

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EOD

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

This manual–

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

Introduction

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

Concept and Organization

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

Command and Control

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

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

Other C² considerations when utilizing these task organization options include:

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

Chapters

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendices

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

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

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

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

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

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