (or EOD Qualified FGO if the flight does not have an officer). **(T-1)** This visit will be no more than ten days (minimum of five if necessary), at an operational, active-duty EOD flight. Recommend using EOD Orientation/Retraining Checklist (**Attachment 4, Figure A4.1**) as a guide.

3.5.3.2.3. Must attend EOD Officer Assessment. **(T-1)**

3.5.3.2.4. After completion of medical clearance, orientation, and assessment, follow the most current guidance for application in accordance with the EOD Competitive Selection Program (CSP) from the Developmental Team Handbook.

3.5.3.3. For ANG personnel, the following applies:

3.5.3.3.1. 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)**

3.5.3.3.2. The gaining EOD flight will perform the orientation for ANG re-trainees and prior-service re-trainees over consecutive days (to include a drill weekend). **(T-3)**

3.5.3.3.3. 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.

3.5.3.3.4. 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/A4O, for final coordination. **(T-3)**

3.5.3.3.5. 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)**

3.5.4. 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 ATP 3E8X1 to maintain proficiency. **(T-1)** For additional information see [paragraph 5.15](#).

3.5.5. 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)**

3.5.5.1. 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.

3.5.5.2. For ARC forces, the ARC EOD Functional Managers have waiver authority for this requirement.

3.5.5.3. 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.

3.5.6. 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.

3.5.6.1. Permanent disqualification of an individual from EOD duties may include removal of the EOD qualification duty badge. The following examples are not all inclusive:

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

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

3.5.6.1.3. 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.

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

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

3.5.6.2. 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.

**3.6. Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay – Demolition Duty.** EOD members maintain demolition duty pay in accordance with DoDI 1340.09, *Hazard Pay Program*. (T-0)

**3.7. Operational Manning Requirements.**

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

3.7.1.1. There are two Air Force Manpower Standards (AFMS) for active duty and reserve Air Force EOD: 44D100 and 44D1G0.

3.7.1.1.1. 44D100 AFMS is derived from expeditionary manpower requirements and is determined based on a large-scale contingency operation/wartime scenario as defined within the National Defense Strategy.

3.7.1.1.2. 44D1G0 AFMS is earned for critical home station requirements and is based on enduring missions still required to continue during the execution of a contingency operation or wartime scenario.

3.7.1.2. AFMS for AFR EOD is Air Force Reserve Command Manpower Determinant 44XXXX. This manpower standard consolidated eight stand-alone determinants into one overall Reserve Civil Engineer package. This determinant provides the baseline for quantifying EOD capability to accomplish full-time Air Force Reserve missions.

3.7.1.3. 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.

3.7.2. EOD Flight Posturing.

3.7.2.1. Active-Duty flights are broken into three home-station support categories: Garrison, VIPPSA, and Large Range. These categories provide EOD personnel for home station coverage to support the 10 mission areas during wartime activities.

3.7.2.1.1. Garrison Units. All Active Duty locations not classified as a VIPPSA or Large-Range unit in accordance with paragraphs 3.7.2.1.2. and 3.7.2.1.3. are considered Garrison Units.

3.7.2.1.2. VIPPSA Unit. The only installation that earns additional manpower through a variance for expanded VIPPSA missions is Joint Base Andrews, Maryland.

3.7.2.1.3. Large Range Units. The four Large Range units are at Luke Air Force Base, Eglin Air Force Base, Nellis Air Force Base, and Hill Air Force Base. Each earns additional manpower through a variance to support their range missions. Support for scheduled range clearances, as outlined in AFMAN 13-212V1, *Range Planning and Operations*, may require manning augmentation from other EOD flights.

3.7.2.2. USAF EOD Minimum Sustainable Manpower (**Table 3.1.**) is based on manpower required, at various capability levels, for garrison support to meet all EOD missions identified in DAFFD 32-30. **Note:** For an EOD flight to operate, there must be core EOD flight personnel consisting of a qualified EOD Leader (Officer, SNCO, or Noncommission Officer in Charge), an EOD Operations member, and a certified EOD Team (three fulltime EOD-qualified personnel, one of whom is an EOD Team Leader) for a minimum of five personnel.

3.7.2.2.1. Optimum Capability Level indicates 90% or more of all authorized positions are available, including core EOD flight personnel, which provides support to all 10 EOD mission areas within a standard 40-hour work week, with minimal to no risk to Garrison, VIPPSA, or Large Range unit missions.

3.7.2.2.2. Standard Capability Level indicates 89% - 74% of authorized personnel (must have core EOD flight personnel) are available and introduces greater risk to mission since concurrent operations will be reduced. A potential reduction in completed annual training plan requirements and quality assurance evaluations may lead to a loss of certifications/qualifications within 180 days due to team leaders and team members operating at a higher ops tempo. VIPPSA and Large Range units could assume moderate risk due to their degraded capability to perform VIPPSA and range clearance missions, respectively.

3.7.2.2.3. Minimum Capability Level indicates 73% - 36% of authorized personnel (must have core EOD flight personnel) are available and creates moderate to significant risk to mission since concurrent operations will be further degraded. The reduced completion of annual training plan requirements and quality assurance evaluations will likely lead to a loss of certifications/qualifications within 180 days due to team leaders and team members operating at a much higher ops tempo. VIPPSA and Large Range units should assume much of the risk from within the VIPPSA and range clearance missions, respectively. At no time may unit manning fall below Minimum Capability Levels without Squadron Commander approval and MAJCOM or AFIMSC Detachment awareness. **(T-2) Note:** Minimum Capability Level represents the lowest level of manning for a Garrison unit to operate without augmentation.

3.7.2.2.4. Critical Capability Level occurs when 35% or less of authorized personnel are available or when the unit does not have core EOD flight personnel. If at any time an EOD unit drops below 5 core personnel, manpower augmentation must be implemented to maintain an operational EOD capability. **(T-2)** At Critical Capability Level, Garrison units are non-operational without a commander's risk assessment until manpower augmentation occurs. A VIPPSA unit can only support emergency response operations and Large Range units should explore augmentation options to maintain range clearance missions.

3.7.3. EOD Flight Posturing. Limit contracted and government civilian flight-level EOD support to only administrative and logistic support functions. **Note:** Contracted and government civilian personnel will not participate as an EOD operational team member on any EOD response or be assigned to flight leadership positions.

**Table 3.1. EOD Capability Levels.**

	Optimum	Standard	Minimum	Critical
Garrison Units (Note 1)	12 or more	10 – 11	5 – 9	4 or less
VIPPSA Unit (Note 1)	18 or more	15 – 17	7 – 14	6 or less
Large Range Units (Note 1)	30 or more	25 – 29	12 – 24	11 or less
AFR Flights (Notes 1, 2)	12 or more	10 – 11	5 – 9	4 or less
ANG Flights (Note 3)	12	6	3	2

**Notes:**

1 – Flights without core EOD flight personnel or projected/falling below Standard Capability Levels 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.

2 – Minimum support numbers for AFR are for locations with Base Operating Support Integrator. 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.

3 – Six flight personnel are required to maintain all mission area and training requirements identified in DAFPD 32-30. Per ANGMS 44D000 flights should be manned to a minimum of three full-time positions in order to provide emergency response. Per this DAFMAN, this can be reduced to two full time positions when defined by EOD coordinated instructions or using Commander ORM determination. At no time may flight overall manning fall below six or full-time manning below two without Air National Guard Readiness Center concurrence.

## Chapter 4

### INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY, SAFETY, AND HEALTH

#### Section 4A – Intelligence

##### 4.1. Intelligence Requirements.

###### 4.1.1. EOD flights will:

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

4.1.1.2. Coordinate requirements with the Office of Special Investigations or intelligence communities for local threat briefings. **(T-3)**

###### 4.1.2. Contingency Assessments. EOD flights will:

4.1.2.1. For up-to-date threat assessments, contact the Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Division (NSWC IHD) EOD Technical Support Center (EOD TSC) for Enemy Ordnance Order of Battle and Joint EOD Program Board threat briefings. **(T-3)**

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

4.1.2.3. Understand the processes to receive debriefs pertaining to the DoD Foreign Military Intelligence Collection Activities program. **(T-3)** EOD technicians' partnerships with foreign militaries may garner information by overt means (e.g., observation, elicitation, or any other activity congruent with the execution of assigned missions) that could serve as a force multiplier for intelligence agencies and the EOD enterprise.

#### Section 4B – Security

##### 4.2. Personnel Security Requirements.

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

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

4.2.3. 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)**

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

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

4.2.6. Security Access Requirement (SAR). Code all military EOD positions as SAR 5 (Top Secret) on the Unit Manning Document. **(T-1)** Additionally, civilian positions above the installation level and contractors whose responsibilities necessitate access to Top Secret will be coded as SAR 5. **(T-1)**

## **Section 4C – Safety and Health Programs**

**4.3. Personnel Safety and Health Requirements.** Due to the inherently dangerous nature of explosive operations, Air Force EOD personnel are required wear of flame retardant, flame resistant, or commercially available 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)**

**4.4. Weapons Safety.** DESR 6055.09\_DAFMAN 91-201, T.O. 60A-1-1-4, *Protection of Personnel and Property*, and 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 Air Force Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (AFTTP) 3-32.5, Volume 7, *EOD Range Operations*, and brief all individuals participating or observing the explosive operation. **(T-3)**

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

4.4.2. 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.

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

4.4.4. 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.

**4.5. Occupational Safety and Health Programs.** DAFMAN 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:

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

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

4.5.3. Blood Borne Pathogen.

4.5.3.1. 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.

4.5.3.2. 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)

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

4.5.4. Radiation Safety Programs. In consultation with Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight, determine scope and applicability for: Radiation Protection Program in accordance with AFI 91-108, *Air Force Nuclear Weapons Intrinsic Radiation and 91(B) Radioactive Material Safety Program*; 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)

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

4.5.6. First Aid. (T-3)

4.5.7. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. (T-3)

**4.6. 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 unit commander. Emergency response operations have priority over EOD Safety Day events.

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

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

## Chapter 5

### OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

#### Section 5A – Operational Parameters

##### 5.1. General Response Actions.

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

5.1.2. 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)**

5.1.3. 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:

5.1.3.1. It is the most hazardous type.

5.1.3.2. It has the most hazardous features or filler.

5.1.3.3. It is in the most hazardous condition.

5.1.3.4. 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)**

5.1.3.4.1. 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.

5.1.3.4.2. 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).

5.1.4. 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.denix.osd.mil/ddes/ddesb-technical-papers>) and EOD AFTTP publications. 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*).

5.1.4.1. Deviations from 60N series T.O.s require approval from the affected MAJCOM and AFGSC/A4Z. Units may request deviations by submitting an Unsatisfactory Report (UR) to AFGSC/A4Z through their respective MAJCOM.

5.1.4.2. During a nuclear weapons response, 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)** For CONUS responses, the 377 MSG/CED (Kirtland) will serve as a specialized EOD team to the Response Task Force (RTF) and respond to all accidents when requested by the RTF, and should have a Memorandum of Agreement with the DOE Accident Response group covering at minimum responsibilities and logistics. **(T-2)** For outside CONUS, there is no dedicated EOD RTF.

5.1.5. Medical Support. Flights will develop a comprehensive plan detailing on-site medical care as well as the most efficient route to advanced life-saving medical care. **(T-1)**

5.1.5.1. On-site 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 on-site, brief medical support on planned operations and allow them to assist in development of accident response plans. **(T-3)**

5.1.5.2. Advanced life-saving medical care goes beyond on-site medical care and is often delivered in hospitals, specialized clinics, or trauma centers.

5.1.5.3. Explosive operations involving only demolition explosives (training) requires medical support within a 30-minute response time.

5.1.5.4. Explosive operations involving only practice munitions with explosive or fire hazards (other than demolition explosives) requires any local- or 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)**

5.1.5.5. Explosives operations involving high explosive (Class 1.1) munitions (other than demolition explosives): Any local- or state-level or National Registry certified EMT must be available on-site during all operations. **(T-3)**

5.1.6. Off-Installation Responses.

5.1.6.1. 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*.

5.1.6.1.1. 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)**

5.1.6.1.2. Report any incidents occurring in another service's operational area according to the responsible service's procedures. The closest EOD flight will 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)**

5.1.6.1.3. 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.

- 5.1.6.1.4. 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.
- 5.1.6.2. Non-military munitions and explosives.
- 5.1.6.2.1. 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.
- 5.1.6.2.2. Do not take non-DoD toxic or hazardous materials to military installations for storage or disposal unless:
- 5.1.6.2.2.1. The situation is clearly an emergency or lifesaving operation.
- 5.1.6.2.2.2. Formal agreements exist with other federal agencies.
- 5.1.6.3. 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)**
- 5.1.6.3.1. To meet this requirement, EOD flights will provide the Command Post the information in **Figure 5.1** in accordance with AFMAN 10-206, *Operational Reporting (OPREP)*, once the team returns to base. **(T-1)**

**Figure 5.1. Air Force DSCA Template.**

(Subj Class) AF Defense Support to Civilian Authorities, DDHHMMZMMMYYYY, and Location Event Occurred, Event/Incident, Defense Support to Civilian Authorities Rule ###.

(U) Report Type: Initial, Follow-Up, Final, etc.

(U) 1. **Type of support, location, and specific assistance requested or provided:**

(U) 2. **Estimated duration of military participation in reported event:**

(U) 3. **Source, date, and time of civil authority's request for military assistance**  
(*Show official titles, phone numbers, and email addresses*):

(U) 4. **Number of USAF personnel (military and civilian) employed in support of Defense Support to Civilian Authorities:**

(U) 5. **Amount and types of equipment used:**

(U) 6. **Amount and types of supplies used:**

(U) 7. **Title, rank, and telephone/email/fax of unit POC:**

(U) 8. **Describe the extent of any media interest in the USAF response:**

(U) 9. **Appropriate DoD or Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mission designator (if applicable):**

- 5.1.6.3.2. Coordinate with local Command Post to codify the process in written guidance and checklist.

5.1.6.3.3. ARC EOD units. Installations without a full-time Command Post should establish a process to provide the information in [Figure 5.1](#) 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.

5.1.7. 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, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, *Protection of the Environment*, Part 266 Subpart M, and other applicable state regulatory requirements. Conduct EOD response actions under authority of DoDM 4715.26. **(T-0)**

5.1.7.1. In order to meet all legal requirements in non-emergency situations, EOD personnel should consult their installation's legal office and Civil Engineer environmental management function before destroying explosive ordnance.

5.1.7.2. The Environmental Protection Agency has established definitions for when munitions become 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.

5.1.7.3. 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.

5.1.7.3.1. 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.

5.1.7.3.2. 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.

5.1.7.3.3. 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.

**5.2. 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.

5.2.1. 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)**

5.2.2. 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:

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

5.2.2.2. 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.

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

5.2.2.4. 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.

**5.3. 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.

5.3.1. 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, Part 260-266 and Part 270 for Military Munitions. **(T-0)**

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

5.3.3. 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 Teams Channel.

**5.4. 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)**

5.4.1. 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)**

5.4.2. 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. The goal for off-duty EOD team response is to be enroute 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.

**5.5. Response Records.** EOD Flights will enter EOD response records and a copy of any supporting documentation such as an emergency permit (if issued) into EODIMS. **(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.

**5.6. 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:

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

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

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

## **Section 5B – EOD Mission**

**5.7. Mission Areas.** In order to maintain an Air Force EOD capability, all EOD units will organize, train, and equip to conduct or support the 10 mission areas listed in DAFPD 32-30. **(T-1)** These mission areas are not listed in operational priority. The priorities are relative to each base and vary based on real-time situations and events. Thus, EOD units should plan support for all mission areas with funding, manpower, equipment, and training.

5.7.1. 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.

5.7.1.1. 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.

5.7.1.2. 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.

5.7.1.3. 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)**

5.7.1.4. 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.

5.7.2. 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 ground 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.

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

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

5.7.2.3. 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.

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

5.7.3. 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 DAFPD 10-26, *Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Enterprise*, for more information on Countering WMD operations.

5.7.4. Nuclear Weapon Response.

5.7.4.1. Nuclear Qualified flights. Nuclear Qualified EOD flights provide a baseline capability to respond to U.S. stockpile weapons involved in an accident. Supported by nuclear technical orders, Nuclear Qualified EOD flights locate, verify, and stabilize systems to prepare the operational environment for receipt of follow-on forces. All Regular Air Force EOD flights, and ARC EOD units with primary installation response requirements, are considered Nuclear Qualified. Nuclear Qualified flights must train to perform those actions necessary to support an Initial Response Force and maintain, as a minimum, the following publications:

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

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

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

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

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

5.7.4.2. Nuclear Certified flights. Nuclear Certified EOD flights provide a full spectrum capability to respond to U.S. stockpile nuclear weapons involved in an accident. Through the implementation of weapons recovery plans, Nuclear Certified EOD flights ensure systems are electrically safe and mechanically stable for transportation to a final disposition location. Nuclear Certified EOD flights are units that directly support specific weapon systems. Nuclear Certified flights maintain technical data and are trained and certified on all assigned weapon systems.

5.7.5. 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.

5.7.6. 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 (ORC)*. (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:

5.7.6.1. 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.

5.7.6.1.1. 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.

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

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

5.7.6.2. Other-than Operational Range Support.

5.7.6.2.1. 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.

5.7.6.2.2. 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:

5.7.6.2.2.1. Third-party quality assurance evaluations of contracts.

5.7.6.2.2.2. Natural & cultural environmental escorts.

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

5.7.6.2.2.4. Construction support.

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

5.7.6.2.2.6. Contract oversight.

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

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

5.7.6.2.3. 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.

5.7.6.2.4. 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:

5.7.6.2.4.1. To ensure public safety.

5.7.6.2.4.2. To identify unknown munitions.

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

5.7.6.2.5. 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:

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

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

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

5.7.6.3. 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:

5.7.6.3.1. 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)**

5.7.6.3.2. 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)**

5.7.6.3.3. 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)**

5.7.6.3.4. 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.

5.7.6.3.5. 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)**

5.7.6.3.5.1. 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.

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

5.7.6.4. Research and Development Operations.

5.7.6.4.1. 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)**
- 5.7.6.4.2. While making efforts to meet project objectives, do not jeopardize the safety of personnel.
- 5.7.6.4.3. 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/A330.
- 5.7.6.4.4. 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.
- 5.7.6.4.5. Properly trained and equipped EOD personnel may conduct approved foreign materiel exploitation operations, to include foreign munitions disassembly, when a requirement has been received from the Intelligence Community or consistent with exploitation mission requirements.
- 5.7.6.4.6. Flights performing these operations use Locally Manufactured Equipment in support of research and development operations. This equipment must satisfy requirements of DAFI 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)**
- 5.7.6.4.7. 96th and 775th Civil Engineer Squadron 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.
- 5.7.7. Defense Support of 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, Department of the Air Force Policy Directive (DAFPD) 10-8, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*, and DAFI 10-801, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*.
- 5.7.8. 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, and stability operations.

5.7.9. 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)** Refer to 60A-2-1-27 as a guide for USSS support mission training.

5.7.9.1. 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 Northern Command 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).

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

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

5.7.9.4. 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 Northern Command to the Joint Staff through the Service and finally published in an order.

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

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

5.7.9.4.3. 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.

5.7.10. Military Engagement, Security Cooperation, and Partner Building. Air Force EOD Airmen engage in partner building activities that lay the foundations of trust and interoperability that result in increased allied and partner capability. Building, sustaining, and enhancing our allies and partners are essential tasks supporting the US strategic asymmetric advantage in crisis, conflict, and integrated deterrence. Partner building activities occur across the competition continuum and are key to shaping the operations environment and developing additional partners for future combined operations.

## **5.8. Incident Reporting.**

5.8.1. EOD flights will use the EODIMS Operations Module, Incident Reporting System to gather and report information regarding EOD operations, as defined in Attachment 1. **(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.

5.8.2. 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)**

5.8.3. 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)**

5.8.4. 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.

### **Section 5C – EOD Training**

**5.9. 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.

**5.10. 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 ten EOD mission areas identified in DAFPD 32-30. The 16 hours considers a 5-day work schedule and does not include Physical Training, or periods when an EOD member is TDY or on leave. **(T-1) Exceptions:** ARC 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 EOD proficiency training. **(T-3)** Flight leadership will 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.

**5.11. 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 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 explosives, tools and equipment inventories. **Note:** ARC forces conducting rescheduled or quarterly training will accomplish live demolition training during the scheduled period.

**5.12. 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.

### 5.13. Air Force Annual Training Plan 3E8X1.

5.13.1. Flights will utilize the current Air Force Annual Training Plan 3E8X1 (ATP). **(T-1)**

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

5.13.3. 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)**

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

5.13.5. AFR and ANG units will develop and maintain a pre-deployment training Initial Job Qualification Standard for use upon activation or mobilization. **(T-1)**

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

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

5.14.2. 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.

5.14.3. 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.

5.14.4. Joint Nuclear Explosive Ordnance Disposal Course, J5AZO3E871 00DA. Target audience: SSgt/TSgt/MSgt 3E871 assigned to Nuclear Certified EOD units in AFGSC and USAFE.

5.14.5. EOD Homemade Explosive (HME) Training. The following courses are authorized for EOD Airmen:

5.14.5.1. J5AZA3E851 00RA (Domestic HME). The objectives of the course are to expose personnel to the precursors used by criminals in the manufacture of homemade explosives; identify the hazards of mixed or partially mixed precursor chemicals; identification for sampling of suspected chemicals; evidentiary collection; scene documentation; remote methods of removing; and the safe disposal of such HME hazards.

5.14.5.2. J5AZD3E851 00FA (WMD Directorate's Improvised Explosive Threats Course), (IETC). This is a two-day training course designed to allow hands-on familiarization with the explosive precursor chemicals used to manufacture improvised explosives, thereby providing the attendee with a general awareness from the threat posed by improvised explosives. It is a mobile training team, and locations change each class.

5.14.5.3. Point One EOD Military HME Course, J5AZD3E851 00LA. Target audience: TSgt/3E871, secondary audience: SSgt/3E851 (all 7-level core tasks signed off).

5.14.5.4. Dutch EOD HME Course. This course training occurs in classroom and practical environments and allows testing of synthesized explosives in a controlled environment.

5.14.5.5. NATO HME Course. This course provides training using various detectors such as the FirstDefender, TruDefender, and HAZMANAGER. Provides integration with multiple NATO EOD technicians during the scenarios and a wealth of diverse experience interrogating HME.

5.14.6. Methods of Entry Course. This course provides specialized methods of entry capability which include the techniques and procedures of explosive, ballistic, thermal, manual, and mechanical entry methods.

**5.15. EOD Training Participation.** Providing EOD capabilities, outlined in DAFFD 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.

5.15.1. 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, Combatant Command, MAJCOM, NAF, 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 180 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 ATP 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-3)**

5.15.1.1. EOD training programs are based on the CFETP, ATP, and local mission requirements.

5.15.1.2. 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)**

5.15.2. 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 (nuclear certified flights only), and Force Readiness Reporting reportable training. **(T-1)** (Per AFI 10-210 and the CFETP 3E8X1)

5.15.3. Waived Training.

5.15.3.1. EOD flight management may waive any missed training except for monthly demolition pay, nuclear weapons (nuclear certified flights only), supported weapons system, compliance, Air Force Occupational Safety & Health requirements, and Force Readiness Reporting reportable training.

5.15.3.2. 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)**

#### **5.16. ANG/AFR Training.**

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

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

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

5.16.2. 90-Day Spin-up Training Prior to Deployments.

5.16.2.1. During periods of Regular Air Force deployments, ANG and AFR EOD forces augment remaining EOD personnel as deployment and base sustainment forces.

5.16.2.2. During this period, ANG and AFR personnel will receive intensive training prior to deployment. A spin up period is required to meet Combatant Commander 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.

**5.17. Force Readiness Reporting Certification Training.** Flight management will provide Unit Deployment Manager 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)**

**5.18. EOD within AFFORGEN.** 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. Flights need to integrate the Air Force Force Generation (AFFORGEN) demands with requirements driven by intelligence and threat at potential deployed locations. **(T-1)** ARC personnel will incorporate a pre-deployment training 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 Operations Forces requiring an EOD capability. **(T-3) Note:** EOD Technicians assigned to the Combat Air Base Squadron will continue to fully participate in the host unit's EOD training program to maintain EOD proficiency and certifications.

#### **Section 5D – Publications**

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

5.19.1. 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)**

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

**5.20. Team Leader Guides.** Develop Team Leader guides in accordance with Emergency Management planning guidance in DAFI 10-2501, *Emergency Management Program*, using EOD AFTTPs for the following emergency response operations:

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

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

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

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

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

## Chapter 6

### LOGISTICS

**6.1. 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)** More information can be found at <https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/CEPortal1/CEIT/ARIS>.

#### **6.2. Equipment and Supply Listing.**

6.2.1. 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)** Due to changing equipment authorizations to support new UTC structure, there may be issues with allowances and excess equipment. The intent is for every EOD Technician to maintain all personnel UTC equipment if assigned to a Garrison or Expeditionary position. Individual Equipment is still required for annual training, current operations, and proficiency of equipment. Should an imbalance occur, contact AFCEC/CXD Equipment Program Manager for guidance and form submission instructions.

6.2.2. AFCEC/CXD will update, publish, and distribute ESL via ARIS for implementation and maintain a current copy of the USAF Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team. **(T-1)**

#### **6.3. Equipment.**

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

6.3.1.1. 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 and in the QA observation log. **(T-2)**

6.3.1.2. 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)**

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

6.3.2.1. 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)**

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

6.3.3. 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-2)** Verify accountability records accurately reflect on-hand inventory amounts to support UTC requirements.

6.3.4. Equipment Custodian Training. All new equipment custodians will complete ARIS training in myLearning prior to assuming custodial duties. **(T-1)**

#### **6.4. Munitions.**

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

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

6.4.3. Flights will develop an annual utilization plan in conjunction with the EOD ATP. **(T-3)**

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

#### **6.5. Weapons.**

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

6.5.2. EOD flights will maintain weapons in the quantities listed on the ESL for all postured equipment UTCs and personnel assigned, regardless of UTC posturing. **(T-1)**

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

6.6.1. 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 guidelines.

6.6.2. 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)**

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

6.7.1. 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)**

6.7.2. Acquisition. Acquisition can be performed outside of BARS. Items procured outside of BARS should be suitable substitutes for the approved BARS listing. However, purchases outside of BARS should align with local flight requirements (e.g., extreme cold weather ensembles, range clearance items, etc.) and/or expeditionary mission sets. **(T-1)** Flights will maintain a system to track funds expended on items acquired outside of BARS for inclusion on AFIMSC end of year report. **(T-1)**

## Chapter 7

### STRATEGIC PLANS AND REQUIREMENTS

#### 7.1. Air Force Deliberate Planning.

7.1.1. 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.

7.1.2. 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.

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

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

7.2.2. 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.

**7.3. Plan Sourcing Procedures.** UTC Availability. EOD Flight leadership in conjunction with the Unit Deployment Manager should update the Air Expeditionary Force Reporting Tool and Force Readiness Reporting in accordance with AFI 10-201, *Force Readiness Reporting*, and AFI 10-401, *Operations Planning and Execution*.

## Chapter 8

### SIGNAL AND COMMUNICATIONS

**8.1. 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)**

**8.2. Tactical Communications.** Flights will procure, maintain, and ensure personnel are proficient with EOD ESL and MAJCOM specific tactical communication systems. **(T-1)**

**8.3. 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.

**8.4. 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)** Refer to DoDI 4650.01, *Policy and Procedures for Management and Use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum*, and DAFI 17-220, *Spectrum Management* for additional information.

8.4.1. If EOD electronic tools have prior joint-service or Air Force spectrum certification, flights will 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.

8.4.2. 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.

8.4.2.1. 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)**

8.4.2.2. 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)**

8.4.2.3. 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 only 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)**

**8.5. Tactical Assault Kit.** Flights should integrate centrally procured TAK systems into operations and training. Report any LIMFACS to AFCEC/CXD.

## Chapter 9

### EOD FACILITIES AND RANGES

**9.1. EOD Facilities Requirements.** Active Duty 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). For AFR units see additional facility standards in AFRC Handbook (AFRCH) 32-1001, *Standard Facility Requirements*. For ANG units see additional facility standards in ANG Handbook (ANGH) 32-1084, *Facility Space Standards*, available at <https://www.wbdg.org/ffc/ang/handbooks-angh/32-1084>.

#### 9.2. Functional Requirements.

9.2.1. 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.

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

9.2.3. 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)**

9.2.4. 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 Emergency Response Vehicle and unmanned ground system platforms, if applicable. Commanders will ensure the following design considerations for EOD facilities:

9.2.4.1. 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. **(T-2)**

9.2.4.2. Be adequately sound proofed to attenuate noise from printers, equipment fans, and other noise generating equipment. **(T-2)**

9.2.4.3. Have latrines for both male and female personnel with showers. **(T-2)**

9.2.4.4. Have secure storage for firearms and classified material including SIPR and printers for classified. **(T-2)**

9.2.4.5. Are equipped with a washer and dryer, and have a kitchen suitable to sustain 24-hour operations. **(T-2)**

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

**9.3. 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*.

**9.4. 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.

**9.5. 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\_DAFMAN 91-201. **(T-0)**

9.5.1. 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)**

9.5.2. 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)**

9.5.3. 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\_DAFMAN 91-201. **(T-0)**

9.5.4. 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.

9.5.5. EOD flights should maintain an Advanced Explosive Ordnance Disposal Storage Magazine(s) 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*. Incorporating on-site storage of operational and training explosives greatly reduces 24-hour response times and increases access to critical training capabilities, saves Airmen's time at the flight and at munitions storage, and increases flexibility in training opportunities outside of normal munitions storage operating hours. Contact appropriate Safety office to obtain copies of DDESB approved Explosives Site Plan.

9.5.6. 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 10

### PROGRAMS AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

#### 10.1. Civil Engineer Financial Planning and Budgeting.

10.1.1. Program Planning. DAFI 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.

10.1.2. 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.

10.1.3. 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.

**10.2. Cost Center Management (Budgets).** Program Element Codes 24424F and 24424S provide flight resourcing. Close coordination with unit resource advisors and engagement with AFIMSC/A330, 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 11

### ASSESSMENTS, LESSONS LEARNED, AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

**11.1. 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 the EOD ATP and Master Quality Assurance Plan.

**11.2. Lessons Learned.** After action reports are intended to help Airmen learn from experience to fight a smarter, more capable fight. If an after action report is necessary, refer to AFI 10-1302, *Air Force Lessons Learned*, for guidance and submit finalized reports to AF/A4CXD through the appropriate MAJCOM/AFIMSC detachment.

#### **11.3. Quality Assurance (QA).**

11.3.1. All EOD flights must have a QA program and will use the CFM approved Master Quality Assurance Plan. **(T-1)**

11.3.2. MAJCOM Inspector Generals 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 DAFI 90-302. Find the Self-Assessment Checklist on the Management Internal Control Toolset within the Air Force Inspection Agency website at <https://mict.cce.af.mil/>. In addition, flights and inspectors should use the AFCEC/CXD-managed QA checklist located in the EOD Teams channel.

TOM D. MILLER, Lieutenant General, USAF  
DCS/Logistics, Engineering, Force Protection

## Attachment 1

## GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

*References*

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**Prescribed Forms**

None

***Adopted Forms***

AF Form 55, *Employee Safety and Health Record*

AF Form 422, *Notification of Air Force Member's Qualification Status*

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*

***Abbreviations and Acronyms***

**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

**AFMAN**—Air Force Manual

**AFMS**—Air Force Manpower Standard

**AFPD**—Air Force Policy Directive

**AFR**—Air Force Reserve

**AFRC**—Air Force Reserve Command

**AFRCH**—Air Force Reserve Command Handbook

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

**ANG**—Air National Guard

**ANGH**—Air National Guard Handbook

**ARC**—Air Reserve Component

**ATP**—Annual Training Plan

**BARS**—Battlefield Airmen Rapid Refresh and Replenishment System

**BEEF**—Base Engineer Emergency Force

**CFETP**—Career Field Education and Training Plan

**CFM**—Career Field Manager

**CFR**—Code of Federal Regulations

**CIED**—Counter Improvised Explosive Device

**CONUS**—Continental United States

**CREW**—Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare

**DAFI**—Department of the Air Force Instruction

**DAFMAN**—Department of the Air Force Manual

**DAFPD**—Department of the Air Force Policy Directive

**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

**DSCA**—Defense Support of Civil Authorities

**DTR**—Defense Travel Regulation

**ECM**—Electronic Countermeasures

**EMFR**—Electromagnetic Field Radiation

**EMT**—Emergency Medical Technician

**EOD**—Explosive Ordnance Disposal

**EODIMS**—EOD Information Management System

**EODMAG**—Explosive Ordnance Disposal Storage Magazine

**EOR**—Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance

**ESL**—Equipment Supply Listing

**FBI**—Federal Bureau of Investigation

**HAZCOM**—Hazard Communication

**HME**—Homemade Explosives

**HQ**—Headquarters

**IED**—Improvised Explosive Device

**IG**—Inspector General

**JEODVIPPSA**—Joint EOD Very Important Person Protective Support Activity

**JP**—Joint Publication  
**MAJCOM**—Major Command  
**MMRP**—Military Munitions Response Program  
**MOA**—Memorandum of Agreement  
**MOU**—Memorandum of Understanding  
**MPPEH**—Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard  
**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  
**PRP**—Personnel Reliability Program  
**QA**—Quality Assurance  
**RAM**—Radioactive Materials  
**RCIED**—Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device  
**RCRA**—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act  
**SAR**—Security Access Requirement  
**SIPR**—Secret Internet Protocol Router  
**SNCO**—Senior Noncommissioned Officer  
**T.O.**—Technical Order  
**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

*Office Symbols*

**ACC/A4CX**—Headquarters Air Combat Command Civil Engineer Staff  
**AF/A4**—Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection  
**AF/A4C**—Headquarters Air Force Director of Civil Engineers  
**AF/A4CX**—Headquarters Air Force Civil Engineer Readiness Division

**AF/A4CXD**—Headquarters Air Force Civil Engineer Explosive Ordnance Disposal Branch

**AFCEC/CXD**—Air Force Civil Engineer Center, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Division

**AFCEC/CXE**—Air Force Civil Engineer Center, Joint EOD Technology Division

**AFCEC/CZ**—Air Force Civil Engineer Center, Environmental Directorate

**AFGSC/A4C**—Headquarters Air Force Global Strike Command Civil Engineer Staff

**AFGSC/A4ZS**—Headquarters Air Force Global Strike Command Nuclear Stockpile Division

**AFIMSC/A33O**—Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center, Operations Center

**AFIMSC/A35B**—Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center, Expeditionary Support Blue Branch

**AFIMSC/A58E**—Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center, Expeditionary Requirements Branch

**AFIMSC/A99**—Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center, Analyses, Assessments, and Lessons Learned Division

**AFRC/A4OE**—Air Force Reserve Command, Civil Engineer Staff

**AMC/A4OC**—Headquarters Air Mobility Command Civil Engineer Staff

**NGB/A4O**—Air National Guard Readiness Center, Civil Engineer Staff

**NSWC IHD EODTECHCEN** — Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Division, EOD Technology Center

**NSWC IHD EOD TSC** — Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Division, EOD Technical Support Center

**PACAF/A4C**—Pacific Air Forces Command Civil Engineer Staff

**USAFE/AFAFRICA/A4C**—US Air Forces in Europe / Air Forces Africa Civil Engineer Division

### *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. (Joint Publication (JP) 3-40, *Joint Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction*)

**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 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 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 Operation**—Use of EOD manpower and resources, not in a training capacity, to accomplish an EOD objective, response, or mission covered within the 10 EOD Mission Areas, including Partnering.

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

**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 Team**—The standard Air Force EOD Team is comprised of at least three fulltime EOD-qualified personnel certified on local Initial Job Qualification Standard tasks, one of which is an EOD Team Leader. 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.

**EOD Team Leader**—A certified EOD Team Leader is a formally certified 7-level in Air Force Specialty 3E8 (See DAFMAN 36-2689, *Training Program*). 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.

**EOD Team Member** – An EOD Team Member is a 3- or 5-level in Air Force Specialty 3E8.

**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.

**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, *Barriers, Obstacles, and Mine Warfare for Joint Operations*) 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, *Joint Explosive Ordnance Disposal*)

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Military Technical Acceptance Board**—A board composed of senior EOD Service detachment officers at the Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Division (NSWC IHD) EOD Technology Center (EODTECHCEN) 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 ORIENTATION/RETRAINING CHECKLIST

Figure A2.1. Orientation/Retraining Checklist.

The following items are reviewed/completed prior to approved retraining into the EOD (3E8X1) Air Force Specialty Code or approved class date for a Civil Engineer officer (32E3H) 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:

\_\_\_ For enlisted members: Is retrainee SSgt or below and has less than 6 years time-in-service? If no, stop orientation. Member is not eligible to retrain into EOD.

\_\_\_ Received an EOD operations briefing and view EOD Recruiting DVD.

\_\_\_ Signed EOD Re-trainee Volunteer letter.

\_\_\_ Passed Air Force EOD initial fitness test.

\_\_\_ MPF and Medical have cleared member for all requirements in the Air Force Enlisted/Officer Classification Directory for 3E8X1 and 32E3H.

\_\_\_ 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 3

## EOD RETRAINING VOLUNTEER LETTER

**Figure A3.1. Orientation/Retraining Checklist.**

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 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 Air Force Personnel Center. 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 Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Attachment 4

## EOD SPECIALIST VOLUNTEER LETTER

Figure A4.1. 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 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: \_\_\_\_\_