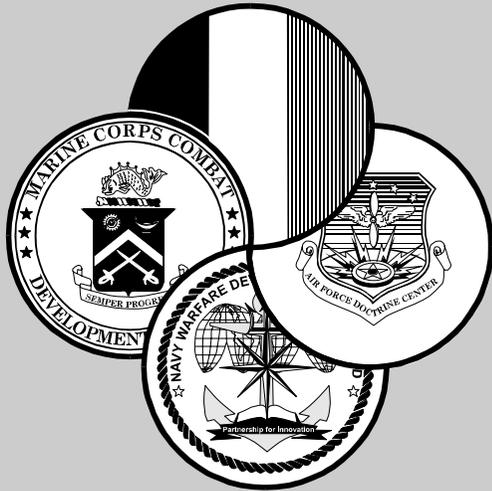


ARMY, MARINE CORPS, NAVY, AIR FORCE



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EOD

Multiservice Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal in a Joint Environment

February 2001

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MCRP 3-17.2C
NTTP 3-02.5
AFTTP(I) 3-2.32**

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MULTISERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES

FOREWORD

This publication has been prepared under our direction for use by our respective commands and other commands as appropriate.



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PREFACE

1. Scope

This multiservice tactics, techniques, and procedures (MTTP) manual provides guidance and procedures for the employment of an explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) force when operating in a joint capacity throughout the range of military operations.

2. Purpose

This manual identifies standard tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) among the services for planning, integrating, and executing EOD operations in a joint environment. It sets forth TTP to assist joint activities and performance of the entire EOD force and establishes the procedures necessary to protect all United States (US) military and coalition personnel and operations.

3. Application

This publication applies to all leaders, planners, and the EOD warfighter when deploying forces into any theater. The TTP established in this manual apply to the commanders of combatant commands, subunified commands, joint task forces (JTFs), and subordinate components of these commands.

4. Implementation Plan

Participating service command offices of primary responsibility will review this publication, validate the information, and reference and incorporate it in service and command manuals, regulations, and curricula as follows:

Army. The Army will incorporate the TTP in this publication in US Army training and doctrinal publications as directed by the Commander, US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Distribution is in accordance with Department of the Army (DA) Form 12-99-R.

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5. User Information

a. The TRADOC-MCCDC-NWDC-AFDC Air Land Sea Application (ALSA) Center is the proponent for this publication with the joint participation of the approving service commands. ALSA will review and update this publication as required.

b. We encourage recommended changes for improving this publication. Key comments to specific chapters and subjects while providing a rationale for each recommendation. Send comments to—

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EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL

Multiservice Procedures for EOD in a Joint Environment

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
	Executive Summary vi
Chapter I	EOD within the Department of Defense
	Mission I-1
	Threat I-1
	Capabilities I-1
	Common Characteristics I-1
	Interoperability I-3
Chapter II	EOD in a Joint Environment
	Operations II-1
	Employment Options II-2
	Service Component Responsibility with DIRLAUTH II-2
	Lead-Service Component (with or without TACON or OPCON) Option II-4
	Subordinate JEODTF II-5
	Joint EOD Operations Center (JEODOC) II-7
	Information Management and Reporting II-8

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Chapter III	Army EOD Operations	
	Interservice Responsibilities	III-1
	Mission	III-1
	Doctrine	III-1
	Organizations	III-4
	Capabilities	III-5
	Training	III-7
Chapter IV	Marine Corps EOD Operations	
	Interservice Responsibilities	IV-1
	Mission	IV-1
	Doctrine	IV-1
	Organizations	IV-1
	Capabilities	IV-4
	Training	IV-6
Chapter V	Navy EOD Operations	
	Interservice Responsibilities	V-1
	Mission	V-1
	Doctrine	V-1
	Organizations	V-2
	Capabilities	V-3
	Training	V-9
Chapter VI	Air Force EOD Operations	
	Interservice Responsibilities	VI-1
	Mission	VI-1
	Doctrine	VI-1
	Organizations	VI-3
	Capabilities	VI-4
	Training	VI-6
Appendix A	Multiservice EOD Capabilities Matrix	A-1
Appendix B	EOD Planning Checklist for Joint Operations	B-1
Appendix C	Establishing a JEODTF	C-1
Appendix D	Standardized EOD Reports	D-1
Appendix E	EOD Recurring Support Operations	E-1
Glossary		Glossary-1
References		References-1
Index		Index-1

FIGURES

II-1	Service-Component Responsibility (with DIRLAUTH) Organization	II-3
II-2	Lead-Service (with or without TACON/OPCON) Organization.	II-5
II-3	JEODTF Organization	II-6
III-1	US Army Theater EOD Force Structure	III-2
III-2	US Army EOD Force Allocation	III-4
IV-1	USMC H&S Company, Engineer Support Battalion	IV-2
IV-2	USMC EOD Platoon, Engineer Support Battalion.	IV-3
IV-3	USMC EOD Section, Marine Wing Support Squadron	IV-3
V-1	Atlantic Fleet and European EOD Organization	V-2
V-2	Pacific Fleet EOD Organization	V-3
VI-1	Air Force Peacetime EOD Organization	VI-3
VI-2	Air Force Wartime EOD Organization	VI-4
C-1	Notional JEODTF Staff Organization.	C-2

TABLES

D-1	Sample UXO Spot Report.	D-2
D-2	Sample EOD Incident Report	D-3
D-3	Sample PRETECHREP	D-4
D-4	Sample COMTECHREP	D-6

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EOD

**Multiservice Procedures for
Explosive Ordnance Disposal in a Joint Environment**

This manual–

- describes service-specific EOD organizations, capabilities, equipment, doctrine, and training.
- provides joint EOD command and control (C²) considerations.
- provides guidance for planning and conducting EOD operations in a joint environment.
- establishes procedures for information management (IM), and operational and intelligence reporting.

Introduction

This publication documents the C² considerations and procedures for conducting EOD operations in a joint environment. These TTP are necessary to coordinate and integrate multiservice EOD operations to facilitate efficient and safe joint EOD operations. The EOD force performed in a joint capacity during many recent operations; however, most of the command relationships and coordination requirements were *ad hoc*. Each service routinely deploys EOD forces into a theater, and assigns the force based on service needs rather than the theater needs as a whole. This MTTP provides many considerations for employing EOD forces in a joint capacity and provides C² options for the geographic combatant commander and commander, joint task force (CJTF) to consider. This MTTP also highlights the EOD capabilities and force structures for each service.

Concept and Organization

Chapters I and II highlight the significant joint C² issues when preparing to employ EOD forces. The focus of the service chapters (Chapters III-VI) is for the benefit of non-EOD commanders and staff and EOD commanders and staff from other services to gain an understanding of the personnel/equipment and doctrine utilized within the other services. Finally, in an effort to expedite C² requirements for the senior theater EOD commander, the MTTP offers standardized EOD reporting formats which each service has agreed to use when operating in a joint environment. Countering unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO) and the threat it creates during all operations is challenging. This MTTP provides the necessary command structure to assist (rather than impair) efficient EOD operations. This challenge becomes easier as the level of knowledge regarding other services' EOD forces and their contributions to the mission increase.

Command and Control

By capturing methods used to coordinate joint EOD operations, this publication offers three command relationship options in how to best employ the entire EOD force:

- Service-component responsibility (with direct liaison authorized [DIRLAUTH]).
- Lead-service component (with or without tactical control [TACON] or operational control [OPCON] of other service EOD forces).
- Subordinate Joint EOD Task Force (JEODTF).

Other C² considerations when utilizing these task organization options include:

- a. The geographic combatant commander or CJTF can modify or mix these options to the theater mission, threat, and situation.
- b. The MTTP establishes methods for creating a joint EOD operations center (JEODOC) to assist and streamline the management of EOD operations at a single command, normally under the direction of the J-4.
- c. The JEODOC is useful whenever joint EOD management requirements are beyond the capability of the J-4 and/or the subordinate EOD force headquarters. Both the Army and Navy have existing C² EOD units around which a JEODOC or JEODTF headquarters can be built. Specifically, the Army's battalion (O-5 command) and group (O-6 command) headquarters, or the Navy's Mobile Unit (O-5 command) and group (O-6 command), provide a ready EOD headquarters unit to quickly manage or command joint EOD operations.

Chapters

Chapter I – Introduces the Department of Defense (DOD) EOD mission, capabilities, and common characteristics of the EOD force. The chapter also provides a historical perspective of EOD operations and the impact the threat has had on US operations.

Chapter II – Describes the purpose for conducting EOD operations as a joint force and provides three distinct employment options for the CJTF to consider when employing EOD forces. This chapter also provides guidance for standing up a JEODOC or a JEODTF.

Chapter III – Provides the reader an understanding of Army EOD operations to include the Army EOD mission, service doctrine, Army organizations and capabilities, and specific Army EOD training.

Chapter IV - Provides the reader an understanding of Marine Corps EOD operations to include the USMC EOD mission, service doctrine, Marine Corps organizations and capabilities, and specific EOD training opportunities.

Chapter V – Discusses the Navy EOD mission and naval EOD doctrine. The chapter also focuses on Navy EOD operations to include Navy EOD organizations and capabilities and specific Navy EOD training opportunities.

Chapter VI – Presents AF EOD operations to include AF EOD mission, service doctrine, and specific AF EOD training.

Appendices

Appendix A – Offers a multiservice capabilities matrix for commanders and planners to understand what capabilities each service can and can not provide.

Appendix B - Provides a CJTF staff or EOD staff officer with a logical checklist of necessary EOD planning requirements during each stage of an operation.

Appendix C – Describes the procedures for standing up a JEODTF, and the responsibilities of each service's EOD force. Also identifies EOD-specific JEODTF staff requirements and provides an example of a notional JEODTF staff.

Appendix D – Formulates and describes the required EOD reports, and standardizes reporting requirements when operating in a joint environment.

Appendix E – Captures the recurring EOD operations each service routinely conducts.

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Chapter I

EOD WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

1. Mission

The mission of DOD EOD is to support national security strategy and force protection by neutralizing hazards from foreign and domestic, conventional, nuclear, biological or chemical (NBC) UXO, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) that present a threat to operations, installations, personnel, or materiel.

2. Threat

The increasing potential of UXO resulting from the proliferation of arms, ammunition, and explosives throughout the world, and an increasing number of terrorist attacks threaten the mobility and survivability of the entire force. Area denial-type munitions containing antidisturbance, influence, self-destruct, remote control, booby-trap, or contact fuzing also directly threaten US forces. The increasing availability of NBC material, components, and weapons raises the possibility of terrorists using these weapons, or conventional IEDs, in an attack against civilian populations or military facilities and units. Wherever US forces deploy, these threats exist.

3. Capabilities

Military EOD personnel and equipment provide a variety of capabilities to commanders. Joint regulations and DOD directives prescribe specific responsibilities for each service. Common EOD training, equipment, and technical manuals provide each service with the capability to detect, identify, field evaluate, render safe, recover, and make final disposition of conventional or NBC UXO and IEDs, both foreign and domestic. Due to specific training and safety measures, equipment capabilities, and security issues, only EOD-qualified personnel can provide EOD support to US military operations. See Appendix A, Multiservice EOD Capabilities Matrix, and individual service chapters (chapters III-VI) for a detailed listing of specific service EOD capabilities.

4. Common Characteristics

a. History. The development of the US military EOD force was an outgrowth of the bitter experience of the British at the beginning of World War (WW) II, when the Germans dropped thousands of bombs and mines containing large explosive charges on land and in the waters around Great Britain. The US started an EOD service shortly before entering WWII by sending representatives from each of the military branches to England for