

Explosives

Responsibilities and Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

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SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 75-15

Responsibilities and Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

Effective 1 January 1979

Explosives

Responsibilities and Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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Chief of Staff

Official:

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The Adjutant General

History. This publication has been reorganized to make it compatible with the

Army electronic publishing database. No content has been changed.

Summary. This is a complete revision of AR 75-15. Changes are primarily concerned with clarification of Department of the Army and major Army command responsibilities.

Applicability. Not applicable.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.

Army management control process. Not applicable.

Supplementation. This regulation may be supplemented at major command and field army levels. Army Staff agencies and major Army commands will furnish

one copy of each supplement to HQDA (DALO-SMD-EOD), WASH DC 20310; other commands will furnish one copy of each to the next higher headquarters.

Suggested Improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) direct to HQDA (DALO-SMD-EOD) WASH DC 20310.

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RESERVED

Chapter 1 GENERAL

1-1. General.

AR 75-14/OPNAVINST 8027.1E/ARF 136-8/MCO 8027.1B delineates areas of responsibilities of explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

1-2. Purpose and applicability.

This regulation prescribes Department of the Army EOD policies, responsibilities, and procedures. This regulation does not apply to the Army National Guard or the Army Reserve.

1-3. Explanation of terms.

The following terms used in this regulation are pertinent to explosive ordnance reconnaissance and disposal operations.

a. *Biological*. As used herein, biological weapons, agents, operations, fillers, etc., refer to foreign ordnance and programs.

b. *Chemical agent*. A chemical substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate man through its chemical properties. Excluded from considerations are riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke and flame.

c. *Common type training*. Training in EOD procedures required by two or more services in the normal execution of their assigned missions.

d. *Contamination control line*. A line established by competent authority identifying the area contaminated to a specific level of the contaminant of interest.

e. *Contamination control point*. That portion of the contamination control line used by personnel to control entry to and exit from the contaminated area.

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

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

h. *Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)*. The detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering-safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance. It may also include the rendering safe and/or disposal of explosive ordnance which have become hazardous by damage or deterioration when the disposal of such explosive ordnance is beyond the capabilities of personnel normally assigned the responsibility for routine disposal.

Note. Does not include normal operations identified with minefield clearance. This regulation does not change present responsibilities of all branches and services to clear landmines and boobytraps to the extent necessary for the continued movement and operation as well as within their own bivouac and work areas; these activities however, may request technical advice and assistance from EOD personnel, when required.

i. *EOD Control Center (EODCC)*. A designated unit which provides operational control, planning and administrative services related to EOD operations for assigned EOD units in a designated geographical area of responsibility. These centers receive notification of an EOD incident and completed incident reports from subordinate units, and provide scheduling and control of disposal operations and the routing of technical intelligence information.

j. *Explosive ordnance disposal incident (EOD incident)*. The suspected or detected presence of unexploded explosive ordnance, or damaged explosive ordnance, which constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive material, technical service assembly operations or the laying of mines and demolition charges. Such situations will be neutralized by qualified personnel of the organization performing the manufacturing, assembling or placement of mines and demolition charges. Such organizations may request assistance from explosive ordnance disposal units.

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

(1) *Access procedures*. Those actions taken to locate exactly and to gain access to unexploded explosive ordnance.

(2) *Recovery procedures*. Those actions taken to recover unexploded explosive ordnance.

(3) *Render safe procedures (RSP)*. The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions of separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation.

(4) *Final disposal procedures*. The final disposal of explosive ordnance by explosive ordnance disposal personnel, which may include demolition or burning in place, removal to a disposal area, or other appropriate means.

(5) *Diagnosis procedures*. Those actions taken to identify and evaluate unexploded explosive ordnance.

l. Explosive ordnance reconnaissance (EOR). Reconnaissance involving the investigation, detection, location, marking, initial identification and reporting of suspected unexploded explosive ordnance, by explosive ordnance reconnaissance agents, to determine further action.

m. EOD qualified personnel. Military personnel who have received training in accordance with paragraph 1-6a and b.

n. Improvised explosive devices (IED). Those devices placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals, designed to destroy, disfigure, distract or harass. They may incorporate military stores, but are normally devised from nonmilitary components.

o. Improvised Nuclear Device (IND). Any nonconventional explosive device containing nuclear or radioactive material combined with explosives.

p. Military Technical Acceptance Board (MTAB). A board consisting of members from each military Service which approves, for joint-Service use, all EOD tools, equipment, and procedures.

q. Physical possession. As used herein, physical possession is determined by identifying the Military Service having custody of the explosive ordnance at the time of an EOD incident.

Note. Physical possession ceases when the EO is intentionally launched, placed, fired, dropped, thrown, or otherwise employed.

r. Special explosive ordnance disposal tools and equipment. Those tools and equipments specifically designed for use by qualified EOD personnel in the performance of EOD procedures. This material is identified by Federal Supply Classes (FSC) 1385 and 1386.

s. Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB). A board, consisting of members from each military Service, established to coordinate, approve and standardize all EOD training under the purview of the Executive Manager for DOD EOD Technology and Training.

t. Unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO). Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fuzed, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material and remains unexploded either through malfunction or design or for any other cause.

1-4. Mission.

The EOD mission within the Department of the Army is to—

a. Provide the capability to neutralize hazards resulting from domestic or foreign, conventional, nuclear, chemical, biological and improvised explosive nuclear and non-nuclear devices, which, because of unusual circumstances, present a threat to military operations, installations, personnel or materiel.

b. Provide explosive ordnance disposal support to the United States Secret Service for protection of the President of the United States and other designated VIP's.

c. Provide explosive ordnance disposal service support in the theater of operations and CONUS.

d. Train military personnel, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA) personnel and civil authorities, as explosive ordnance reconnaissance agents (EORA).

e. Provide assistance to public safety and law enforcement agencies (civil authorities) in developing a capability to deal with the IED threat and, when necessary, to provide EOD service in the interest of public safety.

f. Conduct explosive ordnance disposal "bomb and sabotage" training for civil preparedness, law enforcement, fire protection and other public officials.

g. Examine, identify, and report new and unusual items of explosive ordnance for technical intelligence purposes.

h. Assist and/or supervise the routine destruction of unserviceable ammunition at CONUS and OCONUS installations (excluding DARCOM installations) upon receipt of a request from an accountable agency. Transportation and labor will be provided by the requesting, accountable agency.

i. Dispose of explosive ordnance collected during war-souvenir collection campaigns.

j. Provide explosive ordnance disposal support to Departments of Energy and Justice in the neutralization of improvised nuclear devices in accordance with current agreements and directives.

1-5. EOD staff officers.

Officers will be assigned to the staffs of the Department of the Army; US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command; US Army Forces Command; US Army Training and Doctrine Command; oversea commands, theaters of operation, armies, task forces, and commands exercising supervision over explosive ordnance disposal activities. These officers are required to assist the commanders concerned, in fulfilling their assigned responsibilities (chap. 2). EOD staff officers will—

a. Be technically qualified in accordance with paragraph 1-6a and b.

b. Have experience in the operational, technical supervision and administration of EOD units.

- c. Exercise general staff supervision of the command Explosive Ordnance Disposal Program.

1-6. EOD qualification and training.

- a. To attain EOD qualification, an individual must be a graduate of the applicable basic courses (Pam 351-4, AR 611-105, and AR 614-200).
- b. To maintain EOD qualifications all officers (SSI 75D) and enlisted personnel (MOS 55D) are required to attend EOD surface and nuclear weapons refresher training courses (AR 611-105, AR 614-200 and Pam 351-4).
- c. Officer and enlisted personnel in primary duty assignments requiring EOD SSI 75D and MOS 55D will be qualified within the criteria in *a* and *b* above and will be required to participate on a continuing basis in proficiency training to maintain their EOD technical skills. This includes personnel assigned to staff activities with primary duty of planning, advising, supervising, training, or exercising operational control of EOD activities.

1-7. Security classification of EOD tools, equipment, and procedures.

DOD Directive 5160.62 establishes the Navy as the single agency for Service support of the non-nuclear EOD program. Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) has published NAVSEAINST 5511.3, Security Classification Guide for Non-Nuclear Explosive Ordnance Disposal tools, equipment and procedures.

- a. NAVSEAINST 5511.3 will be used as the authority for all classification guidance pertaining to non-nuclear EOD procedures.
- b. Publications declassified as a result of NAVSEAINST 5511.3 will be stamped with the handling caveat "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY." This protective marking is excluded from automatic termination and will be marked in accordance with AR 340-16.
- c. Explosive ordnance disposal procedures for nuclear weapons will be classified in accordance with applicable DOD and Department of Energy (DOE) regulations.

1-8. EOD Coordinating Group.

- a. The Department of the Army EOD Coordinating Group is established for the exchange of EOD information, advice, ideas, and coordination on problem areas requiring cooperative actions between the various commands.
- b. A chairperson for the Coordinating Group will be designated by the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.
- c. Membership of the Coordinating Group is comprised of representatives from Headquarters, Department of the Army; US Army, Europe; US Army Forces Command; US Army Training and Doctrine Command; US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command; and Eighth US Army. The US Army Central Ammunition Management Office-Pacific will represent PACOM for US Army functions assigned that office. Each major command listed will have one vote in the determination of the Coordinating Group's findings, recommendations, and actions. Other commands and agencies having a direct interest in the agenda may be invited to attend.
- d. Coordinating Group meetings will normally be held annually, with intermediate meetings as required.

1-9. Demolition duty orders for EOD personnel.

- a. *Authority to issue orders.* Authority to issue orders entitling a service member to incentive pay for the performance of demolition (hazardous) duty, including training for such duty is delineated in AR 37-104-3.
- b. *Effect of permanent change of station on demolition duty status.*
 - (1) Demolition duty status and pay continues uninterrupted in those situations where the member with a primary duty assignment requiring SSI 75D or MOS 55D is transferred permanent change of station to another EOD activity where the same type of duty is to be performed.
 - (2) In those situations where the new duty assignment does not involve the same type of duty (SSI 75D or MOS 55D), the transfer orders should specify that the individual's demolition duty status terminates, effective as of the date of detachment from the old station.

Chapter 2 RESPONSIBILITIES

2-1. Department of the Army.

- a. Reference paragraph 6, AR 75-14/OPNAVINST 8027-1E/AFR 136-8/MCO 8027.1B, and AR 10-5.
- b. The Army has EOD responsibility as follows:
 - (1) On Army installations, or for EO in physical possession of the Army.
 - (2) On landmass areas, except those specifically assigned as a responsibility of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force.
 - (3) In conjunction with Defense Civil Preparedness Agency and civil authorities, the establishment and operation of an explosive ordnance reconnaissance and incident reporting system.

- (4) The primary point of contact for the US Secret Service for all EOD support for Presidential and VIP protection.
- c. The Department of the Navy is responsible for EOD activities as follows:
- (1) On Navy installations or for EO in physical possession of the Navy, and in assigned operational areas.
 - (2) Within the oceans and contiguous waters, up to the high water mark of sea coasts, inlets, bays, harbors, and rivers.
 - (3) In any rivers, canals or enclosed bodies of water.
 - (4) Rendering safe and disposal of underwater explosive ordnance.
- d. The Department of the Air Force and the Marine Corps have EOD responsibility on their own installations, for EO in their physical possession, and in assigned operational areas.
- e. EOD operational responsibilities include, when requested, assistance by one Service to another.
- f. It is the responsibility of the military service that first becomes aware of an EOD incident involving explosive ordnance in the physical possession of another Service or Federal agency, regardless of location, to take action to prevent or limit damage or injury and concurrently to notify the responsible Service or agency. In the case of nuclear weapons in the physical possession of another Service or agency, only the minimum action(s) necessary to prevent a nuclear detonation, a nuclear contribution, or a high explosive detonation will be taken. Emergency measures taken will be limited to verifying the actual presence of nuclear weapons; informing the Nuclear Accident and Incident Control Officer (NAICO) of weapon hazards; providing the NAICO with technical advice on the establishment of a safe and secure exclusion area to contain possible explosive and radiological contaminants as well as to provide for security of classified components; and performing those render-safe procedures (RSP) that have been determined necessary by on-site damage assessment.
- g. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics is responsible for Department of the Army General Staff supervision of the Army EOD program. These responsibilities include, but are not limited to—
- (1) Providing advice and information to the Army and Joint Staff concerning the Army EOD program.
 - (2) Providing international and interservice and agency representation and coordination on EOD policy matters.
 - (3) Monitoring Army staff actions as they affect the Army EOD program.
 - (4) Designating a Department of Army representative to the Department of Defense Explosive Ordnance Disposal Program Board with authority to act for the Secretary of the Army on policy, plans, and programs in support of explosive ordnance disposal.
 - (5) Designating a single point of contact to identify Army internal requirements and assist the Executive Manager for EOD Technology and Training in programming to fulfill these requirements.
 - (6) Issue and control of US Army EOD credentials (DA Forms 3966 and 3966-1) for support of the US Secret Service.
 - (7) Issuing instructions to the on-scene commander for the disposition of nuclear weapons and materiel involved in an accident or incident (AR 50-5).
- h. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel will designate a single point of contact to identify Army training requirements and assist the Army representative to the DOD EOD Program Board in programming to fulfill those requirements.
- i. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development, and Acquisition is responsible for monitoring and budgeting for the RDTE of Army EOD equipment for nuclear weapon systems and Army peculiar nonnuclear systems.

2-2. Major Army commands.

- a. Commanders of major Army commands (defined in AR 310-25), except US Army Training and Doctrine Command, US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command and US Army Communications Command are responsible for—
- (1) Establishment and operation of an EOD program that will assure EOD service, on a 24-hour basis, for the disposal of explosive ordnance in accordance with this regulation and AR 75-14. That portion of the EOD program applicable to nuclear weapons is covered in chapter 4.
 - (2) Establishment and operation of a uniform EOD incident reporting and control system within the command.
 - (3) Providing for technical staff supervision of EOD units.
 - (4) Establishment, operation, and supervision of technical intelligence reporting procedures relating to EOD recovery and disposal procedures, as prescribed in chapters 3 and 5.
 - (5) Providing EOD support to the US Secret Service.
 - (6) Providing EOD assistance, support, and coordination at each command echelon with other US departments, agencies, and civil authorities having explosive disposal or reconnaissance responsibilities.
 - (7) Establishment of EOD responsibilities for local commanders (para 2-8), to include necessary civil affairs liaison with civilian officials.
 - (8) Providing reports of EOD operations of a significant and/or unusual nature to the Commander, ARRADCOM, ATTN: DRDARED, Dover, NJ 07801.

(9) Providing technical advice and assistance to investigating boards when EOD operational accidents are being investigated under the provisions of AR 385-40.

(10) Quarterly submission of the EOD Activity and Status Report (RCS CSGLD-1712), DA Form 4149-R, (fig. A-1) to HQDA (DALO-SMD-EOD), WASH, DC 20310. This report will be submitted in accordance with instructions in appendix A. DA Form 4149-R will be locally reproduced on 10½ by 8-inch paper.

b. All major commands are responsible for—

(1) Provision of continuous explosive ordnance reconnaissance training of all company-size, or larger, units and insuring that there are adequate trained explosive ordnance reconnaissance personnel throughout the command. Where appropriate, such training should be incorporated into the command field exercise program.

(2) Developing operational planning information and providing necessary recommendations pertaining to explosive ordnance reconnaissance and disposal matters to HQDA (DALO-SMD-EOD) WASH, DC 20310.

(3) Rendering such assistance as may be required in support of EOD operations, including procuring and contracting service for transportation, meals, quarters, and other services required for EOD personnel performing duty at or in the vicinity of their permanent duty stations.

(4) Advising other Services of potentially serious EOD incidents occurring on or outside of a Service's installation and posing a threat to life and/or property, to alert them to possible requests for assistance.

2-3. US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM).

The Commander DARCOM will—

a. Furnish technical advice to Headquarters, Department of the Army staff to assist in the exercise of general staff responsibilities for the Department of the Army EOD program.

b. Coordinate with Departments of the Navy and Air Force, other Government agencies, and elements of the Department of the Army in technical matters pertaining to explosive ordnance disposal. Provide reports of EOD operations of a significant and/or unusual nature through the Commander, US Army Technical Detachment to the Commanding Officer, US Naval EOD Facility, Indian Head, MD 20640.

c. Designate a functional element to prepare the EOD technical program submission to the Army DOD EOD Program Board member.

d. Provide appropriate representation to the Armed Forces EOD Technology and Training (EODT&T) Center to participate in technical matters relating to joint service EOD procedures, tools and equipment, and associated publications. The senior field grade officer representative will be a member of the Military Technical Acceptance Board (MTAB) with authority to act for the Department of the Army on acceptance of joint service EOD tools, equipment, publications and procedures.

e. Concurrent with the development of an item of explosive ordnance (less nuclear systems under the auspices of the Department of Energy) provide munitions data requirements to the EODT&T Executive Manager. This data package will be prepared to the approved specification of the Executive Manager and will include design data, recommended EOD procedures, and recommended or prototype EOD tools and equipment.

f. Provide inert and live items of US Army developed explosive ordnance for validation of EOD procedures, tools and equipment, and verification of publications. To minimize materiel requirements and avoid incurring unnecessary costs, the MTAB will be added to the distribution of agencies invited to attend Army checkouts and tests. Schedules for checkouts and applicable tests, as well as quantities of items to be utilized, will be provided to the MTAB at the earliest possible date to enable effective planning and programming.

g. Develop tools, equipment, and procedures requested by the executive manager.

h. Conduct research, exploratory development, and engineering development programs on EOD tools, equipment, methods, and procedures to include—

(1) Development and updating of EOD procedures for explosive ordnance developed by the Department of the Army.

(2) Development and updating of EOD procedures for all foreign explosive ordnance assigned US Army responsibility by enclosure 3, Defense Intelligence Agency Manual (DIAM) 75-1.

(3) Establishment of a program to ensure the following actions are taken for the munitions indicated—

(a) *Research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE) munitions.* Prior to any movement or shipment of Army developmental explosive ordnance items for Development Test II or Operational Test II (DTII/OTII), pertinent EOD technical information will be prepared by the developing activity. This information will contain, as a minimum, descriptive and functioning data; explosive or pyrotechnic compositions, weights, or quantities; and suggested safing and disposal methods. The information will be prepared in triplicate. Two copies will be included, in a separate sealed envelope conspicuously marked "EOD Information," and provided to the driver or courier accompanying the shipment with the shipping manifest. The third copy will be sent to the Commander, ARRADCOM, ATTN: DRDAR-ED, Dover, NJ 07801.

(b) *Developed munitions.* EOD tools and equipment and publications applicable to all Army-developed explosive ordnance will be made available to Army EOD units 30 days prior to the deployment or stockpile date of newly developed explosive ordnance.

(c) *Foreign munitions.* Prior to any movement or shipment of foreign explosive ordnance items within CONUS, pertinent EOD technical information will be provided by the CONUS activity controlling this foreign ordnance. This information will contain when available, as a minimum, descriptive and functional data; explosive or pyrotechnic compositions, weights or quantities; and suggested safing and disposal methods. The information will be prepared in triplicate. Two copies will be included, in a separate sealed envelope conspicuously marked "EOD Information", and provided with the shipping manifest to the driver or courier accompanying the shipment. The third copy will be sent to the Commander, US Army Armament Research & Development Command, ATTN: DRDAR-ED, Dover, NJ 07801.

(4) Conduct RDTE and prepare specifications and standardization for special EOD tools and Army peculiar equipment required to meet the needs of the Department of the Army.

(5) Accomplish inter-Service coordination and standardization of EOD procedures, tools, and equipment applicable to US and foreign explosive ordnance.

i. Effect procurement, receipt, storage, issue, maintenance, and stock control of special EOD tools and equipment required by the Department of the Army. The sale, transfer, or loan of special EOD tools and equipment to a foreign government will be accomplished in accordance with AR 795-17 and AR 795-204.

j. Represent HQDA, as directed, in international standardization programs pertaining to technical EOD matters and EOD materiel. Coordination with DCSLOG and major Army commands will be accomplished as required.

k. Provide EOD technical advice and assistance to major Army commands as required.

l. Review EOD technical publications and advance technical information prepared for joint Service use.

m. Establish and monitor programs to maintain optimum technical liaison with other Services to insure a coordinated EOD program.

n. Perform a continuing review of trends in US and foreign weapons system technology as they pertain to EOD equipment requirements, organization, training, and operational concepts for incorporation in the combat developments program. Provide inert and live foreign explosive ordnance and related materiel required for development of EOD procedures.

o. Program, procure, stock, and issue specially configured inert ammunition, e.g., type 3B trainer, required to support EOD training activities.

p. Program for repair parts and depot maintenance, modification, or retrofit, as required, of inert ammunition (o above).

q. Program for the procurement, stocking and issuance of inert US and foreign explosive ordnance and related materiel (i.e., training devices) to support individual and unit EOD training.

r. Provide technical advice and assistance when requested by EOD units responding to chemical incidents/accidents.

s. The Central Ammunition Management Office-Pacific (CAMO-PAC) will coordinate US Secret Service/VIP EOD Support in the Western Pacific area.

t. The CAMO-PAC will provide EOD technical guidance and assistance to the Western Pacific Major Army Commands, Defense Attache Offices and military assistance groups.

u. Provide new equipment training to support the EOD program (including tools and test equipment).

2-4. US Army Forces Command.

In addition to the requirements of paragraph 2-2, the Commander, US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) has the following responsibilities:

a. Standardization of EOD operational procedures within CONUS, including provision of advice and assistance to the Commander, US Army Training and Doctrine Command.

b. Command and operational control of all US Army EOD control centers located in CONUS and staff supervision of OCONUS EOD Detachments located in Alaska, Hawaii and Canal Zone.

c. Preparation, coordination, and operation (within guidelines provided by HQDA) of a uniform technical training and assistance program in explosive ordnance reconnaissance for Federal, State, and local civil authorities within CONUS, Guam, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Canal Zone.

d. Provision for the activation and training of EOD units (TOE and TDA) within guidance furnished by the Department of the Army.

e. Representing HQDA as the principal DOD contact with other Government agencies, at the national level, for the render safe of nuclear weapons/IND, foreign or domestic, introduced into CONUS, Alaska, and Hawaii by stealth or clandestine means.

f. Furnishing planning advice to HQDA to assist in the exercise of general staff responsibility for the Department of the Army EOD Program.

2-5. US Army Training and Doctrine Command.

The Commander, US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) has the following responsibilities:

a. *Training.*

(1) Preparation, coordination, monitoring, review, or revision of programs of instruction necessary to satisfy the specific needs of the Department of the Army for common-type EOD basic, special, and refresher training.

(2) Providing a proportionate share of EOD qualified and administrative qualified personnel to the US Naval School EOD to assist in conducting EOD basic, special and refresher training (AR 351-9).

(3) Representing the Department of Army as principal member of the EOD Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB).

(4) Conducting EOD individual and unit training courses required to satisfy specific needs of the Department of the Army.

(5) Preparing Army training programs, Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP), Army subject schedules, the Enlisted Personnel Management System (EPMS), and operating EOD unit training and testing facilities.

(6) Providing maintenance support for Army materiel, furnished for EOD common type training.

(7) Providing training and doctrinal planning advice to HQDA to assist in the exercise of general staff responsibility for the Department of Army EOD program.

b. Publications and training aids.

(1) Coordinating and reviewing training aids pertaining to commontype basic and special EOD training.

(2) Preparing training directives, tests, graphic aids, relevant literature, and other materials peculiar to the needs of the Department of Army EOD training program.

(3) Reviewing the development of new explosive ordnance to ensure that EOD training requirements are established.

c. Material and doctrine.

(1) Recommending to HQDA revision of the Catalog of Approved Requirement Documents (CARDS) on matters pertaining to EOD.

(2) Recommending changes to planning documents on matters which pertain to EOD.

(3) Developing doctrine and preparing Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE) and doctrinal publications to reflect the most effective current and future Army EOD organizations for combat and peacetime operations.

(4) Incorporating EOD considerations in combat development studies, combat development experiments, and combat development troop tests to evaluate operational and organizational concepts, doctrine, techniques, and procedures and to gain information leading to improvement of EOD tools and equipment.

(5) Designating a single point of contact to identify and prepare or revise Army required operational capabilities, letter requirements, letters of agreement, operational capabilities objectives, doctrinal studies and requirements, and organizational input for EOD tools and equipment for submission to Department of Army for approval.

(6) Actively participating in the materiel RDTE cycle, to include decision meetings, military worth evaluations, and type classification.

2-6. Oversea commands.

Commanders of oversea Army commands will implement the policies and procedures outlined in paragraphs 2-2; 3-5; 4-2; 4-6; and 5-9 in command directives unless otherwise directed by the cognizant commander of the unified or specified command.

2-7. Local commanders.

a. The first commander who becomes aware of an actual or potential explosive ordnance incident occurring on US Government property will immediately—

(1) Secure the area.

(2) Evaluate the degree of danger to military and civilian personnel, materiel, or installations.

(3) Take necessary protective and evacuation measures.

(4) Report the incident through established incident reporting channels.

(5) Notify, through incident reporting channels, the Service responsible when the incident concerns explosive ordnance in the physical possession of another Service.

(6) Provide EOD personnel access to the incident area.

(7) Relinquish control of the incident area to the responsible Service representative when the explosive ordnance is in the physical possession of another Service. In the event of an incident constituting a disaster, the prescribed inter-Service coordinating procedures of AR 500-60 will be followed.

(8) Provide assistance as may be required in support of EOD operations.

(9) Establish liaison with local civil authorities to ensure effective discharge of civil affairs responsibilities.

(10) Provide movement of EOD personnel to the incident site by the most rapid transportation mode available, to include military and commercial charter aircraft.

b. For EOD incidents outside of US Government property involving nonmilitary commercial explosives or dangerous articles, the local command will render assistance in accordance with paragraph 3-2. In those cases where explosive ordnance belongs to the US Government, the local commander, through coordination with civil authorities, will take action as prescribed in a above.

- c. EOD TOE unit personnel will not be assigned additional duties that could interfere with assigned EOD mission.

2-8. EOD unit commanders and officers in charge of EOD TDA elements.

a. Commanders of EOD Control Center units and detachments, or officers in charge of EOD TDA elements will be technically qualified under the provisions of paragraph 1-6a and b.

b. The commander or OIC of an EOD control center has the following responsibilities:

- (1) Command and operational control of all EOD detachments and units within assigned area of responsibility.
- (2) Development of funding requirements for subordinate EOD activities.
- (3) Supervision of unit technical training for subordinate units or sections.
- (4) Establishment and operation of an EOD control center.

(a) Establish communications with EOD control centers and EOD units of other Services, in the same geographical area of operation.

(b) Advise other Services of potentially serious EOD incidents, and all nuclear weapon accidents, occurring on or outside of a Service's installation and posing a threat to life and/or property, and alert them to possible requests for assistance.

(c) Assure, through interservice support agreements, that other Services operating within a control center's geographical area of responsibility are incorporated in the Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR) and EOD Incident Reporting System.

(d) Prior to the establishment or disestablishment of EOD operations, consider the existing capability of other Services, to preclude unnecessary duplication or overlapping of effort. Interservice support agreements should be used when this arrangement is cost and mission effective.

(5) Continuously evaluate EOD technology and training from a users standpoint and make appropriate recommendations to the next higher headquarters.

c. The commander of an EOD detachment or the officer-in-charge of an EOD TDA element has the following responsibilities:

(1) The overall performance of all EOD activities assigned to the unit or TDA element. This does not preclude technical specialists in other fields from rendering technical advice as required.

(2) Determining the EOD procedure(s) to be used when responding to an incident. Restrictions on incidents involving nuclear ordnance are outlined in chapter 4.

(3) Assures that the EOD team responding to a request for assistance consists of a minimum of two EOD qualified technicians. The officer or NCOIC of the response team will determine the appropriate procedures to be used to neutralize or minimize the on-site hazards.

(4) Continuously evaluate EOD technology and training from a users standpoint and make appropriate recommendations to the next higher headquarters.

Chapter 3

STANDARDIZATION OF RECOVERY AND DISPOSITION PROCEDURES

3-1. General.

This chapter prescribes the minimum standards, policies and requirements for standardizing explosive ordnance recovery and disposition procedures within major Army commands.

3-2. Disposal of nonmilitary commercial-type explosives, chemicals or dangerous articles.

a. The Department of the Army is not responsible for responding to, or disposing of, nonmilitary commercial-type explosives, chemicals or dangerous articles in the possession of, or controlled by commercial concerns or civilian agencies. Assistance may be provided, when requested by Federal agencies or civil authorities, in the interest of preserving public safety. Where a delay in responding to a request for assistance from other activities would endanger life or cause injury, commanders may authorize assistance to that extent necessary, to prevent injury or death. EOD personnel may act as technical consultants or advisors, or they may perform render safe and disposal procedures if requested.

b. Responsibility and liability connected with responding to and disposing of nonmilitary commercial-type explosives, chemicals or dangerous articles, remains with the requestor.

c. Civil authorities requesting assistance for accidents and incidents involving nonmilitary commercial chemicals will be referred to the National Response Center (NRC) (telephone number toll free 800-424-8802 or AC 202-426-1830), a joint Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)—US Coast Guard operations center, which coordinates responses to civilian chemical incidents. In cases where delays would endanger life or cause injuries, the provisions of paragraph 3-2a, above will apply. AR 50-6 will apply when chemical agent materials are involved.

- (1) Commanders are cautioned that nonmilitary incidents and accidents may involve a wide variety of commercial

chemicals, gases, flammables and other items for which EOD personnel have not been specifically trained, and for which EOD procedures and equipment, have not been developed. Therefore, EOD response teams will not be directed to receive, transport or dispose of commercial hazardous material until positive identification has been made and specific instructions and authorization are provided by the NRC or Army Operations Center (AOC).

(2) Pending receipt of specific instructions, the actions of the EOD response team normally will be limited to those emergency actions necessary to reduce hazards to life and property (e.g., recommending evacuation procedures and distances, leak sealing, etc.)

d. Collection of monies for services rendered under the provisions of this paragraph will be in accordance with finance procedures in the 37 series of Army regulations.

3-3. Disposal of military explosives and other dangerous articles involved in accidents or incidents when shipped by commercial carriers.

The Department of the Army will respond to requests for assistance from commercial carriers in connection with movement, salvage, demolition, neutralization, or other disposition of DOD-owned shipments involved in accidents or incidents while being transported by commercial carriers as provided in AR 385-14, and AR 55-355.

3-4. Transportation and disposal of military chemical agents (see para 1-3).

a. Public Laws 91-121, 91-441, 91-190 and AR 50-6 place certain restrictions on the movement and disposal of chemical agents and munitions. However, none of these restrictions will prevent the on scene EOD commander from immediately providing necessary transport and disposal of these chemical agents/munitions when the on scene EOD commander determines the health or safety of any person is endangered. Major Army commands will provide chemical agent/munitions disposition instructions when requested by their EOD operating units.

b. Actual or suspected chemical agent munitions or containers in the categories listed below will be considered as requiring immediate emergency disposal action for the preservation of health and safety:

- (1) Munitions that have failed to function as intended (duds).
 - (2) Leaking munitions/containers.
 - (3) Badly deteriorated munitions/containers, that in the opinion of the on scene EOD commander are too hazardous to move.
 - (4) Munitions/containers the movement of which would increase the hazards of functioning or would increase the possibility of agent contamination.
 - (5) Munitions/containers located on installations with no chemical surety storage, testing or disposal mission.
 - (6) Munitions/containers located in the civilian community which cannot be safely transported or stored.
- c. Munitions/containers located on installations with the mission of storing, testing, or disposal of chemical surety materiel will be referred to CDR ARRCOM, ATTN: DRSAR—SR for disposition.

d. Emergency disposal areas must have the proper downwind safety distances. These distances are based upon the normal functioning (detonation) of a single chemical munition. Tables 4-6 or 4-7, in FM 9-15 will be used to determine downwind safety distances based upon the single munition chemical agent weight.

e. Munitions/containers in the categories listed in paragraph *b* above may be—

- (1) Disposed of on site provided the range or location meets the parameters in paragraph *d* above.
- (2) Transported by EOD personnel for the purpose of emergency disposal to the nearest range or disposal area that does meet the parameters in paragraph *d* above when the munitions/containers are located in an area unsuited for disposal. Escort by Technical Escort unit personnel under the provision of AR 50-6 and AR 740-32 is not required.
- (3) Disposed of (by detonation or neutralization) one munition/container at a time in those instances where multiple items are involved. Disposal procedures outlined in EOD publications will be complied with making certain that the quantities of agent being disposed of do not exceed the downwind vapor hazard distances noted in paragraph *d* above. Neutralization of the chemical agent filler, however, is the preferred method of disposal.

f. Technical assistance in handling suspected chemical agent munitions/containers can be received by contacting the US Army Technical Escort Unit, Edgewood Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010 (Duty hours: Area Code (AC) 301-671-4381/3601 or Autovon 584-4381/3601. Off duty hours dial Area Code 301-671-2773/4259 or Autovon 584-2773/4259).

g. EOD units responding to incidents involving actual or suspected chemical agents will furnish the information contained in the Explosive Ordnance Incident Report, DA Form 3265-R, by priority message to—

- (1) HQDA for DALO-SMD-EOD; DAMOSSC; MONA-SU.
- (2) CDR ARRCOM for DRSAR-ASF. This report will be protected as a minimum as FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

h. EOD unit response to chemical agent incidents—If in the opinion of the on scene EOD commander, non-leaking chemical agent munitions/containers found in the public domain are in such a condition that they can be safely transported and stored, they will be moved to the nearest installation having a chemical surety storage mission. Authorization for movement to the location of the nearest authorized storage site will be requested from HQ, USA Armament Materiel Readiness Command (ARRCOM), Chemical Surety Officer, Rock Island, IL (Telephone—duty

hours: AC 309-794-3193/4744, Autovon 793-3193/4744; non-duty hours: ext 6001 ask for staff duty officer). Professional support from the US Technical Escort Unit may be requested (Telephone—duty hours: AC 301-671-4381/3601 or Autovon 584-4381/3601; off duty hours: dial AC 301-671-2773/4259 or Autovon 584-2773/4259.

3-5. Additional disposition procedures.

a. All new (first seen) or unknown explosive ordnance encountered will be reported in accordance with procedures established by the command involved (para 2-2).

b. In addition to the requirements of established operational and intelligence reporting systems, all information gathered or items recovered by EOD personnel on first-seen foreign or unknown explosive ordnance must be reported immediately through the EOD control centers to EOD staff officers. Two types of EOD reports are applicable: a Preliminary Technical Report (PRETECHREP) and a Complementary Technical Report (COMTECHREP), both of which are exempt reports (para 7-2u, AR 335-15). COMTECHREPS are prepared by EOD personnel only in the absence of technical intelligence teams and when requested by the G2 (FM 30-16). At the staff level, these reports will be forwarded as prescribed by military intelligence regulations. When requesting development and validation of RSP, these reports will also be forwarded to—

(1) Commander, ARRADCOM, ATTN: DRDAR-ED, Dover, NJ 07801, who in turn, will notify—

(a) Commander, Naval EOD Facility (NAVEODFAC), Indian Head, MD 20640.

(b) Commander, Chemical Systems Laboratory (CSL), Edgewood Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, 21010, when applicable.

(2) Commander, US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center (FSTC), ATTN: DRXST-CA3, 220 7th St. N.E., Charlottesville, VA 22901, who, in turn, will notify other interested agencies as required. Also FSTC will provide disposition instructions for recovered materiel and will control subsequent exploitation in accordance with joint foreign materiel exploitation regulations. EO will not be sent through the mails nor to FSTC. The FSTC will provide technical intelligence and sample of foreign explosive ordnance, derived from EOD operations or other sources, for—

(a) Development of EOD procedures, tools, and equipment in accordance with responsibilities assigned in AR 75-14.

(b) Use in conducting individual basic, refresher, and special EOD training that is common to two or more Services.

c. In the event an EO incident proves to be nuclear, chemical, or biological in nature, and foreign in origin, the staff EOD officer will notify by the most expeditious means available—

(1) The Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations and Plans, Department of the Army, WASH DC 20310.

(2) The MACOM commander, who in turn, will notify Department of Energy (DOE), Director of Military Application, WASH DC 20545, if the incident is nuclear in nature.

(3) The nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation when the circumstances surrounding the incident indicate that the nuclear, chemical, or biological device may have been introduced into the United States by clandestine means.

d. Foreign nuclear weapons, IND or components, including sabotage or subversive devices recovered in the United States, will be released to DOE representatives who have been dispatched to the scene of the incident, subsequent to notification (c(2) above), to accept custody of the recovered items.

(1) The name and identification card number and security clearance of the DOE representative will be furnished through command channels. Prior to release of information or material, positive identification of the DOE representative is required.

(2) A descriptive record will be made of the items turned over to the DOE representative.

e. Custody of US nuclear weapons, remain the responsibility of the courier during shipment and the custodian in static-storage situations. The performance of EOD procedures does not constitute transfer of custody to the EOD team. Therefore, disposition of US nuclear weapons involved in accidents or incidents will be determined by the nuclear accident and incident control on-scene commander or representative.

f. Disposition of foreign nuclear weapons or Components, (including sabotage or subversive devices) recovered in overseas commands will be—

(1) In accordance with procedures established by the commander concerned, and will include turn-in of the items for proper packing, crating, and interim storage.

(2) Return of the items to CONUS by the most expeditious means available, with provisions for notification, security, guard escort, and safety prescribed by regulations governing the movement of US nuclear weapons to oversea commands. Where applicable, special turn-in procedures or instructions pertaining to foreign nuclear items will be furnished, through command channels, by the DOE.

Chapter 4

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Section 1

GENERAL

4-1. EOD priorities of action in support of Nuclear Accident and Incident Control (AR 50-5) (NAIC) operations.

a. Because of the mass destruction potential inherent in nuclear weapons (NW), all accidents or incidents involving these weapons will take precedence over other non-nuclear incidents. Response by designated EOD team will be immediate.

b. The EOD team actions, in order of priority, are—

- (1) Prevention of a nuclear detonation.
- (2) Prevention of a nuclear contribution or a high explosive detonation.
- (3) Identifying, detecting, containing and if required, the elimination of explosive and radiological hazards which result from the accident or incident.
- (4) Personal protection against hazards noted in (1) through (3) above.

4-2. Additional responsibilities of major Army commands.

In addition to the responsibilities of paragraph 2-2, commanders of major Army commands with a nuclear weapons support mission will ensure that—

a. EOD units are positioned at locations where timely support can be provided in the event of a NW accident or incident.

b. At least two people, one officer and another individual (officer or enlisted), both EOD qualified in accordance with paragraph 1-6 and formally school trained in NW render safe and disposal procedures, will be present at all times when EOD procedures are being performed on NW.

c. A qualified EOD officer remains in charge of and accompanies and EOD unit responding to a nuclear accident or incident in which an NW is involved.

(1) An EOD unit will be non-nuclear operational without an EOD qualified officer in charge.

(2) Use of an EOD unit which does not have an EOD qualified officer assigned is permitted when an EOD qualified officer is designated for concurrent response, or when the unit or section will be used as a component of a NAIC response force which has an EOD qualified officer in charge.

d. Nuclear weapons EOD operations involving NW in the physical possession of another service will be held to a minimum as outlined in paragraph 2-1f.

4-3. EOD unit commanders and EOD officers in charge of NAIC EOD response teams.

The EOD qualified officer in charge of the EOD unit or the NAIC EOD response team will retain sole and personal responsibility for determining the EOD procedure to be used. However, concurrence of the on-scene commander with NAIC responsibilities or the designated representative (for unified or specified commands, the cognizant commander or the designated representative) (AR 50-5) is required prior to continuation of render safe procedures on a nuclear warhead or warhead section. The EOD officer will advise the commander or the designated representative as to the extent of disposal recommended for the nuclear warhead or warhead section and basis for the recommendation.

Section II

NUCLEAR WEAPONS DOCUMENT SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

4-4. General.

a. This section establishes additional security policies and requirements for classified publications and documents which pertain to EOD operations and procedures involving nuclear weapons. The policies and requirements are in addition to those normally prescribed for SRD documents.

b. EOD operations require that EOD procedure documents be at the immediate disposal of EOD operating detachment personnel and that the documents be stored in or immediately adjacent to the EOD unit area.

c. Because of the technical information required in performing nuclear weapon operations, EOD documents contain critical nuclear weapon design information (CNWDI) available in few other US Army source materials. The sensitive information contained in some EOD procedure documents, requires that security measures be provided that are consistent with the overall classification assigned, and the provisions of AR 380-150.

4-5. Area security.

Using the provisions of AR 380-20 as a guide—

- a. EOD unit areas where classified EOD publications are stored should be designated as restricted areas.

b. Areas should be designated as limited areas when the classified EOD procedure documents are in use for training or preparation for training.

4-6. Security requirements for EOD/NW procedure publications.

Major commanders will insure that—

- a. Subordinate EOD units and sections are complying with EOD publication security requirements.
- b. The provisions of AR 380-5 and AR 380-150 are enforced.
- c. Commanders at all levels are aware of the highly sensitive nature of the classified publications containing CNWDI.
- d. EOD publications are immediately available to designated EOD activities on a 24 hour basis.
- e. At EOD unit level, only EOD qualified personnel with a specific need-to-know and who are certified in accordance with AR 380-150 are permitted access to publications containing CNWDI.
- f. In areas outside the United States—
 - (1) EOD detachments maintain only those EOD procedure manuals containing CNWDI for those NW for which they have a direct or contingency mission. These may include the EOD procedure publications for—
 - (a) Weapons of the operational units which they support.
 - (b) Weapons which might be deployed into or moved through the detachments areas of responsibility.
 - (c) Weapons of other Services for which the unit may be called upon to furnish assistance (AR 75-14).
 - (2) EODCC, EOD training centers, and higher headquarters EOD staff offices, may possess extensive holdings of EOD publications when required for operational and training purposes.
 - (3) Minimum precautions for classified EOD publications, which contain CNWDI, include—
 - (a) Storage in a US duty area which is manned 24 hours a day by US personnel or in areas or containers where an alarm system is continuously monitored by US personnel.
 - (b) For movement by land outside US controlled military installations, custody by two persons (at least one of them armed), when authorized by applicable international agreements and national policy.
 - (4) Nuclear weapons EOD publications are authorized for transmission only through the Armed Forces Courier Service (ARFCOS), if not accompanied by personnel in paragraph (3)(b) above.
 - (a) All nuclear weapons EOD publications for delivery on foreign soil will be transmitted by ARFCOS.
 - (b) All command or unit pickup of nuclear weapons EOD publications from ARFCOS on foreign soil will be as specified in (3)(b) above.
 - (5) An assured document destruction capability must be maintained.
 - (a) Nuclear weapons EOD publications are assigned first priority for evacuation or destruction within their classification category.
 - (b) EOD unit evacuation and document destruction plans will be approved, inspected, and tested semiannually.
 - (c) The necessary material must be provided and available to EOD units for evacuation or destruction of documents.

4-7. EOD nuclear weapon publications accounts for non-EOD units and elements.

a. In order for non-EOD units and elements to establish an EOD nuclear weapon publications account (chap. 3, AR 310-2), all of the following criteria must be met:

- (1) EOD qualified personnel (MOS 55D or SSI 75D) are assigned to the requesting agency, section, branch, or office.
 - (2) The agency, section, branch, or office is actively supervising, inspecting, or participating in the technical training and/or operations of EOD units or sections.
 - (3) Separate security storage is available to limit access to EOD nuclear weapons publications to those personnel with the need-to-know and are authorized access to CNWDI (AR 380-150).
 - (4) EOD publications will be provided that physical security commensurate with their sensitivity.
 - (5) The local commander(s) must remain aware of the request for, and sensitivity of EOD publications within the command.
 - (6) HQ DARCOM or HQDA concurs with the establishment of the account.
- b. Waiver of the criteria in paragraph a above will not be granted by other than the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.

4-8. Review of EOD nuclear weapons publications accounts.

- a. All EOD nuclear weapons publications accounts will be reviewed annually by HQ DARCOM.
- b. The US Army AG Publications Center, St. Louis, MO, will furnish a list of all EOD nuclear weapons publications accounts to HQ DARCOM, on or about 1 April for annual review.

Chapter 5

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (IED)

Section I

GENERAL

5-1. General.

There has been a drastic increase in the use of improvised explosive devices (IED) by individuals or groups within the United States. Concurrently, a large volume of publications have been published by individuals or groups containing detailed construction information on IED. As a general rule, except for a few large metropolitan police departments, civil law enforcement agencies do not possess the required skills and equipment to deal with the problem.

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 the laws is vested in the authorities of those governments.

b. The Posse Commitatus 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 act of Congress authorizes.

5-2. Policy.

The Department of Army policy is to assist public safety and law enforcement agencies in developing a capability to deal with the IED threat and, when necessary, to provide EOD service in the interest of public safety.

a. Army EOD personnel will not participate in bomb or IED search operations or assist in the enforcement of civil law.

b. The normal response by US Army EOD detachments to Federal, State, and local requests for EOD service is based upon the protection of public safety.

(1) Because of the nature of an IED threat, EOD service response must be efficient and immediate to protect public safety effectively.

(2) US Army EOD personnel will respond to such requests when a suspected or actual device has been located and when the responsible agency has no EOD capability or its capability is overextended. Under emergency conditions, the provisions of paragraph 3-2b apply.

(3) The responding EOD personnel when requested by the responsible agency may

(a) Function as technical consultants or advisors.

(b) Attempt render safe procedures.

(c) Assist in or perform disposal of hazardous residue.

Section II

FBI BOMB DATA CENTER

5-3. General.

The Bomb Data Center (BDC) is operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, US Department of Justice.

a. The BDC's purpose is to collect, evaluate and disseminate information regarding IED and IED related subjects.

b. BDC services are of two types: general and technical. The general services include the Incident Report Series, General Information Bulletins, and the Bomb & Incendiary Bibliography. The technical services include Investigators and Special Technicians Bulletins, Inquiry Response, and training programs for civilian police.

(1) The information in the technical services is designed for the bomb technician or investigator and has been designated by the Department of Justice as "RESTRICTED INFORMATION."

(2) The protection requirements established by the Department of Justice for "RESTRICTED INFORMATION" are essentially the same as for Department of Defense "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" information.

c. The information, particularly in the technical services, is required by the US Army detachments (EOD) in their civil support missions. Similarly, the IED information generated by the Army EOD units is required by the BDC.

5-4. Policy.

a. US Army EOD units will participate in BDC activities.

b. All "RESTRICTED INFORMATION" will be controlled, stored and transmitted as "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" information (AR 340-16).

c. Technical procedures and render safe procedures published by the BDC will be considered advisory in nature.

5-5. Procedures.

The BDC has developed an incident report form. All incidents, regardless of location, involving IED will be reported on the BDC form in lieu of the normal EOD Incident Report form, DA Form 3265-R (exempt report paragraph 7-2o,

AR 335-15). In addition to normal command requirements, one copy of the report will be mailed directly to the nearest FBI field office.

- a. The BDC incident report form, and instructions for its completion have been furnished to Army users by the BDC. The form contains reorder instructions.
- b. The normal military incident number will be entered below "CASE NUMBER" on the BDC form (e.g., 19-20-72) and the geographic location will be entered in the remarks of the "LOCATION" block.
- c. All reports will arrive at the BDC not later than 15 days from the date of the incident.

Section III

CLASSIFICATION GUIDANCE

5-6. General.

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

5-7. Policy.

All IED design information derived from unclassified sources or material already in the public domain and methods of neutralization for such devices will be designated "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" and/or marked as "RESTRICTED INFORMATION" in accordance with BDC procedures.

- a. Included in the protected information are—
 - (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.
- b. Normally, the following would not be protected without construction or use details:
 - (1) The bill of materials for an IED.
 - (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.

5-8. Procedures.

When responding to an IED incident, EOD personnel will attempt to keep the dissemination of IED construction information to a minimum. Upon completion of the RSP—

- a. All components required by the requesting law enforcement agency will be turned over to the responsible law enforcement personnel on the scene.
- b. If schematic drawings or construction information of the item are requested by the law enforcement agency, they will be furnished and the law enforcement agency will be requested to keep dissemination of the information to a minimum. Publication of such information can furnish other individuals with the knowledge and techniques to construct additional IED.

Section IV

RESPONSIBILITIES

5-9. Major Army commands.

Commanders of major Army commands having operational EOD elements will insure that the reporting requirements of section II, this chapter, are fulfilled. In addition, when EOD personnel respond to incidents at airports, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) will be furnished a description of components, functioning data, explosive type, and weight of recovered EO, by priority message to FAA, ATTN: ACS-200, 800 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC.

5-10. US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command.

The Commander, DARCOM will—

- a. Establish a program, in conjunction with the BDC, to gather, analyze, and distribute EOD information on IED to Army EOD elements. The program should include but not be limited to—
 - (1) Gathering field reports and information from operating EOD units and sections.
 - (2) Establishing and maintaining liaison with the US Army Intelligence and Security Command and the BDC.
 - (3) In conjunction with the BDC, analyzing gathered information and distributing it expeditiously to operating Army

EOD units. When possible, suggested RSP or RSP used in the initial encounter should be furnished for information. The information distributed will include all construction information gathered.

- (4) Taking expeditious action to correct problems identified in field reports (para 5-5a).
- b. Verify to the BDC all additions and deletions to DA distribution of BDC publications.

Section V

PROCEDURES

5-11. Storage of hazardous items, materiels and IED components.

Storage of these components and bulk explosives for Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis is authorized under the provisions of the Economy Act of 1932 (31 USC 686).

a. There is currently no statute permitting storage of these hazardous items for non-Federal agencies. In the interest of public safety, however, and provided no out-of-pocket expenditure of Army funds is necessary, explosive components and/or materiels may be stored for periods of 90 days or less (pending final disposition) at a post, camp, or station in an appropriate storage area. Items may be stored for an additional 90 day period upon approval of the major commander concerned.

b. Law enforcement officials will be advised that the Army cannot accept responsibility for establishing or maintaining a chain of custody for possible use in court nor engage in other activities to enforce the law in connection with this service, other than to maintain the physical security of the stored hazardous materials.

5-12. Court testimony.

In most cases, the Department of the Army has no authority to restrict testimony of EOD personnel. 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.

a. Whenever possible testimony should be confined to components encountered during the render safe procedures, the probability of the IED functioning, and similar matters observed.

b. IED render safe procedures are designated "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" and their disclosure will be treated as such.

5-13. Determination of render safe procedure (RSP).

a. When technical assistance is requested by the proper civil authority, the EOD officer or NCOIC present will assess the situation and recommend the RSP to be attempted.

b. If the RSP is to be attempted by Army EOD personnel and the requesting agency's representative does not concur in the approach to be used the EOD personnel may withdraw from the RSP attempt, revert to an advisor role, or return to home station-after coordination with the responsible official of the requesting agency.

5-14. DOD Industrial Facilities Protection Program.

The Army authority for this program is DOD Directive 5160.54.

a. EOD Control Centers will ensure that each EOD detachment under its operational control is aware of the DOD Key Facilities List generated by the DOD Industrial Facilities Protection Program and of the location of these facilities in their area of responsibility. This information may be obtained from FORSCOM (AFOP-PL) and/or the Director, Industrial Security in each Defense Contract Administration Services Region (DCASR) Headquarters.

b. During periods of high incident rates, priority of EOD response will be assigned in conjunction with the key facilities list if applicable.

5-15. Improvised explosive device searches.

a. The requesting agency will locate suspect items. EOD personnel will not search for IED because of their personnel strength (few people); and their general unfamiliarity with the areas to be searched.

b. During IED searches, EOD personnel may—

(1) Act as technical consultants/advisors.

(2) Check all suspect items located.

c. An exception to *a* above is in EOD support to the US Secret Service for the protection of the President and other designated personnel.

Chapter 6

DISPOSAL OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXPLOSIVE RESIDUE

6-1. General.

This chapter delineates the policy and procedures for disposal of DOD explosive residue by explosive ordnance disposal detachments.

a. Department of Defense munition contracts often result in line rejects, contract residue from termination of contracts, and explosive wastes. It is the responsibility of the contracting agency to provide for and ensure the disposal of such materiel.

b. Department of Defense munition supply disposition actions often result in explosive-contaminated scrap and residue.

c. There are instances in which explosive ordnance disposal detachments are requested to dispose of explosive residue because of the inability of the contractor, the contracting agency, or the responsible agency to do so. These requests do not fall within the definition of an EOD incident (para 1-3j). If, however, no other source of skill is available to perform the work, it may be done by Army EOD personnel on a low-priority basis.

6-2. Procedures.

a. The Defense Contract Administration Service region (DCASR) office responsible for DOD contracts will validate requests and stipulate the agency to whom Standard Form 1080 (Voucher for Transfers Between Appropriations and/or Funds) is to be submitted.

b. The requesting agency will—

(1) Execute an interagency, interservice, or intra-Army support agreement, in accordance with DOD 4000.19-M (Defense Retail Interservice Support (DRIS) manual).

(2) Reimburse the command performing the work for all costs involved, as prescribed by AR 37-27.

(3) Furnish munition drawings and technical data for materiel not covered by existing EOD technical manuals.

(4) Deliver the materiel to the disposal location designated by the command performing the disposal.

c. The command performing the explosive disposal will—

(1) Designate the disposal location and shipping address upon receipt of the validated request and completion of the support agreement.

(2) Provide explosive destruction certification documentation required by the contractor or responsible agency when the disposal operation has been completed.

(3) Insure that Standard Form 1080 is provided to the designated agency (AR 37-27).

d. The Commander, DARCOM will—

(1) Provide technical assistance, as required, for materiel not covered by existing EOD technical manuals (b(3) above). The normal point of contact will be the Commander, ARRADCOM, ATTN: DRDAR-ED, Dover, NJ 07801 (Area Code 201-328-3868 or Autovon 880-3868).

(2) Furnish cost data required to permit the operational command to comply with c(3) above.

Chapter 7

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL SUPPORT TO THE US SECRET SERVICE

Section I

GENERAL

7-1. General.

This chapter establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures for EOD assistance to the US Secret Service for the protection of the President of the United States and other designated very important persons (VIP).

7-2. Policy.

The approving authority for all routine requests for EOD support is the Special Assistant to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense or his/her authorized representative. In urgent cases, military commanders will respond to requests for support as circumstances justify. All requests so met, however, will be reported through channels to the Special Assistant to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense by the most expeditious means available.

Section II

RESPONSIBILITIES

7-3. Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans.

The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans develops and implements procedures to execute DOD policy for the employment, within CONUS, of DA resources supporting the US Secret Service in its statutory protective duties.

7-4. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.

The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG) exercises DA General Staff supervision over Army EOD support. In this capacity, DCSLOG will—

- a. Provide and maintain guidance to major Army commands on EOD support to the US Secret Service.
- b. Ensure that all major Army commands are capable of providing EOD support when it is requested by the US Secret Service.
- c. Coordinate actions relating to actual expense and special per diem allowances required in the performance of this EOD support mission.

7-5. Major Army commands.

Commanders of major Army commands, except for the US Army Training and Doctrine Command, US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command, and US Army Communications Command, will—

- a. Operate an EOD program capable of providing timely and responsible EOD support to the US Secret Service.
- b. Continuously evaluate the capability to provide EOD support for this mission and will submit recommendations for changes to HQDA (DALO-SMD-EOD) WASH DC 20310.

7-6. EOD detachments and personnel.

EOD detachments or personnel committed to a support mission will—

- a. Perform searches and EOD mission type operations designated by the US Secret Service. See FM 9-15.
- b. Arrange for tools, equipment, and vehicles necessary to accomplish the requested support.
- c. Provide technical advice and recommendations on actions to be taken on any explosive or incendiary devices encountered during the mission.
- d. Ensure that all personnel are EOD qualified and thoroughly informed on all aspects of the particular mission.

Section III

PROCEDURES

7-7. US Secret Service.

The US Secret Service will—

- a. Determine EOD support requirements and advise the appropriate EOD organization as far in advance as possible.
- b. Provide identification for EOD personnel assigned to the support mission, if deemed necessary.
- c. Provide EOD personnel with any communications and X-ray equipment necessary for the safe and efficient conduct of the mission.
- d. Direct and coordinate IED/EO searches.
- e. Coordinate liaison activities between EOD personnel assigned to the support mission, and civil law enforcement agencies.
- f. Act upon and/or implement the technical advice, recommendations, or instructions provided by EOD in situations involving explosive or incendiary devices encountered during the mission.

7-8. Notification procedures.

a. Within CONUS, the Technical Security Division, US Secret Service (USSS), may request routine or urgent support assistance from EODCC detachments directly. This request should contain the following information:

- (1) Date, time, location, and length of time that EOD support will be required.
 - (2) Name of individual(s) for whom protection is being provided.
 - (3) Number of EOD personnel required.
 - (4) Name of the US Secret Service advance agent (or designated representative) and where and how the agent may be contacted.
 - (5) Time, place, and to whom EOD personnel should report.
- b. The contacted EOD organization will, in the case of a routine request—
- (1) Verify all information received and confirm the support requirement in accordance with the procedures outlined in AR 1-4.

(2) Provide the US Secret Service with the names, and other pertinent information, of EOD personnel who will provide support.

(3) Request billets, vehicle parking, transportation, or other assistance.

(4) Schedule a meeting with the designated Secret Service agent on the scene.

c. Urgent requests from USSS, for EOD support will be complied with as circumstances justify; and the organization notified, will seek approval of the request if time permits. (See AR 1-4). All other requirements of *b* above, should be accomplished.

d. Overseas, EOD support requirements from USSS, will be accomplished as directed by the JCS and the Unified Command concerned (AR 1-4).

7-9. Reporting procedures.

All EOD support provided under this regulation will be reported, as prescribed in AR 1-4.

Section IV

MISSION SUPPORT INFORMATION

7-10. EOD support to VIP protection.

a. Any EOD detachment may be assigned a mission to support the US Secret Service for Presidential and VIP protective missions. Assignment of these missions will normally be made to the EOD unit located nearest to the place of Presidential or VIP visits.

b. The following special requirements are established for EOD detachments.

(1) All personnel, EOD qualified, assigned to or alerted for assignment to an EOD detachment will obtain an "official" (no fee) passport. For OCONUS detachments this should be accomplished prior to reporting to the OCONUS unit. CONUS assignments may delay the obtaining of the passport until the unit has been joined.

(a) Passport photographs, taken within 6 months of the date the passport application is submitted, will be in civilian clothing. A minimum of six passport photographs for each individual will be maintained at unit level.

(b) Installation commanders will issue DD Form 1056 in accordance with chapter 2, and appendix A, AR 600-290, with the following special entries:

1. Item 2 (Destination): Insert "Mobility-various countries."

2. Item 3 (Special Assignment) Insert "EOD."

(c) Section G. DSP-11 (Passport Application) will contain the following:

1. Purpose of trip. Insert "Official business."

2. Proposed length of stay. Insert "TDY."

3. Countries to be visited. Insert "EOD, various countries."

(2) Pagers, radio-telephones or similar recall equipment will be locally contracted or procured for at least 85 percent of EOD qualified personnel assigned to each unit.

(3) To permit immediate response to short notice EOD requirements for support, all EOD detachments will obtain blanket travel orders (para 3-3, AR 310-10). Blanket travel orders will not be used for EOD operational missions, training or travel where enough notice is given to prepare and use DD Form 1610 or other orders.

c. EOD qualified personnel serving in support of USSS Presidential and VIP Protective missions, are required to have a SECRET security clearance based on a Background Investigation (BI). Further, in the course of performing these missions, EOD personnel are cautioned that they will have access and be exposed to highly sensitive information which would not otherwise be available to the average person. What is seen, heard, or learned on these missions is to be treated as privileged communication in the strictest sense of the word and will not be divulged to anyone at any time, except when authorized to do so by proper authority. Requests for disclosure of information of this type which arises out of litigation in civilian courts will be processed under AR 27-40. Requests from members of Congress will be processed under AR 1-20.

7-11. Clothing requirements.

a. The US Secret Service representative will prescribe what clothing will be worn during protective missions. A neat and well-groomed appearance will be maintained at all times. During the actual search, EOD personnel will be permitted to protect their clothing by wearing unmarked coveralls.

b. AR 700-84 provides for obtaining and maintaining civilian clothing allowances to support this mission.

7-12. Equipment requirement.

a. An unmarked Government or civilian car will be used during an EOD mission to support the US Secret Service. Commercial rental vehicles have been proven satisfactory transportation for this duty.

b. Appropriate tools to support this mission are listed in SC 1385-94-CL-POI. Additional equipment will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

7-13. Transportation requests.

The EOD team chief for US Secret Service support missions will be designated as an acting transportation officer (para 103001, AR 55-355) and will execute transportation requests when necessary because of VIP itinerary changes.

7-14. Use of special determination.

a. Prior to the support mission, approval for the use of special determination will be obtained from HQDA (DALO-SMD-EOD) WASH DC 20310 through the major command EOD staff officer.

(1) For approval, the following information will be required:

(a) Name(s) of the individual(s).

(b) Grade.

(c) Social security number.

(d) Organization and station.

(e) Tentative itinerary of the mission (dates and places).

(2) If the time factor precludes action by electrical message, an interim approval may be obtained by contacting the DA EOD staff officer by telephone (OX-59417/57863). If item (1) (e) above is classified, it need not be furnished. The telephonic request will be followed up by a message containing the information required by (1) above and final approval will be furnished.

b. All orders utilizing the special determination will contain the statement "Per diem rates authorized in appendix F, volume 1, JTR, will be paid under the provision of special determination number . . ." (enter applicable special determination number).

c. Any change to a special determination number will be announced by DA letter to the major Army command EOD staff officers.

7-15. Identification.

The identification pins, which may be issued to an EOD team by the US Secret Service, and Army EOD credentials authorized by AR 606-5 will admit the bearer into all areas of EOD interest. Extreme care should be exercised to prevent the credentials and pins from falling into unauthorized hands.

Appendix A
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Activity And Status Report
RCS (CSGLD-1712)

DA FORM 4149R
EOD Activity and Status Report

1. Purpose.

To compile statistics on EOD mission activities and provide status of EOD units for use in future planning, programming and reviewing the Army EOD program.

2. Preparing agencies.

EOD/EODCC units and major Army command EOD staff officers.

3. Form supply.

DA Form 4149R is authorized for local reproduction on 10½-by 8-inch paper.

4. Submission frequency.

Quarterly, on a fiscal year basis.

5. Number of copies and due date.

One copy of the major Army command EOD staff officer report will be dispatched to HQDA (DALO-SMD-EOD), WASH, DC 20310, not later than the 25th calendar day following the end of the reporting period. EOD detachments will submit reports as required by the major Army command.

6. Preparation instructions.

a. Section A, Incidents (columns a, b, c and d). Incidents on any DOD installation are to be reported as "on post." All others will be reported as "off post." Man-hours and mileage will be computed from the time personnel depart until they return.

b. Standby and support (columns e, f, and g).

(1) *Lines 1, 2, and 3.* Enter total number of mission standbys and support for all hazardous chemical, conventional high explosive, and nuclear weapon shipments.

(2) *Line 4.* Enter total number of Very Important Persons (VIP) support missions performed for the US Secret Service.

(3) *Line 5.* Enter total number of VIP support missions performed for other Federal agencies (e.g., ATF, CID, MI, State Department, and FBI).

(4) *Line 6.* Enter total number of bomb threats unit was requested to standby for or respond to and total man-hours of both.

c. Classes conducted (columns h, i, j, k, and l).

(1) *Lines 1 and 2.* Enter number of Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR) and Improvised Explosive Device (IED) courses conducted.

(2) *Line 3.* Demolition classes where demolition procedures are taught to military or civilian personnel other than EOD. (Explosive demonstrations given in conjunction with EOR or IED courses will not be reported.)

(3) *Line 4.* Safety classes for range clearance personnel. Safety classes for school children or general public concerning range impact area hazards, abandoned explosives, dangers of blasting caps, explosives war trophies, or related subjects involving explosive safety or hazardous chemicals.

(4) *Line 5.* Bomb threat classes discussing operations safety and search and evacuation procedures to follow upon receipt of a bomb threat.

Note. Man-hours for all classes will start with departure from unit and terminate with return to unit.

d. Exercises/training (columns m, n and o).

(1) *Lines 1 and 2.* Record only post or command exercises in which unit participates.

(2) *Line 3.* Record only DOD Nuclear Emergency Team Exercise course at Kirtland AFB, NM.

(3) *Line 4.* Record only technical training classes conducted for or by the unit for unit personnel only.

(4) *Line 5.* Enter other technical exercises conducted by EOD control or staff EOD office.

e. Technical proficiency tests (columns p, q, r, and s), lines 1 and 2. Enter information on the latest tests only, reporting Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) and Nuclear Surety Inspections separately. Column S, enter S for satisfactory or U for unsatisfactory or R—S for retest—satisfactory or R—U for retest—unsatisfactory.

f. Unserviceable ammunition destroyed (columns t, u, v, w, x, y, z, aa, bb, and cc). Record items by numbers in all

columns except aa and bb which will be reported in pounds. Column cc record all other items and describe in supplemental attachment to the report.

g. Section B, Personnel Status (columns a, b, c, d, e, and f).

- (1) *Lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 are self-explanatory.*
- (2) *Lines 8 and 9.* Indicate in column f the number of individuals that are nuclear trained.
- (3) *Lines 11, 12, 13, and 14.* When substitute MOS are assigned, this will be explained in column f. When pay grade is different, indicate in column f.
- (4) *Line 15.* List any MOS not authorized by MTOE of personnel assigned or attached. State reason and estimated duration of assignment in column f.

h. Section C, Miscellaneous activities.

- (1) *EOD personnel procurement.* List number of personnel interviewed by an EOD officer, number of personnel interviewed who were accepted, and total man-hours used.
- (2) *Demonstrations.* Projects in which the unit demonstrated the use of EOD equipment, explosive demolition procedures, or EOD unit operations.
- (3) *Displays.* Unit stationary display of EOD tools, equipment, or munitions, with or without narration.
- (4) *Improvised explosive devices (IED) found.* Enter separately all IED found involving explosives, incendiaries, or simulated explosive devices.
- (5) *Range clearance.* Enter number of major range clearance operations conducted, the number of EOD personnel used, and total man-hours expended.
- (6) *Reserve component support.* Enter all missions in support of the US Army National Guard and US Army Reserve units.

i. Section D, Commanders Comments. The detachment commander will summarize any operational or training problems or equipment shortages that would curtail ability to perform unit mission and indicate actions taken to solve the problems. Enter shortage of major items of equipment authorized by TOE/MTOE, indicating item description, fourteen digit document serial number, date of requisition, and followup action taken on overdue requisitions. The commander will indicate the number of personnel assigned/attached who are not authorized by TOE/MTOE, the reason for and estimated duration of assignment/attachment. The commander will indicate current unit operational status as of the end of the reporting period.

j. Section E, EOD Control Center Commander's/EOD Staff Officer's Comments. The EODCC commander/EOD staff officer will evaluate each report and indicate the action that has been or will be taken to resolve problems cited by the detachment commander(s).

k. This report form will not be modified by overtyping, to facilitate dispatch of additional information. This type of information will be entered as a supplement and attached to the report.

THRU		TO		FROM		Requirements Control Symbol CSGLD - 1712	
						Period Ending	
SECTION A - EOD ACTIVITIES							
INCIDENTS				STANDBY & SUPPORT		CLASSES CONDUCTED	
LINE NO.	NO. a	NO. b	MILES c	MAN HRS d	L 1	TYPE e	MAN- HOURS f
1	On Post				Chemical		
2	Off Post						
TECHNICAL PROFICIENCY TESTS							
L	TYPE	MONTH	YEAR	RATING	HE	IED Crs	
1	P	q	r	s	3	Nuclear	
2	ARTEP				4	Safety Svc	
3	NSI				5	Other YIP	
4					6	Bomb Threat	
UNSERVICEABLE AMMUNITION DESTROYED							
LINE NO.	SOURCE i	MAN HOURS u	SMALL ARMS v	ARTY/ MORTAR w	GRENADES x	ROCKETS/ JATOS y	PYRO- TECHNICS z
1	ACR						
2	INCIDENTS						
3	RANGES						
SECTION B - PERSONNEL STATUS							
LINE	MOS a	AUTH b	ASG c	180 DAY LOSS d	GAIN e	REMARKS f	
1	9224/75D(MAJ)						
2	9224/75D(CPT)						
3	9224/75D(LT)						
4	55D50(E9)						
5	55D50(E8)						
6	55D40(E7)						
7	55D30(E6)						
8	55D20(E6)						
9	55D10(E4)						
10	55D10(E3)						
11	75B20(E5)						
12	75B20(E4)						
13	71B20(E4)						
14	76V30(E6)						
15							

DA FORM 4149-R, 1 AUG 78
 Replaces edition of 1 Jul 76 which is obsolete.
 EOD ACTIVITY AND STATUS REPORT
 For use of this form, see AR 75-15; the proponent agency is DCSLOG.

Figure A-1. EOD Activity and Status Report

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