

Explosives

Policy for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

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Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
22 February 2005

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 75-15

Policy for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

Specifically, this major revision dated 22 February 2005--

- o Reflects the 1 April 2002 change in proponentcy from the Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7.
- o Revises the title of the regulation.
- o Consolidates and updates information into chapter 3 (chaps 3, 4, 5, and 6).
- o Incorporates improvised explosive device information and guidance (chap 4).
- o Clarifies explosive ordnance disposal support for protection of very important persons (chap 4).
- o Implements Department of Defense policy regarding the Military Munitions Rule, July 1998 (app C).

Effective 22 March 2005

Explosives

Policy for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

PETER J. SCHOOMAKER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



SANDRA R. RILEY
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation has been substantially revised to redefine explosive ordnance disposal responsibilities; to update policies and procedures for the Army explosive ordnance disposal program; to incorporate Department of Defense policy for implementing the Environmental Protection Agency's Military Munitions Rule; and to clarify explosive ordnance disposal support for the protection of very important persons.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National

Guard of the United States (ARNGUS)/ Army National Guard (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless stated otherwise. This regulation is applicable during mobilization.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief with the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25-30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process. The regulation contains management control provisions in accordance with AR

11-2, but does not identify key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-ODS), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to submit comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-ODS), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels A, B, C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Glossary

Chapter 1

Introduction

Section I

General

1–1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes policies and procedures for implementing the Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Explosive ordnance disposal mission

a. The Army EOD mission is to support National Security Strategy and National Military Strategy by reducing or eliminating the hazards of conventional unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO); chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) devices and materiel; and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) that threaten personnel, operations, installations, property, or materiel. These missions occur during major contingency operations (MCO), smaller scale contingency operations (SSCO), stability operations, and support operations.

b. Specific EOD missions and responsibilities of each military Service are contained in AR 75–14/OPNAVINT 8027.1G/MCO 8027.1D/AFR 136–8.

Section II

Responsibilities

1–5. The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Army (SA) will accomplish Service responsibility for EOD missions and the Army EOD Program as outlined in AR 75–14.

1–6. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology)

The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology) (ASA(ALT)) is responsible for monitoring the research, development, test, evaluation, distribution, and fielding of Army EOD equipment and for the procurement of all Army EOD specific equipment and ammunition. The ASA(ALT) will—

a. Coordinate the development of EOD materiel with the DOD Single Manager for EOD Technology and Training, other Services, agencies, major Army commands (MACOMs), and other elements as required.

b. Coordinate EOD procurement budget and requirements with DCS, G-3/5/7 and G-8.

c. Coordinate the lifecycle management of Army required special EOD tools and equipment with the materiel developer.

d. Coordinate the programming, funding, procurement, and fielding of inert U.S. and foreign explosive ordnance related materiel and EOD-specific training aids.

e. Ensure, in coordination with Army Materiel Command (AMC) and materiel developers, that EOD supportability of ammunition, missiles, munitions systems, and other items containing explosive hazards is achieved throughout the materiel lifecycle. EOD supportability plans include, but are not limited to, ensuring that appropriate EOD procedures; EOD tools and equipment; EOD training aids; EOD publications; and any associated materiel required to perform EOD procedures are prepared concurrently with the development or modification of materiel containing explosive hazards.

f. Coordinate with materiel developers to ensure EOD support requirements are in place when items with explosive hazards are fielded.

g. Coordinate engineering development programs to develop, update, and verify EOD tools and equipment.

(1) For Joint Service approved EOD publications prepared for Army-developed or modified explosive ordnance, required tools or equipment will be provided no less than 30 days prior to fielding.

(2) Ensure that prior to testing or transportation of developmental ordnance, sufficient hazard and functioning data is available to enable EOD response.

h. Program for, fund, procure, and field inert U.S. explosive ordnance, related materiel, and specially configured inert ammunition to support EOD initial and sustainment training.

1–7. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 (DCS, G-3/5/7) has overall Army Staff (ARSTAF) responsibility for management

of the Army EOD Program. These responsibilities include, but are not limited to those listed in paragraphs a through k below. The DCS, G-3/5/7 will—

- a. Coordinate overall policy for the Army EOD Program.
- b. Monitor Army actions concerning the EOD Program including providing advice and information to both the Army and Joint Staffs. Monitor funding for the Army EOD Program.
- c. Provide international, inter-Service, and interagency representation and coordination of EOD policy matters.
- d. Appoint a Department of the Army (DA) general officer representative to the DOD EOD Program Board with authority to act for the SA on policy, plans, and programs in support of EOD.
- e. Designate an action officer to assist and advise the DA member of the DOD EOD Program Board.
- f. Establish the DA EOD Coordinating Group to formulate long-range goals, to identify trends and emerging missions, to facilitate the resolution of Army EOD Program challenges, and to develop recommendations on the overall direction of the Army EOD program.
- g. Provide operational guidance for EOD support.
- h. Prioritize and determine requirements for EOD units.
- i. Approve MACOM requests to develop and maintain explosive ordnance disposal capabilities to be performed by EOD qualified personnel, when an EOD unit is not assigned to the MACOM.
- j. Review and approve MACOM procedures for granting authority to EOD qualified personnel to serve as EOD team leaders. The Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) DCS, G-3/5/7 EOD staff will seek the advice and assistance of the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) designated EOD operational commander in fulfilling this responsibility.
- k. Determine appropriate Army representation in DOD and Joint working groups, Department of Energy technical working groups, and other interdepartmental working groups and exercises, as appropriate.

1–8. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8 (DCS, G-8) will—

- a. Plan and program funding for EOD tools and equipment in the program objective memorandum (POM) and extended planning period (EPP).
- b. Develop and provide funding guidance for EOD tools and equipment
- c. Establish and provide distribution plans and guidance for EOD tools and equipment
- d. Monitor distribution and fielding of EOD tools and equipment.
- e. Conduct annual EOD program funding reviews.

1–9. Commanders of major Army commands with assigned explosive ordnance disposal units

Commanders of MACOMs with assigned EOD units, except AMC and U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) will—

- a. Establish and operate a program that provides EOD support, on a 24-hour basis, throughout the established area of responsibility (AOR).
- b. Establish and operate a uniform EOD Incident Reporting and Control System within the command. This system should have similar content and format among MACOMs; additionally, the system should support an automated database of EOD activity for transmission to the DA EOD staff officer, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 (see app B).
- c. Establish an EOD command and control structure. The command and control (C2) structure must provide EOD policy, EOD technical supervision, EOD training, and evaluation for EOD units within the MACOM.
- d. Establish, operate, and supervise technical intelligence reporting processes relating to EOD activities. Send original technical intelligence reports to the Commander, U.S. Army Technical Detachment, 2008 Stump Neck Road, Indian Head, MD 20640–5096.
- e. Provide EOD support to the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), when tasked, in accordance with the DOD Operations Plan for Routine EOD Protective Support for the US Secret Service and Department of State. Support for the President, Vice President, or other officer immediately next in order of succession is non-reimbursable; other support is reimbursable.
- f. Provide EOD support to the U.S. State Department (DOS) for VIP protection, when tasked, in accordance with the DOD Operations Plan for Routine EOD Protective Support for the US Secret Service and Department of State on a reimbursable basis.
- g. Provide EOD assistance, support and coordination at each command echelon with federal agencies and civil authorities having explosive disposal or explosive reconnaissance responsibilities within the command's AOR.
- h. Provide reports of EOD operations of a significant or unusual nature involving EOD specific tools, equipment, or publications deficiencies in to the Commander, U.S. Army EOD Technical Detachment, 2008 Stump Neck Road, Indian Head, MD 20640–5096. When appropriate, forward copies of these reports to the HQDA EOD Staff Officer, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7.

- i.* Provide technical advice and assistance to investigation boards when EOD operational accidents are being investigated under AR 385–40.
- j.* Plan and resource for EOD response teams deployed in theater to support combatant commander requirements.
- k.* Provide EOD technical guidance and assistance to Defense Attaché Offices, Military Advisory Groups, other DOD agencies and authorized federal agencies consistent with Army policies or HQDA direction.
- l.* Coordinate EOD support, responses, and missions in conjunction with other MACOMs through formal written memorandums of understanding (MOU), with copy furnished to the HQDA EOD Staff Officer, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7.
- m.* Provide appointment approval authority for EOD team leaders. This authority may be delegated, but not lower than battalion commanders or equivalent exercising C2 of EOD units.
- n.* Develop a performance-based process to verify that an EOD-trained soldier is qualified to lead EOD operations before appointment as an EOD team leader.
- o.* Develop and implement a process for appointing EOD team leaders. The authority to appoint EOD team leaders may be delegated, but not lower than battalion commanders or equivalent exercising C2 of EOD elements. When not EOD qualified, the EOD team leader appointment authority will base his or her appointments upon the recommendations of experienced senior EOD personnel. When appropriate EOD qualified personnel are not available internally, the MACOM will seek assistance from other MACOMs having EOD units with appropriately experienced senior EOD personnel.
- p.* Establish policy and procedures to incorporate UXO, CBRNE, and IED response considerations in Antiterrorism Force Protection (ATFP) planning, inspections, and exercises.
- q.* Include EOD input during the preparation and coordination of operations, emergency action, emergency transportation, and force protection plans; ensure EOD commands and staffs are included in the plan distribution lists.
- r.* Involve EOD units in appropriate force protection exercises.
- s.* Provide all EOD organizations and staff elements on-site SIPRNET account access.
- t.* Provide training aids operational needs statements to TRADOC (CASCOM) annually.
- u.* Ensure reports of incidents involving improvised explosive devices (IEDs) are forwarded to the FBI Bomb Data Center and other agencies as required by federal law and policy.

1–10. Commanders of major Army commands having explosive ordnance disposal operational capabilities but no assigned explosive ordnance disposal units

Commanders will—

- a.* Obtain HQDA DCS, G-3/5/7 approval of the EOD functions to be performed and EOD resources necessary to accomplish the function.
- b.* Establish an EOD command and control (C2) structure appropriate to the EOD missions and functions to be performed. The C2 structure must provide EOD policy, EOD technical supervision, EOD training, and evaluation of EOD elements within the MACOM.
- c.* Develop and implement processes to ensure that EOD personnel are appropriately trained, qualified, and experienced to perform assigned EOD functions and duties.
- d.* Develop a performance-based process to verify that an EOD-trained soldier is qualified to lead EOD operations before appointment as an EOD team leader.
- e.* Develop and implement a process for appointing EOD team leaders. The authority to appoint EOD Team Leaders may be delegated, but not lower than battalion commanders or equivalent exercising C2 of EOD elements. When not EOD qualified, the EOD team leader appointment authority will base his or her appointments upon the recommendations of experienced senior EOD personnel. When appropriate EOD qualified personnel are not available internally, the MACOM will seek assistance from other MACOMs having EOD units with appropriately experienced senior EOD personnel.
- f.* Establish, operate, and supervise EOD technical intelligence reporting processes appropriate to assigned EOD missions and functions. Send original technical intelligence reports to the Commander, U.S. Army Technical Detachment, 2008 Stump Neck Road, Indian Head, MD 20640–5096.
- g.* Provide all EOD organizations and staff elements on-site SIPRNET account access.
- h.* Coordinate EOD support, responses, and missions in conjunction with other MACOMs through formal written memorandums of understanding (MOU), with copy furnished to the HQDA EOD Staff Officer, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7.
- i.* Establish and operate a uniform EOD Activity Reporting and Control System within the command. This system should have similar content and format among MACOMs; additionally, the system should support an automated database of EOD activity for transmission to the DA EOD staff officer, DCS, G-3/5/7 (see app B).
- j.* Provide training aids operational needs statements to TRADOC (CASCOM) annually.

1–11. U.S. Army Forces Command

The Commanding General, FORSCOM, in addition to the requirements of paragraph 1–9, will—

- a.* Provide C2 for Army EOD forces for the CONUS-land mass including all Army installations and areas within the FORSCOM AOR.
- b.* Standardize Army EOD operations within CONUS.
- c.* Provide EOD technical training support to other MACOM and Army National Guard (ARNG) EOD units as requested and/or required.
- d.* Provide trained EOD response teams to respond to CBRNE incidents, when requested.
- e.* Provide EOD membership and participation in DOD Joint working groups, Department of Energy (DOE) technical working groups, and other interdepartmental work groups and exercises, as appropriate, to maintain currency in EOD related matters.
- f.* Provide representatives to the Joint Services EOD Notional Concept Papers Working Group.
- g.* Act as the responsible DA official for the DA EOD Team of the Year Competition.

1–12. U.S. Army Materiel Command

The Commanding General, AMC will—

- a.* Coordinate with the U.S. Navy and the DOD Single Manager for EOD Technology and Training (EODT&T), other Services, agencies, MACOMs, and other elements of the Army as required for EOD technology matters including new equipment development and testing.
- b.* Provide appropriate representation to the U.S. Naval EOD Technology Division (NAVEODTECHDIV) to participate in technical matters relating to Joint Service EOD procedures, tools and equipment, and associated publications.
- c.* Provide an Army member to the Military Technical Acceptance Board (MTAB) with authority to act for DA, following appropriate coordination, on acceptance of Joint Service EOD procedures, tools and equipment, and associated publications.
- d.* Develop EOD tools, equipment, and procedures for Army-developed explosive items. Coordinate these efforts with the DOD Executive Manager for EOD Technology and Training (EODT&T).
- e.* Ensure EOD supportability of ammunition, missiles, munitions systems, and other items containing explosive hazards for which AMC has development responsibility is achieved throughout the materiel lifecycle. EOD supportability plans include, but are not limited to, ensuring appropriate EOD procedures; EOD tools and equipment; EOD training aids; EOD publications; and that any associated materiel required to perform EOD procedures are prepared concurrently with the development or modification of materiel containing explosive hazards.
- f.* Receive and process reports of technical intelligence matters related to explosive ordnance and improvised explosive devices.
- g.* Conduct engineering development programs in coordination with appropriate materiel developers to develop, update, and verify EOD tools, equipment, methods, and procedures:
 - (1) For Joint Service approved publications for all Army developed or modified explosive ordnance. This materiel will be provided no less than 30 days prior to the fielding of the munitions.
 - (2) To ensure that, prior to testing or transportation of developmental ordnance, including foreign items, sufficient hazard and functioning data is available for EOD response.
- h.* Establish a program for procurement, receipt, storage, issue, maintenance, and inventory control of Army required special EOD tools and equipment.
- i.* Represent HQDA in international standardization programs pertaining to technical EOD matters and EOD materiel, when directed.
- j.* Provide EOD technical advice and assistance to the MACOMs, as required and within available resources.
- k.* Review EOD technical publications and advance information prepared for Joint Service use.
- l.* Establish and maintain technical liaison with other Services.
- m.* Perform a continuing review of trends in U.S. and foreign-weapons systems technology pertaining to EOD tools and equipment requirements, organizations, training, and operational concepts.
- n.* Program for, fund, procure, and issue inert foreign explosive ordnance, related material, and specially configured inert ammunition to support EOD initial and sustainment training.
- o.* Provide personnel in assigned EOD positions with appropriate schooling, training, and professional development commensurate with grade, time in service, and duties.
- p.* Provide technical assistance to the HQDA Staff for the execution of the Army EOD Program.
- q.* Provide reports of EOD operations of a significant or unusual nature (for example, deficiencies in EOD specific tools, equipment, or publications) to the Commander, U.S. Army EOD Technical Detachment, 2008 Stump Neck Road, Indian Head, MD 20640–5096. When appropriate, forward copies of these reports to the HQDA EOD Staff Officer, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7.
- r.* Provide technical advice and assistance to investigation boards when explosives related accidents are being investigated under AR 385–40.

- s. Provide appropriate membership to the Joint Nuclear Weapons Publication System (JNWPS) EOD Working Group.
- t. Provide EOD membership and participation in DOD Joint working groups, Department of Energy (DOE) technical working groups, and other interdepartmental work groups and exercises, as appropriate, to maintain currency in EOD related matters.
- u. Provide EOD organizations and staff elements on-site SIPRNET account access.
- v. Prepare EOD procedures to safely access and down-load munitions from captured or abandoned enemy ground-based weapon systems.

1–13. U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

The Commanding General, TRADOC will—

- a. Coordinate with the Navy, as the DOD Single Manager for EODT&T; other Services; agencies; MACOMs; and other Army elements as required for EOD training, doctrinal, and capabilities development matters.
- b. Prepare, coordinate, review, monitor, conduct as necessary, and revise programs of instruction as necessary to satisfy Army basic and advanced EOD training course needs.
- c. Provide a proportionate share of EOD qualified and administrative personnel to NAVSCOLEOD for the conduct of basic individual EOD training per established policy and MOUs.
- d. Represent DA as principal member of the DOD EOD Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB).
- e. Develop EOD soldier-training publications and other required training materials.
- f. Provide input to HQDA Staff in the areas of concepts, doctrine, training, leader development, organizations, materiel, personnel, and facilities to assist in the general staff responsibilities of the Army EOD Program.
- g. Provide support for Army materiel furnished for EOD Joint Service institutional training.
- h. Monitor NAVSCOLEOD training to ensure Army training requirements are met.
- i. Determine requirements, coordinate, review, and requisition training aids for EOD training.
- j. Incorporate EOD considerations into studies, experiments, and tests to evaluate operational and organizational concepts, doctrine, techniques, and procedures to gain information for improving EOD doctrine, organizations, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF).
- k. Prepare TOE and doctrinal publications to reflect the most effective and efficient organizations, current and future, to meet the Army EOD mission.
- l. Provide membership to the Joint Service EOD Notional Concept Working Group.
- m. Participate in Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) processes to ensure Army EOD materiel requirements are included.
- n. Provide response to EOD support missions as authorized in approved MOUs with other MACOMs.
- o. Provide personnel in authorized assigned EOD positions with appropriate schooling, training, and professional development commensurate with grade, time in service, and duties.
- p. Provide EOD organizations and staff elements on-site SIPRNET account access.

1–14. Garrison commanders

All garrison commanders with tenant EOD units or receiving Army EOD support will—

- a. Provide administrative and logistical support per the unit's permanent orders, DOD directives, and existing regulations for base operations.
- b. Provide exclusive storage for EOD operational load (class V) that is accessible to EOD response teams 24 hours per day.
- c. Provide non-technical general soldier training to EOD unit personnel when requested.
- d. Coordinate installation support agreements (ISA) with the EOD unit's parent command as required.
- e. Provide support for emergency deployment readiness exercises (EDRE), when requested.
- f. Provide support and assistance for deployments of tenant EOD units, as required.
- g. Designate a single installation point of contact to receive, record, and relay to the installation commander information provided by EOD personnel regarding explosive safety issues and emergency EOD response missions, both on and off-installation.
- h. Coordinate with the EOD unit's parent command for EOD support for routine EOD support (range maintenance, impact area escort, live-fire support, equipment displays, UXO and explosives safety classes, and so forth) Installations are responsible for resourcing TDY, lodging, messing, expendables (including explosives), maintenance, vehicles, safety equipment, non-EOD support soldiers and any necessary contracts for the range clearance operations. In addition, installations must include EOD input during risk assessments conducted prior to the range clearance operations.
- i. Provide or coordinate assistance, as required, in support of EOD operations throughout the EOD company's AOR. (Assistance may include but is not limited to, communications, on-scene medical support, heavy equipment with

operators, and air transportation. Installations will include emergency responses as a priority mission in the installation emergency flight support plan.)

j. Not assign additional installation duties (casualty assistance officer, staff duty, and so forth) to EOD personnel that interfere with assigned EOD missions and training.

k. Include EOD units in development, staffing, and distribution of the installation emergency action plans, emergency transportation plans, force protection plans, and in force protection exercises.

l. Provide a properly sited and designated demolition and EOD training area, with controlled access, for use by the EOD unit for emergency disposal of munitions and for training on EOD procedures and demolition operations.

m. Comply with requirements in the EPA Military Munitions rule to include training for EOD soldiers that meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120, "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response."

n. Provide adequate billeting for EOD personnel on temporary duty to the installation providing backfill EOD support.

1-15. Commanders, U.S. Army explosive ordnance disposal units and officers-in-charge of table of distribution and allowances elements

Commanders of ordnance groups (EOD), battalions (EOD), battalion equivalents and companies (EOD), or officers-in-charge of EOD table of distribution and allowances (TDA) elements, will be graduates of the U.S. Naval School EOD, per paragraph 2-2. These commanders and officers-in-charge will, within the mission and functions of their unit or element—

a. Command and control all EOD units within their assigned area of responsibility.

b. Supervise and evaluate technical and tactical training of subordinate organizations.

c. Establish communications with other Service EOD units located within their assigned area of operations.

d. Advise garrison commanders and other Services, as appropriate, of potentially serious EOD incidents and possible requests for assistance.

e. Ensure that EOD teams respond to requests for assistance with a minimum of two EOD qualified individuals, one of whom has been appointed and is acting as the EOD team leader in accordance with MACOM policy. The EOD team leader will determine the appropriate procedures to neutralize or minimize on-site hazards.

f. Provide UXO recognition classes for military personnel, federal agencies, and public officials involved with civil emergency preparedness, law enforcement, range operations, and fire protection, as requested.

g. Provide assistance within mission priorities, for the routine destruction of unserviceable ammunition upon receipt of a request from an accountable agency per paragraph 3-2h of this regulation.

h. Provide EOD support in the neutralization of IEDs, when requested by responsible authority.

i. Provide EOD support to Army test installations and activities when tasked by their parent command.

j. Comply with requirements in the EPA Military Munitions rule to include training for EOD soldiers that meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response."

1-16. Explosive ordnance disposal staff

MACOM headquarters with assigned EOD units should establish an EOD staff section to provide EOD operational planning, EOD technical advice, and information regarding EOD capabilities and requirements to commanders. This staff office should be in the G-3/5/7 operations directorate. Numbered army and corps headquarters are strongly encouraged to establish EOD staff positions within their G-3/5/7 operations directorate. The EOD staff officer will—

a. Be a qualified officer or senior NCO and a graduate of the U.S. Naval School, EOD, in accordance with paragraph 2-2.

b. Have operational EOD unit experience.

c. Exercise general staff supervision of the command's EOD program and EOD operations within the command as appropriate.

Chapter 2 Qualification, Training, Reporting, and Publications

2-1. General

The Secretary of the Navy is the single manager for EODT&T (DOD Directive 5160.62) for the management and administration of the DOD EOD technology and training programs. This includes common-type individual EOD training; research and development of EOD tools and equipment; and development, validation, verification, and fielding of nonnuclear EOD procedures and publications.

2-2. Explosive ordnance disposal qualifications and training

a. All officers (area of concentration (AOC) 89E) volunteering for and/or assigned to primary duty positions requiring EOD skills must meet the prerequisites and requirements of AR 611-105 for initial and refresher training.

b. All enlisted personnel (MOS 89D) volunteering for and/or assigned to primary duty positions requiring EOD skills must meet the prerequisites and requirements of AR 614-200, DA Pam 351-4 and DA Pam 611-21 for initial and refresher training.

c. Only those officers and soldiers who have successfully completed the U.S. Naval School, EOD, and are assigned to table of organization and equipment (TOE) or TDA position with a valid requirement for AOC 89E, military occupational specialty (MOS) 89D, or MOS 00Z as their primary position duty are entitled to approved EOD incentive pays for the performance of EOD duties (see DOD 7000.14-R).

d. All command sergeant majors (CSM) (MOS 00Z) assigned to an EOD group or battalion must have successfully held MOS 89D and meet the qualification requirements of paragraph b, above. Candidate CSMs must not have previously voluntarily withdrawn their volunteer status or been subjected to involuntary MOS reclassification action in accordance with AR 614-200.

e. Soldiers, sergeant first class (SFC) and below, who were previously qualified but have not worked in MOS 89D for 36 months or more may volunteer for reentry into the program (MOS 89D). However, soldiers must meet the training selection standards and prerequisites (see DA Pam 351-4), the MOS requirements (see DA Pam 611-21), and complete all designated MOS requalification and/or refresher training.

f. Soldiers/officers who previously terminated volunteer status for MOS 89D/AOC 89E may not reapply for the EOD program.

2-3. Explosive ordnance disposal incident reporting

The responding EOD unit will report EOD incidents per command policy and will record all on- and off-post incidents on DA Form 3265 (Explosive Ordnance Incident Report), or an automated equivalent.

2-4. Explosive ordnance disposal publications

a. Conventional EOD publications (TM 60 series) and EOD nuclear weapons publications (TM 9-1185 series) are normally limited to EOD TOE organizations and MACOM EOD staff offices. Distribution to other Army organizations is authorized only to activities that—

(1) Conduct an EOD mission to render safe unexploded munitions or exploit munitions for technical intelligence, and are authorized at least two qualified EOD personnel (MOS 89D, MOS 00Z or AOC 89E).

(2) Have a current Army account for classified publications and an accredited computer for processing information at secret classification level.

(3) Have a nuclear weapons publications account established per TM 39-0-1, Numerical Index to Joint Nuclear Weapons Publications (for nuclear weapons publications only).

b. OPNAVINST 5513.3B-24.2 provides classification guidance for non-nuclear EOD matters. Army organizations may obtain a copy through the Commanding Officer, Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division, 2008 Stump Neck Road, Indian Head, MD 20640-5070.

c. All Army requests to establish or change EOD publications accounts and joint nuclear weapons publications will be forwarded with justification, through command channels, to Commander, U.S. Army EOD Technical Detachment, 2008 Stump Neck Road, Indian Head, MD 20640-5096 for processing. All other requests for non-nuclear EOD publications should be forwarded directly to Commanding Officer, Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division, 2008 Stump Neck Road, Indian Head, MD 20640-5070.

2-5. Disclosure of explosive ordnance disposal information to foreign agencies

Authority to disclose EOD information including procedures, publications, tools, and equipment may only be obtained by written request to the approving authority below: Director, Navy International Programs Office (IPO-11A) Foreign Disclosure and Technology Transfer Division, 111 Jefferson Davis Highway Crystal Gateway North, Suite 701, E Arlington, VA 22202-1111.

Chapter 3

Standardization of Explosive Safety, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Response, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operations

Section I

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Safety

3–1. Explosive safety

a. Explosive safety is the paramount concern during EOD operations dealing with explosives or munitions.

b. Destruction in place is the safest method to dispose of UXO, IEDs, or other explosive hazards except when they pose an immediate, certain, and unacceptable risk to personnel, critical operations, critical facilities, or critical equipment.

c. There is no "safe" procedure for rendering safe and disposing of UXO, IEDs, CBRNE devices or other explosives, merely a procedure that is considered the least dangerous. Because maximum safety in any EOD operation can only be achieved through strict adherence to applicable safety precautions, protective measures used during the application of EOD procedures will be based on the possibility of a high-order detonation.

d. EOD personnel will only perform render safe procedures (RSP) on UXO and other munitions located on range impact areas during Service-approved training events; for required RDT&E exploitation; or when the munitions pose an immediate, certain, and unacceptable risk to personnel, critical operations, critical facilities, or critical equipment as determined by the on-scene military EOD personnel.

e. All appropriate measures will be taken to avoid the accidental release of chemical warfare agents (CWAs) in conducting EOD operations. For both explosives and CWA safety, munitions found outside DOD's established munitions management systems will be managed as UXO until otherwise determined by appropriately qualified munitions personnel.

f. While explosives safety considerations must take precedence, environmental concerns will not be ignored during the disposal of military munitions, to include UXO. After the immediate explosive threat is removed, the supported agency is responsible for mitigating potential constituents of concern from the in-place destruction of the munitions or other explosive devices.

g. EOD personnel will not perform procedures to inert munitions without authorization from the HQDA DCS, G-3/5/7.

h. EOD personnel will use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) when conducting explosive operations. As a minimum PPE will include body armor, helmet, and eye protection.

i. Whenever possible, EOD personnel will use remotely controlled devices (for example, robots) and remote procedures, including destruction in place, to approach and defeat IEDs. When manned approach to an IED is required, EOD personnel will wear an appropriate bomb suit during initial and subsequent approaches to the IED until the success of the render safe procedures (RSP) and the absence of secondary IEDs are verified—unless extraordinary circumstances dictate that the bomb suit should not be worn.

j. Accidents or incidents that result in the death or injury of an EOD soldier must be thoroughly investigated to identify potential procedural and equipment deficiencies. Commanders responsible for directing and conducting these investigations will ensure that appropriate EOD technical personnel are involved. Investigation reports will be forwarded to the senior EOD commander in the theater and the Commander, U.S. Army Technical Detachment.

3–2. Explosive ordnance disposal operational safety

a. EOD operations involving explosive hazards will be conducted by a minimum of two EOD qualified personnel, one of whom has been appointed as an EOD team leader in accordance with MACOM policy.

b. MACOMs will develop and implement procedures to appoint EOD team leaders. Before appointment, EOD team leaders will demonstrate the knowledge, skills, and abilities to safely lead EOD team operations involving explosive hazards.

Section II

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operations

3–3. Explosive ordnance disposal support policy

a. DODD 3025.1 and AR 75–14 provide authority for EOD's immediate response to emergency conditions within the United States and its territories and possessions. When conditions require, EOD units responding under the "immediate response" provision in DODD 3025.1—

(1) May take those actions necessary, per Army policy and command guidance, to respond to requests from civil authorities prior to the approval of and while awaiting guidance from higher headquarters.

(2) Will report actions taken to higher headquarters, as soon as possible.

Note. The Army's Operations Center will be notified as soon as possible.

(3) Will request additional guidance if continued support is required, after the emergency situation is resolved.

b. Requests for EOD support.

(1) Normally, authorized officials request EOD support. Authorized officials include the following:

(a) DOD officials that—

1. Become aware of military munitions or other explosive hazards requiring an EOD response.
2. Have a requirement for pre-planned EOD support.

Note. Preplanned support should be requested through the EOD unit's parent command (battalion or equivalent).

(b) Federal, tribal, state, and local law enforcement officers.

(c) Elected federal, tribal, state, and local government officials, public safety officials, and other federal officials (for example, prison wardens, VA hospital chiefs, postmasters, federal land managers, and so forth).

(d) Others, as authorized by DOD.

(2) Per DODD 3025.1, the DOD Executive Agent may direct DOD components to respond to any emergency.

(3) Civilian agencies should be directed to contact the Director of Antiterrorism and Homeland Defense, Joint Staff J-34 to request EOD support that is not specifically authorized by either AR 75-14 or this regulation.

c. EOD unit commanders normally determine the priority and order of response for each support request. The exception is when an installation commander or a responsible civil official assumes command of the incident site. In these cases, the EOD unit commander will advise the installation commander or civil official regarding priority and order of any required responses. When issues related to safety and on-scene EOD procedures cannot be resolved between the on-scene commander and the EOD unit commander, the EOD unit commander will elevate the disagreement to the chain of command for resolution.

d. Explosives or munitions emergency responses. EOD response to explosives or munitions emergency responses will comply with DOD Policy to Implement the EPA's Military Munitions Rule.

(1) Unless advised otherwise, when EOD personnel respond to request for support, they assume that they are responding to a Level 1 explosives or munitions emergency response ("emergency responses") per Chapter 9, DOD Policy to Implement the EPA's Military Munitions Rule.

(2) Per the DOD Policy to Implement the EPA's Military Munitions Rule, emergency responses are categorized as Level 1 and Level 2. The distinction between the two is based on the emergency response specialist's determination as to the action required to control or eliminate the actual or potential threat to human health, public safety, or property. (See app C for clarification of Level 1 and Level 2 responses and associated policy.)

(3) The Military Munitions Rule (40 CFR Part 260) exempts explosives or munitions emergency response specialists from compliance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC 6901) generator, transporter, and permitting requirements during the immediate responses (Level 1) to explosives or munitions emergencies.

(4) Types of response.

(a) *Level 1—Immediate Response.* Level 1 responses are immediate responses required to address an actual or potential imminent threat to human health (including safety) or the environment (including property), as determined by the lead on-site explosives or munitions emergency response specialist. Level 1 responses are exempt from federal hazardous waste management generator, transporter, and permitting requirements and may involve locations both on and off DOD installations. EOD personnel will use established procedures and good judgment to determine whether a situation requires a Level 1 response. Only lead on-site DOD explosives or munitions emergency response specialists (that is, EOD emergency response specialist) may determine and terminate Level 1 responses.

(b) *Level 2—Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Response.* Level 2 responses address actual or potential threats posed by explosives or munitions to people or property, but where an immediate response to an imminent and substantial endangerment is not required. An emergency permit may be required before conducting Level 2 response actions; the lead on-site EOD emergency response specialist should ensure consultation with the applicable installation's environmental office or the Regional Environmental Coordinator (REC) office to determine any reporting or permitting requirements. Level 2 responses may involve locations both on and off DOD installations. Only lead on-site DOD explosives or munitions emergency response specialists (that is, EOD emergency response specialist) may determine and terminate Level 2 responses.

e. Operational ranges.

(1) The Military Munitions Rule recognizes that range management is necessary for the safe use of DOD operational ranges and that range clearance activities are an intrinsic part of range management. Range clearance (see glossary) includes the recovery, collection, and on-range destruction of military munitions (for example, UXO), munitions debris, and other range-related debris (for example, targets) on operational ranges to maintain or enhance operational safety or to allow the continued use of the range for its intended purpose.

(2) Under the Military Munitions Rule, recovery, collection, and on-range destruction of military munitions (for example, UXO and munitions debris) during range clearance activities on operational ranges is not considered waste management. Although the flashing, crushing, or shredding of used munitions on the range on which they were used is an integral part of range clearance activities and are exempt from RCRA regulation, these activities may be subject to other Federal, State, or local environmental regulations.

f. Generally, agencies conducting munitions responses or environmental responses to contaminants are responsible for taking necessary and appropriate actions to address any explosives risk. However, EOD may respond to UXO found on former range areas (for example, formerly used defense site) when an explosives or munitions emergency is believed to exist.

g. Military EOD units may support humanitarian demining training operations and other combatant commander-assigned activities in theater. Such units provide technical assistance and advice to the participating U.S. Forces executing the mission. Military EOD personnel will adhere to the national policy governing U.S. Force's involvement in humanitarian demining.

h. Routine destruction of excess, obsolete, or unserviceable stockpiled munitions is not a routine EOD mission; however, EOD organizations may assist in these activities when mission and training requirements allow. The command or installation responsible for the storage facility is responsible for meeting environmental regulatory requirements and for the cost associated with the destruction and facility operation.

3-4. Military transportation accidents

a. DA will respond per AR 385-14 to requests for assistance from commercial carriers in connection with movement, salvage, demolition, neutralization, or other disposition of DOD-owned explosives shipments involved in accidents or incidents. Movement to an accident site will be by the most expeditious means available.

b. EOD teams responding to a transportation accident involving commercial carriers will take only those actions necessary to protect public safety.

c. The commercial carrier is responsible for repackaging of materials, reloading of materials, or inspections and certifications of loads for shipment following an accident.

d. To receive technical assistance in handling suspect chemical warfare materiel, contact the U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit, Edgewood Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010.

3-5. Disposal and storage of non-DOD commercial type explosives, chemicals, and other dangerous materials

a. DA is not obligated to respond to or dispose of non-DOD commercial explosives, chemicals, or other dangerous materials that are possessed or controlled by commercial concerns not located on DOD installations. Non-DOD accidents and incidents may involve a wide variety of commercial chemicals, gases, flammable and other items for which EOD personnel have not been specifically trained, or for which EOD procedures and equipment have not been developed. Assistance may be provided, when requested by federal agencies or civil authorities only in the interest of public safety and in response to hazards which EOD personnel are trained and equipped to address. This assistance includes response to improvised explosive devices that may contain non-DOD commercial explosives, chemicals, or other dangerous materials which EOD units are trained and equipped to address.

b. Civil authorities requesting assistance for accidents or incidents involving nonmilitary commercial chemicals will be referred to the National Response Center (NRC). The NRC is a Joint Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - U.S. Coast Guard Operations Center, which coordinates responses to civilian chemical incidents. The NRC is the sole federal point of contact for reporting oil and chemical spills.

c. Army EOD units will not receive, store, transport, or dispose of commercial materials except per emergency response provisions in paragraph 3-3a.

3-6. Munitions destruction operations

a. EOD training sites used solely for training of EOD personnel in explosive operations or for use as a designated safe-disposal area (SDA) for the destruction of munitions recovered during emergency response operations do not require RCRA permitting.

b. Emergency destruct and combat disposal training.

(1) EOD personnel require proficiency training in both the emergency destruction of ammunition and explosives that may be located in forward deployed areas and combat disposal of captured enemy or unserviceable munitions that accumulate in ammunition storage points (ASP) during contingency or combat operations. Units may conduct this training on an EOD range, on test or training ranges, or at RCRA interim status or permitted open burn/open detonation (OB/OD) sites. (Should EOD conduct training on RCRA interim status or permitted OB/OD sites, this training must comply with the interim status requirements or conditions of the permit.)

(2) EOD commanders may coordinate and conduct ammunition destruction training provided the training is conducted to approved standards. The use of excess, obsolete, or unserviceable munitions for scheduled EOD training in emergency destruction and combat disposal is exempt from RCRA requirements. The routine destruction of munitions and explosives will not be guised as EOD training to avoid RCRA compliance.

c. EOD units will maintain reports, as required, of the destruction activities including: activity (for example, incident, routine destruction, training, etc.), organizations and EOD personnel involved, dates and times of activity, munitions involved (nomenclature, quantity, lot number, etc.), disposition (detonation, burned, etc.), and other pertinent data per AR 25-400-2 and AR 385-64. EOD units will request guidance from the installation management element

staff on the disposition of destruction activity reports to ensure appropriate long-term historical records are maintained and to comply with DOD Policy to Implement the EPA's Military Munitions Rule requirements.

3-7. Chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear emergency response

a. Title 50, Section 1512, United States Code; 49 CFR Parts 171-180; AR 200-2; DOD 4500.9-R; and AR 50-6 place restrictions on the movement and disposal of chemical agents and munitions.

b. DOD Directives 3150.5, 3150.8, 3150.8-M, and AR 50-5 provide instruction and guidance for the disposition of radiological, improvised nuclear, and nuclear weapons accidents or incidents.

c. EOD units responding to incidents involving actual or suspected CBRN devices and or materials will immediately notify the Army Operations Center (DAMO-OD-AOC) through command channels.

3-8. Mines and booby traps

Commanders conducting combat operations may clear landmines and booby traps to the extent necessary to accomplish the unit's mission. Commanders are responsible for conducting appropriate risk analysis and making informed decisions balancing the risk to mission accomplishment with the extensive risks associated with clearing landmines and booby traps. Whenever practical and necessary, commanders should request technical assistance from EOD units.

3-9. Court testimony

a. Whenever EOD personnel are requested to grant interviews or appear as witnesses in civilian court cases, the judge advocate or legal advisor of the individual's command or agency will be consulted. The judge advocate or legal advisor will process the request under AR 27-40.

b. Whenever possible testimony should be confined to components encountered during the render safe procedures, the probability of the IED functioning, and similar matters observed. Render safe procedures are, as a minimum, designated "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" and their disclosure in testimony will be treated accordingly.

Section III

Improvised Explosive Devices

3-10. General

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) encountered both within the United States and worldwide. Information describing materials and techniques for constructing and employing IEDs is readily available both on the internet and in published materials. Although an increasing number of civil law enforcement authorities have IED-disposal trained personnel and the equipment needed to respond to IEDs, many law enforcement authorities still do not have an IED response capability.

a. Under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the protection of life and property and the maintenance of law and order within the territorial jurisdiction of any State are primarily the responsibility of local and State governments. Authority to enforce law is vested in the authorities of those governments.

b. The Posse Comitatus Act (18 USC 1385) prohibits the use of any part of the Army to execute local, state, or federal laws, except as the Constitution or an act of Congress expressly authorizes.

3-11. Improvised explosive device response policy

a. U.S. Army EOD units will respond, per paragraph 3-3, to requests from authorized military, federal, state, and local officials for assistance to eliminate IED hazards in accordance with paragraph 3-3. Due to the urgent nature of an IED threat, EOD support must be immediate and efficient to effectively protect public safety.

b. Army EOD personnel will neither participate in IED search operations nor assist the enforcement of civil law.

c. U.S. Army EOD personnel will normally respond to requests for EOD support only after a suspected or actual IED has been located. The requesting agency will provide an incident site commander. Responsibility and liability connected with EOD unit response to IEDs remains with the requestor.

d. Responding EOD personnel may—

- (1) Function as technical consultants or advisors.
- (2) Attempt render safe procedures.
- (3) Assist in or perform disposal of hazardous residue within EOD capabilities.

e. IED searches.

(1) The requesting agency will locate suspect IEDs. Due to their small numbers and general unfamiliarity with the areas to be searched, EOD personnel will not search for IEDs.

(2) During IED searches, EOD personnel may act as technical consultants/advisors and inspect all suspect IEDs located.

(3) As exceptions to paragraph 3-9a, EOD personnel will conduct IED searches when supporting:

(a) USSS and DOS protection of the President and other designated very important persons.

(b) USSS operations during formally designated National Special Security Events (NSSEs).

f. When responding to an IED incident, EOD personnel will minimize the dissemination of IED construction information. Upon RSP completion—

(1) All IED components required by the requesting law enforcement agency will be turned over to the responsible law enforcement personnel on the scene.

(2) If the law enforcement agency requests schematic drawings or other IED construction information, the EOD team leader will furnish the information and request that the agency minimize its dissemination. Publication of such information about IED can provide others with the knowledge and techniques to construct additional IED.

3-12. Classification and handling guidance for improvised explosive device information

This guidance is intended to prevent uncontrolled access to IED construction information and recommended render-safe procedure information in the interest of national security.

a. All IED design information derived from unclassified sources or other material already in the public domain and methods of IED neutralization will be designated “FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY” and/or marked as “RESTRICTED INFORMATION” per BDC procedures.

b. Protected information includes—

(1) Line drawings, schematics, exploded views, or block diagrams of IED.

(2) Photographs, TV, or movie sequences showing the internal construction of a completed IED or RSP.

(3) Training devices depicting an IED, which furnish construction information.

(4) Actual IED.

(5) Recommended RSP and/or those actually used. The exception would be an obvious procedure, such as removing a primer from an exposed main charge.

c. Normally, the following would not be protected without construction or use details:

(1) IED bill of materials.

(2) Components of an actual IED or IED training device.

(3) Equipment used in recommended RSP.

(4) Training aids, visual or actual, depicting the external construction of IED, which do not provide sensitive information.

d. “RESTRICTED INFORMATION” or “LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE” information will be controlled, stored and transmitted as “FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY” information (see AR 380-5).

3-13. Storage of hazardous items, materials, and components from recovered improvised explosive devices

a. There is currently no statute permitting the Army to store hazardous items materials, and components from discovered IEDs for non-Federal agencies. However in the interest of public safety and provided no Army funds are expended, IED explosive components and/or materials may be stored in an appropriate storage area for periods of 90 days or less (pending final disposition) at a post, camp, or station. Such items may be stored for an additional 90-day period upon approval by the commander of the MACOM concerned.

b. Law enforcement officials will be advised that the Army cannot—

(1) Accept responsibility for establishing or maintaining the chain of custody normally required for criminal prosecution for hazardous items, materials, and components of recovered IEDs that it stores.

(2) Engage in activities, other than the maintenance of physical security, to enforce the law in connection with storage of such material.

Chapter 4

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Support for Protection of Very Important Persons

4-1. General

The DOD Operations Plan (OPLAN) for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Very Important Person Protection Support Activity (VIPPSA) to the USSS and DOS addresses the policy, plans, and other requirements for VIP protection missions.

4-2. Program responsibilities

Commanders of EOD units will ensure that EOD personnel assigned are trained and informed of VIP support policies, functions, standards of conduct and appearance standards per applicable regulations, directives, and the DOD OPLAN.

4-3. Support requirements

Guidance for the mission and its execution, along with notification procedures, security, funding, detailed responsibilities, tasking procedures, reporting, command and control, as well as other operational policies are outlined in the DOD OPLAN.

Chapter 5 Memoranda of Understanding

5-1. General

This chapter describes the use of an MOU between military EOD organizations and those law enforcement, public safety, and environmental agencies involved in military EOD support of explosives or munitions emergency responses. A sample MOU is found in DOD Policy to Implement the EPA's Military Munitions Rule, appendix B.

5-2. Regulatory requirements

State and local environmental regulatory requirements can be expected to vary considerably. Therefore, the senior EOD official in coordination with the appropriate DOD Regional Environmental Coordinator (REC) and Installation Management Agency will prepare and coordinate an MOU or similar written agreement with the appropriate State or Federal authorities to ensure emergency response requirements and procedures are understood.

5-3. Memorandum of understanding

MOUs or similar agreements should cover as large a geographic area (for example, an entire state or EPA region) as possible. Therefore, EOD units will coordinate any written agreements, regarding EOD emergency responses or support to local, state, or federal authorities, with both their chain of command and the appropriate DOD REC. Signatories to the MOUs should, as appropriate, include the MACOM responsible for that geographic area; local, state, or federal law enforcement and environmental regulatory authority; and the DOD component REC for the area covered by the MOU.

5-4. Non-DOD munitions

For incidents involving non-DOD munitions, DOD policy places responsibility for obtaining required permits and meeting other environmental regulations and requirements with the official that requested EOD assistance.

5-5. DOD munitions

For incidents involving DOD munitions, DOD policy requires its components to—

- a.* Comply with written agreements regarding emergency responses.
- b.* Be prepared, in the absence of either a written agreement or agreed to procedures, to coordinate with local public safety officials to ensure applicable Federal, State, or local environmental permits and approvals are obtained. The installation's environmental office will ensure such coordination is made. When appropriate, the installation's environmental office will ensure military EOD personnel are consulted during such coordination.

5-6. Unresolved issues

DOD activities will elevate, through their chain of command, issues that cannot be resolved in a written agreement. DOD components, installations, or EOD activities will, as appropriate, include the requirements of any written agreement in their emergency response procedures.

5-7. Memorandum of understanding development

Roles, responsibilities, and authorities of all parties to the agreement will be defined. Particular attention should be given to:

- a.* Compliance with the provisions of 10 USC 2692, which prohibits bringing non-DOD owned hazardous materials onto DOD installations, except under certain and specific circumstances.
- b.* Emergency permits, if required, with special emphasis on the agency responsible for obtaining such permits.

5-8. Responsibility for site remediation

As a general rule, if the object of the response is a military munition, then DOD retains responsibility for site remediation. If the object is non-military, then local authorities are responsible for site remediation. Military EOD personnel, who perform an emergency response, are not responsible, under any condition, for remediation actions.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 25-400-2

Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS). (Cited in para 3-6c.)

AR 75-14/OPNAVINT 8027.1G/MCO 8027.1D/AFR 136-8

Interservice Responsibilities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal. (Cited in paras 1-4b, 1-5, and 3-3a and b.)

AR 335-15

Management Information Control System (Cited in para 3-12e.)

AR 385-14

Transportation Accident Prevention and Emergency Response Involving Conventional Munitions and Explosives. (Cited in para 3-4a.)

AR 385-64

U.S. Army Explosives Safety Program. (Cited in para 3-6c.)

AR 611-105

Selection, Processing, and Training of Officer Volunteers for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Duty. (Cited in para 2-2a.)

AR 614-200

Enlisted Assignments and Utilization Management. (Cited in para 2-2d.)

DA Pam 351-4

U.S. Army Formal Schools Catalog. (Cited in para 2-2b.)

DA Pam 611-21

Military Occupational Classification and Structure. (Cited in para 2-2b and c.)

DOD 3150.8-M

Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP) (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pub1.html>.) (Cited in para 3-7b.)

DOD Directive 3025.1

Military Support to Civilian Authorities. (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/30251.htm>.) (Cited in para 3-3a.)

DOD Directive 3150.8

DOD Response to Radiological Accidents. (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/d31508_061396/d31508p.pdf.) (Cited in para 3-7b.)

DOD Policy to Implement the EPA

(Available at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Policy/Range/1July98MRIP.doc>.) (Cited in para 5-1.)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation. Volumes of the United States Code may be obtained from <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.php>.)

AR 5-9

Area Support Responsibilities

AR 10-5

Organizations and Functions, Headquarters, Department of the Army

AR 25-55

The Department of the Army Freedom of Information Act Program

AR 27-40

Litigation

AR 37-104-4

Military Pay and Allowances Policy and Procedures- Active Component

AR 50-6

Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Materiel, Chemical Surety

AR 200-2

Environmental Effects of Army Actions

AR 380-5

Department of the Army Information Security Program

AR 380-10

Foreign Disclosure and Contacts with Foreign Representatives

AR 385-40

Accident Reporting and Records

AR 385-63

Range Safety

AR 600-8-105

Military Orders

29 CFR 1910.120

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response. (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.)

40 CFR Part 260

Military Munitions Rule. (Available at http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_01/40cfrv22_01.html.)

49 CFR Parts 171-180

Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation (Hazardous Materials Regulations) (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.)

DA Pam 50-6

Chemical Accident or Incident Response and Assistance (CAIRA) Operations

DA Pam 385-64

Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards. (Cited in appendix C.)

DOD Directive 3150.5

DOD Response to Improvised Nuclear Device Incidents. (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/31505.htm>.)

DOD Directive 5160.62

Single Manager Responsibility for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology and Training (EODT&T). (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/516062.htm>.)

DOD 6055.9 STD

DOD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards. (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/60559std.htm>.)

DOD 3025.1-M

DOD Manual for Civil Emergencies. (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/30251m.htm>.)

DOD 4500.9-R

Defense Transportation Regulation. (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/>.)

DOD 7000.14-R

Department of Defense Financial Management Regulations (FMRS). (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/>.)

DOD OPLAN

DOD Operations Plan for EOD Protective Support for the US Secret Service and the Department of State. (This document may be obtained through the HQDA G-3/5/7 EOD Staff Officer.) (Cited in para 4-1.)

OPNAVINST 5513.3B-24.2

Department of Navy (DON) Security Classification Guide for Surface Warfare Programs. (This publication may be obtained from Commander, NAVEODTECHDIV, ATTN: Code 20, 2008 Stump Neck Road, Indian Head, MD 20640-5070.)

TM 9-1185-series

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Procedures Nuclear Weapons Publications. (These publications may be obtained from the Commander, U.S. Army EOD Technical Detachment, 2008 Stump Neck Road, Indian Head, MD 20640-5096.)

TM 39-0-1

Numerical Index to Joint Nuclear Weapons Publications (Including Related Publications). (This publication may be obtained from the Commander, U.S. Army EOD Technical Detachment, 2008 Stump Neck Road, Indian Head, MD 20640-5096.)

TM 60-series

EOD Procedures Non-nuclear Technical Manuals. (These publications may be obtained from the Commander, U.S. Army EOD Technical Detachment, 2008 Stump Neck Road, Indian Head, MD 20640-5096.)

5 USC 552 note

Freedom of Information Act

10 USC 2692

Storage, treatment, and disposal of non-defense toxic and hazardous materials

10 USC 2710

Inventory of unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, and munitions constituents at defense sites (other than operational ranges)

18 USC 1385

The Posse Comitatus Act

22 USC 2751 note

Arms Export Control Act

42 USC 2011 et seq.

Atomic Energy Act of 1954

42 USC 6901

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

50 USC 1512

Transportation, open air testing, and disposal; Presidential determination; report to Congress; notice to Congress and State Governors

Section III**Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Section IV

Referenced Forms

DA Form 3265

Explosive Ordnance Incident Report. (Available at <http://www.apd.army.mil/>)

Appendix B

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Activity Report

B-1. Explosive ordnance disposal activity reports

a. Each MACOM provides a quarterly report of its EOD activities through command channels to HQDA ATTN: DAMO-ODS. Report cut-off dates are the last day of March, June, September, and December. The report, in memorandum format should arrive at HQDA, DCS, G-3/5/7 by the 20th calendar day of the month following the cut-off date. Tabular presentation of the requested information is encouraged.

b. Each MACOM provides an annual report consolidating EOD activities for the fiscal year, which should arrive by the 20th calendar day following the end of a fiscal year with the 4th Quarter EOD Activity Report.

B-2. Electronic submission

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Activity Reports may be submitted in electronic format per MACOM policy, and will address the following areas:

- a.* Number of explosive or munitions emergency responses, and EOD soldier man-hours expended.
 - (1) On military installations.
 - (2) Off military installations.
 - (3) Total of on- and off- military installations.
 - (4) Actual and hoax IEDs included in paragraphs (1) and (2), above.
- b.* Number of missions and EOD soldier man-hours expended for other support.
 - (1) Routine range clearance operations.
 - (2) Other operations involving the routine disposal of military munitions.
 - (3) VIP protective support missions for the USSS.
 - (4) VIP protective support missions for the DOS.
 - (5) National Security Special Event (NSSE) support missions.
 - (6) Humanitarian demining training operation.
 - (7) Other significant missions not included above.
- c.* Unit deployments including deployed unit designation, supported MACOM, deployment destination, and deployment duration.
- d.* Number of training support missions (classes taught); EOD soldier man-hours expended; number of military students and civilian students for—
 - (1) Ordnance recognition/safety classes.
 - (2) Ordnance displays.
- e.* Number of EOD in-service soldiers accepted for EOD training.
- f.* Systematic issues affecting EOD specific tools and equipment.
- g.* Information that may be of interest to other DA MACOMs involving training, technology, environmental, and similar subjects related to EOD support operations.

Appendix C

Emergency Responses; see Chapter 9, DOD Policy to Implement the EPA's Military Munitions Rule

C-1. Explosives or munitions emergency responses ("emergency responses")

a. *DOD policy.* DOD policy is to provide technical support for explosives or munitions emergency responses to military, Federal, State, and local law enforcement and emergency response authorities when requested.

b. *MR.* The MR exempts "explosives or munitions emergency response specialists" from compliance with RCRA's generator, transporter, and permitting requirements during immediate responses (see C-1e(1)) to explosives or munitions emergencies. When an immediate response is not required (that is, the response can be delayed without increasing

the risk to human health or the environment), an emergency permit may be required (see para C-1e(1) of this appendix).

c. Emergency response specialists. An explosive or munitions emergency response specialist (emergency response specialist) can be any appropriately trained personnel attempting to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat posed by an explosive device. The threat posed by the emergency and the expertise required to eliminate this threat will determine the type of emergency response specialist required (see paras C-1e(1) and C-1e(2), below, which provide examples of emergency response specialists).

d. Dispatch of EOD personnel. When EOD personnel are dispatched, they assume the situation requires, from an explosive safety standpoint, an immediate response, the exception is when they are advised otherwise. Upon evaluation of an explosives or munitions emergency, the EOD or TEU emergency response specialists may determine that—

(1) An immediate response is required. In this situation, the MR's immediate response exemption from RCRA applies (see para C-1e(1)).

(2) An immediate response is not required, but the situation poses an imminent and substantial risk to human health or the environment. In this situation the MR's immediate response exemption from RCRA may not apply. The responder should consult with the installation's environmental office (see para C-1e(2)).

(3) An emergency response is not required. In these situations, continued support by the EOD emergency response specialists may not be required and the item may not be a waste military munitions (WMM). The munitions should be—

(a) Evaluated further for return to the active inventory.

(b) Handled through the DDA disposition process if applicable.

(c) Processed through the host installation environmental office for WMM disposal, if applicable.

e. Requirements for RCRA compliance. EPA's objectives in clarifying the applicability of RCRA to emergency responses were to remove regulatory impediments to emergency responses and promote the safe and prompt management of emergencies that involved explosives and munitions. RCRA rules exempt emergency responses from permit requirements in two ways. The distinctions between the two are based on the emergency response specialist's determination as to the action required to control or eliminate the actual or potential threat to human health, public safety, or property. These distinctions are—

(1) Immediate responses (Level 1).

(a) DOD policy is that only EOD and TEU personnel conduct Level 1 responses.

(b) EPA established exemptions from RCRA generator, transporter, and permitting (to include emergency permits) requirements during the "immediate response" to an explosives or munitions emergency. This exemption allows emergency response specialists to take whatever action is necessary to control or eliminate the immediate threat. Such actions include the movement (transport) of an item to a safer location for defusing, detonation, or performing render-safe procedures. The EOD or TEU emergency response specialist is the only authority that can determine when a Level 1 response is terminated.

(c) EPA guidance as to what constitutes an immediate response (Level 1) is limited. DOD's position is that these include responses to situations where military munitions that are not properly secured or under DOD control potentially threaten human health, the environment, or property. DOD's intent is that EOD and technical escort unit (TEU) personnel will use established procedures and good judgment to determine whether a situation requires a Level 1 response.

(d) Reasonable delays: When extenuating circumstances (for example, adverse weather, nightfall, safety, and so forth) delay actions necessary to terminate an explosives or munitions emergency, the response may be delayed until the necessary action can be completed. EOD or TEU personnel must ensure the explosives or munitions are in a safe and secure environment. If time permits or as agreed upon in an MOU (see para C-1k), the EOD or TEU personnel will consult with the host installation's environmental office, which will consult with the appropriate Federal, State, or local environmental agency regarding permitting requirements. If the host installation does not have an environmental office, the EOD or TEU personnel should contact the DOD component REC for assistance.

(e) Once the EOD or TEU personnel determine the Level 1 response is over, remaining WMM, if any, must be managed in compliance with RCRA regulations or an emergency permit. In these situations, EOD or TEU support may no longer be required or the EOD or TEU personnel may be performing operations outside of their emergency response mission.

(f) Prior coordination with local authorities and regulators, regulator familiarization training, use of an MOU, and establishment of ground rules for such responses will minimize controversies arising during or after emergency responses.

(2) Imminent and substantial endangerment responses (Level 2).

(a) EPA did not fully exempt from RCRA regulation those situations that do not require an "immediate response" but that pose an "imminent and substantial endangerment to human health and the environment." EOD or TEU personnel must determine whether the response action can be delayed without compromising safety or increasing the risk long enough to obtain an emergency permit. When the response action can be delayed, the EOD or TEU personnel

should consult with the host installation's environmental office, which will consult with the appropriate State or Federal regulatory authority. If the host installation does not have an environmental office, the EOD or TEU personnel should contact the DOD component REC for assistance.

(b) When EOD or TEU support is not required during a Level 2 response, qualified personnel such as quality assurance specialists (ammunition surveillance) (QASAS), weapons officers, ammunition handlers, and trained and certified DOD contractors may conduct Level 2 responses on DOD installations, or as directed.

(c) In Level 2 responses, EPA or the State may issue a temporary emergency permit that allows a response that is not in compliance with normal RCRA requirements.

1. When requesting an emergency permit, the following information, as a minimum, should be provided—

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

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

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

2. Environmental agencies normally issue such permits telephonically. The regulator is responsible for providing a written emergency permit within 5 days. The requesting installation is required to have the written permit as part of its emergency response records. To ensure appropriate documentation, the installation should submit a written followup to its telephonic emergency permit request and include this request in its records.

3. Procedures for obtaining emergency permits should be included in all MOUs with the regulating authority.

4. When a response involving non-military munitions or explosives requires an emergency permit, the civilian authority requesting EOD support is responsible for requesting the permit.

f. *Coordination with environmental regulators.* Whenever a response requires coordination with EPA or State environmental regulatory agencies, the host installation's environmental office will, with information provided by the emergency response specialists, ensure such coordination is made.

g. *Site remediation.* EOD personnel, who perform an emergency response, are not responsible, under any condition, for remediation actions. As a general rule, if the object of the response is a military munition, then DOD retains responsibility. If the object is non-military, then local authorities are responsible.

h. *DOD sites used for emergency responses.* A RCRA operating permit is not required for DOD sites (for example, EOD ranges) that emergency response specialists use for destruction or render-safe procedures of munitions recovered during emergency responses. For safe use, access to such DOD sites must be controlled and the explosive safety considerations of DOD 6055.9-STD (for example, the distance to inhabited buildings, public traffic routes, and etc.) must be known. The use of known sites helps ensure recovered munitions, which can be transported safely, are managed in a manner that will not endanger the public or cause collateral damage.

i. *Emergency response recordkeeping.* The MR establishes a new RCRA recordkeeping requirement for all explosives or munitions emergency responses. The responding unit must keep these records for at least 3 years. The content, which is similar to existing EOD records, includes—

(1) Date and time of response.

(2) Names and grade of individuals who respond.

(3) Type and description of the munitions (waste) addressed.

(4) Disposition of the munitions.

(5) A written copy of the emergency permit, if issued, and all related documents.

j. *Memoranda of understanding (MOUs).* See appendix B of the DOD Policy to Implement the EPA's Military Munitions Rule for a sample MOU that should be used as a basis for the development of state or regional MOUs.

(1) DOD:

(a) Expects State and local environmental regulatory requirements to vary considerably. Therefore, the senior EOD official, in coordination with the appropriate REC, will prepare and coordinate an MOU or similar written agreement with the appropriate State or Federal authorities to ensure emergency response requirements and procedures are understood.

(b) MOUs or similar agreements should cover as large a geographic area (for example, an entire state or EPA region) as possible. Therefore, EOD units will coordinate any written agreements regarding EOD emergency responses or support to local, state or federal authorities with both their chain of command and the appropriate REC. Signatories to the MOUs should, as appropriate, include MACOM responsible for the geographic area; local, state, or federal law enforcement and environmental regulatory authority; and the DOD component REC for the area covered by the MOU.

(2) For incidents involving non-DOD munitions, DOD policy places responsibility for obtaining required permits and meeting other environmental regulations and requirements with the official that requested EOD assistance.

(3) For incidents involving DOD munitions, DOD policy requires its components to—

(a) Comply with written agreements regarding emergency responses.

(b) Be prepared, in the absence of either a written agreement or agreed to procedures, to coordinate with local public safety officials to ensure applicable Federal, State, or local environmental permits and approvals are obtained. The installation's environmental office will ensure such coordination is made. When appropriate, the installation's environmental office will ensure emergency response specialists are directly involved in such coordination.

(4) DOD activities will elevate, through their chain of command, issues that cannot be resolved in a written agreement. DOD components, installations, or EOD activities will, as appropriate, include the requirements of any written agreement in their emergency response procedures.

(5) In developing a written agreement, it is important that roles, responsibilities, and authorities of all parties to the agreement be defined. Particular attention should be given to—

(a) Compliance with the provisions of 10 USC 2692, which prohibits bringing non-DOD owned hazardous materials onto DOD installations, except under certain circumstances.

(b) Emergency permits, if required, with special emphasis on the agency responsible for obtaining such permits.

(6) Responsibility for site remediation. As a general rule, if the object of the response is a military munition, then DOD retains responsibility. If the object is non-military, then local authorities are responsible.

k. *Training.* In addition to DOD Component mandated explosives training, personnel engaged in munitions or explosive emergency responses (that is, EOD or TEU personnel involved in Level 1 or Level 2 responses, or QASAS, Weapons Officers, DOD contractors, or other qualified personnel involved in Level 2 responses) should receive training equivalent to 29 CFR 1910.120, "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response." Installations will maintain training records for personnel who have completed training equivalent to 29 CFR 1910.120. These records may accompany personnel transferred to other installations. The following minimum information, which may already be included in the emergency response specialist's records, should be included in the training files:

(1) The individual's name, job title, and start and end date of their assignment.

(2) A written job description that describes the requisite skills, education, or other qualifications, and duties for each position.

(3) A training plan that provides a written description of the type (for example, on the job training (OJT), classroom), frequency, and content of both introductory and continuing training attended or to be provided.

(4) A certification or other documents that show that training or experience requirements have been met.

(5) The date of last training attended. The date of next required training.

C-2. Pre-planned explosive ordnance disposal support

Pre-planned activities include support of operations that do not have an immediate or direct effect on public safety or the protection of critical facilities and civilian requests for non-emergency EOD assistance. (Such support requests may be approved through the DOD component chain of command.) Regardless of whether the requester is military or civilian, the requester or the responsible generator is responsible for obtaining any required treatment, storage, disposal or facility environmental compliance permits. The requester also retains overall responsibility for compliance with the MR, RCRA, and State or local environmental regulatory requirements. DOD policy is that EOD units should only be used as a last resort for non-emergency treatment or disposal (for example, to operate an OB/OD unit) of WMM. In the event EOD personnel are used for such, the operation must comply with RCRA requirements or applicable State regulations and must not violate the terms of the RCRA treatment permit.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AC

Hydrogen cyanide

AFR

Air Force regulation

AR

Army regulation

AOC

Army Operations Center; area of concentration

AOR

area of responsibility

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

ARSTAF

Army Staff

ASP

ammunition storage points

BDC

FBI Bomb Data Center

C2

command and control

CBRNE

chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives

CG

carbonyl dichloride

CONUS

continental United States

CS

o-chlorobenzyl; denemalononitrite

CSM

command sergeant major

CWA

chemical warfare agent

DA Pam

Department Of the Army Pamphlet

DCS, G-3/5/7

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

DOD

Department of Defense

DOE

Department of Energy

DOMS

Director of Military Support

DOS

Department of State

DOTMLPF

doctrine, organizations, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities

EDRE

emergency deployment readiness exercises

EO

explosive ordnance

EOD

explosive ordnance disposal

EODCT

explosive ordnance disposal control team

EODT&T

EOD technology and training

EPA

Environmental Protection Agency

FORSCOM

U.S. Army Forces Command

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

IED

improvised explosive device

JCIDS

Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System

JNWPS

Joint Nuclear Weapons Publication System

MACOM

major Army command

MCO

Marine Corps Order

MOS

military occupational specialty

MOU

memorandum of understanding

MR

Military Munitions Rule

MTAB

Military Technical Acceptance Board

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NAVEODTECHDIV

U.S. Naval EOD Technology Division

NAVSCOLEOD

Naval School, EOD

NBC

nuclear, biological, chemical

NG

National Guard

NRC

National Response Center

NSSE

National Special Security Event

OB/OD

open burn/open detonation

OJT

on the job training

OPLAN

operations plan

OPNAVINST

Operational Naval Instructions

PPE

personal protective equipment

QASAS

quality assurance specialists

RCRA

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RDTE

research, development, test, and evaluation

REC

regional environmental coordinator

RSP

render safe procedures

SDA

safe disposal area

SFC

sergeant first class

TDA

table of distribution and allowances

TEU

technical escort unit

TM

technical manual

TOE

table of organization and equipment

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TTAB

Technical Training Acceptance Board

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

USARPAC

U.S. Army Pacific Command

USSS

United States Secret Service

UXO

unexploded explosive ordnance (NATO)

VIP

very important person

VIPPSA

Very Important Person Protective Support Activity

WMM

waste military munitions

Section II**Terms****Biological**

As used herein, biological weapons, agents, operations, fillers, and so forth, are only addressed in relation to foreign ordnance.

Chemical, biological radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE)

Device that is designed with effects of high explosive, nuclear, chemical, or biological release that poses a threat to a large population. Normally associated with terrorist methods to attack or threaten to attack a large area with single or series of weapons to produce mass casualties.

Chemical warfare agent (CWA)

CWAs are the V- and G-series nerve agents; H-series (that is, "mustard" agents) and L-series (that is, lewisite) blister agents; and certain industrial chemicals, including: hydrogen cyanide (AC), cyanogen chloride (CK), or carbonyl dichloride (called phosgene or CG), when contained in a military munition. CWA do not include: riot control agents (for example, w-chloroacetophenone (CN) and o-chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile (CS) tear gas), chemical herbicides, smoke or incendiary compounds, and industrial chemicals that are not configured as a military munition.

Chemical warfare agent (CWA) hazard

A condition where danger exists because CWA is present in concentrations high enough to present unacceptable effects (for example, death, injury, damage) to personnel, operational capability, or the environment.

Commercial explosive

Energetic material manufactured primarily for the sale or use by the civilian sector. Excluded from consideration are items that are clearly manufactured as military explosive or chemical ordnance.

Common-type training

Training in EOD procedures required by two or more Services in the normal execution of their assigned missions.

Coordination

As used herein, refers to the active participation between elements of the Services having an interest in EOD activities. Agencies "coordinated with" will provide positive participation and will not operate by default.

Discarded military munitions (DMM)

Military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal. The term does not include unexploded ordnance, military munitions that are being held for future use or planned disposal, or military munitions that have been properly disposed of consistent with applicable environmental laws and regulations (10 USC 2710(e)(2)).

DOD EOD Program Board

A board consisting of the Executive Manager for EOD Technology and Training and a general officer/flag officer from each of the Services. The board shall undertake resolution of problems on EODT&T for the EOD community as a whole; serve as the Services' focal point and voice on program requirements and recommendations on issues of concern; negotiate the annual program content in its role of establishing the program and approving the plan and budget; and resolve all EODT&T issues.

EOD Control Team (EODCT)

A battalion equivalent headquarters responsible for command, control, training, and evaluation of assigned EOD units.

EOD incident

The suspected or detected presence of UXO, damaged EO, or IED, which constitutes a hazard to friendly operations, installations, personnel or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develops during the manufacture of high explosive or nuclear material, technical service assembly operations, or the layering of mines and demolition charges. Qualified personnel of the organization performing the manufacturing, assembling or placement of mines and demolition charges will neutralize such situations. Such organizations may request assistance from EOD units.

EOD personnel

Military personnel who have graduated from the Naval School, Explosives Ordnance Disposal and maintain EOD qualifications in accordance with applicable regulations; are assigned to a military unit with a Service-defined EOD mission; and meet Service and assigned unit requirements to perform EOD duties. EOD personnel have received specialized training to address explosive hazards during both peacetime and wartime. EOD personnel are trained and equipped to perform render safe procedures (RSP) on nuclear, biological, chemical, conventional munitions, and improvised explosives devices.

EOD procedures

Those particular courses or modes of action for access to, recovery, rendering safe and final disposal of EO, or any hazardous material associated with an EOD incident.

EOD-qualified personnel

Military personnel who have graduated from the Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal and maintain EOD qualifications in accordance with applicable regulations. EOD-qualified personnel are not necessarily considered to be EOD personnel.

EOD staff office

Offices located at HQDA and other MACOMs that exercise general staff supervision of the EOD program and assist the commanders in fulfilling their assigned EOD responsibilities.

EOD tools and equipment

Those tools and equipment specifically designed for use by qualified EOD personnel in the performance of EOD procedures.

EOD unit

A military organization constituted by proper authority; manned with EOD qualified personnel; outfitted with equipment required to perform EOD functions; and having a Service-assigned EOD mission.

Explosive hazard

A condition where danger exists because explosives are present that may react (for example, detonate, deflagrate) in a mishap with potential unacceptable effects (for example, death, injury, damage) to personnel, property, operational capability, or the environment.

Explosive ordnance (EO)

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

Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)

The detection, identification, field evaluation, render safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO). Explosive ordnance disposal also applies to explosive ordnance (military munitions) that has become hazardous by damage or deterioration—especially when the disposal of such explosive ordnance requires techniques, procedures, or equipment, which exceed routine disposal procedures and requirements. Note. This does not include normal operations identified with minefield clearance. This regulation does not change present responsibilities of all branches and Services to clear land mines and booby traps to the extent necessary for the continued movement and operation as well as within their own bivouac and work areas.

Explosive ordnance reconnaissance (EOR)

The investigation, detection, location, marking, initial identification, and reporting of suspected EO, in order to determine the need for further action.

Explosives or munitions emergency

A situation involving the suspected or detected presence of UXO, damaged or deteriorated explosives or munitions, an IED, other potentially explosive material or device, or other potentially harmful military chemical munitions or device, that creates an actual or potential imminent threat to human health, including safety, or the environment, including property, as determined by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist.

Explosives or munitions emergency responses

All immediate response activities by an explosives and munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an explosives or munitions emergency. An explosives or munitions emergency response may include in-place render-safe procedures, treatment or destruction of the explosives or munitions and/or transporting those items to another location to be rendered safe, treated, or destroyed. Any reasonable delay in the completion of an explosives or munitions emergency response caused by a necessary, unforeseen, or uncontrollable circumstance will not terminate the explosives or munitions emergency. Explosives and munitions emergency responses can occur on either public or private lands and are not limited to responses at RCRA facilities (see 40 CFR 260.10).

Explosives or munitions emergency response specialist

An individual trained in chemical or conventional munitions or explosives handling, transportation, render-safe procedures, or destruction techniques. Explosives or munitions emergency response specialists include DOD explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel, technical escort unit (TEU) personnel, and DOD-certified civilian or contractor personnel; and other Federal, State, or local government, or civilian personnel similarly trained in explosives or munitions emergency responses.

Explosives safety

A condition where operational capability and readiness, personnel, property, and the environment are protected from the unacceptable risk of a mishap involving military munitions, to include chemical warfare material.

Final disposal procedures

The final disposal of explosive ordnance by EOD personnel, which may include demolition, burning-in-place, or other appropriate and authorized means.

Immediate response

Any form of immediate action taken by a DOD component or military commander, under the authority of DOD Directive 3025.1 and supplemental guidance prescribed by the head of a DOD component, to assist civil authorities or the public to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage under imminently serious conditions occurring where there has not been any declaration of a major disaster or emergency by the President or attack.

Imminently serious conditions

Emergency conditions in which, in the judgment of the military commander or responsible DOD official, immediate and possibly serious danger threatens the public and prompt action is needed to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage. Under these conditions, timely prior approval from higher headquarters may not be possible before action is necessary for effective response (see DOD Directive 3025.1).

Improvised explosive device (IED)

Device fabricated in an improvised manner that is designed to destroy, disfigure, distract, or harass and that consist of explosives, destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals. These non-standard devices may be made from military or non-military materials.

Military munitions

Military munitions mean all ammunition products and components produced for or used by the armed forces for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of the Department of Defense, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Department of Energy, and the National Guard. The term includes confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components of the above. The term does not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components, other than non-nuclear components of nuclear devices that are managed under the nuclear weapons program of the Department of Energy after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2011 et seq.) have been completed (10 USC 2710(e)(3)(A) and (B)).

Military Technical Acceptance Board (MTAB)

A board composed of senior EOD Service officers at the NAVEODTECHDIV who have authority to approve tools and/or equipment, techniques, procedures, and publications for EOD use. The Army member is the Commander, U.S. Army EOD Technical Detachment, Indian Head, MD.

Non-DOD hazardous materials

Toxic, flammable, combustible, radioactive or explosive material, which is not owned by DOD. Included are waste by-products or containers of such materials.

Ordnance battalion (EOD)

The headquarters responsible for command, control, training, and evaluation of assigned EOD companies. In commands where an ordnance battalion (EOD) is not provided, an EOD Control Team (EODCT) or an appropriately qualified battalion equivalent will exercise these functions.

Ordnance company (EOD)

A unit specially trained and equipped to render safe explosive ordnance. EOD units also make intelligence reports on ordnance as necessary and supervise the safe removal thereof.

Ordnance group (EOD)

A brigade level headquarters responsible for the command, control, training, and evaluation, of assigned ordnance battalions (EOD).

Operational range

A range that is under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Secretary of Defense and (1) that is used for range

activities; or (2) although not currently being used for range activities, that is still considered by the Secretary to be a range and has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities.

Physical possession

As used herein, physical possession is determined by identifying the Service having custody of the EO at the time of an EOD incident. Physical possession ceases when the EO is intentionally launched, placed, fired, or released.

Range

A designated land or water area that is set aside, managed, and used for range activities of the Department of Defense. The term includes firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, electronic scoring sites, buffer zones with restricted access, and exclusionary areas. The term also includes airspace areas designated for military use in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration. Also see Operational Range.

Range activities

Research, development, testing, and evaluation of military munitions, other ordnance, and weapons systems; and the training of members of the armed forces in the use and handling of military munitions, other ordnance, and weapons systems.

Range clearance

The recovery, collection, and on-range destruction of military munitions (for example, unexploded ordnance (UXO)), munitions debris, and other range-related debris (for example, targets) on operational ranges to maintain or enhance operational safety or to allow the continued use of the range for its intended purpose. The term "range clearance" does not include the on-range disposal or burial of UXO and munitions constituents, when the burial is not a result of normal use.

Recovery procedures

Those actions taken to recover explosive ordnance.

Render safe procedures (RSP)

The portion of the EOD procedure, which provides for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation.

Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB)

A board composed of senior EOD Service detachment officers at the NAVSCHOLEOD who coordinate, approve and standardize all EOD common-type training under the purview of the Executive Manager for DOD EOD Technology and Training. The Army member is the Commander, EOD Training Detachment #1, U.S. Naval School, EOD, Eglin Air Force Base FL.

Unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO)(NATO)

Explosive ordnance which 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 materiel and remains unexploded either by malfunction, design, or for any other cause.

Unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO) (10 USC 2710(e)(9))

Military munitions that have 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, installation, personnel, or materiel and remains unexploded by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This section contains no entries.

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