



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

OPNAVINST 8027.1H  
N95  
07 Aug 2014

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 8027.1H

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: NAVAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL  
PROGRAM AND MISSION SUPPORT

Ref: (a) JP 1, Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States, 25 March 2013  
(b) DoD Directive 5160.62 of 3 June 2011  
(c) OPNAVINST F3501.97H  
(d) NTP 3-02.5  
(e) DoD Directive 3025.18 of 29 December 2010  
(f) OPNAVINST 3501.374A  
(g) DoD Directive 3025.13 of 8 October 2010  
(h) DoD 5210.42-R, Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program Regulation, 30 June 2006  
(i) DoD Manual 3150.08, Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures, 22 August 2013  
(j) OPNAVINST 3440.15C  
(k) 42 U.S.C. §5121 through §5207  
(l) 31 U.S.C. §1535

Encl: (1) Standard Definitions for EOD  
(2) Navy Responsibilities for EOD  
(3) EOD Groups  
(4) EOD Mobile Units  
(5) Mobile Diving and Salvage Units  
(6) EOD Platoons  
(7) EOD Shore Detachments  
(8) Mobile Diving and Salvage Companies  
(9) EOD Technical Support Detachments  
(10) EOD Technology, Education, Training and Evaluation, and Expeditionary Support  
(11) Joint-Service EOD Organization

1. Purpose

a. To issue consolidated policy and guidance governing the development, sustainment, deployment, and employment of the operational and technical explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) force within the U.S. Navy.

b. This instruction has been rewritten in its entirety and it clarifies operational control (OPCON), administrative control (ADCON), service authorities, and supporting relationships for the EOD force; establishes support relationships with U.S. Navy shore activities; incorporates changes in joint and naval doctrine; and establishes readiness requirements in conjunction with current national strategy.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 8027.1G and OPNAVINST 8027.6F.

3. Scope. This instruction expands reference (a), defines its application to U.S. Navy Service specific guidance, and delineates basic policies and responsibilities. This guidance applies to echelon 2 through echelon 6 commanders and covers EOD groups (EODGRU), EOD mobile units (EODMU), mobile diving and salvage units (MDSU), EOD training and evaluation units (EODTEU), EOD expeditionary support units (EODESU), mobile diving and salvage (MDS) companies, EOD shore detachments, EOD mobile platoons (EOD MOB PLT), EOD mine countermeasures platoons (EOD MCM PLT), EOD Navy special operations force platoons (EOD NAVSOF PLT), EOD special operations force platoons (EOD SOF PLT), EOD marine mammal systems platoons (EOD MMS PLT), EOD very shallow water dive platoons (EOD VSW DIVE PLT), EOD unmanned underwater vehicle platoons (UUV PLT), EOD flyaway recompression chamber platoons (EOD FARC PLT), EOD mobile communications platoons (MC PLT), EOD area search platoons (EOD AS PLT), EOD VSW combatant craft platoons (EOD VSW CC PLT), EOD technical support detachments (EOD TSD), combined explosives exploitation cells (CEXC), foreign materiel acquisition platoons (FMA PLT), Naval EOD Fleet Liaison Unit (NAVEODFLTLAU), Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division (NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV), Center for EOD and Diving (CENEODDIVE), Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD), and Navy Diving and Salvage Training Center (NDSTC).

4. Definitions. Terms pertinent to U.S. Navy EOD organization and operations are provided in enclosure (1).

5. Mission. The primary mission of U.S. Navy EOD is to provide direct combat support to joint forces, enable access to areas denied by explosive ordnance, and to facilitate operational mobility and battle space maneuver.

## 6. Background

a. Enclosure (2) describes specific responsibilities for Navy commanders at several echelons. Enclosures (3) through (10) provide greater detail on the operating and technical forces, differentiate between specialized EOD PLTs, and set policies and procedures governing management, employment, and specific requirements for U.S. Navy EOD forces.

b. In order to increase efficiency and eliminate duplication of effort within the Services, reference (b) designates the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) as the single manager for Department of Defense (DoD) explosive ordnance disposal technology and training (EODT&T). Therefore, an EOD program board is headed by a Navy flag officer who serves as the executive manager (EM) for EODT&T, and includes one flag or general officer from each of the Services. Enclosure (11) provides the functional structure for the EOD program as established by reference (b).

## 7. Operational Capabilities

a. U.S. Navy EOD forces shall maintain a maximum state of readiness to carry out the required operational capabilities (ROC) within projected operational environments (POE) per reference (c). General categories of EOD support include:

(1) EOD combat service operations in support of joint force operational mobility and battlefield maneuver, as described per reference (d).

(2) General EOD operations ashore or underwater in support of fleet and shore establishments.

(3) Assistance in the clearance of unexploded ordnance (UXO) remaining in former combat zones, training areas and target ranges. The activity on the ranges includes support for warfare centers and their test and evaluation activities.

(4) EOD support during nuclear weapons incidents, as required.

(5) EOD defense support of civil authorities per reference (e).

(6) Assistance in the development of allied nation EOD programs consistent with existing agreements.

(7) Diving, underwater object location, recovery, and demolition services required to support salvage, limited ships husbandry, oceanographic, and other Navy requirements.

(8) Support to ships and stations in planning and conducting training in areas of firefighting and damage control involving explosives, explosives safety, disaster control, chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) monitoring, emergency personnel decontamination, and emergency destruction procedures.

b. EOD TSD forces shall maintain a maximum state of readiness to carry out the ROC and POE per reference (f). General categories of EOD TSD support include:

(1) Near-real time weapons technical exploitation operations on captured and recovered enemy weapons, and ordnance in all weather conditions and CBR environments on land and underwater in support of the joint force.

(2) In-theater and national post blast investigation (levels 1 and 2) encompassing tactical evaluation of the incident site, identification, collection, and neutralization of all remaining explosive hazards, electronic analysis of post blast components producing detailed intelligence reports used for rapid development of counter-improvised explosive device tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP), counter-bomber target development, and EOD render safe procedures.

(3) In-theater identification and acquisition of unknown foreign ordnance and packaging for shipment to U.S. locations for further exploitation and rapid development of TTPs and EOD render safe procedures.

8. Requirements for EOD Support. The following conditions constitute requirements for EOD support:

a. Joint operations where access to the battlespace is denied and/or operational mobility and maneuver are impeded by the presence or suspected presence of explosive ordnance. This includes mine countermeasures (MCM) operations and exercises

where EOD divers are needed for mine recovery, weapons technical exploitation, and neutralization operations.

b. Incidents involving explosive items that have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, placed, as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material.

c. Incidents involving explosive items that have become or are suspected to be hazardous or unserviceable by damage or deterioration, and when the disposal of such items is beyond the capabilities of personnel normally assigned the responsibility for routine disposition.

d. Handling of fuzed ordnance in conjunction with aircraft carrier, nuclear and amphibious assault ship (general-purpose) flight deck operations.

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

f. Operations intended to obtain enemy ordnance and ordnance components for analysis and weapons technical exploitation.

g. Operations to defeat unconventional ordnance such as booby traps and improvised explosive devices (IED) and collect associated evidence to support weapons technical exploitation operations.

h. Operations to defeat and/or eliminate weapons of mass destruction (WMD) such as nuclear weapons, improvised nuclear devices, radiological dispersal devices and other devices incorporating chemical or biological warfare agents.

i. EOD support to the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) for the President and Vice President protective missions and other authorized protectees per reference (g).

j. Operations required to render safe and remove military ordnance from the public domain as coordinated with the appropriate Federal, State, or local authorities.

k. Operations required to conduct underwater emergency repair and salvage missions to recover ships, aircraft, or other objects of value.

l. Operations required to conduct harbor clearance services for the removal of vessels and objects obstructing ports, piers, and access to waterways and facilities.

9. U.S. Navy EOD Program Objective. To maintain operational readiness at levels necessary to meet the mission responsibilities of EOD and EOD TSD forces.

a. EOD Programs of Record. U.S. Navy and joint-Service EOD programs of record shall fully support operational capabilities articulated in references (c) and (f). Additionally, Navy shall serve as the single manager for joint-Service EODT&T, conducting research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) and common-type individual EOD training of the operational forces that counter an UXO threat.

b. Force Levels. EOD and EOD TSD force levels shall be adequate to fully execute joint and U.S. Navy strategy, meeting the operational requirements of major combat operations (MCO), irregular warfare (IW) and confronting irregular challenges, stability, security, transition, and reconstruction operations, deterrence, and homeland defense (HD).

10. Policy. To meet the above objective, the Navy's policy is to:

a. Provide operational EOD forces to appropriate commanders and other DoD entities in support of operation plans (OPLAN), contingency plans (CONPLAN), and force support agreements. Additional EOD support is provided to other government agencies (Federal, State or local) per paragraph 11.

b. Maintain continuing RDT&E programs in areas of EOD warfare to advance EOD capacity and capability with the latest science and technology available.

c. Conduct EOD training using the latest teaching techniques. Maintain dynamic programs of instruction that 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. Provide EOD and EOD TSD support, when directed, to other Federal agencies as well as State and local authorities where ordnance of military origin is encountered in the public domain.

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

h. Ensure that all military personnel entering initial EOD training complete a Single Scope Background Investigation per current DoD policies and are pre-screened per reference (h) to determine personnel reliability program eligibility.

i. Manage the EOD personnel security program to continuously monitor personnel reliability including, a minimum, secret periodic reinvestigations at 10-year intervals on all EOD personnel.

#### 11. Operational Procedures and Coordination

a. Combatant commander, fleet commander, numbered fleet, and EODGRU instructions must be consulted for specific procedural guidance. Doctrinal joint operations and operational planning procedures should be used to plan for and employ U.S. Navy EOD forces. General guidance to consider for U.S. Navy EOD force employment is as follows, with additional details provided in enclosures (3) through (8):

(1) Nuclear weapons accident or incident. Procedures to be followed in the event of nuclear weapons accidents and incidents per references (i) and (j).

(2) EOD support to Navy and DoD activities. EOD services are rendered via EOD PLT and EOD shore detachments, and are assisted by NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV and EOD TSD forces, as

described in the Secretary of Defense Global Force Management Implementation Guidance.

(3) EOD support to other government agencies and civil authorities. Reference (e) provides DoD policy and assigns responsibilities for providing assistance to civil authorities. The following provides additional guidelines for obtaining U.S. Navy EOD support:

(a) Response to munitions, explosive items, and UXO of military origin or potentially containing components of military origin reported or discovered in areas outside of DoD installations is a DoD responsibility, and includes items that were illegally removed from military installations, fired military munitions that land off range, munitions located on formerly-owned defense property, transportation accidents involving military munitions, or public possession of unauthorized ordnance war souvenirs. Military munitions discovered in these conditions potentially present an imminent and substantial danger to public safety, should be considered extremely hazardous, and should not be disturbed or moved until technically qualified DoD EOD personnel assess and determine the hazards present. Navy response in such cases shall be as follows to prevent or limit the hazard to personnel and property:

1. When a request for emergency assistance involves suspected explosive ordnance in a maritime environment, the local Navy commander shall coordinate immediate U.S. Navy EOD response. The parent EODMU will maintain service authority of the responding EOD PLT or EOD shore detachment, as well as overall responsibility for the EOD response to the incident. Emergency reimbursement should follow reference (k).

2. For explosive ordnance originating from another DoD Service or Federal agency, and for explosive ordnance of non-DoD (i.e., foreign) military origin, Navy shall also provide immediate EOD response when the responsible Service or agency cannot respond as quickly, to include NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV or EOD TSD support where required for foreign military ordnance and components. In such cases, the responsible Service or agency shall be notified as soon as possible.

3. While the lead agency retains authority and responsibility for the incident location and actions taken, Navy retains responsibility for compliance with all Federal, State, and local environmental laws and regulations regarding the disposition and destruction of hazardous explosive components. The nearest Navy installation will provide environmental support to the EOD operation.

(b) Response to explosive ordnance of non-military origin reported or discovered outside of Navy installations, such as IEDs, nonmilitary commercial explosives, or similar dangerous articles, is the responsibility of civil authorities. However, under immediate response authority, local commanders may provide initial U.S. Navy EOD support, to include action or advice, directly to requests from local civilian authorities at any level when such assistance is in the interest of public safety. The lead civilian agent retains authority and responsibility for the incident location and actions taken, to include compliance with all Federal, State, and local environmental laws and regulations regarding the disposition and destruction of hazardous explosive components. However, U.S. Navy EOD personnel will not incur additional risk by taking action inconsistent with approved EOD procedures. In the course of the response, should an unresolved disagreement exist between the EOD response team and the lead civilian agent over specific U.S. Navy EOD procedures employed, the EOD team will revert to an advisory only capacity until the requirements for immediate response are no longer present or the lead agency determines U.S. Navy EOD support is no longer required. Reimbursement shall follow reference (1) policies.

(4) EOD support of the USSS required by reference (g) as follows:

(a) Routine requests (25 or fewer teams) for EOD directly in support of the President or Vice President protective missions and other authorized protectees will be coordinated through the Commander, U.S. Northern Command via the Joint EOD Very Important Persons Protection Support Activity.

(b) Non-routine requests (more than 25 teams) for EOD or requests for non-EOD search capabilities in support of EOD requests will be coordinated through the DoD executive secretary.

(5) EOD assistance to U.S. Navy (e.g., U.S. Ship and U.S. Naval Ship (USNS)) vessels shall follow normal operational tasking. Assistance to vessels other than USNS's will be provided upon a request for assistance by the U.S. Coast Guard to Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) via the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), Deputy CNO for Operations, Plans, and Strategy (CNO N3/N5), with information to Director, Expeditionary Warfare (OPNAV N95) and Director, Surface Warfare (OPNAV N96).

(6) In emergencies involving explosive ordnance where immediate action is necessary to save life or property, immediate EOD response shall be provided with the concurrence of the local commander. Appropriate authorities shall be notified as soon as possible.

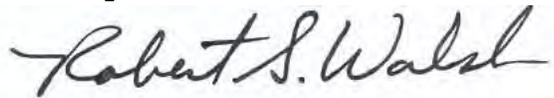
(7) Assistance to the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of Energy for incidents involving improvised nuclear devices will normally be coordinated and provided per references (i) and (j). If a request for U.S. Navy EOD support of this nature is requested, CNO Navy Command Center, CNO N3/N5, with information to OPNAV N95 and Director, Logistics Programs and Corporate Operations (OPNAV N41) will be notified immediately by the fastest means available.

(8) Ordnance-related diving services for other than DoD agencies or previously authorized civil authorities shall be coordinated through CNO N3/N5; information to Director, Undersea Warfare (OPNAV N97), OPNAV N95, and Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYS COM), supervisor of salvage and diving. When the location or recovery of non-explosive or 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 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. Reimbursement of this type of support shall be considered and requested per reference (l).

b. Procedures for handling all actual and suspected unexploded or hazardous ordnance situations either on or off of Federal property should be conducted per applicable type commander (TYCOM) and senior officer present afloat directives.

12. Action. This instruction is intended to serve as a guide to all Navy activities in employment of U.S. Navy EOD and EOD TSD forces and in management of the U.S. Navy EOD Program. Any questions or proposed revisions to this instruction should be directed to OPNAV N95 (Attention: Branch Head, Expeditionary Combat (N957)).

13. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, shall be managed per SECNAV Manual 5210.1 of January 2012.



R. S. WALSH  
Director, Expeditionary Warfare

Distribution:

Electronic only, via Department of the Navy Issuances Web site  
<http://doni.documentsservices.dla.mil/>

STANDARD DEFINITIONS FOR EOD

1. Administrative Control (ADCON). Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.
2. Center for EOD and Diving (CENEODDIVE). A Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) subordinate learning center located in Panama City, Florida, that provides oversight and control of the learning sites NAVSCOLEOD, NDSTC, and EOD preparatory course, as well as U.S. Navy EOD technician and diver career progression.
3. DoD EOD Program Board. A board, composed of a flag or general officer from each Military Service, that acts in an advisory capacity to the EM for EODT&T and establishes joint-Service EOD program requirements.
4. Direct Support. A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance.
5. Explosive Ordnance. All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents.
6. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD). Operations that involve the detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering safe, recovering, evacuation, disposal, and reporting of explosive ordnance that has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or materiel. These operations may include rendering safe or disposal of items that have become hazardous or unserviceable by damage or deterioration when the disposal of such items is beyond the capabilities of personnel normally assigned the responsibility for routine disposition.
7. EOD Group (EODGRU). A deployable echelon 4 EOD operational organization. An EODGRU exercises service authorities, ADCON

and/or OPCON over assigned EOD forces. The EODGRU provides U.S. Navy EOD services to the operational commanders through the EODMU and/or PLT.

8. EOD Incident. The suspected or detected presence of unidentified explosive ordnance, damaged explosive ordnance, or devices with explosive component(s), that have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed as to constitute 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.

9. EOD Mobile Unit (EODMU). A deployable echelon 5 EOD operational command subordinate to the EODGRU. An EODMU exercises service authorities, ADCON and/or OPCON over assigned EOD PLT, and is capable of deploying either temporarily or semi-permanently itself as an operational EOD headquarters and/or deploying EOD PLT with a full allowance of special EOD tools and equipment to meet mission requirements as directed.

10. EOD PLT and Shore Detachment. EOD PLTs and EOD shore detachments are operational units 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. Typical manning is one officer and seven enlisted EOD technicians. They may be augmented by additional EOD personnel and/or equipment per mission requirements. For conventional incidents not requiring diving or the operation of field decontamination, EOD PLTs or detachments are capable of splitting into four or two-man units of action to respond to multiple incidents simultaneously. EOD PLT and EOD shore detachments are differentiated as follows:

a. EOD PLT. An afloat operational EOD unit under ADCON and service authority of an EODMU or is assigned temporarily OPCON to an operational commander.

b. EOD Shore Detachment. A shore-based operational EOD unit which is assigned in direct support of a Navy region and hosted by a Navy installation. EOD shore detachments are assigned ADCON and under service authority of an EODMU.

11. EOD Technical Support Detachment (TSD). An echelon 5 EOD operational command attached to NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV, task organized into CEXC PLTs and FMA PLTs to collect, process, exploit, and analyze enemy improvised and conventional weapons and components for the purpose of providing near-real time technical intelligence to the tactical commanders and EOD forces. The core mission of the CEXC and FMA PLTs is to collect, process, exploit, and analyze enemy improvised and conventional weapons and their components for the purpose of providing near-real time technical intelligence to tactical commanders and EOD forces. A secondary mission is to provide tailored deployable technical intelligence and FMA support to Service, DoD and national level intelligence activities as directed by higher authority.

12. EOD Training and Evaluation Unit (EODTEU). An echelon 5 command subordinate to the EODGRU which provides fleet EOD personnel with advanced platoon level training in rendering safe and disposal techniques, diving and parachuting (other than basic), intelligence gathering and reporting procedures, and expeditionary field skills. 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.

13. Executive Manager (EM). The Navy flag officer designated by the SECNAV to manage the DoD EODT&T Program. The responsibilities of the EM are outlined in reference (b).

14. General Support (GS). That support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof.

15. Improvised Explosive Device (IED). A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass, or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from nonmilitary components. IEDs can be produced in varying sizes,

functioning methods, containers, and delivery methods, incorporating commercial or military explosives, homemade explosives, or military ordnance and ordnance components. IEDs are designed to destroy or incapacitate personnel or vehicles to distract, disrupt, or delay an opposing force by itself or to facilitate another type of attack. IEDs are also employed as an unconventional or irregular weapon of terror among a civilian population to advance a political objective. Designed to defeat a specific target or type of target, they generally become more difficult to detect and protect against as they become more sophisticated.

16. Improvised Nuclear Device. An improvised device that incorporates explosives with weapons grade radiological material that when detonated will produce a nuclear yield. 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.

17. Mobile Diving and Salvage (MDS) Company. An afloat operational EOD unit under ADCON and service authorities of an MDSU or assigned temporarily OPCON to an operational commander.

18. Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit (MDSU). A deployable echelon 5 operational command subordinate to the EODGRU. MDSUs exercise service authorities, administrative and/or OPCON over assigned MDS companies and EOD AS PLTs and are capable of deploying as an operational EOD headquarters to meet mission requirements.

19. Military Technical Acceptance Board (MTAB). A board composed of senior EOD service detachment officers at the NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV who have the authority to approve the joint-Service use of all EOD specific tools, equipment, procedures, and single-service EOD specific tools by Military Service request.

20. Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center (NDSTC). A CENEODDIVE subordinate learning site located at Naval Support Activity, Panama City, Florida. NDSTC trains qualified candidates into proficient military divers in support of naval, joint, and allied operations. Additionally, NDSTC provides all diver individual training in the continental United States (CONUS) of foreign military students.

21. Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division (NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV). A research and development command located at Indian Head, Maryland, NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV is the technology branch of the EODT&T center established by reference (b). NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV develops EOD procedures, tools and equipment, training aids, and publications of U.S. and foreign ordnance for use by EOD personnel of all Services. NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV also maintains EOD TSD forces, comprised of CEXC and FMA PLTs. These platoons are manned with explosives subject matter experts organized in rapidly deployable units of action to source DoD theater and national weapons technical exploitation and ordnance acquisition or exploitation requirements.

22. Naval School EOD (NAVSCOLEOD). A CENEODDIVE subordinate learning site located at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. NAVSCOLEOD also provides joint-Service training responsibilities. NAVSCOLEOD delivers common-type individual EOD training (basic and advanced) to students from all U.S. Military Services, partner nations, and other government agencies.

23. Navy Diver (ND) and EOD Technician Preparatory Courses. A CENEODDIVE subordinate learning site located at Great Lakes, Illinois. ND, Diving Medical Technician, and EOD Preparatory Courses were designed to improve success rates for students in the EOD initial training pipeline. The preparatory courses provide pre-training, mentoring, and introduction into high-risk diving and EOD communities.

24. Operational Control (OPCON). Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. OPCON is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. OPCON is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. OPCON includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. OPCON should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint

force commanders and service and/or functional component commanders. OPCON normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in OPCON considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; it does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training.

25. Radiological Dispersal Device. An improvised assembly or process, other than a nuclear explosive device, designed to disseminate radioactive material to cause destruction, damage, or injury.

26. Tactical Control (TACON). Command authority over assigned or attached forces or commands, or military capability or forces made available for tasking, that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. TACON is inherent in OPCON. TACON may be delegated to and exercised at any level at or below the level of combatant command. TACON provides sufficient authority for controlling and directing the application of force or tactical use of combat support assets within the assigned mission or task.

27. Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB). A board composed of senior EOD service detachment officers at the NAVSCOLEOD who coordinate and recommend standardized common-type individual EOD training under the purview of the EM, and perform such other functions as designated by the program board.

28. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties and exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon. 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. WMD can be chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high-yield explosive weapons but the term does not include the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon.

OPNAVINST 8027.1H  
07 Aug 2014

29. Weapons Technical Exploitation. Information derived from the forensic and technical collection and exploitation of IEDs, associated components, improvised weapons, and other weapon systems.

NAVY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EOD

1. CNO and Director of Naval Intelligence shall provide NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV, CENEODDIVE, NAVSCOLEOD, and the EODGRUS with the technical intelligence support necessary to fulfill the provisions of references (b) and (e).
2. In addition to OPNAVINST 5430.48E requirements, OPNAV N95 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 in reference (b).
  - b. Plan, program, and budget for the Joint-Service EODT&T Program as outlined by reference (b).
  - c. Coordinate EOD matters with joint interest with other Services, government agencies, and designated civil authorities.
  - d. Serve as the CNO primary point of contact for all EOD-related international exchange agreements.
  - e. Coordinate U.S. Navy EOD efforts with those of allied navies.
  - f. Ensure that a flag officer of appropriate rank and background is appointed to the position as the Navy member, DoD EOD Program Board.
  - g. Serve as the resource and warfare sponsor for Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NAVEXPDCMBTCOM)-assigned U.S. Navy EOD and Naval Surface Warfare Center (NAVSURFWARCEN) assigned NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV EOD TSD forces.
  - h. Approve the U.S. Navy EOD equipment allowance list in support of reference (c).
3. Chief of Naval Personnel (CHNAVPERS) shall:
  - a. Ensure EOD personnel standards are consistent with the requirements of the U.S. Navy EOD Program.

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

c. Ensure that the Commanding Officer (CO), NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV, has additional duty (ADDU) orders as deputy manager for EOD technology.

d. Ensure that the CO, NAVSCOLEOD, has ADDU orders as deputy manager for EOD training.

4. In addition to requirements in OPNAVINST 5450.344, OPNAVINST F5440.78, and OPNAVINST 5450.341, Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe; and Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command shall receive OPCON of deployed EOD forces and coordinate their employment per guidelines established in this instruction.

5. In addition to OPNAVINST 5440.77B and OPNAVINST 5450.337A requirements, Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM), and Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT) shall:

a. Issue policy and procedures to follow to obtain the services of U.S. Navy EOD and EOD TSD personnel.

b. Publish directives and readiness requirements within the fleet to ensure prompt and effective EOD response to incidents involving UXO and components, as well as standardized post-incident reporting.

c. Take action to coordinate EOD response to incidents involving explosive ordnance and components, WMDs, and nuclear weapon accidents following the responsibilities assigned to the Navy.

d. Prioritize U.S. Navy EOD and EOD TSD operational requirements as necessary.

e. Ensure that regular training exercises are conducted by all commands assigned EOD forces and that EOD PLTs and EOD TSDs receive periodic advanced and specialized training by EODTEUs.

f. Receive and act upon requests for assigned EOD forces when applicable. This includes assignment of appropriate command relationships, reimbursement strategies, and risk acceptance.

g. COMUSFLTFORCOM, through its subordinate TYCOM, shall provide the funding for EOD force responses which are not in support the Global Force Management Allocation Plan; not emergent under reference (k); and not in support of another agency under reference (l). The funding shall be budgeted and provided through normal budget submitting office authorities.

6. In addition to requirements in OPNAVINST 5450.340, COMNAVSEASYSCOM shall:

a. Monitor new construction, conversion, and ship alterations for platforms for which EOD will provide support; e.g., aircraft carriers, amphibious ships, littoral combat ships (LCS), MCM ships, and combat logistics support ships. This will ensure that EOD spaces are designed and constructed to conform to the requirements outlined in this instruction.

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

c. Provide NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV with technical data packages on all munitions under COMNAVSEASYSCOM cognizance per reference (b).

d. Ensure Commander, NAVSURFWARCEN maintains service authority and ADCON of NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV and subordinate EOD TSD forces until these forces are deployed.

e. Ensure Executive Director, Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEASYSCOM) manages appropriated funds for research and development programs of EOD tools, equipment, procedures, technical publications and design specifications in support of joint-Service EOD requirements, and manages appropriated funds for the procurement of service-approved tools, equipment and publications.

7. Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (COMNAVAIRSYSCOM) shall:

a. Provide NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV with technical data packages on all munitions under COMNAVAIRSYSCOM cognizance per reference (b).

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

8. In addition to requirements in OPNAVINST 5450.221D, Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command (COMNAVSPECWARCOM) shall facilitate coordination for EOD NAVSOF PLTs per enclosure (6), paragraph 3.

9. Other naval systems commanders; Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; and Chief of Naval Research shall:

a. Maintain liaison with the COMNAVSEASYSYSCOM, NETC, CHNAVPERS, and Executive Director, NAVSEASYSYSCOM, regarding the introduction of new EOD associated equipment and pertinent information.

b. Inform COMNAVSEASYSYSCOM, NETC, and Executive Director, NAVSEASYSYSCOM, 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.

10. In addition to requirements in OPNAVINST 5450.339, Commander, Navy Installations Command shall ensure provisions of this instruction, especially enclosure (6), are disseminated, understood, and supported by regional commanders and host installations.

11. In addition to requirements in OPNAVINST 5450.223B, Director, Strategic Systems Programs shall coordinate technical oversight and specialized training, when appropriate, for EOD shore detachments assigned supporting roles under references (i) and (j).

12. Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM) shall:

- a. Provide EOD forces as directed by COMUSFLTFORCOM.
- 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 1 and 2 and assigned units and detachments.
- d. Provide the operating and temporary additional duty (TAD) budgets of EODGRUs.
- e. Ensure EOD forces maintain the capability to perform the ROCs per references (c) and (f).
- f. Provide oversight and direction to the U.S. Navy EOD Executive Steering Committee as established in CNO N85 memorandum serial 9U178703 of 9 March 2009.

13. Commander, CENEODDIVE shall:

- a. Exercise ADCON of NAVSCOLEOD, NDSTC, and CENEODDIVE Learning Site Great Lakes, Illinois.
- b. Continuously monitor the quality of curricula, instruction, and evaluation functions of CENEODDIVE learning sites.
- c. Train officer and enlisted personnel of all components of DoD.
- d. Ensure training requirements unique to the U.S. Navy EOD Program are provided.
- e. Ensure all "high-risk" training is conducted per OPNAVINST 1500.75B.
- f. Ensure any new training requirements are validated and resourced per OPNAVINST 1500.75B.
- g. Validate all TTAB proposed training requirements prior to presentation at the EOD Program Board.

h. Maintain, review, and revise all inter-Service support agreements (ISSA) and memorandum of agreements (MOA) as necessary to support inter-Service training requirements.

14. Commands assigned OPCON of EOD forces or receiving support from EOD forces shall ensure special requirements delineated in enclosures (3) through (10) of this instruction are met.

EOD GROUPS

1. Description. U.S. Navy EOD operating forces are organized under two deployable echelon 4 EODGRUs and are assigned under the ADCON of NAVEXPDCMBTCOM.

2. Command Relationships. Operationally, EODGRU 1 is task organized within COMPACFLT, and EODGRU 2 is task organized within Commander, Task Force (CTF) 20. When deployed, EODGRUs are operationally task organized under the appropriate geographic combatant commander (GCC) and numbered fleet commander. EODGRUs exercise operational and/or ADCON over assigned EOD units (see table 3-1 below).

3. Deployment. EODGRUs provide centralized planning, coordination, and integration of subordinate EOD forces relating to movement, control (when exercising OPCON), readiness and training, administration and logistics. They are organized to deploy when required as a CTF, controlling U.S. Navy EOD and expeditionary salvage forces or as the core of a joint EOD task force. Group staff EOD-qualified personnel may also be selectively mobilized individually as liaison officers to support local, regional, littoral or wartime EOD tasks.

4. Specified Tasks. EODGRUs are specifically tasked to:

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

b. Ensure that EOD forces participate in regular training exercises and receive periodic advanced and specialized training.

c. Ensure periodic administrative and operational inspections of subordinate activities are conducted.

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

e. Provide intelligence information and support to subordinate activities.

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

g. Provide EOD assistance and EOD-related training to other Military Services and civil authorities, when directed by appropriate higher authority.

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

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

j. Provide TAD target funding to subordinate units for EODGRU-directed travel.

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

l. Assemble, consolidate, and submit own and subordinate unit annual TAD target funding and operating target (OPTAR) funding requirements to NAVEXPDCMBTCOM.

m. Prioritize, distribute, and when necessary, redistribute TAD target funding and OPTAR funding to subordinate units. Consolidate and maintain all EOD unfunded requirements and forward to NAVEXPDCMBTCOM.

n. Monitor the material readiness of subordinate units. Consolidate and forward material requirements (e.g., non-combat explosive requirements, 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.

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

p. Provide diving and salvage assistance and related training to other Military Services and civil authorities, when directed by appropriate higher authority.

Table 3-1: EOD Group Command Relationships

<u>EODGRU</u>	<u>SERVICE AUTHORITY</u>	<u>ADCON</u>	<u>SERVICE AUTHORITY OVER</u>	<u>ADCON/IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR IN COMMAND (ISIC) FOR</u>
EODGRU 1	Commander, U.S. Third Fleet	COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM Pacific	EODMU ONE EODMU THREE EODMU ELEVEN EODTEU ONE EODESU ONE MDSU ONE	EODMU ONE EODMU THREE EODMU ELEVEN EODTEU ONE EODESU ONE MDSU ONE EODMU FIVE
EODGRU 2	CTF 80	COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM	EODMU TWO EODMU SIX EODMU TWELVE EODTEU TWO EODESU TWO MDSU TWO	EODMU TWO EODMU SIX EODMU TWELVE EODTEU TWO EODESU TWO MDSU TWO EODMU EIGHT

EOD MOBILE UNITS

1. Description. EODMUs are echelon 5 operational commands that provide deployable task organizations to exercise operational and ADCON of assigned and attached EOD forces.

2. Command Relationships. Operationally, CONUS-based EODMUs are task organized under their parent EODGRU. EODMU FIVE is assigned OPCON under CTF 75 and EODMU EIGHT is assigned OPCON under CTF 68. When deployed, EODMUs are operationally task organized to the appropriate GCC and numbered fleet commander. EODMUs service authority, OPCON and/or ADCON over assigned EOD PLTs and detachments (see table 4-1 below).

3. Deployment. EODMUs command EOD forces to eliminate explosive hazards from aviation, surface, ground, and improvised ordnance, and provide diving and demolition services to eliminate hazards from subsurface ordnance. EODMUs provide EOD forces in support of carrier strike groups (CSG), amphibious ready group and Marine expeditionary units (MEU), MCM task forces and groups, naval special warfare (NSW), NAVSOF, SOF, unified theater commanders, CONUS naval region commanders, HD and contingency operations (aircraft recovery, range or waterway clearance, USSS support, CNO projects, HD contingencies, etc.

4. Specified Tasks. COs of EODMUs shall:

a. Provide equipment listed on the approved EOD table of allowance (TOA) to all platoons and detachments.

b. Coordinate with applicable regional commanders to ensure requests for EOD services within the geographic areas of responsibility of their EOD shore detachments are fielded and supported to include shore activities, ships, and other Military Services or civil authorities, keeping appropriate area coordinator or force commander informed of EOD operations. When regional commanders identify EOD capability shortfalls, they shall coordinate with the supporting EODMU to resource and deliver necessary capabilities.

c. Obtain and maintain the annual allocation of explosives for use by assigned EOD forces.

d. Authorize annual EOD noncombat expenditure allocations (NCEA).

Table 4-1: EOD Mobile Unit Command Relationships

<u>EODMU</u>	<u>SERVICE AUTHORITY</u>	<u>ADCON/ISIC</u>	<u>ADDU TO</u>	<u>SERVICE AUTHORITY OVER</u>	<u>ADCON/ISIC FOR</u>
EODMU 1	COMMANDER, EODGRU 1 (COMEODGRU 1)	COMEODGRU 1		ASSIGNED PLTs	
EODMU 3				ASSIGNED PLTs Detachment (DET) CHINA LAKE DET SOUTHWEST EODMU 3 DET MDS	
EODMU 11				ASSIGNED PLTs DET BANGOR DET FALLON DET NORTHWEST EODMU 11 DET MDS	
EODMU 5	CTF 75		COMMANDER, SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND PACIFIC	ASSIGNED PLTs PLT 5-0-1 (SASEBO) DET MARIANAS DET JAPAN	
EODMU 2	COMEODGRU 2	COMEODGRU 2		ASSIGNED PLTs DET NORFOLK DET CRANE DET YORKTOWN	
EODMU 6				ASSIGNED PLTs DET KINGS BAY DET MAYPORT DET PANAMA CITY	
EODMU 12				ASSIGNED PLTs DET DAHLGREN DET EARLE DET NEWPORT	
EODMU 8	CTF 68			ASSIGNED PLTs DET ROTA	

MOBILE DIVING AND SALVAGE UNITS

1. Description. MDSUs are echelon 5 operational commands that provide deployable task organizations to exercise OPCON and ADCON of assigned and attached MDS and EOD forces.
  
2. Command Relationships. Operationally and administratively, MDSUs are task organized under their parent EODGRU. When deployed, MDSUs are operationally task organized to the appropriate GCC and numbered fleet commander. MDSUs exercise service authority, OPCON and/or ADCON over assigned MDS companies and EOD PLTs (see table 5-1 below).
  
3. Deployment. The mission of an MDSU is to direct highly mobile, fully trained and equipped companies to perform combat harbor clearance and search, and expeditionary operations, including; diving, salvage, repair, underwater ship's husbandry, rescue and assistance, and demolition in ports or harbors and at sea aboard U.S. and foreign military ships and craft and commercial vessels of opportunity in wartime or peacetime. Requests for U.S. Navy salvage and recovery assistance shall be made per OPNAVINST 4740.2G and NWP 4-12.
  
4. Specified Tasks. COs of MDSUs shall:
  - a. Provide equipment listed on the approved MDSU TOA to all companies.
  
  - b. Ensure requests for services within the geographic areas of responsibility of their MDS companies are fielded and supported to include shore activities, ships, and other Military Services or civil authorities, keeping appropriate area coordinator or force commander informed of operations.
  
  - c. Obtain and maintain the annual allocation of explosives for use by assigned forces.

Table 5-1: MDSU Command Relationships

<u>MDSU</u>	<u>SERVICE AUTHORITY</u>	<u>ADCON/ISIC</u>	<u>ADDU TO</u>	<u>SERVICE AUTHORITY OVER</u>	<u>ADCON/ISIC FOR</u>
MDSU 1	COMEODGRU 1			ASSIGNED MDS COMPANIES MDSU 1 DET EOD	
MDSU 2	COMEODGRU 2			ASSIGNED MDS COMPANIES	

## EOD PLATOONS

1. Description. EOD PLTs are the basic operational entities within U.S. Navy EOD. There are several distinct variants of EOD PLTs. Detailed descriptions of all EOD PLTs, along with concepts for employment, deployment, and organizational structure, are provided below.

a. Unless specified, normal manning for an EOD PLT is one officer and seven enlisted. Platoons may be further augmented with support personnel or split into smaller sub-platoon elements to meet specific requirements of the commander exercising service authority or OPCON over the platoon. Reducing EOD team composition below two-man elements is not authorized.

b. All EOD PLTs are geographically located with their parent command, except PLT 5-0-1 which is located in Sasebo, Japan but assigned to EODMU FIVE.

2. Mission. Eliminate hazards from aviation, surface, ground, and improvised ordnance, and provide diving and demolition services to eliminate hazards from subsurface and mine ordnance. All EOD PLTs conduct diving, demolition, and level 1 weapons technical exploitation operations. They can be used as force multipliers to support aircraft and ordnance recovery, land range and underwater clearance, and EOD support and augmentation to land forces, shore detachments, riverine operations, CNO project support, contingency, and special operational support, as tasked.

### 3. Command Relationships

a. When not deployed, all operational EOD PLTs are assigned under the service authority of their parent EODMU, which is also responsible for administering and supporting these platoons per guidance in title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.), ADCON.

b. When deployed, EOD PLTs may operate under OPCON or service authorities of their parent EODMU, may operate under OPCON of another operational commander, or may be assigned under TACON, direct support, or GS of another operational commander. Commands with attached EOD PLT are responsible for the cost of operationally employing these platoons in support of the

assigned unit. Support that falls within the normal scope of organizing, training, and equipping the platoons shall be funded from the parent EODMU.

c. Commanders exercising OPCON or TACON over an EOD PLT and who are not the normal reporting senior should provide a concurrent fitness report on the EOD PLT officer in charge (OIC).

4. Baseline Platoon Requirements. Commands that embark, assume service authorities over, assume OPCON or TACON of, or receive direct or GS from an EOD PLT, shall provide the minimum requirements listed for the proper support of each platoon.

a. Accommodations, berthing and billeting requirements for one officer and seven enlisted.

b. Two hundred square feet of secure, cipher-locked office or work space with desks, chairs, type A-1 bookshelves, climate controls, six 110 volt electrical outlets, proper lighting, refrigerator, deep-sink (2 feet long by 2 feet wide by 2 feet deep) with fresh water tap, approved security container (class 2, 5, or 6), metal stowage racks, and metal stowage shelves.

c. Two hundred square feet of secure, cipher-locked storage space with racks for storage of an air compressor, self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (SCUBA) bottles, outboard motor, and combat rubber raiding craft, climate controls, work bench (6 feet long by 3 feet wide by 3 feet deep), jack rod hangar for wet suits, six 110 volt electrical outlets, and proper lighting.

d. Internal and external communications capable of conducting the mission and obtaining reach-back support from the parent command and other supporting activities. These communications should include but are not limited to secure and unclassified computer drops with associated hardware, software, land-line phone connections, sound powered phones circuits, closed-circuit television (CCTV) connections, and specialized communications terminals for the area of operations.

e. Lay-down and deck connections for flyaway recompression chamber, flyaway dive locker, inflated combat rubber raiding craft, and/or tactical vehicles, as required.

f. Stowage for hazardous materials including oxidizers, fuel, oil, lubricants, and cleaners.

g. Appropriate secure stowage for hazard class and division (C/D) 1.1 and C/D 1.4 explosives, as required.

h. Appropriate armory space to accommodate primary, secondary, and specialized weapon systems.

5. Additional Specialized Operational EOD PLT

a. EOD MOB PLT

(1) Deployment. EOD MOB PLTs may embark, deploy with, and support CSGs, expeditionary strike groups (ESG), and MEU. Outside of this construct, EOD MOB PLTs are tasked through the global force management (GFM) process for worldwide EOD missions. CSGs and ESGs assume service authority of EOD MOB PLTs during deployment. EOD MOB PLTs may also support mine warfare (MIW) missions while embarked in MCM-1 class ships, LCS mission modules, afloat forward staging bases or deployed to a land base in support of MIW operations. Additionally, EOD MOB PLTs may deploy to support land forces, shore detachments, riverine operations, CNO project support, and contingency or special operational support, as tasked.

(2) Employment. EOD MOB PLTs are trained and equipped to conduct their EOD mission as stated above. Additionally, they are trained and equipped to conduct limited MIW missions to locate, identify, and dispose of underwater ordnance that impedes dominant maneuver. They can provide diving and demolition support, level 1 weapons technical exploitation support, aircraft and ordnance recovery, land range and underwater clearance, and EOD support or augmentation. For conventional incidents not requiring diving or the operation of field decontamination, EOD MOB PLTs are capable of splitting into four or two-man elements to respond to multiple, simultaneous incidents.

(3) Specialized Platoon Support Requirements. When embarking MCM class ships, EOD MOB PLTs operate in limited MCM roles and shall be provided space based on the tailored load-out and task organization of the platoon.

b. EOD MCM PLT

(1) Deployment. EOD MCM PLTs are tasked through the GFM process for worldwide MCM missions or provide support to fleet commanders for MCM contingencies. EOD MCM PLTs may embark an afloat platform such as an MCM-1 class ship, an LCS as part of an MCM mission module, a mobile landing platform, or any afloat forward staging base. Additionally, EOD MCM PLTs may operate from the shore when security and operations permit.

(2) Employment. EOD MCM PLTs are specifically prepared to locate, identify, neutralize, recover, exploit, and dispose of underwater ordnance in support of underwater mine countermeasures (UMCM), and are equipped with special low influence signature gear to operate in close proximity to influence initiated maritime ordnance. EOD MCM PLTs are normally employed as an integrated part of the combined MCM team. Other components include surface MCM platforms, airborne MCM platforms, and other UMCM units such as marine mammal systems (MMS) and unmanned underwater vehicles (UUV).

(3) Specialized Platoon Support Requirements. When embarking afloat platforms, especially MCM-1 class ships, EOD MCM PLTs must have the following support to operate effectively:

(a) Accommodations and berthing and billeting requirements for one officer and seven enlisted.

(b) Deck or other stowage for one 18 foot Mark (MK) V inflatable boat, one 8 foot by 8 foot by 10 foot cargo container, four compressed oxygen flasks, four helium K-bottles, one pallet of soda lime, two full 6-gallon 93 octane motor gasoline containers, 2,500 pounds of class A demolitions, 25 pounds of class C explosives, small arms ammunition, and sensitive EOD MCM equipment.

(c) EOD work and storage space secure, cipher-locked office and work space with desk, chairs, type A-1 bookshelves, climate controls, six 110 volt electrical outlets, proper lighting, approved security container (class 2, 5, or 6), metal stowage racks, and metal stowage shelves.

c. EOD NAVSOF PLT

(1) Development. COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM and COMNAVSPECWARCOM each share requirements to properly prepare EOD NAVSOF PLTs for deployment.

(a) COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM shall:

1. Issue required equipment per the personal gear inventory, TOA, and basis of issue.
2. Schedule EOD NAVSOF PLT involvement in unit-level training (ULT) and squadron integration training events, in conjunction with the EOD NAVSOF mission essential task list, to include assault, land warfare, mobility, air operations, and maritime operations.
3. Ensure EOD and NSW liaison occurs between echelon 4 operations and training departments.
4. Advise operational commanders on platoon readiness to effect proper relinquishment of service authority, 120 days prior to deployment or upon completion of EOD final evaluation period, whichever is later.
5. Advise operational commanders on platoon readiness to effect proper resumption of service authority, no later than 30 days after completion of deployment, from COMNAVSPECWARCOM fielded forces in support of deployment timelines.
6. Provide subject matter expertise on EOD NAVSOF PLT integration.
7. Maintain security clearance eligibility for all EOD NAVSOF technicians.

(b) COMNAVSPECWARCOM shall:

1. Ensure proper integration of EOD NAVSOF PLT into NSW units.

2. Tailor theater specific training for all EOD NAVSOF PLT to include the law of armed conflict and rules of engagement.

3. Fund TAD and other expenses that fall within the scope of COMNAVSPECWARCOM responsibilities.

4. Ensure two-man integrity for EOD actions is maintained.

5. Coordinate with COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM to modify manpower requirements.

6. Forward all validated enduring equipment requirements to COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM.

7. Coordinate with U.S. Special Operations Command's subordinate commands to ensure requests for forces are forwarded to maintain naval special warfare squadrons (NSWRON) and EOD NAVSOF PLT integrity.

(2) Deployment. EOD NAVSOF PLTs support NSWRONs and are tasked through the GFM process for worldwide EOD NAVSOF missions, providing EOD support to those deployed units and their areas of responsibility. ADCON and service authority are retained by the respective platoon's EODMU until ready for deployment, upon which the service authority will transfer, along with NSWRON, to appropriate GCC and the SOF or naval component commander. NAVSOF PLTs also provide limited support to GCC SOF requirements, HD and specialized IW EOD CONPLAN support requirements.

(3) Employment. EOD NAVSOF PLTs are functionally organized to locate, identify, and dispose of ordnance that impedes dominant maneuver. EOD NAVSOF PLTs also provide diving and demolition support, intelligence collection, aircraft and ordnance recovery, range clearance and underwater clearance, shore detachment augmentation, riverine operations, CNO project support, and contingency and special operational support as tasked.

d. EOD SOF PLT

(1) Development. COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM shall ensure EOD SOF PLTs are properly prepared for deployment in support of GCC tasking. In particular, COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM shall:

(a) Ensure EOD SOF PLTs are provided proper equipment per the personal gear inventory, TOA, and basis of issue.

(b) Identify and resource enduring equipment requirements.

(c) Schedule EOD SOF PLT involvement in ULT events, in conjunction with the EOD NAVSOF mission essential task list, per specific GCC requirements.

(d) Ensure EOD and Army special forces liaison occurs between special forces battalions and EODMUs, Army special forces groups and EODGRUs, and U.S. Special Operations Command Central, U.S. Special Operations Command Pacific, and U.S. Special Operations Command Europe commanders with COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM.

(2) Deployment. EOD SOF PLTs are assigned to the GCCs or may be tasked through the GFM process for worldwide EOD SOF missions for SOF contingencies. EOD SOF PLTs support GCC SOF requirements, HD and IW EOD support requirements providing specialized EOD skill sets in support of deployed units and their areas of responsibility. ADCON and OPCON shall be retained by the respective PLT EODMU. EODMU CO shall shift TACON of assigned EOD SOF PLT to a SOF commander during training periods and deployment. Normal manning for an EOD SOF PLT is one EOD officer and three enlisted EOD technicians.

(3) Employment. EOD SOF PLTs are functionally organized to locate, identify, and dispose of ordnance that impedes dominant maneuver. EOD SOF PLTs also provide demolition support, intelligence collection, aircraft and ordnance recovery, range clearance, shore detachment augmentation, riverine operations, CNO project support, contingency and special operational support as tasked.

e. EOD MMS PLT

(1) Deployment. EOD MMS PLTs are tasked through the GFM process for worldwide MCM and antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) missions or provide support to fleet commanders for MCM contingencies. These platoons can be supported from a well-deck equipped amphibious ship or from expeditionary shore facilities within small boat range of the area of operations. Make-up of various EOD MMS PLTs are as follows:

(a) MK 4, MK 6, and MK 7 MMS PLTs are led by an active-duty command and control cell of two to four personnel and operated by civilian contractors.

(b) MK 8 MMS PLT is manned, led, and operated with 16 active-duty personnel.

(2) Employment. EOD MMS PLTs provide an enhanced capability for swimmer detection and defense, and for UCM in the deep water (greater than 300 feet), shallow water (40 to 300 feet), and very shallow water (VSW) (10 to 40 feet) zones of the littoral battlespace. EOD MMS PLTs provide an enhanced capability to detect, identify, mark, render safe, recover and neutralize objects within the water column.

(a) MK 4 MMS PLT conducts moored mine hunting and neutralization operations in the deep and shallow water zone.

(b) MK 6 MMS PLT conducts swimmer detection and defense within ports and anchorages, alerting maritime security forces to the presence of combat swimmers and underwater vehicle delivery systems in proximity to high value assets.

(c) MK 7 MMS PLT conducts mine hunting and neutralization operations against bottom, moored and buried mines in the shallow water and VSW zones.

(d) MK 8 MMS PLT conducts low-observable mine hunting operations in the VSW zone.

f. EOD VSW Capabilities

(1) EOD UUV PLT

(a) Deployment. EOD UUV PLTs are tasked through the GFM process for worldwide MCM and AT/FP missions or to provide support to fleet commanders for MCM contingencies. This platoon is manned and led by active-duty personnel.

(b) Employment. EOD UUV PLTs are functionally organized to locate and identify underwater ordnance in the VSW zone that impedes dominant maneuver. The EOD UUV PLT operates from small boats and employs man-transportable UUVs for mine exploration, reconnaissance and hunting operations in the VSW zone.

(2) EOD VSW CC PLT

(a) Deployment. EOD VSW CC PLTs are tasked through the GFM process for worldwide MCM missions or provide support to fleet commanders for MCM contingencies. This platoon is manned and led by active-duty personnel.

(b) Employment. EOD VSW CC PLTs conduct over the horizon insertion, FP and a command and control platform for UUV, MMS, and Dive PLT operations in support of pre-assault amphibious operations.

(3) EOD VSW Dive PLT

(a) Deployment. EOD VSW Dive PLTs are tasked through the GFM process for worldwide MCM missions or to provide support to fleet commanders for MCM contingencies. This platoon is manned and led by active-duty personnel.

(b) Employment. EOD VSW Dive PLTs conduct UMCM operations in the VSW zone to reacquire, identify and neutralize mines in support of pre-assault amphibious operations.

g. EOD FARC PLT

(1) Deployment. EOD FARC PLTs are tasked through the GFM process for worldwide missions or to provide support to fleet commanders for MCM contingencies. This platoon is manned and led by active-duty personnel. Normal manning for the FARC PLT is five military personnel.

(2) Employment. EOD FARC PLTs provide on-site recompression chamber support to diving operations in remote or austere locations.

EOD SHORE DETACHMENTS

1. Description. EOD shore detachments are shore-based and geographically located to support selected Navy regional commanders. These detachments maintain tailored EOD equipment allowances to enable support in their respective areas of responsibilities. Unless specified, normal manning for an EOD shore detachment is one officer and four to five enlisted EOD technicians.

2. Mission. EOD shore detachments eliminate hazards from aviation, surface, ground, and improvised ordnance, and provide diving and demolition services to eliminate hazards from subsurface and mine ordnance. These detachments also provide EOD specific support during ammunition handling, ordnance testing, live fire training, and operations requiring diving. EOD shore detachments may be required to respond to requests for EOD support from civilian authorities in the local area and provide other EOD support when directed by higher authority.

3. Command Relationships

a. EOD shore detachments are assigned under the service authority of their parent EODMU, which is also responsible for administering and supporting these platoons following guidance in title 10, U.S.C., ADCON.

b. EOD shore detachments provide direct support to Navy regional commanders, to include GS to shore installations, facilities, activities, and AT/FP support to the Navy region, and GS to other tenant commands or activities, per OPNAVINST 3440.17A. EOD shore detachments support the Navy regions to which they are assigned, per tables 7-1 and 7-2. The supporting commander is the CO of the EODMU exercising service authority and ADCON over the EOD shore detachment. The supporting commander shall ensure a properly manned, trained, and equipped EOD force is provided and administered, while also retaining the ability to mount out a dive team or two-man response team. Deviations from this support should be coordinated between the supported and supporting commanders. The supported commander is the Navy region in which the detachment is located. The supported commander shall ensure basic facilities and base

operating services are provided to the EOD shore detachment. Region commanders may delegate base operating support functions to the host activity on which they are stationed.

c. In many cases, EOD shore detachments, in their direct support role to the region commander, are required to support warfare centers, including NAVSURFWARCENS, Naval Air Warfare Centers (NAVAIRWARCEN), and Naval Undersea Warfare Centers (NAVUNSEAWARCEN), in RDT&E projects within their areas of responsibility. Where EOD shore detachments are co-located with warfare center activities, this RDT&E work constitutes the normal daily mission for the EOD shore detachments. In this construct, EOD shore detachment services are provided to the RDT&E activity with no additional cost. The supported commander (i.e., region commander) must be made aware of any specialized requirements, and shall facilitate the transfer of funds to support equipping, training, and augmenting the EOD shore detachment for activities or capabilities that are beyond the normal EODMU provided detachment outfitting. This funding normally comes from the RDT&E activity requiring the specialized services.

d. Supported commanders may provide a concurrent fitness report on the detachment OIC.

#### 4. Baseline Requirements for EOD Shore Detachment Support

a. Generally, the EODMU as the supporting commander will man, train, and equip EOD shore detachments according to approved ROC, POE, and TOA. Support to activities other than Navy regions shall be provided on a reimbursable basis.

b. Navy regions, or their delegated subordinates, direct the service employment of assigned EOD shore detachments, and shall logistically support these detachments for region EOD mission requirements within their areas of responsibility. Minimum requirements include the following:

(1) Per UFC 2-000-05N, all EOD shore detachments shall, at a minimum, be provided the following:

(a) Primary EOD facility (8,370 gross square feet (GSF)). With sufficient administrative spaces, a classified publication strong room, an armory, quick response ready-service

lockers, workshop and maintenance spaces, a classroom or briefing room with Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) and Nonsecure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) connectivity, equipment storage, a locker room, a diving locker with associated support equipment (air compressor, gas transfer pump, charging, storage racks, freshwater wash down area with deep sink, drying area), and a climate controlled equipment storage area for specific equipment storage.

(b) Indoor, climate-controlled vehicle and boat storage (included in primary EOD facility). For emergency response vehicles, boats, workboats (trailer mounted) and other emergency response equipment.

(c) Off-site storage (204 GSF). Required for hazardous and flammable materials to include, but not limited to, petroleum products, corrosives, paints, and other building hazardous waste.

(d) Storage for ammunition, arms, and explosives. Depending on detachment ordnance storage requirements, ready-service magazines properly sited, and large enough to store appropriate levels of demolition materials.

(2) The host activity, as delegated by the supported commander, will program, budget, and fund for all base operations support without reimbursement. Specifically, the host activity will:

(a) Provide logistic support and funding for working spaces, equipment and publication stowage spaces, office furniture, utilities, consumable supplies and fuel, maintenance and repair of detachment vehicles, boats, outboard engines and other machinery used in direct support of the Navy region or shore installation.

(b) Provide communications support to include unclassified, classified and telephone required for the assigned EOD missions.

(c) Provide funding to assigned EOD forces for travel in conjunction with supported commander-related administrative, training, exercise, and operational requirements. This does not include travel to maintain required

EOD capabilities per approved ROC and POE, which is the responsibility of the EODMU providing the supporting EOD shore detachment.

(3) Plan for and seek reimbursement for off-base emergent EOD responses that fall under conditions specified in reference (k).

(4) Coordinate funding and support with other Federal agencies and operational commanders when off-base responses to military munitions are required, and do not fall under reference (k) conditions, but do meet reference (l) criteria. Supporting commanders shall be involved in the planning, when not emergent.

(5) Provide appropriate funding for EOD shore detachments to maintain, replace, and upgrade normally-issued EOD equipment; to conduct daily operations and meet regional commitments; and to maintain EOD proficiency skills directly related to regional support. For reference, the annual funding for consumables and maintenance for fiscal year 2011 was approximately \$50,000 per detachment. Requirements for these funds and travel may vary from detachment to detachment.

(6) Provide security storage per SECNAV Manual 5510.36 of June 2006 for EOD operational and classified publication storage areas. For safeguarding nuclear weapons EOD publications and specialized EOD equipment, storage shall follow the requirements per SECNAV Manual 5510.36. EOD operational, equipment and publication storage areas are for the exclusive use of the EOD shore detachment. Aboard shore installations 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 per SECNAV Manual 5510.36. On shore installations located in areas of foreign sovereignty, open document stowage shall be designated as, and meet the security criteria for, level two restricted areas per SECNAV Manual 5510.36.

c. Unique mission requirements outside of approved EOD shore detachment ROC, POE, TOA and beyond supported commander requirements shall be funded by the facility or activity

receiving the unique service or capability. These activities include NAVAIRWARCEN-Weapons Division, NAVUNSEAWARCEN, NAVSURFWARCEN, and strategic weapons facilities.

Table 7-1: CONUS Based EOD Shore Detachments

<u>EOD Shore Detachment</u>	<u>SERVICE AUTHORITY/ADCON (Supporting Commander)</u>	<u>Installation Commander (Host Activity)</u>	<u>Navy Region (Supported Commander)</u>
EODMU 12 Det Dahlgren, VA	EODMU 12	CO, Naval Support Facility Dahlgren, VA	Naval District Washington
EODMU 12 Det Newport, RI		CO, Naval Station (NAVSTA) Newport, RI	Mid-Atlantic
EODMU 12 Det Earle, NJ		CO, Naval Weapons Station Earle, NJ	
EODMU 2 Det Yorktown, VA	EODMU 2	CO, Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, VA	Midwest
EODMU 2 Det Norfolk, VA		CO, NAVSTA Norfolk, VA	
EODMU 2 Det Crane, IN		CO, Naval Support Activity (NSA) Crane, IN	
EODMU 6 Det Mayport, FL	EODMU 6	CO, NAVSTA Mayport, FL	Southeast
EODMU 6 Det Panama City, FL		CO, NSA Panama City, FL	
EODMU 6 Det Kings Bay, GA		CO, Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, FL	
EODMU 11 Det Northwest	EODMU 11	CO, Naval Air Station (NAS) Whidbey Island, WA	Northwest
EODMU 11 Det Bangor, WA		CO, Naval Base Kitsap, WA	
EODMU 11 Det Fallon, NV		CO, NAS Fallon, NV	Southwest
EODMU 3 Det China Lake, CA	CO, Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA		
EODMU 3 Det Southwest	EODMU 3	CO, Naval Base Coronado, CA	

Table 7-2: Outside CONUS Based EOD Shore Detachments

<u>EOD Shore Detachment</u>	<u>SERVICE AUTHORITY/ADCON (Supporting Commander)</u>	<u>Installation Commander (Host Activity)</u>	<u>Navy Region (Supported Commander)</u>
MDSU 1 Det EOD (Hawaii)	MDSU 1	CO, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Hawaii
EODMU 5 Det Marianas (Guam)	EODMU 5	CO, Joint Region Marianas	Marianas
EODMU 5 Det Yokosuka, JA		CO, Fleet Activities Yokosuka, Japan	Japan
EODMU 8 Det Rota, SP	EODMU 8	CO, NAVSTA Rota, Spain	Europe, Africa, West Asia

MOBILE DIVING AND SALVAGE COMPANIES

1. Description. MDS companies are the basic operational EOD entities within the Navy. Unless specified, normal manning for an MDS company is 1 officer and 17 enlisted. Companies may be further augmented with support personnel or split into smaller elements to meet specific requirements of the commander exercising OPCON over the company.

2. Mission. MDS companies provide rapid deployment as specialized teams to conduct underwater emergency or battle damage repair; salvage missions to recover ships, aircraft or other objects of value; harbor clearance services for the removal of vessels and objects obstructing ports, piers and access to waterways and facilities; underwater search and survey; AT/FP; surface-supplied air, mixed-gas, and SCUBA diving operations. MDS companies must be capable of operating ashore or at sea aboard USNS's, Military Sealift Command (MSC) ships or other vessels of opportunity.

3. Command Relationships

a. When not deployed, all operational MDS companies are assigned under the service authority of their parent MDSU which are also responsible for administering and supporting these companies per guidance in title 10, U.S.C., ADCON.

b. When deployed, MDS companies may operate under OPCON of their parent MDSU, may operate under service authority, OPCON of another operational commander, or may be assigned under TACON, direct support or GS of another operational commander.

c. Commanders exercising OPCON or TACON over an MDS company and who are not the normal reporting senior should provide a concurrent fitness report on the company OIC.

4. Baseline Company Requirements. Commands that embark, assume OPCON or TACON of, or receive direct or GS from an MDS company shall provide the minimum requirements listed for the proper support of each company.

a. Accommodations, berthing and billeting requirements for 1 officer and 17 enlisted.

b. Four hundred square feet of secure, cipher-locked office or work space with desks, chairs, bookshelves, climate controls, electrical outlets, proper lighting, refrigerator, deep-sink with fresh water tap, approved security container, metal stowage racks, and metal stowage shelves.

c. Four hundred square feet of secure, cipher-locked storage space with racks for storage, climate controls, work bench, jack rod hangar for wet suits, electrical outlets, and proper lighting.

d. Internal and external communications capable of conducting the mission and obtaining reach-back support from the parent command and other supporting activities. These communications should include but are not limited to secure and unclassified computer drops with associated hardware or software, land-line phone connections, sound powered phones circuits, CCTV connections, and specialized communications terminals for the area of operations.

e. Lay-down and deck connections for transportable recompression chamber system, standard Navy double lock recompression chamber system, ISU®-90 containers, mission required diver's life support systems, and/or tactical vehicles as required.

f. Stowage for hazardous materials including oxidizers, fuel, oil, lubricants, and cleaners.

g. Appropriate secure storage for C/D 1.1 and C/D 1.4 explosives, as required.

h. When deployed in MSC Safeguard-class salvage ship (T-ARS) or Powhatan-class fleet ocean tug (T-ATF) ships, baseline requirements are determined by current NAVEXPDCMBTCOM or MSC MOA guidelines.

EOD TECHNICAL SUPPORT DETACHMENTS

1. Description. EOD TSD forces are organized into two operational platoon types: CEXC PLTs and FMA PLTs.
2. Command Relationships. EOD TSD forces are under ADCON and service authority of NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV, an echelon 4 command under ADCON and service authority of the NAVSURFWARCEN. When deployed, EOD TSD forces are operationally task organized to the appropriate GCCs and naval component commanders.
3. Deployment. EOD TSD PLTs are tasked through the GFM process for worldwide EOD missions to support the conduct of naval and joint operations globally. EOD FMA PLTs respond to in situ tasking from GCCs and naval component commanders.
4. Specified Unit Roles
  - a. CEXC PLT. CEXC PLTs conduct weapons technical exploitation operations against captured and recovered enemy IEDs and ordnance. The platoons normally operate in combat and high threat environments where enemy use of IEDs is prevalent. As IEDs are and will remain a rapidly evolving threat on the battlefield, near-real time intelligence on IED construction, employment and functioning is critical to the conduct of joint operations. The technical intelligence produced by CEXC supports decision making at all levels of warfare, primarily tactical commanders who must rapidly adapt blue force TTPs and countermeasures. These efforts also support service research, development and acquisition of technologies to counter or mitigate enemy IEDs. CEXC PLTs are ideally manned at one officer, six enlisted and one civilian electronic engineer.
  - b. FMA PLT. FMA PLTs conduct weapons technical exploitation operations against conventional military munitions worldwide. Supporting non-combat operations, FMA PLTs collect identified foreign munitions for which safety, arming and firing conditions are unknown, and returning them to facilities within CONUS for strategic exploitation by the technical intelligence community and service science and technology labs (to include NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV). Collection may only require the packaging, certification and shipment of hazardous explosive items. However, for unknown or poorly documented foreign ordnance wherein safety, arming and firing functions are either

OPNAVINST 8027.1H  
07 Aug 2014

not known or unconfirmed by prior determined fuze functioning, stability of energetic fillers or viability of designed safeties, the FMA PLT must be augmented with qualified ordnance exploitation technicians who must be temporarily reassigned from their permanently assigned NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV duties as necessary. In this regard, NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV's FMA capability is modular in design to provide the required technical subject matter experts for the assigned task.

EOD TECHNOLOGY, EDUCATION, TRAINING AND EVALUATION, AND  
EXPEDITIONARY SUPPORT

1. NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV. Per NAVSEAINST 5450.129,  
NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV:

a. Provides technical guidance for matters relating to U.S. Navy EOD.

b. Provides support and assistance required by the EM, EODT&T, in the execution of his or her joint-Service responsibilities.

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

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

e. Prepares and maintains an approved U.S. Navy EOD equipment allowance list for operating EOD forces, identifying operational U.S. Navy EOD program material requirements.

f. Ensures preparation, validation, and verification of all EOD procedures developed for use by joint-Service EOD forces.

g. Maintains 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 NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV for development of applicable EOD techniques. This information must be provided to all operational EOD units and NAVSCOLEOD for inclusion in its training curricula.

h. Maintains the EOD TSD with attached CEXC and FMA PLTs comprised of explosives subject matter experts, organized in rapidly deployable units of action, to source theater and national weapons technical exploitation and foreign ordnance exploitation and acquisition requirements. Supported organizations may include combatant commanders; joint task forces; naval component commanders; Navy regional commanders; Defense Intelligence Agency; Office of Naval Intelligence;

National Ground Intelligence Center; other U.S. Government agencies; Department of State agencies; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; USSS; EODGRU commanders; EODMUs; EODTEUs; and joint-Service EOD communities.

2. NAVEODFLTLAU. NAVEODFLTLAU is an echelon 4 shore detachment in operating status under an OIC who reports to Commander, NAVSURFWARCEN. OIC, NAVEODFLTLAU is assigned ADDU to Commander, EODGRU 2, who shall submit a concurrent fitness report on the OIC. NAVEODFLTLAU is collocated with NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV which ensures basic facilities and base operating services are provided per an ISSA between the OIC, NAVEODFLTLAU and CO, NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV. Funds for NAVEODFLTLAU operating costs and travel other than that required in support of specific projects will be provided by the OPNAV resource sponsor since NAVEODFLTLAU provides liaison for all Navy EOD in the technology development process.

a. NAVEODFLTLAU serves as liaison to NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV for operational EOD forces, the Navy member to MTAB, and Navy operational liaison for technical matters to the EOD action officer.

b. As the liaison to U.S. Navy EOD forces, OIC, NAVEODFLTLAU and the unit monitor joint-Service EOD technology and equipment development. Results of these developments require further action, such as:

(1) Integrating new developments into operational TTPs to ensure applicability to current fleet operational environments.

(2) Conducting liaison with other DoD laboratories to keep the EOD force informed of new programs, publication changes, and EOD joint-Service program changes.

(3) Coordinating and consolidating the development of U.S. Navy EOD operational requirements.

(4) Coordinating in-service engineering efforts conducted by NAVSURFWARCENIHEODTECHDIV.

(5) Coordinating resolution of unsatisfactory reports on EOD tools, equipment and publications.

(6) Verifying and correcting operational effectiveness of U.S. Navy EOD procedures.

(7) Providing technical information and support from an operational perspective to the U.S. Navy EOD action officer, OPNAV N957.

(8) Supporting U.S. Navy EOD interests in obtaining required priority within DoD EOD programs commensurate with Navy requirements.

c. As the Navy member to the MTAB, after appropriate liaison with the fleet and the Navy resource and requirements sponsor, OIC, NAVEODFLTLAU provides Navy approval for joint-Service use of EOD tools, equipment, and procedures.

### 3. EODTEU

a. Description. EODTEUs are echelon 5 operational commands that provide advanced, proficiency, specialized and pre-deployment training to EOD PLTs and MDS companies.

b. Command Relationships. Operationally, EODTEUs are task organized (OPCON and ADCON) under their parent EODGRU. EODTEUs are not normally deployed.

c. Specified Tasks. EODTEU COs shall:

(1) Train EOD PLTs and MDS companies in preparation of specified mission.

(2) Conduct parachute proficiency training for all EODGRUs, EODMUs, and EOD PLTs.

(3) Conduct operational assessments on new EOD TTPs and assist in the development of new EOD tactics.

(4) Maintain mobile training teams capable of augmenting EODMUs and allied EOD forces.

(5) Provide tactical and combat skills training to all EOD PLTs and MDS companies.

(6) Provide organizational level maintenance and ULT for equipment and mission execution.

(7) Maintain accountability for all EODGRU parachute equipment.

(8) Manage annual EOD NCEAs.

#### 4. EODESU

a. Description. EODESUs are echelon 5 operational commands that provide optimized logistics support to EOD forces both deployed and in garrison.

b. Command Relationships. Operationally, CONUS-based EODESUs are task organized under their parent EODGRU. Deployed EODESU PLTs are operationally tasked via their operational commander or tactical commander.

c. Deployment. Provide services and personnel to support EOD in support of EOD task force and EOD task group operations, MCO, MCM task forces and groups, unified theater commanders, CONUS Navy region commanders and contingency operations (aircraft recovery, range and waterway clearance, USSS support, CNO projects, etc.). EODESUs provide expeditionary support elements, MC PLTs, combat service support elements (CSSE), and FARC PLTs.

d. Specified Tasks. COs of EODESUs shall:

(1) Provide tailored expeditionary support elements capable of performing assigned missions in combat and peacetime environments, in all weather conditions on land, surface, and subsurface, to include CBR environments.

(2) Provide CSSE to maintain limited battalion and platoon berthing, latrine, shower, laundry and remote camp services for EOD forces.

(3) Provide EOD FARC PLT.

(a) Deployment. EOD FARC PLTs are tasked through the GFM process for worldwide missions or provide support to fleet commanders for MCM contingencies. Normal manning for the FRC PLT is five active-duty military personnel.

(b) Employment. EOD FARC PLTs are capable of conducting diving operations in remote or austere locations by utilizing an on-site recompression chamber. This capability is a vital element for sustained, large scale diving operations such as EOD MCM and port clearance operations.

(4) Provide MC PLT support to EOD forces by providing independently deployable small unit field communication centers for integrated command post tactical and long haul communications in a field environment. The MC PLT provides combat information center or combat decision center full scale support.

(5) Coordinate own unit's training while simultaneously supporting operational forces.

(6) Provide ADCON over subordinate forces, which include MC PLTs, FARC PLTs, and expeditionary support elements.

(7) Provide organizational level maintenance and ULT for equipment and mission execution.

(8) Maintain accountability for all EODGRU equipment; i.e., civil engineering support equipment, service craft and boats accounting report, robots, communications equipment, TOA, personal gear issue, dive equipment, and weapons.

(9) Manage annual NCEA.

JOINT-SERVICE EOD ORGANIZATION

1. Background. Reference (b) assigns SECNAV as the single manager for joint-Service EODT&T. SECNAV accomplishes the tasks as single manager through the EM of the Joint-Service EOD Program, the DoD EOD Program Board, the MTAB and the TTAB.

2. Organization. Figure 11-1 shows the organization of the Joint-Service EOD Program. The EM is the Commander, NAVSURFWARCEN. The DoD EOD Program Board is comprised of flag and general officers. In the case of the Navy, the action officer assigned to support COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM is the EOD officer billeted into OPNAV N957. The Navy's representative on the MTAB is the OIC of NAVEODFLTAU.

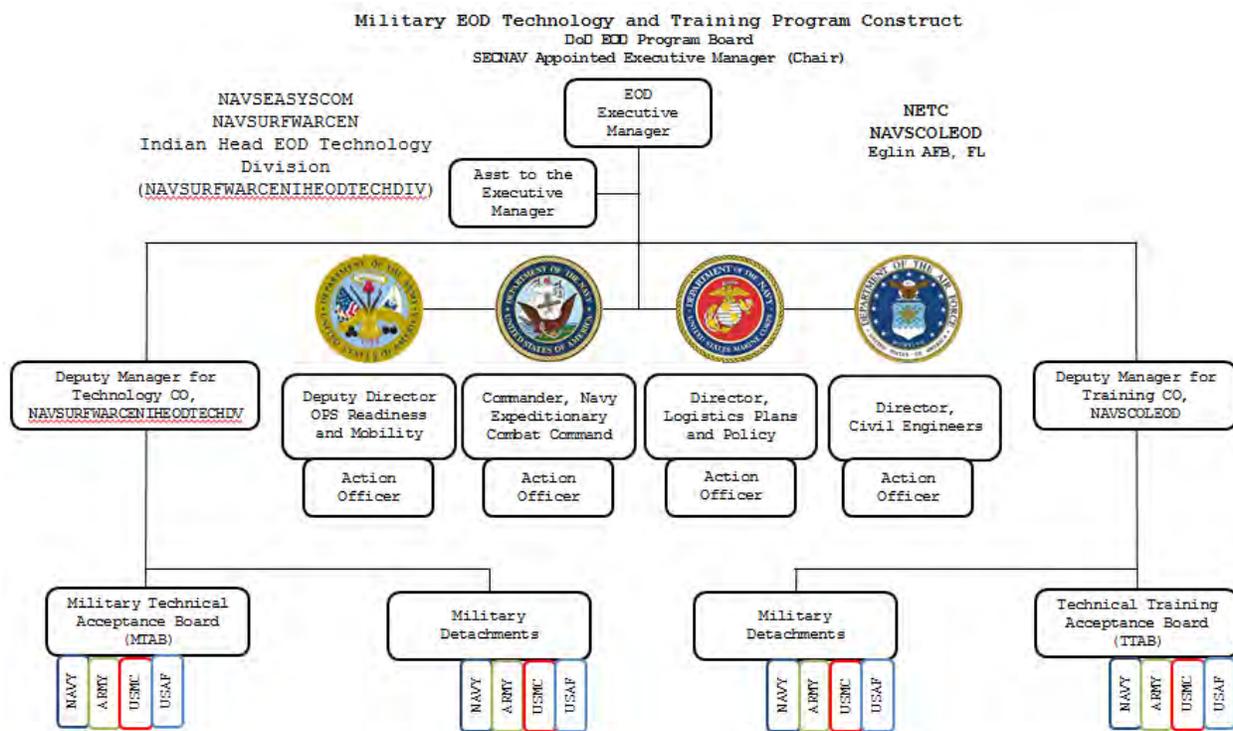


Figure 11-1: Joint-Service EOD