



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
2000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO

OPNAVINST 8027.6E
N852
9 June 1997

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 8027.6E

From: Chief of Naval Operations
To: All Ships and Stations less Marine Corps field addresses
not having Navy personnel attached

Subj: NAVAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL
(EOD)

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 8027.1G
(b) DoD Directive 5160.62 of 26 Apr 89 (enclosed in ref (c))
(c) SECNAVINST 5410.116B (NOTAL)
(d) NWP 3-02.4 (NOTAL)
(e) EPA Military Munitions Rule (MMR), 40 CFR Part 260
(NOTAL)
(f) OPNAVINST 3501.97E (NOTAL)
(g) DoD Directive 3025.13 of 13 Sep 1985 (NOTAL)
(h) DoD Directive 5210.42 of 25 May 1993 (NOTAL)
(i) OPNAVINST 3440.15 (NOTAL)
(j) DoD Directive 3025.15 of 18 Feb 1997 (NOTAL)
(k) DoD Directive 3150.5 of 24 Mar 1987 (NOTAL)
(l) OPNAVINST 1500.20 (NOTAL)
(m) OPNAVINST 5510.1H
(n) NAVFAC DM P-80 (NOTAL)

Encl: (1) Navy Responsibilities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal
(EOD)
(2) Standard Interservice Definitions for EOD
(3) Basic Description of EOD Detachments
(4) Minimum Shipboard Space Requirements for Embarked EOD
Detachments
(5) Sample Memorandum of Understanding in Support of EOD
Detachments

1. Purpose. To issue Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) policies
and responsibilities within the U.S. Navy.

2. Cancellation. OPNAV Instruction 8027.6D.

3. Scope. This instruction has been substantially revised and
should be reviewed in its entirety. It delineates the basic
policies and responsibilities for Navy EOD. The basic
instruction highlights on background, requirements, EOD force



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structure, policies, and procedures for coordinating employment of Navy EOD forces and managing the Navy EOD Program. Enclosure (1) delineates specific EOD responsibilities for various Navy activities.

4. Definitions. Reference (a) contains standard definitions for EOD established by inter-service agreement. Definitions pertinent to Navy EOD organization and operations are listed in enclosure (2).

5. Mission. The mission of Navy EOD is to eliminate hazards from ordnance which jeopardize operations conducted in support of the national security strategy.

6. Background

a. In order to increase efficiency and eliminate duplication of effort within the Services, reference (b) designates the Secretary of the Navy as the Single Service Manager for DoD EOD technology and training (EODT&T). Reference (c) is the Navy implementing directive for reference (b). To assist the Secretary of the Navy, the EOD Program Board was established. It consists of one flag or general officer from each of the services and is headed by a Navy flag officer who serves as the executive manager for EODT&T.

b. Reference (d) describes Navy EOD including organization of the operating forces. It includes guidance for operational commanders for effective employment of EOD forces. A basic description of EOD detachment types is provided in enclosure (3).

c. Reference (e) delineates responsibilities of EOD personnel in complying with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) military munitions rule (MMR) requirements in eliminating ordnance hazards impacting operations in support of the public domain.

7. Operational Capabilities. Navy EOD forces shall maintain a maximum state of readiness to carry out the required operational capabilities (ROC) within projected operational environments (POE) as delineated in reference (f). General categories of EOD support will include:

a. General EOD operations ashore or underwater in support of fleet and shore establishments.

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b. Assistance in the clearance of unexploded ordnance remaining in former combat zones, training areas and target ranges.

c. EOD support during the movement/transshipment of nuclear weapons, as required.

d. EOD services necessary to the accomplishment of navy mine warfare/mine countermeasures operations and program.

e. EOD assistance to other military services, government agencies and civil authorities as directed by competent authority and in accordance with federal, state and local environmental regulations.

f. Assistance in the development of allied nation EOD programs consistent with existing agreements.

g. Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST) support.

h. Other general diving, underwater small object location and demolition services required to support salvage, oceanographic and other Navy requirements.

i. Support to ships and stations in planning and conducting training in areas of fire fighting and damage control involving explosives, explosive safety, disaster control, chemical/biological/radiological (CBR) monitoring and decontamination and emergency destruction procedures.

8. EOD Force Structure

a. Navy EOD operating forces are organized into two Groups: Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group (EODGRU) ONE is assigned within the Pacific Fleet and EODGRU TWO is assigned within the Atlantic Fleet. EOD Mobile Units (EODMU) and Training and Evaluation Units (EODTEU) are subordinate commands under the administrative control of the EOD Groups. EODMU's exercise administrative control over assigned detachments.

b. The EOD detachment is the basic operational entity within Navy EOD. There are several basic types of detachments. These detachments are briefly described in enclosure (3) and detailed descriptions of EOD units and detachments along with concepts for employment and minimum manning requirements are detailed in reference (d).

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9. Requirements. The following conditions constitute requirements for an EOD detachment:

a. Mine countermeasures operations and exercises where EOD divers are needed for mine recovery, exploitation and neutralization operations.

b. Incidents involving fired, dropped, damaged or deteriorated ordnance which has not functioned as designed or intended.

c. Fused ordnance in conjunction with flight deck operations.

d. Handling and/or storage of concentrations of chemical, nuclear, or unusually hazardous bulk explosives or explosive ordnance.

e. Operations intended to obtain enemy ordnance for analysis and technical intelligence.

f. Operations to defeat unconventional ordnance such as booby traps and improvised explosive devices (IED).

g. Operations to defeat weapons of mass destruction such as improvised nuclear devices (IND), radiation dispersal devices (RDD) and other devices incorporating chemical or biological warfare (CBW) agents.

h. Support for the Secret Service and high ranking government personnel which require the location and identification of potential improvised explosive devices in support of reference (g).

i. Operations required to render safe and remove military ordnance from the public domain as specified in reference (e).

10. Navy EOD Program Objective. To maintain operational readiness at levels necessary to meet the mission responsibilities of reference (a). This requires sustaining required operational capabilities articulated in reference (f), maintaining sufficient active and reserve EOD force structure to support Operations Plans (OPLANS) and contingency plans and other directives, serving as the single manager for joint service

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EOD technology and training, and by conducting research, development, test and evaluation and joint service training programs that counter the unexploded ordnance (UXO) threat.

a. Force Levels. Active force levels shall be adequate to meet EOD needs in time of peace, during contingency operations, for short term low intensity conflicts (LIC) and major regional contingencies (MRC).

b. Force Augmentation. Naval Reserve Forces (NRF) shall provide adequate augmentation to sustain the EOD capability during extended low intensity conflicts (LIC) and major regional contingencies (MRC).

11. Policy. To meet the above objective, the Navy policy is to:

a. Maintain adequate force structure to provide operational EOD forces to appropriate commanders in chief and other Department of Defense (DoD) and government agencies (federal, state or local) in support of operational plans (OPLAN's), contingency plans (CONPLANS), and force support agreements.

b. Maintain continuing research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) programs in areas of EOD concern designed to exploit the latest scientific and technological capabilities of science and industry.

c. Conduct EOD training using the latest teaching techniques. Maintain dynamic programs of instruction which are responsive to training requirements identified by the latest intelligence, RDT&E efforts and trend analysis data produced from the fleet training feedback system.

d. Support mutual cooperation and joint support among the military services in EOD matters.

e. Cooperate and participate with U.S. intelligence agencies in the technical areas of EOD concern.

f. Maintain the capability to provide EOD support, when directed, to other federal agencies as well as state and local authorities.

g. Cooperate and participate in approved EOD mutual exchange programs with our allies.

h. Ensure that all military personnel entering initial EOD training complete a Single Scope Background Investigation (SSBI)

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in accordance with current DoD policies and are pre-screened in accordance with reference (h) to determine Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) eligibility.

i. Manage the EOD personnel security program to continuously monitor personnel reliability including as a minimum, Secret Periodic Reinvestigations (SPR) at 5-year intervals on all EOD personnel.

12. Operational Procedures and Coordination. Unified commander, fleet commander, numbered fleet, type commander and area coordinator instructions must be consulted for specific procedural guidance. General procedures are as follows:

a. Nuclear weapons accident/incident. Procedures to be followed in the event of nuclear weapons accidents and incidents are set forth in reference (i).

b. EOD support to other government agencies and civil authorities. Reference (j) provides DoD policy and assigns responsibilities for providing assistance to civil authorities. The following provides additional guidelines for obtaining EOD support:

(1) When a request for emergency assistance involves explosive ordnance belonging to another service or federal agency, e.g., Army or Air Force weapons, the Navy has an obligation to take immediate action, in the interest of public safety, to prevent or limit the hazard to personnel and property when the responsible service/agency cannot respond as quickly. In such cases, the responsible service/agency shall be notified as soon as possible.

(2) EOD support of the U.S. Secret Service required by reference (g) will be coordinated by the U.S. Army as DoD's appointed Executive Agent. As executive agent, U.S. Army implementing instructions will be used to request Navy EOD detachments when required for support of the United States Secret Service both within the continental United States and in other locations.

(3) Rendering safe and disposing of non-nuclear improvised explosive devices, nonmilitary commercial explosives, or similar dangerous articles reported or discovered in areas outside Navy installations is normally the responsibility of civil authorities. Military EOD assistance, in the form of actions and/or advice, may be provided upon request from federal

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agencies or civil authorities, at any level, when a determination has been made by the appropriate military authority of commensurate level (normally the operational commander, in the case of local requests, fleet commander, type commander, or area coordinator) that such assistance is required or desirable in the interests of public safety. Military authorities must comply with the requirements of reference (e) in such instances.

(4) EOD assistance to other than U.S. Navy ships will be provided upon request of the U.S. Coast Guard to Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) (to N3/N5; with information to N852F and N86).

(5) In emergencies where immediate action is necessary to save life and/or property, immediate action shall be taken with the concurrence of the local commander. Appropriate authorities shall be notified as soon as possible.

(6) Assistance to the Department of Justice (DoJ), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Department of Energy (DoE) for incidents involving improvised nuclear device (IND) will normally be coordinated and provided per reference (k). If a request for Navy EOD support of a DoE Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST) is received locally, EOD support may be provided and CNO (Navy Command Center, N3/N5; info N852F, and N41) will be notified immediately by the fastest means available.

(7) Ordnance-related diving services for other than Department of Defense (DoD) agencies or previously authorized civil authorities should be coordinated through the CNO (N3/N5); information to N873, N852F and Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYSKOM, (SEA-00C)). When the location and/or recovery of non-explosive/non-hazardous objects, which do not involve danger to life or property, is requested by other than DOD sources, Navy policy is to decline such requests in order to preclude competition with civilian enterprise unless proof of non-availability of adequate commercial sources and an agreement to reimburse the U.S. Navy for their services is provided.

c. Procedures for handling all actual and suspected unexploded or hazardous ordnance situations either on or off of federal property should be conducted in accordance with applicable type commander (TYCOM)/senior officer present afloat/ashore (SOPA) directives and reference (e).

13. Responsibilities

a. Navy EOD forces provide support to a broad range of activities within the U.S. Navy. Additionally, the Navy as single service manager for joint service EOD technology and training maintains unique responsibilities pertaining to EOD readiness of the four services. Navy activities assigned responsibility for management, direction and control of EOD forces, training and programs are listed below. Basic responsibilities for each of these activities are delineated in enclosure (1) of this instruction.

- (1) Chief of Naval Operations
- (2) Chief of Naval Education and Training
- (3) Commander, Naval Air Systems Command
- (4) Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command
- (5) Commander, Naval Ordnance Center
- (6) Program Executive Officer, Mine Warfare
- (7) Commanding Officer, Naval EOD Technology Division
- (8) Other Naval Systems Commands; Chief, Bureau of Naval Medicine and Surgery; Chief of Naval Research.
- (9) Commander, Naval Intelligence Center
- (10) Chief of Naval Personnel
- (11) Fleet Commanders in Chief
- (12) Numbered Fleet Commanders
- (13) Type Commanders assigned an EOD Group
- (14) EOD Group Commanders
- (15) Activities assigned operational control of EOD units.

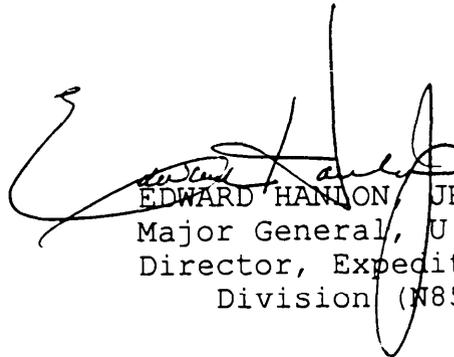
b. The Chief of Naval Operations, Director, Expeditionary Warfare (N85) shall maintain a standing Navy EOD executive steering committee (ESC) as an advisory panel to assist in management of the Navy EOD program.

(1) The Navy EOD ESC shall be chaired by an EOD group commander which will rotate biannually between the two EOD Groups.

(2) ESC membership shall consist of the two fleet EOD group commanders; Commanding Officer, Naval EOD Technology Division (NAVEODTECHDIV); Commanding Officer, Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD); Program Executive Officer, Mine Warfare (PEO MINEWAR/PMS-EOD); and Chief of Naval Personnel (Pers-211H).

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14. Action. This instruction is intended to serve as a guide for all Navy activities in employment of Navy EOD forces and in management of the U.S. Navy EOD program. Any questions or proposed revisions to this instruction should be directed to CNO (Attn: EOD Requirements Officer - N852F).



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NAVY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR
EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)

1. Chief of Naval Operations (N85) shall:

- a. Ensure a high state of EOD readiness by providing overall guidance and coordination in the discharge of responsibilities assigned to the Department of the Navy (DON) in references (a) through (c).
- b. Provide oversight and direction to the Navy EOD ESC.
- c. Plan, program, and budget for the joint services EODT&T program as outlined in references (a) through (c).
- d. Coordinate matters pertaining to EOD with other services, government agencies, and designated civil authorities.
- e. Serve as the CNO primary point of contact for all international exchange agreements on EOD.
- f. Coordinate U.S. Navy EOD efforts with those of allied navies.
- g. Ensure that flag officers of appropriate rank and background are appointed to positions as the executive manager for EODT&T and as the Navy Member, DOD EOD Program Board.
- h. Approve the Navy EOD Equipment Allowance List in support of reference (f).

2. Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET) shall:

- a. Exercise management control of NAVSCOLEOD.
- b. Continuously monitor the quality of curricula, instruction, and evaluation functions of NAVSCOLEOD.
- c. Train officer and enlisted personnel of other components of the Department of Defense in accordance with references (a) through (c).
- d. Ensure training requirements unique to the Navy EOD program are provided.

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e. Provide NAVSCOLEOD with guidance and assistance in the preparation, coordination, monitoring, review, and revision of programs of instructions.

f. Ensure all "high-risk" training is conducted in accordance with reference (1).

3. Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIRSYSCOM) shall:

a. Provide NAVEODTECHDIV with Technical Data Packages on all munitions under NAVAIRSYSCOM cognizance per reference (b).

b. Provide NAVEODTECHDIV with technical information pertaining to all aircraft explosive hazards.

4. Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEASYS COM) shall:

a. Monitor new construction/conversion/ship alterations (SHIPALT's) for platforms for which EOD will provide support; e.g., aircraft carrier, amphibious ships and combat logistics support ships. This will ensure that EOD spaces are designed and constructed to conform to the requirements outlined in enclosure (4).

b. Provide administrative guidance and exercise overall control of technical and material support for the DoD EOD program.

c. Provide NAVEODTECHDIV with technical data packages on all munitions under NAVSEASYS COM cognizance per reference (b).

5. Commander, Naval Ordnance Center (NOC) shall:

a. Perform duties as Executive Manager, DoD EOD Program Board as delineated in references (b) and (c).

b. Ensure that the Commanding Officer, NAVEODTECHDIV has additional duty orders as Deputy Manager for EOD Technology (N85X1).

c. Ensure that the Commanding Officer, NAVSCOLEOD has additional duty orders as Deputy Manager for EOD Training (N85X2).

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6. Program Executive Office, Mine Warfare (PEO MIW) shall:

a. Manage appropriated funds for research and development programs of EOD tools, equipment, procedures, technical publications and design specifications in support of joint service requirements.

b. Manage appropriated funds for the procurement of service-approved tools, equipment and publications.

7. Commanding Officer, Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division (NAVEODTECHDIV) shall:

a. Provide technical guidance for matters relating to Navy EOD.

b. Provide support and assistance required by the executive manager, EODT&T, in the execution of his/her joint service responsibilities.

c. Manage appropriated funds for research and development programs of EOD tools, equipment, procedures, technical publications and design specifications in support of joint service requirements.

d. Manage appropriated funds for the procurement of service approved tools, equipment and publications.

e. Prepare and maintain an approved Navy EOD Equipment Allowance List for operating EOD forces, identifying operational Navy EOD program material requirements.

f. Ensure preparation, validation, and verification of all EOD procedures developed for use by joint service EOD forces.

g. Maintain liaison with U.S. intelligence agencies to ensure that all intelligence information on foreign explosive ordnance that has been collected or evaluated is provided to NAVEODTECHDIV for development of applicable EOD techniques. This information must be provided to all operational EOD units and NAVSCOLEOD for inclusion in its training curricula.

8. Other Naval Systems Commanders; Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; and Chief of Naval Research shall:

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a. Maintain liaison with the COMNAVSEASYSKOM, CNET, Chief of Naval Personnel (CHNAVPERS), and PEO-MIW regarding the introduction of new EOD associated equipment and pertinent information.

b. Inform COMNAVSEASYSKOM, CNET, and PEO-MIW of technical data and other information related to EOD which may be developed at assigned research and training activities.

c. Fund and coordinate research, development, design, and procurement of all equipment and associated training support systems required for EOD use which is under their cognizance.

9. Chief of Naval Operations; Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI) shall:

a. Provide NAVEODTECHDIV, NAVSCOLEOD, and the EOD Groups with the technical intelligence support necessary to fulfill the provisions of references (a) through (c), and (f).

10. Chief of Naval Personnel (CHNAVPERS) shall:

a. Ensure EOD personnel standards are consistent with the needs of the Navy EOD program.

b. Ensure sufficient qualified personnel are trained to meet the Navy's EOD program requirements.

11. Fleet Commanders in Chief shall:

a. Take action in the event of an explosive ordnance disposal incident, weapon of mass destruction (WMD) incident or nuclear accident/incident in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to the Navy by reference (a).

b. Publish directives and readiness requirements within the fleet to ensure prompt and effective action in the event of an EOD incident.

c. Issue policy and procedures to follow in order to obtain the services of EOD personnel.

d. Prioritize EOD operational requirements as necessary.

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e. Ensure that regular training exercises are conducted by all commands assigned EOD detachments and that EOD detachments receive periodic advanced and specialized training by EOD Training and Evaluation Units.

12. Numbered Fleet Commanders shall:

a. Monitor EOD operations and coordinate resources in support of EOD forces.

b. Ensure EOD forces are exercised and positioned according to specialized capabilities per OPLANS, contingency plans, etc.

13. Type Commanders assigned an EOD Group shall:

a. Provide EOD forces as directed by appropriate Fleet Commanders in Chief.

b. Ensure EOD forces are exercised and positioned according to specialized capabilities in supported OPLANS and CONPLANS.

c. Monitor the performance and readiness of EODGRU ONE/TWO and assigned units and detachments.

d. Provide the operating and temporary additional duty (TAD) budgets of EODGRU's.

e. Ensure EOD units and detachments maintain the capability to perform the required operational capabilities delineated in reference (f).

14. EOD Group Commanders shall:

a. Exercise operational and/or administrative control over assigned EOD units.

b. Provide the administrative oversight necessary to ensure the operational readiness of all subordinate activities.

c. Ensure that EOD detachments participate in regular training exercises and receive periodic advanced and specialized training.

d. Ensure periodic administrative inspections, Mine Readiness Certification Inspections (MRCI), and Operational

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Readiness Inspections of subordinate activities are conducted per existing type commander policies.

e. Maintain a comprehensive EOD training and readiness improvement program consistent with fleet requirements.

f. Provide intelligence information and support to subordinate activities.

g. Provide EOD-related training to other fleet units when directed by higher authority.

h. Provide EOD assistance and EOD related training to other services and civil authorities per reference (a), when directed by appropriate higher authority.

i. Maintain special insertion/extraction delivery capabilities necessary for EOD personnel to reach the scene of an ordnance incident, accident or disaster when other means are impractical.

j. Maintain the capability to provide specialized underwater EOD services utilizing low influence diving equipment.

k. Provide temporary additional duty target funding (TADTAR) to subordinate units for EOD Group-directed travel.

l. Provide financial and supply management direction and support to subordinate units.

m. Assemble, consolidate, and submit own and subordinate unit annual TADTAR and operational target funding (OPTAR) requirements to the Type Commander (TYCOM).

n. Prioritize, distribute and, when necessary, re-distribute TADTAR and OPTAR to subordinate units. Consolidate and maintain all TYCOM unfunded requirements.

o. Monitor the material readiness of subordinate units. Consolidate and forward material requirements (e.g., non-combat explosive requirements (NCER), phased replacement, first fleet fill, etc.) to appropriate higher authority. Review mission needs, operational requirements, integrated logistics support plans, and research and development programs relevant to EOD.

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p. Continually review OPLANS and CONPLANS for appropriate employment and positioning of EOD forces.

15. Commands assigned operational control (OPCON) of an EOD Unit or Detachment shall:

a. Serve as operational commander for assigned EOD detachment(s) and coordinate requests for EOD services from shore activities, ships, other armed services or civil authorities, keeping appropriate area coordinator or force commander informed of EOD detachment(s) operations.

b. Provide the necessary administrative support to ensure the operational readiness of the assigned EOD activity.

c. Provide funding to assigned EOD detachments for travel in conjunction with OPCON-directed administrative, training, exercise, and operational requirements.

d. Provide logistic support and funds for working spaces, equipment and publication stowage spaces, office furniture, utilities and consumable supplies. Provide funding for fuel, maintenance and repair of detachment vehicles, boats, outboard engines and other machinery. Vehicles and boats which are a part of the CNO-approved EOD allowance will be provided by the parent EOD unit. Additional vehicles and/or boats required to support OPCON requirements will be provided by the operational commander. For EOD detachments assigned to ships, provide working spaces with ready access to the main deck and/or flight deck, fitted out with appropriate ships communications systems. Spaces should be provided with, or in close proximity to a fresh water supply to facilitate proper maintenance of EOD and diving equipment. Shipboard spaces should meet the requirements for embarked EOD detachments listed in enclosure (4).

e. Provide, as necessary, additional support such as repair parties, disaster control parties, security guards, and material, when it is required to accomplish the EOD mission or to ensure maximum safety of personnel and minimum loss of property during an incident requiring the services of an EOD detachment.

f. Obtain and maintain the annual allocation of explosives for use of the EOD detachments. Annual EOD detachment noncombat training expenditure allocations will be authorized through the cognizant EOD Mobile Unit chain of command.

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g. Ensure that the officer in charge (OIC) of the EOD detachment has direct access to the operational commander on all ordnance safety and EOD-related matters.

h. Provide security in accordance with reference (m) for EOD operational and classified publication storage areas. For safeguarding nuclear weapons EOD publications and specialized EOD equipment, the minimum standards are as followed:

(1) Storage shall be in accordance with the requirements prescribed in references (m) and (n). EOD operational and equipment and publication storage areas will be for the exclusive use of the EOD detachment.

(2) Aboard U.S. Navy ships, and those shore stations located in areas of U.S. sovereignty, EOD equipment and open document stowage areas shall be designated as, and meet the security criteria for, level ONE restricted areas as set forth in reference (m).

(3) At those shore activities located in areas of foreign sovereignty, open document stowage shall be designated as, and meet the security criteria for, level TWO restricted areas as set forth in reference (m).

i. For shore activities permanently assigned an EOD detachment, provide dedicated facilities which conform to the requirements contained in reference (n) to the maximum extent practical. Where adequate facilities are not available appropriate military construction projects should be initiated.

j. Execute interservice support agreements (ISSA's)/ memorandum of understandings (MOU's) and/or force support agreements between host/OPCON activities and EOD detachments. These documents will delineate host activity and EOD detachment responsibilities. Enclosure (5) provides a sample MOU.

k. Ensure that EOD forces are properly assigned and employed to perform their primary mission. Although commands are encouraged to make maximum use of assigned EOD Detachments for integrated training for their disaster and damage control organizations, EODMU's and detachments are not manned to levels which allow them to be assigned routine support duties (e.g. MAA, FSA) and should not normally be assigned collateral or non-EOD duties. Participation in professional development duties (e.g. OOD, SWO, ESWS) is authorized and strongly encouraged.

Enclosure (1)

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STANDARD INTERSERVICE DEFINITIONS FOR EOD

1. Department of Defense EOD Program Board. A board, composed of a flag or general officer from each military service, that acts in an advisory capacity to the Executive Manager for EOD Technology and Training and establishes joint service program requirements.
2. EOD Incident. The suspected or detected presence of unidentified explosive ordnance (UXO) or damaged explosive ordnance which constitutes a hazard to friendly 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 or nuclear 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 manufacture, assembling, or placement of mines and demolition charges. Such organizations may request assistance from EOD Units.
3. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Detachment. An operational unit composed of at least one officer and three enlisted EOD technicians. This is the minimum required manning for safe and effective diving and EOD operations. It may be augmented by additional EOD personnel and/or equipment as circumstances dictate.
4. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group (EODGRU). The major EOD operational organization. An EODGRU exercises administrative and/or operational control over EOD operating units within its area of responsibility. The EODGRU provides Navy EOD services to the operational commanders through the EOD detachments and/or EOD units.
5. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit (EODMU). A subordinate command within the organization of the EODGRU. An EODMU is capable of deploying either temporarily or semi-permanently EOD detachments with a full allowance of special EOD tools and equipment to meet requirements as directed.
6. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Parachute Insertion Capable Detachment (EODPICDET). EODPICDETs are specially trained and equipped for parachute insertion on land or in water when

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necessary to reach the scene of an ordnance incident, accident, or disaster when other delivery means are impractical.

7. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technical Escort Detachment (EODTECHESCORTDET). Army EOD detachments trained and equipped to escort and employ emergency procedures in the event of an accident involving chemical or biological warfare agents and munitions and other hazardous materials and munitions requiring escort.

8. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training and Evaluation Unit (EODTEU). A subordinate command within the organization of the EODGRU which is tasked with providing fleet EOD personnel with detachment-level intermediate training in render safe and disposal techniques, diving and parachuting (other than basic), and intelligence gathering and reporting procedures. The EODTEU additionally provides training to other fleet commands in emergency destruct and demolition procedures for non-EOD personnel. An EODTEU conducts field evaluations of EOD tools and techniques.

9. Executive Manager (EM). A Navy flag officer designated by the Secretary of the Navy to manage the DOD EOD Technology and Training Program. The responsibilities of the EM are outlined in reference (b).

10. Improvised Explosive Device (IED). Those devices placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating explosives or destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals designed to destroy, disfigure, distract, or harass.

11. Improvised Nuclear Device (IND). Those devices incorporating radioactive materials which are designed to result in the dispersal of radioactive material or in the formation of a nuclear-yield reaction. Such devices may be fabricated in a completely improvised manner or may be an improvised modification to a stolen U.S. or foreign nuclear weapon.

12. Military Technical Acceptance Board (MTAB). A board composed of senior EOD service detachment officers at the Naval EOD Technology Division (NAVEODTECHDIV) who have the authority to approve tools and/or equipment, techniques, procedures, and publications for EOD use, and perform such other functions as designated by the Program Board.

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13. Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division (NAVEODTECHDIV). A research and development command located at Indian Head, Maryland. NAVEODTECHDIV is the technology branch of the EOD Technology and Training Center established by reference (b). NAVEODTECHDIV develops EOD procedures, tools and equipment, training aids, and publications of U.S. and foreign ordnance for use by EOD personnel of all services.
14. Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD)/Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Detachment (NAVSCOLEODDET). Training commands located at Indian Head, Maryland and Eglin AFB, Florida, respectively. NAVSCOLEOD and NAVSCOLEODDET are the training branch of the EOD Technology and Training Center established by reference (b). NAVSCOLEODDET (Basic Phase I) and NAVSCOLEOD (Basic Phase II and Advanced Refresher) provide for all common type EOD training to individuals of all services who meet service requirements and coordinate or provide, as necessary or upon request, special and unique training. Additionally, NAVSCOLEOD provides all EOD individual training in the continental United States (CONUS) of foreign military students. Consolidation of all basic EOD training at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida is planned to be completed in FY99.
15. Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST). A Department of Energy (DOE) response force established to detect improvised nuclear devices INCONUS. Their actions are coordinated with the FBI and pertinent DOD agencies. Members of NEST are drawn from weapons laboratories and DOE contractors.
16. Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB). A board composed of senior EOD service detachment officers at the Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD) who coordinate, approve and standardize all EOD common-type training under the purview of the Executive Manager, and perform such other functions as designated by the Program Board.
17. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). In arms control usage, weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. Can be nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons but excludes the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon.

Enclosure (2)

BASIC DESCRIPTION OF EOD DETACHMENTS

1. INTRODUCTION. Navy EOD forces are organized into operational EOD groups (EODGRU's), EOD mobile units (EODMU's), EOD training and evaluation units (EODTEU's) and EOD detachments. Individual EOD detachments are the fundamental operational entity within Navy EOD and they are subordinate to EODMU's for readiness and sustainability. EOD detachments can deploy in support of an EODMU or can chop to other operational commanders to perform assigned missions and tasks. There are eight basic types of EOD detachments which are identified and briefly described in subparagraphs a through h below. Detailed descriptions of Navy EOD forces and concepts for operational employment are contained in reference (d).

a. EOD Mobile Detachments. EOD mobile detachments are the primary operational arm of the EODMU and are structured for a relatively small footprint and rapid response. They respond to underwater and surface ordnance, nuclear, chemical and IED threats.

b. EOD Mine Countermeasures (MCM) Detachments. EOD MCM detachments are specialized detachments that locate, neutralize, recover, exploit and dispose of sea mines. They are trained and equipped with special low influence signature equipment in support of their missions. MCM detachments normally support integrated MCM operations with surface MCM (SMCM) and/or airborne MCM (AMCM) units but are also capable of limited independent MCM operations.

c. Marine Mammal System (MMS) Detachments. MMS detachments are contingency deployment systems that can be deployed to most areas of the world. In concert with surface, air and EOD mine countermeasures (MCM) forces, EOD mobile detachments, and other operational units, they provide an enhanced capability to detect, identify, mark, render safe, recover and neutralize objects within the water column.

d. Mine Scoring and Recovery (MS&R) Detachments. MS&R detachments have the capability with divers and the Mk 5 MMS to accurately mark and recover drill mines. The MK 5 MMS component of the MS&R detachment employs sea lions and is capable of staging independent operations at two separate sites. This MMS conducts pingered object search and recovery of exercise mines and test ordnance.

e. Area Search Detachments (ASD). Area search detachments detect, localize and re-acquire previously located underwater objects that are proud of the bottom. An ASD can be deployed to perform search operations to locate salvageable objects such as aircraft or large debris to be removed from Q-routes during channel conditioning operations. The ASD's are not designed with a primary mine warfare mission and employment in such a manner is limited and entails an element of risk.

f. NRF Ordnance Clearance Detachment (OCD). Ordnance clearance detachments provide basic diving and demolition support, perform manpower-intensive EOD tasks that enable active detachments to be available for more technically sophisticated procedures, and supplement regular EOD forces in time of war. OCDs are trained to locate, identify and destroy conventional ordnance but do not perform render safe or exploitation procedures.

g. NRF Mobile Communications Detachments (MCD). Mobile communications detachments provide independently deployable field communications cells for command post tactical communications in support of EOD forces in the field. Secure communications in the HF, VHF, UHF, UHF SATCOM bands; INMARSAT; and digital photo imagery capabilities are included to enable connectivity between dispersed EOD forces and operational commanders or other activities.

h. EOD Shore Based Detachments. EOD shore-based detachments are located at selected shore activities which have a need for continuous EOD support. They typically support ordnance handling, transportation, storage, disposal, and/or safety operations; live fire training; underwater ordnance testing; and weapons/explosives research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) activities. EOD shore-based detachments normally provide an area response capability for their operational commanders.

Enclosure (3)

MINIMUM SHIPBOARD SPACE REQUIREMENTS
FOR EMBARKED EOD DETACHMENTS

1. Size and Quantity of Compartments: Two compartments, each 20 feet by 10 feet, located adjacent to each other and providing ready access to the main deck and flight deck.

2. Requirements within spaces

a. Space #1 (Office, Publications, and Working)

- (1) Desk, 1 ea
- (2) Filing cabinet, type I (four drawer)
- (3) Security container (Class 2, 5, or 6)
- (4) Book rack (Type A-1)
- (5) Metal stowage shelves (one unit of six shelves, 36" x 12" x 72")
- (6) Metal Work bench (36" x 72") with 4" jaw vise
- (7) Stowage rack and bin (one type "K" and one type "B")
- (8) Stowage locker
- (9) Deep sink with fresh water tap
- (10) Air conditioning and heating
- (11) Electrical outlets (2-110 vac, 1-220 vac)
- (12) Fluorescent lighting
- (13) Communication systems:
 - (a) Ship Service telephone
 - (b) LMC and appropriate circuits for communications with DC Central, Flight Deck Control, Ordnance Control, and other control points as necessary.

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b. Space #2 (Storage and Working)

- (1) Metal stowage shelves (one unit of six shelves, 36" x 12" x 72")
- (2) Stowage rack and bin (one type "K" and one type "B")
- (3) Stowage fixture for scuba bottles, diving compressor, outboard motor, gas transfer system and Mk 16 UBA.
- (4) Air conditioning and heating
- (5) Jack rod hanger, four linear feet for diving suits
- (6) Electrical outlets (2-110vac)
- (7) Fluorescent lighting
- (8) Communications system, 1 MC

c. Hazardous material stowage

- (1) Gasoline (with jettison rack)
- (2) Oil/lubricants
- (3) Oxidizer (soda-lime)
- (4) Decontaminants

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SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
FOR SUPPORT OF EOD DETACHMENTS

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN

OPERATIONAL COMMANDER

AND

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL MOBILE UNIT _____
DETACHMENT _____

PART I - PURPOSE

A. The parties to this agreement are the Commanding Officer, _____, hereafter referred to as Operational Commander, and the Officer in Charge of Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit _____, Detachment _____, hereafter referred to as EOD Detachment.

B. This Memorandum of Understanding sets forth the support to be provided by the Operational Commander to the EOD Detachment in accordance with the following directives:

PART II - RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The operational commander shall provide logistics support and funding on a non-reimbursable basis to include but not be limited to the following:

1. Working spaces to include utilities and services
2. Equipment and publications stowage facilities
3. Vehicle, boat, fuel, and maintenance
4. Common consumables which are not a part of the initial allowance of special EOD tools and equipment in accordance with applicable directives.

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5. Replacement or repair of consumables and equipment (with the exception of special EOD tools and equipment) whose expenditure occurs during operational use by, or in direct support of, the operational commander or area coordinator.

6. Communications facilities including telephone service

7. TADTAR in support of OPCON tasking.

8. Provide facilities to store and dispose of locally generate hazardous material.

9. Support from the locally controlled Environmental Support Office.

10. Administrative support

B. EODMU _____ shall fund the following EOD Detachment requirements:

1. Special EOD material identified by Federal Supply Classification (FSC) 1385/1386 and those items identified by Special Material Identification Code (SMIC) "ED"

2. Extraordinary costs associated with EOD Detachment operations not related to operating commander's requirements. Requests for funds should be submitted via the EOD chain of command.

3. TADTAR in support of ADCON tasking.

Enclosure (5)