

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

**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
POLICY DIRECTIVE 32-30**



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Civil Engineering

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This Department of the Air Force Policy Directive (DAFPD) implements Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 5160.62E, DoD Executive Agent for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology and Training and DoDD 5101.13E, DoD Executive Agent for the Unexploded Ordnance Center of Excellence (UXOCOE). This publication establishes policies and responsibilities for the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) career field to provide the Department of the Air Force with a ready capability to mitigate and defeat hazards caused by domestic or foreign explosive ordnance or improvised explosive devices containing conventional, nuclear, biological, chemical, radiological, incendiary, or homemade explosives. This publication applies to the United States Space Force, Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, and the Air National Guard. 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 using the DAF Form 847, Recommendation for Change of Publication; route DAF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command. This DAFPD may not be supplemented.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document has been revised and should be completely reviewed. Update adds a tenth mission area covering military engagement, security cooperation, and partner building. Additionally, it changes nuclear custodian EOD flights to nuclear certified EOD flights.

1. Overview.

1.1. The mission of EOD is to mitigate hazards to personnel and property posed by weapons and explosive materials in all physical domains. Air Force EOD members provide an emergency response capability for Department of the Air Force and joint commanders.

1.2. Core mission capabilities, which are inherent to all EOD operations, include:

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, 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.

2. Policy. Air Force EOD-qualified military members will be organized, trained, and equipped to detect, locate, access, diagnose, render safe, recover, and dispose of explosive hazards presented from accidents and incidents. This also includes evidence protection in support of criminal and mishap investigations.

3. Roles and Responsibilities.

3.1. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection (AF/A4) will:

3.1.1. Serve as the office of primary responsibility and functional authority on the EOD program and other related activities.

3.1.2. Designate an Air Force general officer to be the Air Force member on the DoD EOD Program Board in accordance with Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 5160.62E, DoD Executive Agent for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology and Training.

3.1.3. Designate an Air Force representative to support the Unexploded Ordnance Center of Excellence program per DoDD 5101.13E, DoD Executive Agent for the Unexploded Ordnance Center of Excellence (UXOCOE).

3.1.4. Designate the Director of Civil Engineering (AF/A4C), under the authority, direction, and control of the AF/A4, to:

3.1.4.1. Represent the Air Force EOD program equities to Headquarters Air Force, Department of Defense, Joint EOD, and interagency organizations.

3.1.4.2. Designate a Program Director for the Air Force EOD Program.

3.1.4.3. Designate an EOD-qualified senior staff officer to act in an advisory and staff capacity to the Air Force's DoD EOD Program Board member and be the focal point for Joint EOD matters for the Military Technical and Technical Training Acceptance Boards in accordance with DoDD 5160.62E.

3.1.4.4. Designate an Air Force EOD representative to Indian Head EOD Technology Division, Military Technical Acceptance Board in accordance with DoDD 5160.62E.

3.1.4.5. Designate an Air Force EOD representative to Naval School EOD, Technical Training Acceptance Board, in accordance with DoDD 5160.62E.

3.2. Major Commands, Field Commands, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve Command will support EOD flights, ensuring each is properly prepared to support the following EOD missions:

3.2.1. Aerospace Systems/Vehicles. Support sortie generation and space operations by responding to airfield in-flight or ground emergencies and crash situations.

3.2.2. Counter-Improvised Explosive Device. Eliminate or mitigate improvised explosive hazards and terrorist/criminal devices. This includes missions outside the base boundary or base security zone to enable greater freedom of maneuver for air or ground operations. Perform improvised explosive device defeat actions to include, but not limited to, the following: Recover/destroy weapon caches; perform immediate actions to defeat emplaced improvised explosive devices; conduct post-blast analysis of improvised explosive device events; provide military authorities with technical intelligence, analysis and exploitation; and provide key insights to enable development of counter improvised explosive device tactics, techniques and procedures to mitigate improvised explosive device effectiveness.

3.2.3. Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction. Peacetime EOD force weapons of mass destruction response efforts are limited in scope to provide initial threat confirmation, risk mitigation, situational awareness, and site stabilization. However, EOD forces may also provide additional technical support as required. During contingencies EOD forces provide full-spectrum response capability to nuclear, biological, chemical, radiological, incendiary, conventional explosive ordnance, and improvised explosive devices.

3.2.4. Nuclear Weapon Response. All Regular Air Force EOD flights and Air Reserve Component EOD flights with primary installation response requirements are nuclear qualified and will provide immediate initial support to nuclear weapon accidents or incidents in order to mitigate risk, provide site stabilization and situational awareness to prepare the operational environment for follow-on forces. Nuclear certified EOD flights will maintain technical data and qualification for all aspects of assigned weapon systems to include a render safe capability for those systems involved in an accident. In addition, nuclear certified EOD flights form the core of weapons recovery teams and must conduct passive diagnostics and provide a comprehensive technical assessment of any weapon

system, involved in an incident/accident or recapture/recovery event, to the lead federal agency.

3.2.5. Unexploded Explosive Ordnance Recovery Operations. Provide emergency response to neutralize hazards from explosive related incidents presenting a threat to operations, installations, personnel, or materiel, including but not limited to, evaluation of individual ordnance items, support of developmental and operational ordnance/weapons system testing, removal and safing of ordnance left on or embedded in casualties and large-scale recovery of airbases denied by ordnance operations.

3.2.6. Operational Range Clearance. Clear active bombing and gunnery ranges of explosive hazards in support of range management offices to enhance aircrew safety during training operations.

3.2.7. Defense Support to Civil Authorities. Provide immediate response for EOD support when requested by other federal agencies or civil authorities in accordance with DoDD 3025.18, Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) and DoD Instruction 3025.21, Defense Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies. Response may include actions to provide advice and assistance to civil authorities in the mitigation, render safe, and disposition of suspected or detected unexploded explosive ordnance or other explosive hazards.

3.2.8. Irregular Warfare. Serve as critical enablers to conventional and special operation forces in the execution of various irregular warfare missions to include security force assistance, counterinsurgency, and stability operations.

3.2.9. Very Important Person Protective Support. Provide counter-explosive search teams in support of the United States Secret Service, Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of State.

3.2.10. Military Engagement, Security Cooperation, and Partner Building. Building, sustaining, and enhancing our allies and partners are essential tasks supporting the US strategic asymmetric advantage in crisis, conflict, and integrated deterrence. 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. Partner building activities occur across the competition continuum and are key to shaping the operations environment and developing additional partners for future combined operations.

GARY A. ASHWORTH
Acting Secretary of the Air Force

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

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

DoDD 5101.13E, *DoD Executive Agent for the Unexploded Ordnance Center of Excellence (UXOCOE)*, 2 March 2006

DoDD 5160.62E; *DoD Executive Agent for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology and Training*, 8 November 2021

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

JP 1, Volume 1, *Joint Warfighting*, 27 August 2023

JP 3-15, *Barriers, Obstacles, and Mine Warfare for Joint Operations*, 26 May 2022

JP 3-40, *Joint Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction*, 27 November 2019

JP 3-42, *Joint Explosive Ordnance Disposal*, 14 September 2022

AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, 23 March 2020

DAFMAN 90-161, *Publishing Processes and Procedures*, 18 October 2023

Prescribed Forms

None

Adopted Forms

DAF Form 847, Recommendation for Change of Publication

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

DAF—Department of the Air Force

DoD—Department of Defense

DoDD—Department of Defense Directive

EOD—Explosive Ordnance Disposal

JP—Joint Publication

Office Symbols

AF/A4—Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering, and Force Protection

AF/A4C—Director of Civil Engineering

Terms

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 (Joint Publication (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—1. The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of explosive ordnance. 2. The organizations engaged in such activities. (JP 3-42)

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Procedures—Any particular course or mode of action taken by qualified EOD personnel to detect and/or locate, access, identify, triage, diagnose, stabilize, render safe, or neutralize, recover, exploit, and dispose of ordnance, explosives or any other hazardous material associated with an EOD incident. (JP 3-42)

Explosive Ordnance Disposal-Qualified—Military personnel graduated from Naval School EOD and filling an EOD billet on a unit manning document.

Improvised Explosive Device—A weapon that is fabricated or emplaced in an unconventional manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals. (JP 3-42)

Irregular Warfare—A violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant population(s). (JP 1, Volume 1, *Joint Warfighting*)

Munition—A complete device charged with explosives; propellants; pyrotechnics; initiating composition; or chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear material for use in operations including demolitions. (JP 3-42)

Nuclear Certified EOD Flight—An EOD flight that provides a full capability for nuclear support from initial response through recovery actions. Included are EOD flights supporting nuclear capable wings, nuclear weapon storage areas, or consolidated support bases storing these systems.

Render Safe Procedures—The portion of the EOD procedures involving the application of special EOD methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation. (JP 3-42)

Unexploded Explosive Ordnance—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. (JP 3-42)

Weapons Of Mass Destruction—Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties, excluding the means of transporting, or

propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon. (JP 3-40, *Joint Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction*)