



MCWP 3-17.2

# MAGTF Explosive Ordnance Disposal



**US Marine Corps**

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FOREWORD

Marine Corps Warfighting Publication (MCWP) 3-17.2, *MAGTF Explosive Ordnance Disposal*, defines the principles for structuring and conducting explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations across a range of operations in all operating environments. The purpose of this publication is to establish EOD force command and control principles, concepts, procedures, and responsibilities from the highest-level headquarters through intermediate headquarters to the EOD force's single points of contact. The standards set forth in this publication enable efficient, effective, and safe employment of available EOD forces to support a range of military operations in support of Marine air-ground task force operations within the joint Service environment and the homeland defense mission.

This publication is to be used by commanders, their staffs, and EOD operators who have an influence on the organization, planning, and conduct of EOD operations. It is used in conjunction with Department of Defense Directive 5160.62, *Single Manager Responsibility for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology and Training (EODT&T)*; Marine Corps Order 8027.1D, *Interservice Responsibilities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal*; Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 3-17.2B, *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Unexploded Ordnance*; MCRP 3-17.2C, *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal*; Marine Corps Interim Publication (MCIP) 3-17.01, *Combined Arms Improvised*

## MCWP 3-17.2

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*Explosive Device Defeat Operations*; and MCIP 3-17.02, *MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations*.

This publication supersedes MCWP 3-17.2, *MAGTF Explosive Ordnance Disposal*, dated 20 December 1993 (formerly Fleet Marine Force Manual 13-8).

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE  
CORPS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. P. Mills', with a stylized flourish at the end.

RICHARD P. MILLS  
Lieutenant General, U.S. Marine Corps  
Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration

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# **Chapter 1**

## **Mission and Organization**

The Marine Corps explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) provides support to the Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF), supporting establishment, homeland defense, and special operations forces (SOF). Marine Corps EOD locates, accesses, identifies, renders safe, neutralizes, exploits, and disposes of both foreign and domestic unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO); improvised explosive devices (IEDs); chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosives; and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) that present a threat to operations, installations, personnel, or materiel. Additionally, Marine Corps EOD units are authorized to conduct field disassembly and inerting operations for the purpose of exploitation and intelligence gathering.

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### **Scope**

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Explosive ordnance disposal is a vital operational function with the goal of ensuring that personnel and materiel are protected. Explosive ordnance disposal functions support the maintenance or restoration of friendly forces' operational freedom across a range of operations and the restoration of normality subsequent to a conflict.

All EOD capabilities will be identified (based on the threat assessment) at the earliest opportunity and employed as needed to eliminate the threat from UXO, IED; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN); and WMD. Therefore, it is imperative to design a command and control (C2) structure that is simple and effective. In the past, experience has shown that the



volume of explosive ordnance (EO) may require the cooperation of all commands operating in the combined operations area. The individual command's EOD sections may provide support to large areas and support must be well coordinated in order to provide effective and timely support. At all levels of command, the effectiveness and clarity of the EOD structure is of crucial importance. For each course of action (COA), EOD operations must have commonly understood and agreed upon standing operating procedures, guidelines, and processes and EOD personnel must understand the operating restrictions that may be placed upon them.

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### **Organization in the Marine Corps Operating Forces**

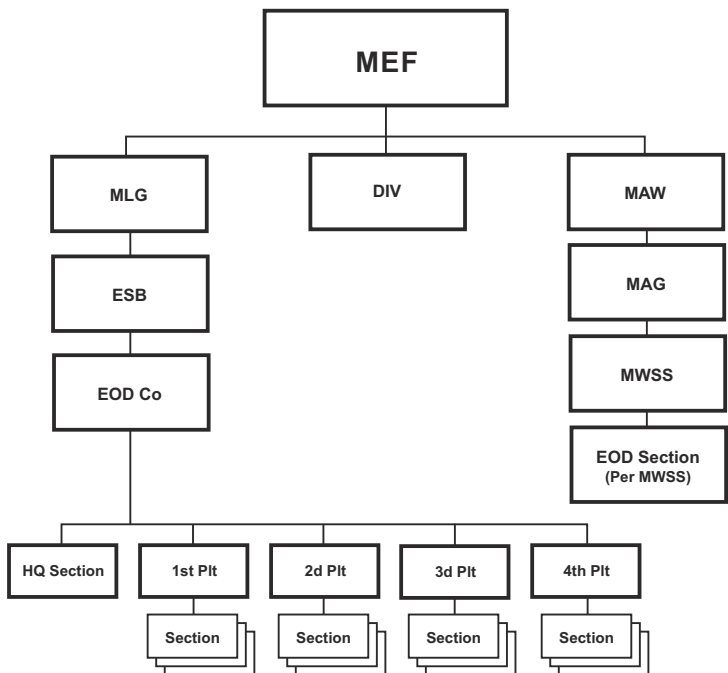
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Explosive ordnance disposal personnel are assigned to specific units, United States Marine Corps forces and Marine expeditionary forces (MEF), of the operating forces as described in the following subparagraphs and shown in figure 1-1.

#### **Marine Service Components**

An EOD officer is assigned to the G-3 at:

- United States Marine Corps Forces Command.
- United States Marine Corps Forces, Pacific.
- United States Marine Corps Forces, Special Operations Command (MARSOCC).



**Co** company  
**DIV** division  
**ESB** engineer support battalion  
**HQ** headquarters  
**MAG** Marine aircraft group

**MAW** Marine aircraft wing  
**MLG** Marine logistics group  
**MWSS** Marine wing support squadron  
**Plt** platoon

**Figure 1-1. Marine Expeditionary Force Organization.**

### **Marine Expeditionary Force**

#### *Command Element*

The EOD officer assigned to the MEF headquarters is located within the G-3 section of the MEF command element.

#### *Marine Logistics Group*

The Marine logistics group contains an organic EOD company located in the engineer support battalion. The mission of the EOD company is to plan, coordinate, and supervise EOD support to the MAGTF throughout a range of military operations.

#### *Marine Aircraft Wing*

Each Marine wing support squadron has an EOD section within the operations department that consists of one EOD officer and eight enlisted EOD technicians. The primary mission of the EOD section is to provide aviation ground support. Additionally, the section is manned, trained, and equipped to support a range of MAGTF EOD operations.

### **Marine Expeditionary Brigade**

When a Marine expeditionary brigade is formed, a MEF EOD officer is normally tasked to serve as staff officer to the Marine expeditionary brigade commander for all EOD-related matters. The EOD officer should be located in the G-3 in order to provide input for planning and to task-organize EOD support to accomplish the commander's requirements. One EOD senior enlisted advisor (master gunnery sergeant/military occupational specialty 2336) is assigned to assist the EOD officer.

### **Marine Expeditionary Unit**

Each Marine expeditionary unit (MEU) has an EOD section consisting of one EOD officer and eight enlisted EOD technicians. When an MEU is expecting to conduct contingency operations, additional Marine Corps EOD assets are required to reinforce the organic EOD section.

### **Special Purpose Marine Air-Ground Task Force**

When a special purpose MAGTF is formed, an EOD officer is tasked to serve as a staff officer to the special purpose MAGTF commander for all EOD-related matters. The EOD officer should be located in the S-3 in order to provide input for planning and to task-organize EOD support to accomplish the commander's requirements. One senior enlisted EOD advisor (master gunnery sergeant/military occupational specialty 2336) is assigned to assist the EOD officer.

### **Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Cell**

In the event that a counter-improvised explosive device cell is formed within the MAGTF headquarters, an EOD officer is assigned to serve as the subject matter expert and advisor on all IED-related matters.

### **United States Marine Corps Forces, Special Operations Command**

United States Marine Corps Forces, Special Operations Command has an organic EOD capability task-organized to support its range of special operations. The MARSOC EOD sections are

located within the Marine special operations battalion. Marine EOD technicians that are assigned to MARSOC receive additional specialized EOD and individual skills training in order to support special operations missions.

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### The Supporting Establishment

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The Deputy Commandant, Installations, and Logistics is designated as the functional advocate for Marine Corps EOD Program. Director, Logistics Plans, Policies, and Strategic Mobility Division (Headquarters, Marine Corps [HQMC]), Code LP, is designated as the Marine Corps representative to the Department of Defense (DOD) EOD Program Board. The EOD Occupational Field Sponsor, EOD Action Officer, and EOD Military Occupational Specialty Manager are assigned to the Engineer Advocacy Branch, HQMC, Code LPE-2; and their duties in support of EOD advocacy include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Providing an overarching vision for the Marine Corps EOD Program.
- Identifying EOD capabilities necessary to support operational concepts.
- Providing a single, Service-level voice for all Marine Corps EOD matters to agencies internal and external to the Marine Corps.
- Managing EOD support to the Department of State (DOS) and United States Secret Service (USSS).
- Providing oversight and expertise on all EOD manpower and structure related issues.
- Providing oversight and expertise on all EOD equipment issues.

### **Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration**

The EOD capabilities integration officer is assigned to the explosive hazards branch in the Force Protection Integration Division, Capabilities Development Directorate and performs the following duties:

- Provides subject matter experts for EOD matters.
- Represents EOD requirements among the other integration divisions within the Capabilities Development Directorate.
- Integrates EOD doctrine proponents for all EOD-related doctrinal publications.
- Coordinates all efforts concerning EOD requirements in support of the acquisitions process.

### **Marine Corps Bases and Air Stations**

Most Marine Corps bases and air stations have an organic EOD section. Installation EOD sections are an antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) asset and are first responders, on and off the installation, in support of the homeland defense mission. These sections should be fully integrated into operations, training, and emergency responses. Additionally, these sections assist range operations through routine EOD response for EO-related issues. These sections are manned, trained, and equipped to support the range of EOD operations.

### **Training and Education Command**

The following commands within the Training and Education Command have organic EOD personnel: Marine Corps detachment (MARDET) Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal, MAGTF Training Command, and Methods of Entry School.

Explosive ordnance disposal personnel assigned to Training Command positions are not equipped or organized to support the range of EOD operations.

### **Chemical Biological Incident Response Force**

The mission of the Chemical Biological Incident Response Force is to forward deploy and respond to the credible threat of a CBRN/WMD incident in order to assist local, state, or Federal agencies and designated combatant commanders (CCDRs) in the conduct of CBRN/WMD consequence management operations.

### **Defense Threat Reduction Agency**

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency is a DOD combat support agency whose goals include support to the warfighter in the development, synchronization, and execution of combating weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) plans and activities. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency serves as the integrator and provider of CWMD expertise and capabilities and implements CWMD activities through interagency and international partnerships. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency is headquartered at Fort Belvoir, VA, with field offices worldwide.

### **Joint Explosive Ordnance Disposal Organizations**

Joint EOD organizations include, but are not limited to, the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization and Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command. Marine Corps EOD personnel are permanently assigned to both organizations to provide expertise and assistance as requested. Additionally, Marine Corps EOD units can be tasked to support Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command missions around the world as required.

## **Chapter 2**

# **Concept of Employment and Capabilities**

Marine Corps EOD forces provide uniquely trained personnel to support the operational concept by eliminating and mitigating all EO in support of operations. Explosive ordnance disposal operations are conducted to support the MAGTF, SOF, supporting establishment, and homeland defense operations.

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### **Concept of Employment**

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The Marine logistics group EOD company concept of employment is to organize, plan, coordinate, and supervise EOD support to the MAGTF and major subordinate commands. The EOD company is structured to facilitate task organization in support of the MAGTF throughout a range of military operations. In addition, all organic MEF EOD sections provide support as directed by the MEF.

Each EOD platoon consists of 27 Marines (2 officers and 25 enlisted) and is manned and equipped to support a regimental-sized unit. The EOD platoon can be further organized into three sections of nine Marines per section, capable of supporting a battalion-sized unit.

During the conduct of distributed operations, two or more platoons may be required to support a regimental-sized unit, depending on



the size of the battlespace and/or operational environment. Likewise, two or more EOD sections may be required to support a battalion-sized unit during distributed operations.

### **Response Element**

Based on the scope of mission requirements, all EOD sections can be reinforced or task-organized into smaller response elements to support specific missions. The EOD response element will consist of not less than two EOD technicians.

### **Consolidated Command and Control Element**

In order to take full advantage of the limited MAGTF EOD assets, the best efficiencies are provided by consolidating all EOD forces under a centralized C2 element. A consolidated C2 posture provides for comprehensive general and direct support, equitably to all elements of the MAGTF, and allows EOD assets to be easily massed in support of the MAGTF commander's main effort. This concept of consolidation has proven its value during years of combat deployments in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

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## **Capabilities**

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The capabilities of EOD personnel, whether section or response element, are proportional to the number and experience of personnel assigned to the mission. Explosive ordnance disposal personnel are capable of performing the types of missions explained in the following subparagraphs.

### **Neutralization**

Neutralization involves the procedures that are performed to render explosives ineffective and unusable. This includes making harmless anything contaminated by a chemical agent or home-made explosive.

### **Render Safe Procedures**

Render safe procedures involve applying special EOD methods and tools to interrupt the functions of UXO or IEDs to prevent an unacceptable detonation.

### **Disassembly**

Disassembly involves the intentional mechanical reduction of an EO assembly, subassembly, or component by application of mechanical force, hand, tool, or machine in order to gain access beyond conventional maintenance actions.

### **Inerting and Stripping**

Inerting involves the complete removal of all energetic material from an EO assembly that may cause physical injury unless valid training/intelligence requirements exist and controls are in place to reduce the probability of mishap. This includes hazardous items such as power supplies, high-pressure vessels, and stored kinetic energy devices (e.g., spring-loaded escapements, firing pins, control surfaces, or other high-tension assemblies).

Stripping involves the separation of components and partial removal of energetic material from EO to reduce explosive potential.

### **Clearance**

Clearance operations involve the removal or neutralization of EO from a designated area.

### **Disposal**

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the detection, identification, onsite evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposition of UXO or comparable threats, regardless of filler, that presents a threat to operations, installations, personnel, or material.

### **Exploitation**

Exploitation includes, but is not limited to, disassembly and inerting, fragmentation analysis, post-blast investigation, evidence collection, crater analysis, captured enemy ammunition (CEA) evaluation/inspection, and X-ray interpretation. These exploitation operations increase individual knowledge and provide commanders with the ability to conduct field exploitation for evaluation and technical intelligence of EO. In some cases, exploitation operations support national strategic requests for information when dealing with country of origin issues for foreign ordnance. Additionally, EO exploitation supports force protection and assists in research and development, quality assurance, and historical preservation.

### **Site Exploitation**

Site exploitation is a series of activities inside a captured site that will exploit personnel documents, electronic data, and material

captured at the site, while neutralizing any threat posed by the site or its contents. Explosive ordnance disposal involvement in site exploitation is twofold: EOD sections may be tasked to provide support in a permissive environment during visits to sites of interest while conducting proliferation missions in support of the national strategy or United Nations agreement or EOD sections may be tasked to support SOF operations conducting raid operations involving site exploitation in the area of operations. In an uncertain or hostile environment, EOD support must be dynamic, expedient, and accomplished with minimum tools and logistical support.

### **Technical Intelligence Evaluation**

Explosive ordnance and munitions components captured or found on the battlefield can be of intelligence value. Explosive ordnance disposal personnel can perform technical intelligence evaluations on first-seen, modified, or unidentified ordnance items; report the required intelligence information; and perform render safe procedures and transportation of these items to the rear area for further exploitation. Further details on technical intelligence evaluation can be found in Marine Corps Order (MCO) P8020.10B, *Marine Corps Ammunition and Explosives Safety Program*.

### **Target Analysis**

Target analysis is an examination of potential targets by EOD personnel that are used to determine UXO saturation, explosive hazards, and effective employment COAs for EOD support operations within the target area.

### **Subsurface Buried Munition Detection and Recovery**

Subsurface buried munition detection and recovery is the subsurface detection, identification, excavation, onsite evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of UXO that is buried or has become hazardous by damage or deterioration.

### **Standoff Munitions Disruption**

Standoff munitions disruption involves the application of special EOD methods and use of remote tools to disrupt the function of or to separate essential components of UXO or IEDs to prevent an unacceptable detonation.

### **Blast Mitigation**

Blast mitigation involves application of mitigating procedures and techniques by EOD personnel to lessen or redirect the effects of explosive hazards in order to protect personnel and infrastructure.

### **Specialized Explosive Techniques**

Specialized explosive techniques are based on the mission assignment and they involve the ability to construct or improvise an explosive charge in order to gain access, neutralize, or disrupt the objective.

### **Crisis and CBRN/WMD Consequence Management**

To assist in a crisis and provide CBRN/WMD consequence management response, all EOD units have the capabilities and training to recognize and render safe all known types of CBRN/WMD. All EOD personnel are trained to provide a first response capability at

any suspected CBRN/WMD incident and to assist with coordination of responses by more specialized national CBRN/WMD response assets if required. An EOD section is embedded as a force protection response team within the Chemical Biological Incident Response Force consequence management mission. Additionally, individual billets at the Defense Threat Reduction Agency in New Mexico and Washington, DC support WMD-related missions. In accordance with DOD and Department of Energy orders and agreements, all EOD personnel must maintain CBRN/WMD capabilities, which vary in scope based on their approved agreements.

### **Biological/Chemical Detection, Identification, Render Safe, and Emergency Disposal**

Biological/chemical detection, identification, render safe, and emergency disposal are measures taken to minimize or negate the vulnerabilities and/or effects of a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incident. This includes the ability to neutralize homemade explosives and chemical and drug laboratories in addition to military ordnance. The EOD section also maintains the capability to conduct personal and small equipment decontamination procedures in conjunction with biological/chemical operations.

### **Vulnerability Assessment**

A vulnerability assessment is an assessment that assists commanders in determining the vulnerability of a terrorist attack against an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site. Explosive ordnance disposal units identify areas of improvement to withstand, mitigate, or deter acts of violence or terrorism.

### **Individual Skill Sets**

Depending on an EOD section's mission-essential tasks, EOD personnel within that section may be required to have the following individual skill sets:

- Special patrol insertion/extraction.
- Helicopter rope suspension techniques.
- Methods of entry (breaching).
- Counterterrorism driving.
- Close quarters battle.

## **Chapter 3**

### **Supported Missions**

Marine Corps EOD forces are uniquely trained personnel that support a unit's operational concept by eliminating and mitigating all EO in the unit's area of operations. Explosive ordnance disposal forces are task-organized and integrated to support the MAGTF, SOF, supporting establishment, and homeland defense operations.

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#### **Support to the Operating Forces**

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#### **Joint Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operations**

Service EOD forces will task-organize and deploy with their own EOD assets. In addition to being in high demand, these assets are often limited. In many situations, the CCDRs, through their direct authority for logistics, can achieve economy of effort by organizing their EOD forces using common servicing. Common servicing may allow the commanders of combatant commands, subunified commands, joint task forces, and subordinate components of these commands more efficient and effective EOD support to the joint force depending on the operational scenario. Other joint Service EOD requirements shall be supported once the MAGTF area of operations is fully covered. Commanders of combatant commands, subunified commands, joint task forces, and subordinate components of these commands should also include the integration of multinational and host nation (HN) EOD forces, including outsourced/contracted UXO disposal assets in a joint/multinational EOD task force. The Marine Corps



will always retain operational control over their organic EOD forces at a level that fully supports MAGTF operations ashore.

### **United States Marine Corps Forces, Special Operations Command**

The Marine Corps Service component to the United States Special Operations Command is MARSOC. United States Marine Corps Forces, Special Operations Command conducts widely dispersed and often isolated special operations missions around the world. One of the primary competencies is to train and equip indigenous forces to enable them to support ongoing counterterrorism operations. United States Marine Corps Forces, Special Operations Command will use both the direct and indirect approach to fighting terrorist networks. The direct approach is urgent, necessary, and largely lethal. Enduring results come from the indirect approach; such as, when MARSOC enables partners through advising, training, and equipping, when authorized. These efforts deter active and tacit support for violent extremist organizations in areas where the existing government is either unwilling or unable to remove the terrorist influence or sanctuary. Problem framing for each mission includes an assessment on the requirement for EOD support; typically, EOD sections are deployed at the team level to support both direct and indirect approach missions. Explosive ordnance disposal technicians assigned to MARSOC are recruited, screened, assessed, and then selected; MARSOC EOD technicians then receive specific SOF training in order to support tasks of an individual nature as required.

### **MAGTF Operations**

Explosive ordnance disposal sections assigned to MAGTF operations provide support to a range of military operations in the designated operational environment, in accordance with the mission statement.

#### *Offensive Operations*

During offensive operations, EOD sections may be placed in direct support, general support, or a combination of the two in order to enhance mobility and force protection of the maneuver element. Direct support can shorten response times by eliminating multilayered tasks associated with general support roles. Additionally, much of the external support (i.e., security personnel, medical, and logistics) required by the EOD section in direct support is readily available through the supported unit. Explosive ordnance disposal general support of a larger operational area will require support from the parent command. The appropriateness of a combination of direct support and general support is determined during problem framing.

#### *Defensive Operations*

During defensive operations, the employment of EOD sections should be more centralized to provide continuous support across the operational area. Explosive ordnance disposal sections can alleviate the hazards presented by EO and allow the MAGTF to occupy key terrain.

### *Rear Area Operations*

During rear area operations, EOD sections serve as an AT/FP force multiplier while maintaining continued support to the range of MAGTF operations as well as a range of other operations.

### *Operational Area Clearance*

Operational area clearance is a planned, deliberate, and time-consuming removal of unexploded, dropped, fired, or placed ordnance in order to make the operational area safe for travel and occupation. An operational area clearance operation involves location, identification, and removal of EO by render safe procedures or disposal. Operational areas contaminated with EO impede mobility and degrade safety, which potentially constrain maneuver forces. Explosive ordnance disposal sections can provide assistance to the MAGTF breaching effort by identifying UXOs that may impede forces from moving.

### *Route Reconnaissance and Clearance*

Route reconnaissance and clearance missions are conducted to detect and clear EO from routes ensuring the movement of forces. Explosive ordnance disposal personnel provide route reconnaissance and clearance units with the capability to render safe and prepare EO for intelligence exploitation, as well as provide infrastructure protection.

### *Operational Environment Reclamation*

Many operations occur after extensive combat operations have been conducted, often leading to an environment littered with mines, IEDs, and UXO. Extensive clearing operations may be required by EOD technicians to protect personnel and local citizens before the environment is taken back or reclaimed. During reclamation, in addition to all EOD forces being centralized under

one EOD commander, augmentees possessing other skill sets can be assigned to support EOD. Training of local forces may be necessary if additional support is required.

### ***Captured Enemy Ammunition Operations***

Captured enemy ammunition is defined as discovered or captured quantities of stored, cached, or abandoned enemy ammunition and explosives. Captured enemy ammunition is inherently dangerous, featuring many unknowns, such as net explosive weight, fuzing mechanisms, markings, fillers, and other hazards. The handling, transportation, and destruction of CEA present a unique challenge, posing a significant threat to operating forces. Recovery and evacuation of CEA is a command responsibility at all echelons and may be encountered during all phases of military operations, commonly during raid and stability operations. Caches of CEA may be as small as one or two pieces of ordnance or as large as thousands of pieces of ordnance. Caches can be found in schools, homes, religious structures, hospitals, sewage systems, or buried in fields. Large quantities of CEA may also be found in ammunition supply points similar to our ammunition supply points. Basic CEA planning and execution factors are the same regardless of the amount of CEA encountered. Commanders and leaders at all levels should involve EOD sections and trained ammunition-handling specialists in planning and executing CEA operations.

### ***Base Recovery After Attack***

Explosive ordnance disposal sections can provide rapid clearance of UXO from priority areas of a base. The UXO can disrupt or even paralyze normal operations for long periods of time. These disruptions to operations are particularly applicable to targets such as airfields, where rapid reopening of priority areas is

required. Regardless of the munitions employed, base recovery, and, in particular, airfield recovery, must take place in the shortest time possible. In order to successfully clear the large quantity of UXO expected after base destruction and denial attack, the EOD section will need personnel augmentation. Several factors (e.g., the sensitivity of the fuzing, condition and location of munitions, priority of clearance assigned to the location) will affect when and how each UXO is rendered safe and cleared during a base recovery mission. Unexploded ordnance must be located, identified, and marked as it poses a significant hazard to repair crews.

### *Marine Expeditionary Unit Operations*

Explosive ordnance disposal sections are trained, equipped, and task-organized to meet all facets of the MEU's operational mission requirements, which allows EOD sections to be easily integrated as force multipliers for specific missions:

- Show of Force/Raid/Strike Operations. EOD sections provide the operational unit conducting the mission with technical information concerning EO, safe standoff distances, and proper destruction procedures during the mission.
- Precision Raids. EOD sections provide the raid force with technical information on EO that may be encountered (including identifying and rendering safe EO that may be encountered during the mission).
- Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel Missions. EOD sections assist in the extraction of personnel from the aircraft and recovers, renders safe, or destroys any remaining explosives and classified components as required in downed/damaged United States and foreign aircraft.

## MAGTF Explosive Ordnance Disposal

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- Maritime Interdiction Operations. The maritime special purpose force of the MEU may be tasked to interdict—divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy—the enemy’s surface military potential before it can be used effectively against friendly forces. EOD sections provide the maritime special purpose force commander with a capability to identify and render safe EO if encountered.
- Gas and Oil Platform Seizures. EOD sections provide assistance in disabling gas or oil platforms and prevent its further use, as well as identify and render safe any EO encountered in seizing or securing the platforms.

Note: Gas and oil platform seizure is executed when the President or Secretary of Defense dictates that oil and gas production platforms are being utilized as a staging base for terrorist activities or that suspected groups may disable the platform.

- Embassy Reinforcement Operations. EOD sections provide protection and mitigation support to the embassy regional security officer. Support includes, but is not limited to, the following:
  - Search procedures for buildings, vehicles, and personnel.
  - Provide technical information on current EO and/or devices utilized in the area of response.
  - Assist HN bomb squads/disposal units during the identification and neutralization of IEDs within the embassy area.
- Noncombatant Evacuation Operations. EOD sections assist in the safe evacuation of personnel in permissive, uncertain, or hostile environments. EOD sections are collocated in the evacuation control center.

- Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief Operations. EOD sections assigned to humanitarian assistance/disaster relief operations can provide mobile training teams; perform the destruction/neutralization of weapons, EO, UXOs, IEDs, CBRN, and WMD; and report ordnance-related information.
- Security Cooperation Operations. EOD sections conduct and support theater security cooperation efforts when assigned to a Special Purpose MAGTF (Security Cooperation) through military-to-military exchanges, operational support, and training, which must be coordinated through the appropriate command. Additionally, approval for dissemination of EOD tactics, techniques, and procedures must be coordinated through the MARDET at the Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division (NAVEODTECHDIV).

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## Support to the Supporting Establishment

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### Homeland Defense Operations and Installation Support

The Service that first becomes aware of an incident involving EO of another Service or Federal agency will take action to prevent or limit damage or injury. Incidents occurring in another Service's operational area will be reported in accordance with the responsible Service's operational procedures. In an emergency, the closest EOD section should respond immediately with the understanding that the responsible Service retains operational control. In order to ensure a response by the most qualified and knowledgeable personnel, further render safe and disposal procedures on a Service-unique nuclear weapon system should be performed by EOD personnel of that Service. Upon request, the closest EOD section

will be required to provide first responders support to emergency conditions within the United States territories and possessions involving situations beyond the normal capabilities of other first responders. Assistance will be provided by EOD personnel, when requested by Federal agencies or civil authorities, only in the interest of public safety and in response to hazards. This assistance includes response to IEDs that may contain non-DOD commercial explosives, chemicals, or other dangerous materials. Civilian law enforcement agencies are contacted when any DOD-owned munitions are discovered outside of the installation boundaries. If required, the civilian law enforcement agencies will request EOD assistance through the installation provost marshal's office.

### **Antiterrorism/Force Protection**

All EOD sections assist in AT/FP operations and provide advice to commanders during the planning and execution phases of the AT/FP plan for an installation or a specific area of operations. Explosive ordnance disposal sections will assist in the development of AT/FP plans, review vulnerability and threat assessments, identify available support assets, review the ordnance order of battle, analyze the effectiveness of current protective measures, and recommend improvements to the commander. An EOD response element can provide, but is not limited to, the following:

- Provide technical information on current IED and CBRN/WMD threats.
- Provide technical advice on protecting personnel and property from explosive devices.
- Provide EO diagnostic and render safe assistance.



- Provide information analysis and dissemination on current EO threats.
- Assist in physical security assessments.

### **Amnesty Program Support**

Explosive ordnance disposal sections can respond to an amnesty program manager's request for support at amnesty collection points with armed or unsafe ordnance items. This assistance is part of the commander's force protection program and ensures the continued safety of military personnel.

### **Very Important Person Protection Support Activity**

In accordance with DOD Manual 3025.1-M, *Manual for Civil Emergencies*, and DOD Directive 3025.13, *Employment of DOD Capabilities in Support of the U.S. Secret Service (USSS)*, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Secretary of Defense has approved DOD EOD very important person (VIP) support to the USSS and the DOS for routine EOD VIP protection missions at locations worldwide. Commander, United States Northern Command is designated the supported CCDR for providing routine EOD VIP mission support to the USSS and DOS in the United States Northern Command area of responsibility.

# **Chapter 4**

## **Mission Planning and Execution**

The Marine Corps EOD staff officer assigned to the headquarters G-3 staff section in each Marine Corps Service component and each MEF participates in the Marine Corps Planning Process to develop Marine Corps EOD operations/plans/orders and ensure Marine Corps EOD support in all phases of operations. These EOD staff officers also serve as staff officers for all matters pertaining to Marine Corps EOD and counter-improvised explosive device actions.

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### **Planning**

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The EOD staff officer provides the supported unit's G-3/S-3 with the EOD staff estimate, risk assessment, and operational limitations. More specifically, the EOD staff officer can—

- Perform an intelligence estimate of information necessary to address hazards from foreign and domestic EO that present a threat to operations, installations, personnel, or materiel.
- Provide ordnance order of battle.
- Identify enemy threats, capabilities, and tactics, techniques, and procedures.
- Generate a critical vulnerability assessment (friendly).
- Develop mission statements and concept of operations.
- Identify initial administrative and logistical requirements.

- Coordinate administrative, logistical, and operational support with theater support command or Service components, such as—
  - Identifying required enablers to support EOD operations (e.g., security, medical).
  - Identifying material requirements (e.g., communications, transportation, all classes of supply).
  - Establishing standardized EOD incident reporting procedures and requirements.
  - Ensuring methodology is in place for intelligence collection and dissemination for weapons technical intelligence, explosive device exploitation, and post-blast analysis.
  - Establishing authorized demolition areas for EO in accordance with applicable HN and US regulations.
  - Coordinating the internal rotation of personnel, including combat replacements.
- Conduct sustainment planning for—
  - All classes of supply.
  - Repair and replacement of vehicles, tools, and robotics.
  - Communications.
  - Counter radio-control IED electronic warfare.
  - Equipment calibration and electronic publications updates.
  - Technical support and reachback.
  - Redeployment planning for closing demolition areas, establishing requirements, and procedures for EOD relief in place, determining redeployment flow of EOD forces, conducting post-mission analyses, and reconstructing forces.

The EOD staff officer further assists in developing the method of employment for EOD forces throughout COA development, COA wargaming, and COA comparison and decision. The EOD staff officer is also responsible for producing Appendix 13 (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) to Annex C (Operations) of the base operation order.

### **Command and Control**

Centralized EOD C2 functions include EOD operation tasking and data tracking with a single point of contact: usually the MAGTF EOD officer. Effective command and control—

- Increases mission success and EOD operator survivability.
- Allows for more efficient use of EOD assets.
- Improves technical intelligence acquisition and dissemination to all EOD personnel.
- Benefits the MAGTF and staff by placing the EOD section under the MAGTF EOD officer to assist in managing the EOD mission.
- Provides a mechanism that plans for fluctuations of EOD section responsibilities as the operation transitions through different phases.
- Allows EOD support to increase or decrease based on operating tempo or the theater EOD mission.

### **Threat**

The increasing potential of UXOs, IEDs, and WMDs resulting from the proliferation of arms, ammunition, and explosives throughout the world, coupled with an increasing number of terrorist attacks, pose a destabilizing and destructive threat to

MAGTF operations and the survivability of MAGTF forces. With the proliferation of technology and access to explosive materials, many threat groups have come to rely on IEDs as a primary means of attack. Improvised explosive devices may consist of conventional, high-explosive charges or homemade explosives and CBRN/WMD material can be included to add to the destructive power and psychological effect of the device. The degree of sophistication depends on the ingenuity of the designer and the tools and materials available. Explosive ordnance disposal technicians are trained in the render safe procedures and disposal of IEDs. The addition of CBRN/WMD material into an IED may require external support (e.g., CBRN, medical, Environmental Protection Agency) to properly deal with additional CBRN materials not normally found in explosive devices.

### **Operational Environment**

#### *Permissive*

A permissive environment is characterized by no resistance, and HN concurrence and support can be anticipated. Planning an operation in this environment must always have a contingency for escalation to a hostile environment.

#### *Uncertain*

An uncertain environment is one in which HN forces do not have total control of the territory and population. Explosive ordnance disposal personnel may be required to operate under conditions ranging from civil disorder or terrorist action to full-scale combat. The joint task force commander may assign a security element or reaction force to the operation. Alternatively, the security element or reaction force may be located at an intermediate staging base, prepared to conduct a wide range of contingencies.

### Physical Environment

#### *Cold Weather Operations*

Operating in severe cold weather conditions presents many challenges when responding to UXOs and IEDs. Snow can easily mask IEDs or potential UXOs, increasing the danger to personnel. Severe low temperatures can degrade equipment performance (e.g., countermeasures, specialized EOD tools and equipment) and significantly reduce the ability of the EOD technician to effectively operate manually onsite. Frozen ground or permafrost can reduce the ability to excavate and remove subsurface UXOs and affect the ability of the enemy to effectively emplace IEDs. An EOD technician can provide MAGTF planners with technical information on how the climate and environmental conditions may affect various ordnance items. All of these conditions must be taken into consideration when conducting mission planning.

#### *Mountain Operations*

Terrain, altitude, and extreme heat/cold may affect the ability of the EOD technician to operate while wearing personal protective gear (e.g., the bomb suit) and can increase the time to complete tasks. Due to terrain, response time to the EO may be delayed and the ability to sweep and effectively clear an area of EO may be impaired. Additional concerns are as follows:

- High altitude terrain may affect communications (e.g., line of sight may be impaired, extreme cold may reduce useful battery life). Additional communications support such as the use of dedicated communications personnel and relay stations may be necessary.
- EOD logistical support must be anticipated and planned for. The initial EOD response element may only be able to carry EOD equipment in a large mountain pack, thus relying on

subsequent helicopter resupply or a planned link up with motorized forces with a resupply pallet or pack mule/push cart. When briefing EOD capabilities, the supported unit commander should be made aware of transportation and resupply limitations.

### *Riverine Operations*

Marine Corps EOD personnel are trained and equipped to support small boat and/or amphibious operations. Limitations and operational challenges may consist of sensitive equipment and material requiring waterproofing measures, limited space on small crafts, and follow-on logistical support. Explosive ordnance disposal personnel must be included in pre-mission planning to ensure seamless support to such operations.

### *Jungle Operations*

Extreme heat, humidity, and vegetation may affect the ability of the EOD technician to operate while wearing personal protective gear and can increase the time to complete tasks. Moisture can be detrimental to sensitive EOD equipment resulting in additional maintenance to maintain proper operation. Due to terrain and foliage masking of the ordnance, response time to EO may be delayed and the ability to sweep and effectively clear an area may be impaired.

### *Desert Operations*

Extreme heat will affect the ability of the EOD technician to operate while wearing personal protective gear and can increase the time to complete tasks. Due to sand hiding and impeding the ability to visually locate the UXO, response time to the EO may be delayed and the ability to sweep and effectively clear an area may be impaired.

### Operational Integration

#### *Operational Maneuver From the Sea*

During operational maneuver from the sea, Marine EOD personnel may support multiple ongoing operations simultaneously, which may limit operational presence in high threat areas. This is a major consideration during the initial operational planning phase. During operational maneuver from the sea, interoperability between Marine Corps and Navy EOD personnel must be planned using doctrinal employment and mission requirements as the core principles.

#### *Ship-to-Objective Maneuver*

During ship-to-objective maneuver, EOD sections from the MAGTF may be attached to maneuver elements, providing more immediate, responsive support. When the objective is secured, EOD personnel are then available to render safe any UXO or other hazardous munitions that may impede consolidation, reorganization, and resupply. It is reasonable to anticipate that the rapid maneuver to the objective will increase the likelihood of capturing large stockpiles of enemy ordnance that will require evaluation and eventual disposal.

#### *Irregular/Asymmetric Warfare*

The key to supporting irregular/asymmetric warfare and future maneuver concepts is to provide a centralized EOD force at the MAGTF command level. This allows EOD leadership to plan for, support multiple operations across the battlespace, and provide EOD support where it is needed. The EOD sections will then receive orders to respond to follow-on missions or emergency responses. Resupply must be anticipated after the completion of every mission.



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### Mission Framework

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#### Incident Category

Prior to planning the EOD mission, an incident category that allows commanders the ability to appropriately prioritize EOD resources in a complex operating environment is assigned. Each EOD incident is categorized according to the threat it poses to critical resources and facilities or by the resultant destruction potential should the item function. Categorization of incidents is accomplished with the advice and input of the senior EOD technician present and is defined as follows:

- Category A. Assigned to EOD incidents that constitute a grave and immediate threat. Category A incidents are given priority over all other incidents. Explosive ordnance disposal procedures are to be started immediately, regardless of personal risk.
- Category B. Assigned to EOD incidents that constitute an indirect threat. Before beginning EOD procedures, there is normally a safe waiting period to reduce the hazard to EOD personnel.
- Category C. Assigned to EOD incidents that constitute a minor threat. Category C incidents will normally be dealt with by EOD personnel after Category A and B incidents, as the situation permits, and with minimum hazard to EOD personnel.
- Category D. Assigned to EOD incidents that constitute no threat at present.

### Explosive Ordnance Disposal Response

#### *Mission Planning*

Mission planning begins when an EOD section receives a warning, deployment order, or mission tasking in order to obtain all pertinent information necessary for the mission (intelligence, logistics, transportation, communications, and administrative requirements). This information is used to create a concept of operations to prepare forces for movement from homeport or platform of opportunity to the area of operations. Additionally, this information is used to conduct operational planning for specific incident response or mission tasking.

The planning phase of the EOD mission can be viewed in two parts: pre-task planning and specific mission planning. Pre-task planning ends with a situation brief to the target audience: the operational commander, staff, and EOD response element. Specific mission planning incorporates and updates the pre-task planning and presents information in the standard 9-line UXO report to the target audience: the operational unit.

Mission planning will also include the communications structure required to report all EOD incidents and data to the supported unit G-2/S-2 and G-3/S-3 and to NAVEODTECHDIV via the Joint Digital Information Gathering System. Significant reports and after action reports will be forwarded to HQMC (Code LPE) in care of the EOD action officer and the MEF EOD officer via the chain of command. This distribution will ensure timely visibility of any data of intelligence value and provide propagation of information to all agencies that will benefit from the information.

### *Deployment and Departure*

During the deployment phase, the EOD section implements the deployment strategy identified in the mission plan to move EOD response elements to the area. The EOD section will conduct preparations, embarkation, and movement of EOD response elements. Upon arrival at the incident site, the EOD response element will coordinate with supporting/supported organizations for EOD operations. The EOD response element will also make liaison with other EOD sections to establish working relationships that complement each other in order to accomplish the mission.

The departure phase is defined as the action in which the EOD section implements a specific operation plan for mission tasking or incident response to include preparations, departure, and transit from the base/platform of operations to the incident location.

### *Arrival and Threat Assessment*

The arrival phase is the action in which an EOD response element establishes C2 and communications systems at the incident site. The EOD response element coordinates with existing onsite assets and conducts all preparations necessary for effective control of the EOD scene prior to focusing attention onto the incident site.

Threat assessment is the process by which an EOD response element creates the most complete tactical picture of the incident site environment prior to departure of any EOD assets. The EOD response element performs a threat assessment, conducts long-range reconnaissance, formulates EOD COAs, performs risk assessment, and briefs the procedural outline. At all times, the EOD response element assumes a force protection posture proportional to the threat.

### *Reconnaissance*

Reconnaissance is the process in which EOD personnel gather pertinent information about ordnance items in order to assist in positive identification and procedural planning. Procedures may require limited searching, detection, monitoring, and area mapping. Situation and terrain dictate the techniques used, but all incidents must plan for a far and near reconnaissance in order to establish the scope of the incident. During reconnaissance, the EOD response element plans for, anticipates, and prepares to conduct an immediate neutralization technique. The EOD response element utilizes the information gathered to positively identify threats, update and adjust the incident situation, formulate a neutralization plan, and capitalize on unique intelligence opportunities.

### *Neutralize*

Neutralize is the action in which an EOD response element mitigates all EO. Once the EO is neutralized, the EOD response element will update and adjust the incident situation and recommend actions for final disposition.

### *Recovery and Exploitation*

Recovery involves the collection of hazardous and classified materials that have been dispersed during an incident or while the EO is being neutralized. Recovery may also include the movement of intact ordnance items to an approved site for exploitation or disposal. Explosive ordnance disposal personnel may be assisted in certain missions by non-EOD personnel to identify classified components or to help in the packaging for transportation.

Exploitation is any incident involving an EOD response that has the potential need to collect data and/or forensics for evaluation or

diagnostics. This data and/or forensics can potentially be developed into actionable intelligence that will help identify the threat or help friendly forces develop tactics, techniques, and procedures to counter the current threat. The scope of this work varies depending on the incident; it may be a single EOD response element investigation or a multiagency effort involving ordnance items of national interest. Once an ordnance item is deemed safe for transport, custody may be transferred to the Service or organization having responsibility of the item or retained for further evaluation.

### *Disposal*

Disposal is the EOD procedure pertaining to the final disposition of EO by qualified EOD personnel via demolition, burning, or the transfer of rendered safe ordnance.

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## **Common Mission Cross-Section**

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### **Disassembly and Inerting Operations**

Disassembly and inerting operations are intended to decrease the possibility of a detonation and mitigate injury and are only conducted by qualified EOD personnel serving in an EOD billet. These operations are conducted for the purposes of field technical evaluation and intelligence, historical preservation, force protection, special programs, training, or in support of quality assurance/research and development. Limited disassembly and inerting operations that produce training aids are authorized. Unit leaders will keep ordnance items to be disassembled to the lowest quantities required to meet the mission. In addition, unit leaders ensure that disassembly and inerting operations are only conducted on EO that has been determined to be in a relatively safe,

undamaged, and unfired condition. Ordnance items that cannot be determined as undamaged or relatively safe shall not be inerted or disassembled. Guidelines for the conduct of disassembly and inerting operations are provided in MCO 3571.2G, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program*.

Explosive ordnance disposal personnel involved in any disassembly and inerting operation will wear approved eye protection (ANSI [American National Standards Institute] Z87.1 standard at a minimum), static or fire resistant clothing, Marine Corps-approved body armor, and hearing protection. Additional precautions and safety equipment (e.g., respirators, face shields, gloves, ballistic shields) may be required depending upon the ordnance item that is to be disassembled and the environmental hazards to which EOD personnel may be exposed.

Explosive ordnance disposal personnel assigned to duties involving steaming or washout of explosives may wear locally prescribed equipment appropriate to the task. However, the following safety considerations and procedures apply to steaming and washout operations (e.g., detailed approved procedures) and X-rays that are only conducted on ordnance deemed relatively safe.

### *Safety*

Safety considerations are as follows:

- An operational risk management process is conducted for each disassembly and inerting operation.
- Personnel are limited to no more than 6 hours per day of actual disassembly and inerting operations during all nonemergency, peacetime training evolutions.
- Only one ordnance item per 2-man team is inerted at a time. Assembly line disassembly procedures are not authorized.

### *Procedures*

The following procedures will be followed and incorporated into all safety regulations and directives addressing EO disassembly and inerting operations:

- Written disassembly and inerting procedures will be developed and used throughout the entire operation. These written procedures must include X-ray images, be reviewed and approved by a Marine Corps EOD officer, and be followed, step-by-step, during the actual inerting operations. Deviations from procedures are not authorized unless approved, in writing, by both the onsite range officer in charge and the range safety officer.
- Primers, detonators, and detonator-leads are not normally authorized to be inerted, and will not be reinserted into training aids. Primers, detonators, and detonator-leads are authorized to be pressed using remote procedures. The only exception to this rule is when EOD sections are in support of research and development or technical intelligence, then they may inert and reinsert small components (e.g., primers, detonators, detonator-leads) back into ordnance when those components are of specific value to the mission (e.g., metallic signature, weight).
- Remote procedures will be used, whenever possible, during all disassembly and inerting operations.
- All procedures will be mailed or electronically transmitted to MARDET NAVEODTECHDIV upon completion of disassembly and inerting operations. The MARDET NAVEODTECHDIV will maintain a central library of previously used procedures for dissemination to EOD sections upon request.

### **Response to Bomb Threats**

When a bomb threat is received or is suspected, the on-scene commander evacuates the area and coordinates search teams. Explosive ordnance disposal personnel are then placed on standby in order to respond as necessary once the item is located.

### **Technical Intelligence and Exploitation**

If the collection of threat ordnance information is necessary for evaluation, the immediate area of the threat is secured, situation permitting, until intelligence personnel or EOD personnel determine what the ordnance items are and what the intelligence interests might be. Destroying ammunition when the contents are unknown can result in the possible release of CBRN/WMD contamination. Since many countries use various markings depending on the type of ammunition involved, and while some countries do not use standard markings for any kind of ammunition, it is not always possible to identify ordnance types by color codes or outside markings. Previous intelligence reports or information can be of some help in describing types of munitions and may even provide enemy ammunition marking information.

### **Very Important Person Protection Support Activity**

Commanders of EOD sections will ensure that EOD personnel assigned to VIP missions are fully trained and well versed in VIP support policies, functions, and standards of conduct, to include appearance standards in accordance with applicable regulations



and directives. A typical EOD VIP support mission includes the following tasks:

- Conducting a site survey of areas that will be visited by the VIP.
- Assisting in establishing evacuation routes for potentially hazardous explosive devices.
- Searching the areas that will be visited by the VIP for hazardous explosive devices.
- Clearing the VIP's departure route in the event that a hazardous explosive device is discovered.

If the EOD section discovers a hazardous explosive device, they will provide technical assistance to local and Federal law enforcement agencies/bomb disposal teams as requested.

### *Routine*

Routine EOD VIP missions are emergent, short notice, short duration support requests that require fewer than 25, 2-man EOD response elements to support a single mission. Short notice normally consists of 24 to 72 hours from the time the Marine Corps receives the mission until the time EOD personnel are participating in the execution phase. These missions include the following requests from USSS or DOS for the protection of:

- The President of the United States or Vice President of the United States and their immediate families.
- The Secretary of State, foreign heads of state, prime ministers, and ministers of defense.
- Other VIPs as specified by the President of the United States or the Secretary of State.

### *Nonroutine*

Nonroutine EOD VIP missions are planned/scheduled USSS or DOS requests for assistance or requests that require more than 25, 2-man EOD response elements to support a single mission. These missions also include national special security events (e.g., United Nations General Assembly) and nonroutine EOD VIP mission requests when EOD support must be synchronized and coordinated with other DOD support.

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# Glossary

## Section I. Acronyms

AT/FP ..... antiterrorism/force protection

C2 ..... command and control

CBRN ..... chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear

CCDR ..... combatant commander

CEA ..... captured enemy ammunition

COA ..... course of action

CWMD ..... combating weapons of mass destruction

DOD ..... Department of Defense

DOS ..... Department of State

EO ..... explosive ordnance

EOD ..... explosive ordnance disposal

G-2 ..... assistant chief of staff, intelligence

G-3 ..... assistant chief of staff, operations

HN ..... host nation

HQMC ..... Headquarters, Marine Corps

IED ..... improvised explosive device

MAGTF ..... Marine air-ground task force

MARDET ..... Marine Corps detachment

## MCWP 3-17.2

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MARSOC .....	United States Marine Corps Forces, Special Operations Command
MCIP .....	Marine Corps interim publication
MCRP .....	Marine Corps reference publication
MCWP .....	Marine Corps warfighting publication
MEF .....	Marine expeditionary force
MEU .....	Marine expeditionary unit
NAVEODTECHDIV .....	Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division
S-2 .....	intelligence officer
S-3 .....	operations officer
SOF .....	special operations forces
US .....	United States
USSS .....	United States Secret Service
UXO .....	unexploded explosive ordnance
VIP .....	very important person
WMD .....	weapons of mass destruction

## Section II. Definitions

**ammunition**—See munition.

**equipment**—In logistics, all nonexpendable items needed to outfit or equip an individual or organization. (JP 1-02)

**explosive ordnance**—All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. (JP 1-02)

**explosive ordnance disposal**—The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance. Also called **EOD**. (JP 1-02)

**explosive ordnance disposal incident**—The suspected or detected presence of unexploded ordnance or damaged explosive ordnance which constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming and other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive material, technical service assembly operations, or the laying of mines and demolition charges. (Proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C.)

**explosive ordnance disposal operation**—Any mission where the employment of explosive ordnance disposal procedures by qualified explosive ordnance disposal personnel on an item(s) of hazardous or suspected hazardous unexploded ordnance (which presents a threat to operations, installations, personnel, or material) is conducted. (Proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C.)

**explosive ordnance disposal procedures**—Those particular courses or modes of action taken by explosive ordnance disposal

personnel for access to, diagnosis, rendering safe, recovery, and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance incident. (Proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C.)

**explosive ordnance disposal response section or element—**

The initial team that responds to an explosive ordnance incident to locate, identify, and categorize explosive incidents. This response team may pick up, render safe, and/or dispose of a simple explosive ordnance disposal incident (for example booby-trap, hand grenade). (Proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C.)

**explosive ordnance disposal section or element—**A section or element composed of a minimum of one officer and eight enlisted, fully qualified, explosive ordnance disposal technicians capable of performing any explosive ordnance disposal operation. (Proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C.)

**explosive ordnance disposal unit—**Personnel with special training and equipment who render explosive ordnance safe, make intelligence reports on such ordnance, and supervise the safe removal thereof. (JP 1-02)

**gas and oil platform mission—**The disablement of a gas or oil platform located offshore or the recovery of hostages from a gas or oil platform located offshore.

**munition—**A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition or nuclear, biological, or chemical material for use in military operations, including demolitions. Certain suitably modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial, or nonoperational purposes. Also called **ammunition**. (Note: In common usage, “munitions” [plural] can

## MAGTF Explosive Ordnance Disposal

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be military weapons, ammunitions, and equipment.) (Proposed for inclusion in the next edition of MCRP 5-12C.)

**noncombatant evacuation operations**—Operations directed by the Department of State or other appropriate authority, in conjunction with the Department of Defense, whereby noncombatants are evacuated from foreign countries when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster to safe havens as designated by the Department of State. Also called **NEOs**. (JP 1-02)

**ordnance**—Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnics, and similar stores, e.g., bombs, guns and ammunition, flares, smoke, or napalm. (JP 1-02)

**render safe procedures**—The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation. (JP 1-02)

**site exploitation**—A series of activities to recognize, collect, process, preserve, and analyze information, personnel, and/or materiel found during the conduct of operations. Also called **SE**. (JP 1-02)

**tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel**—A Marine Corps mission performed by an assigned and briefed aircrew for the specific purpose of the recovery of personnel, equipment, and/or aircraft when the tactical situation precludes search and rescue assets from responding and when survivors and their location have been confirmed. Also called **TRAP**. (JP 1-02)



**unexploded explosive ordnance**—Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause. Also called **UXO**. (JP 1-02)

# References and Related Publications

## Department of Defense Issuances

### Department of Defense Directive (DODD)

- 5160.6\_ Single Manager Responsibility for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology and Training (EODT&T)
- 3025.1\_ Employment of DOD Capabilities in Support of the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

### Department of Defense Manual

- 3025.1-M Manual for Civil Emergencies

## North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Standardization Agreement (STANAG)

- 2143 Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance/Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOR/EOD): Provides general guidelines delineating the capabilities that an EOD unit must maintain and the requirements of the EOD staff officer. The agreement further defines an EOD incident and sets the categories and priorities for EOD incidents.
- 2186 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Information Security Standards: Standardizes the safeguarding of information on EOD procedures and their classification within the alliance.
- 2221 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Reports and Messages (AEODP-6)
- 2282 Interservice EOD Operations on Multinational Deployments (ATP-72)

- 2369 Identification and Disposal of Surface and Air Munitions (AEODP-2): Registers U.S. acceptance to use AEODP-2, which is a standardized publication listing all known ordnance. It further requires the reporting of new and newly identified ordnance for insertion into the publication.
- 2370 Principles of IED Disposal (AEODP-3[A]): Registers U.S. acceptance to use AEODP-3(A), which is a manual for EOD concerning procedures for handling incidents involving IEDs.
- 2377 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Roles, Responsibilities, Capabilities, and Incident Procedures when operating with non Explosive Ordnance Disposal Trained Agencies and Personnel: Provides the foundation for EOD Roles, Responsibilities, Capabilities, and Incident Procedures adopted for control of an EOD incident by non EOD trained agencies/personnel.
- 2389 Minimum Standards of Proficiency for Trained EOD Personnel: Contains a list of required EOD capabilities and establishes the minimum standards of proficiency required of each individual EOD technician.
- 2391 EOD Recovery Operations on Fixed Installations (AEODP-5): Registers U.S. acceptance of AEODP-5 as the guide for EOD actions to be conducted for recovery operations on fixed installations.
- 2485 Counter-Mine Operations in Land Warfare
- 2609 Guidelines for Interservice CBRN EOD on Multi-national Deployments (AEODP-8)
- 2834 The Operation of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technical Information Center (EODTIC)

## **MAGTF Explosive Ordnance Disposal**

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- 2884 Underwater Munitions Disposal Procedures (AEODP-1): Registers U.S. acceptance to use AEODP-1 as the guide for identification and disposal of under water explosives.
- 2897 EOD Equipment Requirements and Equipment: Provides standardized design requirements for EOD tools and further provides a listing of approved EOD tools and equipment with country of origin.

### **Marine Corps Publications**

#### Marine Corps Reference Publications (MCRPs)

- 3-17.2B Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Unexploded Ordnance
- 3-17.2C Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal
- 3-17.2D Explosive Hazards Operations

#### Marine Corps Order (MCOs)

- 3571.2\_ Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program
- 8027.1\_ Interservice Responsibilities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal
- P8020.10\_ Marine Corps Ammunition and Explosives Safety Program

#### Marine Corps Interim Publication (MCIPs)

- 3-17.01 Combined Arms Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Operations
- 3-17.02 MAGTF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations

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