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MCTP 10-10D

Explosive Ordnance Disposal

U.S. Marine Corps

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

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FOREWORD

Marine Corps Tactical Publication (MCTP) 10-10D, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal*, provides the doctrinal foundation from which to understand, plan, and execute Marine Corps explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations within the Fleet Marine Force, supporting establishment, and Marine special operations forces (MARSOF).

This publication's key audience is commanders and staff of the Fleet Marine Force, Installations Command, supporting establishments, and MARSOF. This information can also be referenced by the joint force and intelligence community to better understand and employ Marine Corps EOD.

Marine Corps leaders at every level should understand the concepts and employment considerations for EOD operations.

This publication supersedes MCTP 10-10D, *MAGTF Explosive Ordnance Disposal*, dated 14 November 2012, erratum dated 2 May 2016, and change one dated 4 April 2018.

Reviewed and approved this date.

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CHAPTER 1.
MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

Marine Corps explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units are key enablers to activities conducted by the Marine Corps. Explosive ordnance disposal support can be provided under all threat conditions, during peacetime, and throughout the competition continuum. The EOD units are organized, trained, and equipped to—

- Detect.
- Locate.
- Access.
- Diagnose.
- Render safe.
- Neutralize.
- Recover.
- Exploit.
- Dispose of—
  - Unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO).
  - Improvised explosive devices (IEDs).
  - Weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
  - Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) explosives.

To support intelligence collection, EOD personnel conduct field disassembly, strip, and render ordnance items inert to obtain detailed information about the composition, functioning, origin, and other attributes of foreign ordnance or improvised ordnance.

SCOPE

Explosive ordnance disposal is a vital component of the force protection function, which includes the task of reducing risk to personnel and materiel. Explosive ordnance disposal capabilities support and enable a range of operations such as shaping, competition, conflict, and recovery after conflict.

All EOD capabilities are identified based on the threat assessment and employed as needed to eliminate the threat from explosive ordnance and hazards, CBRN, and WMD. Therefore, it is imperative to design a command and control (C2) structure that is simple and effective. Experience has shown that the volume of explosive ordnance might require the cooperation of all commands operating in the combined operations area. The individual command's EOD sections can respond with deliberate coordination to provide effective and timely support in an operational area. 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. Explosive ordnance disposal personnel must understand the operating restrictions that can be placed upon them.

ORGANIZATION IN THE FLEET MARINE FORCE

All EOD personnel are assigned to the Fleet Marine Force as shown in Figure 1-1.

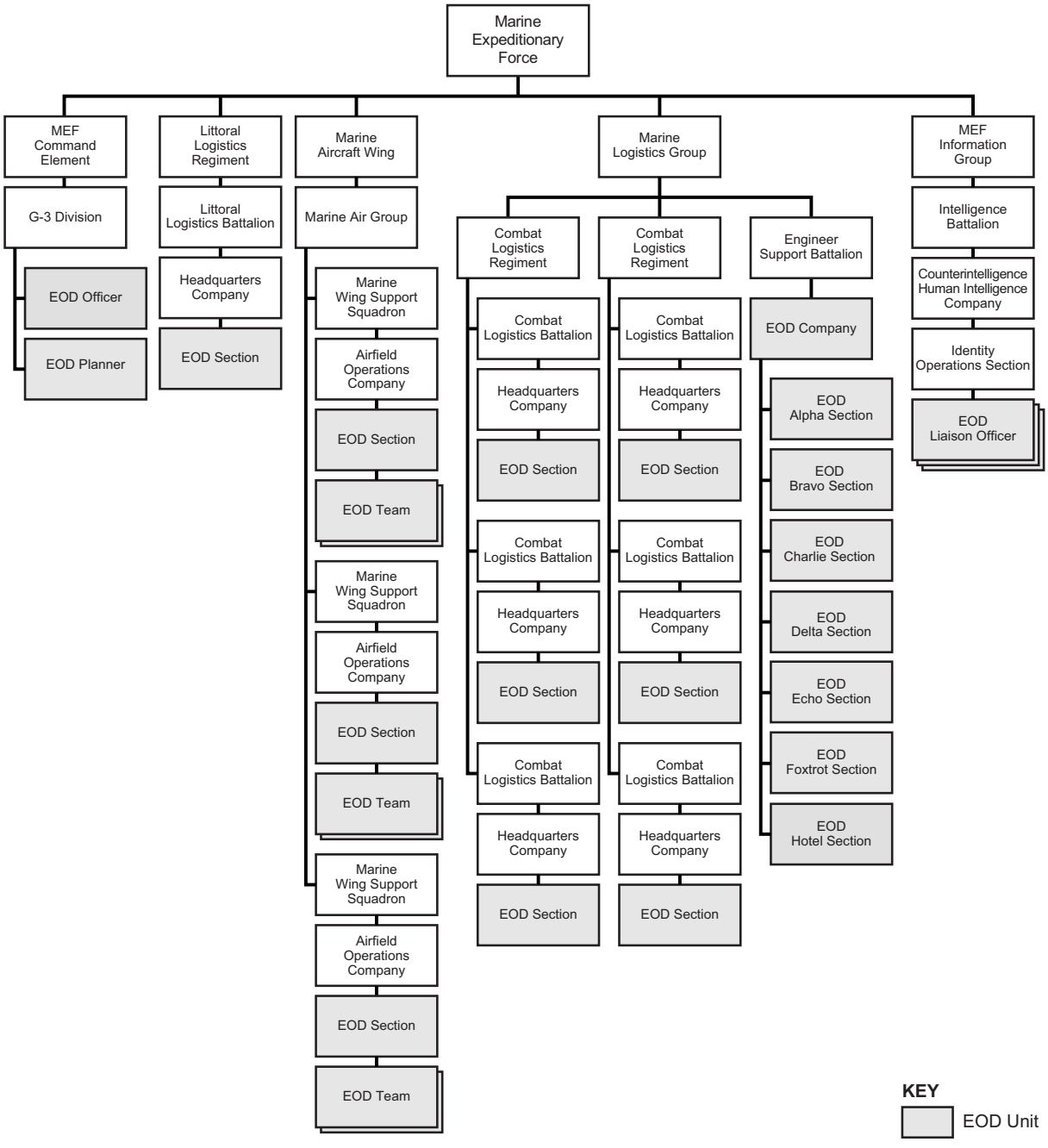

Figure 1-1. Marine Expeditionary Force Organization.

Marine Service Components

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

- Marine Forces Command.
- Marine Forces Pacific.
- Marine Forces Special Operations Command (MARFORSOC).

Marine Expeditionary Force

Command Element. The EOD officer and planner assigned to the Marine expeditionary force (MEF) headquarters are located within the G-3 section of the command element. Placing EOD personnel in G-3 future operations best facilitates planning and integration of EOD forces in the MEF.

Intelligence Battalion, Marine Expeditionary Force Information Group. Each intelligence battalion has three EOD liaison officers (LNOs). The EOD LNOs provide support to exploitation of collected exploitable materiel (CEM) and foreign materiel using identity and attribution activities and liaise between Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) EOD and various specialties present in the intelligence battalions.

Engineer Support Battalion, Combat Logistics Regiment, Marine Logistics Group. The Marine logistics group contains an organic EOD company located in the engineer support battalion (ESB). The EOD company plans, coordinates, supervises, and conducts general EOD support to the MEF and Marine expeditionary brigade (MEB) across the range of military operations.

Combat Logistics Battalion, Combat Logistics Regiment, Marine Logistics Group. Each combat logistics battalion contains an organic EOD section. The EOD section plans, coordinates, supervises, and conducts direct EOD support to the assigned MAGTF or Marine expeditionary (MEU) across the range of military operations. The section has four airborne personnel to support Maritime Special Purpose Force (MSPF) missions.

Littoral Logistics Battalion, Marine Littoral Regiment, Marine Division. Each littoral logistics battalion contains an organic EOD section. The EOD section plans, coordinates, supervises, and conducts direct EOD support to the assigned Marine littoral regiment across the range of military operations. Additionally, the section can support maritime operations.

Marine Wing Support Squadron, Marine Air Control Group, Marine Aircraft Wing. Each Marine wing support squadron contains an organic EOD section. The EOD section plans, coordinates, supervises, and conducts direct EOD support to the assigned aviation ground support commands.

Marine Expeditionary Brigade. When a MEB is formed, an EOD officer is tasked to serve as a staff officer to the MEB. The EOD officer can best facilitate planning, orders development, and synchronization of forces through assignment in the G-3 current operations to task-organize EOD support. A Master Gunnery Sergeant, EOD technician is assigned to assist the EOD officer.

Special Purpose Marine Air-Ground Task Force. Special purpose Marine air-ground task forces (SPMAGTFs) are organized, trained, and equipped with narrowly focused capabilities. They accomplish a specific mission that is often limited in scope and duration. The EOD elements assigned to SPMAGTFs are uniquely organized, trained, and equipped to support the specific mission and meet force protection needs of higher and adjacent formations.

United States Special Operations Command

The Marine Corps component of the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) is MARFORSOC. Marine Forces Special Operations Command is responsible for recruiting experienced Marines; and for organizing, training, equipping, and deploying them as task-organized, scalable, and responsive Marine special operations forces (MARSOF) worldwide. Marines carry out special operations missions assigned by the Commander, USSOCOM or geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) employing special operations forces (SOF). The MARFORSOC is the only component within USSOCOM that has an organic SOF EOD capability task-organized to support a range of special operations. The MARFORSOC EOD program recruits, screens, and trains Marine EOD technicians to support the full range of special operations in support of the Commander, USSOCOM or the GCCs through the theater special operation commands. The operational EOD capability resides within the Marine Raider Regiment. Each Marine Raider battalion has an EOD section task-organized to support the full range of special operations. The MARFORSOC's EOD technicians are integrated at the Marine special operations company level and are essential to supporting SOF core activities and operations. The Marine Raider Training Center maintains an EOD element organized to provide a structured training continuum across the MARSOF EOD spectrum.

Headquarters, United States Marine Corps

Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics. Serves as the functional advocate for the Marine Corps EOD program. The Assistant Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (I&L) is designated as the General Officer level Marine Corps representative to the Department of Defense (DoD) EOD program board. Within t.he Deputy Commandant, I&L organization's Logistics Division [LP] resides in the Engineer and EOD Advocacy Branch [LPE]. The EOD section [LPE-2]—

- Provides comprehensive support for the Marine Corps EOD community through the synchronization of efforts focused on policy, manning, training, and equipping EOD, creating efficiency and operational effectiveness across the enterprise.
- Provides an overarching vision for the EOD community.
- Provides Service-level representation for all Marine Corps EOD matters to both internal and external agencies, including all North Atlantic Treaty Organization and coalition partner-related forums, working groups, and boards.
- Provides subject matter expertise support for EOD concept development in collaboration with Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration.
- Serves as Marine Corps action officer to the DoD EOD Program Board.
- Provides oversight of the Marine Detachment, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head, EOD Technology Center.
- Oversees and manages Marine Corps EOD support to the United States Secret Service (USSS) and Department of State (DoS).
- Serves as the occupational field manager for EOD.
- Serves as the Marine Corps voting member of the Joint EOD Nuclear Steering Group.

Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (DC, CD&I). The EOD capabilities integration officer is assigned to the Ground Combat Element Division, Capabilities Development Directorate. The integration officer—

- Assesses current operational needs, identifies capability gaps, defines capability requirements, and recommends solutions.
- Implements approved solutions through doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) changes.
- Sponsors required resourcing through the Program Objective Memorandum and acquisitions processes.
- Develops service specific EOD requirements documents.
- Develops functional concepts and concepts of employment pertaining to Marine Corps EOD.
- Advocates for EOD requirements across other CD&I integration divisions.
- Provides subject matter expertise to service directed wargames and table-top exercises.

Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM). The EOD project officer is assigned to the Explosive Hazard Defeat team, which falls under Product Manager Engineer Systems within the Combat Support Systems Program Manager. The EOD project officer—

- Oversees the acquisition and procurement of equipment and technology for EOD units.
- Manages the logistics and lifecycle of EOD equipment and systems, ensuring they are maintained from initial acquisition to disposal.
- Conducts testing and evaluation of new systems and technologies to ensure they meet the Marine Corps' operational needs and requirements.
- Conducts research and development to identify, evaluate, and transition new technologies and capabilities to support Marine Corps EOD operational requirements.

Organization in Supporting Establishments

Marine Corps Bases and Air Stations. Installation EOD sections are first responders, who facilitate antiterrorism and force protection processes and contingency operations. These sections should be fully integrated into operations, training, and emergency responses. Most Marine Corps bases and air stations have an organic EOD section. These sections can assist with ordnance exploitation facility support, coordination of advanced exploitation, and support to range operations.

Training and Education Command. The Training and Education Command has assigned personnel who support capability training at the following commands:

- The EOD Advanced Training Center.
- Marine Corps Detachment Naval School EOD.
- MAGTF Training Command.
- Methods of Entry School.

Explosive ordnance disposal personnel assigned to training command positions are not equipped or organized to support EOD operations. Refer to the EOD military occupational specialty roadmap using the Marine Corps Training Information Management System for specific course identification codes, locations, and quotas.

Foreign Materiel Program, Marine Corps Intelligence Activity. The Foreign Materiel Program Office within the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA) coordinates service intelligence for foreign materiel activities with the Joint Foreign Material Program Office, Defense Intelligence Agency. Additionally, MCIA manages the Department of the Navy Identifications and Screening Information System (DONISIS) portal and provides analysis and reach back support to all conventional Marine Corps units submitting identity and attribution activities and foreign materiel data.

Chemical Biological Incident Response Force. The mission of the Chemical-Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) is to forward-deploy and respond to the credible threat of a CBRN or WMD incident and assist local, state, or federal agencies and designated combatant commanders (CCDRs) in the conduct of CBRN or WMD consequence management operations. Marine Forces Command retains tasking authority of the CBIRF.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), a DoD combat support agency that supports the warfighter in the development, synchronization, and execution for theater security cooperation to build partner capacity. Additionally, DTRA is tasked to deter a strategic attack; and prevent, reduce, and counter WMD and emerging threats.

Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency. Explosive ordnance disposal personnel provide expertise and assistance to investigation and recovery teams. Assigned personnel conduct coordination for short-term individual augmentees.

CHAPTER 2.
CONCEPT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CAPABILITIES

Marine Corps EOD forces provide uniquely trained personnel to support MAGTF operations by mitigating, neutralizing, or eliminating explosive hazards and ordnance. These unique skill sets enhance the supported commander's warfighting capabilities by enabling mobility and maneuver through explosive hazards and ordnance mitigation and removal from the battlespace without damaging critical infrastructure. The ability to render safe and exploit explosive hazards and ordnance for technical intelligence (TECHINT) increases comprehension of adversary weapon systems and improves threat assessment considerations. Explosive ordnance disposal operations are conducted to support the MAGTF, SOF, supporting establishment, and homeland defense operations.

CONCEPT OF EMPLOYMENT

Task-organized EOD sections are structured to support the MAGTF throughout a range of military operations. An EOD section consists of 13 Marines (1 officer and 12 enlisted) equipped to support a battalion-sized element not conducting distributed operations. The EOD section can be further organized into six EOD response elements. Each response element can support a company-sized unit. A thorough mission analysis must be conducted to ensure each element is task-organized appropriately to support the required operations. For example, additional response elements would likely be required if a company were conducting distributed maritime operations. During the conduct of distributed operations, additional sections might be required to support the units of action, depending on the size of the battlespace and the operational environment.

RESPONSE ELEMENT

Explosive ordnance disposal sections are task-organized into response elements to support the MAGTF. An EOD response element consists of no fewer than two Marines (one EOD response element leader and one EOD technician), capable of supporting a company-sized element not conducting distributed operations. The element size can be task-organized to the scale or complexity of the assigned mission with a commander's risk acceptance.

CONSOLIDATED COMMAND AND CONTROL ELEMENT

The consolidation of MAGTF EOD assets under a common commander ensures unity of command and is the most efficient employment method. A consolidated C2 posture provides comprehensive support, equitably to all elements of the MAGTF, and enables EOD assets to be easily massed in support of the MAGTF commander's main effort. Consolidation proved its value during combat deployments in support of Operations IRAQI FREEDOM and ENDURING FREEDOM.

CAPABILITIES

Explosive ordnance disposal personnel can perform tasks listed in the following sections.

Detect and Locate

Procedures and actions used to determine the presence of explosive hazards and ordnance with accuracy and their exact location.

In CBRN environments, the act of locating CBRN hazards using CBRN detectors or monitoring and survey teams.

Access

Actions taken to gain entry to the immediate vicinity of explosive ordnance. This includes physically positioning personnel and equipment within the location of explosive ordnance to perform EOD procedures.

Diagnose

The act of analyzing the hazard and determining the functionality of the device, substance, materials, or munition.

Identification

The discrimination of ordnance or hazard type by function, country of origin, properties, or nomenclature.

Condition

The assessment of explosive hazards and ordnance to determine the armed and unarmed condition, associated primary and secondary hazards, fuze functioning, render-safe procedures, disposal procedures, and associated hazards.

Render-Safe Procedures

Actions taken to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of explosive ordnance to prevent unintended detonation.

Neutralize

A process to non-reversely chemically alter the properties of an explosive material (e.g., molecule, compound, or formulation) to render the material non-explosive (i.e., incapable of undergoing rapid exothermal decomposition).

In mine warfare, a mine is considered neutralized when it has been rendered inoperable and is incapable of firing; although, it might still be dangerous to handle.

Disruption

An EOD technique designed to cause deflagration, low order detonation of the main charge, or mechanical breakup of an explosive-loaded ordnance item by attacking the item's case. For IEDs, this technique is designed to separate the firing train components.

Exploitation

Exploitation is taking full advantage of any information for tactical, operational, or strategic purposes. Explosive ordnance disposal Marines conduct exploitation through disassembly, stripping, rendering inert, fragmentation analysis, post-blast analysis, evidence collection, crater analysis, evaluating or inspecting collected exploitable materiel, and interpretating x-rays to support TECHINT production, assist research and development, and contribute findings for force protection decisions.

Disassembly. The intentional mechanical reduction of an explosive ordnance assembly, subassembly, or component by application of mechanical force, hand tool, or machine to gain access beyond conventional maintenance actions.

Stripping. The separation of components and partial removal of energetic material from explosive ordnance to reduce explosive potential.

Rendering Inert. The complete removal of all energetic material from an explosive ordnance assembly. This should only be performed if valid training and intelligence requirements exist, and controls are in place to reduce the probability of a mishap or physical injury. This includes hazardous items, such as power supplies, high-pressure vessels, and stored energy devices (e.g., spring-loaded escapements, firing pins, control surfaces, or other high-tension assemblies).

Recover

Those actions taken to retrieve explosive ordnance from the location where it was emplaced for exploitation or disposal.

Disposal Procedures

The actions taken by qualified EOD personnel to dispose of any hazardous material associated with an EOD incident. This can include placing the ordnance or residue in proper channels for further evaluation, eliminating the hazard of the item as UXO, which is used as an alternative to an individual ordnance item render-safe procedure.

Site Exploitation

Site exploitation is a series of activities to recognize; collect; process; and analyze information, signatures, and materials encountered during operations. Site exploitation is categorized into two disciplines based on operational environment, equipment, and mission priorities.

Tactical site exploitation is a systematic procedure to search for and collect exploitable materiel that supports information requirements and facilitates follow-on operations. Tactical site exploitation is typically performed under time constraints with prioritized requirements. Tactical sites include weapon caches, post-blast scenes, and IED finds. Post-blast analysis is a unique capability in which EOD investigates an explosive event, collects fragmentary evidence, and surveys the detonation site to characterize the incident and provide attribution considerations. Sensitive site exploitation is a deliberate operation to search and collect in geographically limited locations, such as WMD manufacturing facilities, war crimes sites, critical government facilities, and areas suspected of containing high value individuals. Sensitive site exploitation is conducted with an end state of attribution and illuminating networks.

Effective site exploitation supports tactical, operational, and strategic objectives for the MAGTF and joint forces. Collections from site exploitation can answer information requirements, illuminate threat networks, assist with counter-proliferation, and contribute to the joint targeting cycle.

Technical Intelligence Evaluation

Marine air-ground task force EOD elements can assess explosive ordnance and munition components captured or recovered on the battlefield that have intelligence value. Explosive ordnance disposal personnel can perform TECHINT evaluations on first-seen, modified, or emergent ordnance items; report physical characteristics and technical information that can shape source-directed requirements; and perform render-safe procedures and stripping procedures for transport to rear echelon agencies for further exploitation.

For additional information on captured enemy ammunition evaluation, refer to Marine Corps Order 5100.29C Vol 8, *Marine Corps Ammunition and Explosives Safety Program*.

Buried Munition Detection and Recovery

Buried munition detection and recovery is the location, identification, excavation, rendering safe, and disposal of subsurface UXO. Buried munition detection is conducted using tool sets, ground signs, and ferrous signature readings. Explosive ordnance disposal personnel have the capabilities to locate suspect buried munitions through limited surface depth signatures, borehole or camouflet detection points, and shallow water monitoring. Recovery activities include manual digging, heavy equipment extraction, and explosive excavation to uncover the munition; and the use of shafting, block, and tackle to hoist the UXO to the surface.

Standoff Munitions Disruption

The standoff technique consists of firing aimed, single shots from a service weapon against individual UXO targets from a standoff distance. The goal of the technique is to produce a deflagration that reduces or eliminates the threat of the munition. This technique is applicable only to high explosive-filled munitions because of their vulnerability and sensitivity to bullet penetration.

Blast Mitigation

Blast mitigation is the use of engineering controls and procedures to reduce the effects and risk of injury to personnel and damage to infrastructure. Engineering controls include the use of barriers and trenching techniques that reduce blast and fragmentation effects in areas where high-order detonations are not admissible. Procedural blast mitigation includes validated low-order detonation techniques, open burning, and tested render-safe procedures.

Specialized Demolition Techniques

The application of explosive theory using demolition materials to construct or improvise explosive charges to achieve the desired effects of access, destruction, or disruption of a target medium for the accomplishment of an assigned mission.

Methods of Entry (Breaching)

The application of the least amount of explosives or force necessary that enables an assault team to gain positive, precise, and complete penetration of a target; while limiting collateral damage and allowing the enemy to be overwhelmed by speed, surprise, and violence of action. A breacher is a specially trained individual, who provides the assault force with rapid, positive, and dynamic access to an objective through an obstruction.

Crisis and CBRN or WMD Consequence Management

To assist in a crisis and provide CBRN or WMD consequence management response, all EOD units have the capabilities (e.g., training and equipment) to triage CBRN or WMD devices. All EOD personnel are trained to provide first-response capabilities and assist with monitoring as directed by national assets. An EOD section is embedded as a force protection response team within the CBIRF consequence management mission. Additionally, individual billets at the DTRA support WMD-related missions. In accordance with DoD and Department of Energy orders and agreements, all EOD personnel must maintain CBRN and WMD capabilities, which vary in scope based on their approved agreements.

Biological and Chemical Detection, Identification, Render-Safe, and Emergency Disposal

Biological and chemical detection, identification, render-safe, and emergency disposal are measures taken to minimize or negate the vulnerabilities and effects of a CBRN 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 and chemical operations. Immediate decontamination is carried out by individuals to save lives, minimize casualties, and limit the spread or transfer of contamination.

Threat Assessment

Explosive ordnance disposal technicians provide supported units with threat assessments based on current and adjacent trends, analysis of current and emerging enemy tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) that can shape mission planning, and mitigation techniques that can facilitate the execution of combatant command (CCMD) mission intent. Sections continuously evaluate methods of effectiveness to support planning throughout mission execution. These actions identify indicators that shape decision making concerning the mobility of the maneuver force, actions on the mission objective, and retrograde of forces returning with any collected exploitable materiel, captured enemy ammunition, or foreign material.

Individual Skill Sets

Depending on an EOD section's mission-essential tasks, EOD personnel within that section can benefit from attending the following advanced skill courses:

- Close Quarters Battle.
- Coxswain.
- Unmanned Underwater Vehicles.
- Unmanned Systems Operators.
- Homemade Explosives Identification, Processing, Neutralization, and Disposal.
- Advanced Electronics.
- Advanced Chemical Energetics.
- Advanced Chemical and Biological Warfare.
- Advanced Diagnostics Techniques.
- Helicopter Rope Suspension Techniques.
- Exploitation Analysis Center.
- Unmanned System Exploitation.

CHAPTER 3.
SUPPORTED MISSIONS

Marine Corps EOD forces are uniquely trained personnel that support a unit's operational concept by eliminating and mitigating all explosive ordnance 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.

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.

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 enable EOD sections to be integrated as force multipliers for contingency operations and crisis response.

RAID, STRIKE OPERATIONS, AND SHOW OF FORCE

Explosive ordnance disposal sections provide the operational unit conducting the mission with force protection advice, mobility support, technical information, and mitigation techniques concerning explosive hazards and ordnance.

TACTICAL RECOVERY OF AIRCRAFT AND PERSONNEL

Explosive ordnance disposal sections assist in the extraction of personnel from the aircraft and recovers, renders safe, or disposal of any remaining explosives and classified components as required in downed or damaged United States and foreign aircraft. The EOD response element leader must coordinate actions through the appropriate command authority. Additionally, the EOD section must support and gather appropriate risk information to mitigate hazards to personnel and methods for confirmation of critical and sensitive items. Advanced aircraft might require EOD technicians to be read into special access programs. This should be coordinated through appropriate program managers or the Special Security Office.

MARITIME INTERDICTION OPERATIONS

The maritime special purpose force of the MEU could be tasked to interdict—divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy—the enemy's surface military potential before it can be used effectively against friendly forces. Explosive ordnance disposal sections provide the maritime special purpose force with a response capability for explosive hazard and ordnance if encountered. Follow on disposition or exploitation might be required.

GAS AND OIL PLATFORM SEIZURES

Explosive ordnance disposal sections aid in disabling gas or oil platforms to prevent their further use, as well as identify and render-safe any explosive ordnance encountered when seizing or securing the platforms.

EMBASSY REINFORCEMENT OPERATIONS

Explosive ordnance disposal sections provide protection and mitigation support to an embassy by—

- Establishing search procedures for buildings, vehicles, and personnel.
- Providing technical information on explosive hazards and explosive ordnance.
- Assisting host-nation bomb squads and disposal units.
- Assisting the regional security officer through the duration of the mission.

NONCOMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATIONS

Explosive ordnance disposal sections assist in the safe evacuation of personnel in permissive, uncertain, or hostile environments. Sections are co-located with the forward command element or the evacuation control center.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RELIEF OPERATIONS

Explosive ordnance disposal sections assigned to humanitarian assistance or disaster relief operations can provide a mobile training team; perform assessments, disposal, and neutralization of explosive hazards and ordnance; and report ordnance-related information.

SECURITY COOPERATION OPERATIONS

Explosive ordnance disposal sections conduct and support theater security cooperation efforts through military-to-military exchanges, operational support, and training, all of which must be coordinated through the appropriate command. Additionally, approval for dissemination of EOD TTPs must be coordinated through the Marine detachment at the Navy EOD Technology Division foreign disclosure office.

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

During offensive operations, EOD sections can be placed in direct support, general support, or a combination of the two to enhance mobility and force protection of the maneuver element. Direct support can shorten response times by eliminating multi-layered 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. General support of a larger operational area requires 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. Sections provide support to maintain fires through weapons systems analysis, follow on lodged projectile removal, and foreign material exploitation. The section also assists with force protection threat vulnerability assessments for critical infrastructure and positions. Additionally, personnel alleviate the hazards presented by explosive hazards and ordnance and enables the MAGTF to occupy key terrain.

REAR AREA OPERATIONS

In support of rear area operations, EOD provides critical services to MAGTF forward installation and outpost force protection. Common contingencies include EOD emergency response and surface area clearance.

EXPLOITATION OPERATIONS

The EOD section must plan for the collection (using the intelligence collection plan), exploitation, and movement of exploitable materiel of value to inform the commander and intelligence community. Refer to Chapter 4 for additional information.

LITTORAL EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE NEUTRALIZATION

Littoral explosive-ordnance-neutralization-capable EOD sections in designated Marine logistics group units support advanced amphibious force mobility within littoral transition points during all phases of the competition continuum. A littoral explosive-ordnance-neutralization-capable EOD section is manned, trained, and equipped to detect, classify, locate, identify, neutralize, and exploit explosive hazards and ordnance in two littoral transition points. Littoral explosive-ordnance-neutralization sections are interoperable with Navy expeditionary mine countermeasures companies and mine countermeasures platoons during operations.

SURFACE AREA CLEARANCE

Surface area clearance is a planned and deliberate removal of unexploded, dropped, fired, or placed ordnance to make an area safer for travel and occupation. A surface area clearance operation involves location, identification, condition determination, and removal of explosive hazards and ordnance by render-safe procedures or disposal. Saturated areas impede mobility and degrade safety, which can constrain maneuver forces. Explosive ordnance disposal sections can aid the MAGTF breaching effort by identifying explosive hazards and ordnance that could impede force movement.

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 could be required by EOD technicians before the environment is returned to protect personnel and local citizens. During reclamation, in addition to all EOD forces being centralized under one EOD commander, augmentees with other skill sets can be assigned to support EOD. Training local forces might be necessary if additional support is required.

HUMANITARIAN MINING ASSISTANCE

The Department of Defense Humanitarian Mine Action Program aids partner nation civilian populations plagued by landmines, explosive remnants of war, and the hazardous effects of UXO by developing indigenous partner-nation capacity for humanitarian demining, land-based and underwater explosive ordnance disposal, and physical security and stockpile management of conventional munitions. Explosive ordnance disposal units support the Humanitarian Mine Action Program by training partner-nation personnel on detection and disposal of landmines and explosive remnants of war, as well as on explosive ordnance stockpile management.

ROUTE AND AREA RECONNAISSANCE AND CLEARANCE

When attached, EOD personnel provide the capability to render-safe, neutralize, and conduct exploitation of explosive hazards and ordnance.

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 captured enemy ammunition present a unique challenge, posing a significant threat to Marine Corps forces. Recovery and evacuation of captured enemy ammunition is a command responsibility at all echelons and could be encountered during all phases of military operations, commonly during raid and stabilization activities. Caches of captured enemy ammunition might be as small as one or two pieces of ordnance or as large as thousands of pieces. Caches can be found in schools, homes, religious structures, hospitals, sewage systems, or buried in fields. Large quantities of captured enemy ammunition might also be found in ammunition supply points that have been abandoned by adversarial forces. Basic captured enemy ammunition planning and execution factors are the same regardless of the amount captured. Commanders and leaders at all levels should involve EOD sections and trained ammunition-handling specialists in planning and executing captured enemy ammunition operations.

Captured enemy ammunition is a component of foreign materiel illuminating capabilities and limitations of enemy forces, supporting science and technology entities in the production of countermeasures, and informing commanders.

BASE RECOVERY AFTER ATTACK

Explosive ordnance disposal sections integrate with the expeditionary rapid airfield damage repair team to provide rapid clearance of explosive hazards and ordnance from priority areas of a base. Explosive hazards and ordnance can disrupt or even paralyze 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 airfield recovery must take place in the shortest time possible. To successfully clear a large quantity of explosive hazards and ordnance after an attack, the airfield damage repair team will need personnel augmentation. Explosive ordnance disposal technicians will assist with prioritization to establish a minimal operating strip, as well as explosive hazards and ordnance familiarization for augmentees. Several factors (e.g., the sensitivity of the fuzing, condition and location of munitions, priority of clearance assigned to the location) affects the response to explosive hazards and ordnance during a base recovery mission. Explosive hazards and ordnance must be located, identified, and marked as it poses a significant hazard to repair crews.

MARINE FORCES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND

The MARSOF EOD is staffed, trained, and equipped to support all SOF core activities and operations assigned to Marine Forces Special Operations Command (MARSOC). The MARSOF provide assault support, technical support and surveillance, support to SOF sensitive-site exploitation, and support to theater countering weapons of mass destruction efforts. Explosive ordnance disposal officers and technicians assigned to MARSOC receive additional advanced training and certification through a specialized MARSOF training pipeline. Upon completion of the MARSOF EOD training, an enlisted EOD Marine assigned to MARSOC receives additional training as a special operations capability specialist. An EOD officer who has completed the MARSOF EOD level I course will still serve as an EOD officer when assigned under USSOCOM.

SUPPORT TO INSTALLATIONS AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES

The Service that first becomes aware of an explosive hazard or ordnance incident involving another Service or Federal agency will take action to prevent or limit damage or injury. Incidents occurring in another Service's operational area are 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. 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 is required to provide first responder support to emergency conditions within the US territories and possessions involving situations beyond the usual capabilities of other first responders. Assistance is 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 IED incidents that might 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, as directed by the military munitions rule. If required, the civilian law enforcement agencies will request EOD assistance through the installation provost marshal's office.

Antiterrorism and Force Protection

All EOD sections assist in antiterrorism and force protection operations and provide advice to commanders during the planning and execution phases of the antiterrorism and force protection plan for an installation or a specific area of operations. Explosive ordnance disposal sections assist in the development of antiterrorism and force protection plans, 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 leader—

- Provides technical information on current explosive hazard and ordnance threats.
- Provides technical advice on protecting personnel and property from explosive devices.
- Provides explosive hazard and ordnance diagnostic and render-safe assistance.
- Provides information analysis and dissemination on current explosive ordnance threats.
- Assists 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 when they receive armed or unsafe ordnance items. This assistance is part of the commander's force protection program and ensures the continued safety of military personnel. The amnesty program is authorized for small arms only (up to .50 caliber). Larger ammunition in an unknown condition should be assessed by EOD prior to the amnesty program manager turning the item in to the appropriate authority.

Very Important Person Protection Support Activity

The Secretary of Defense has authorized 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. Refer to DoD Manual 3025.1 Vol 3, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities*, and DoD Directive 3025.13, *Employment of DoD Capabilities in Support of the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)*.

CHAPTER 4.
EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE EXPLOITATION

We have to work much harder to obtain information and knowledge about the enemy than we do concerning the friendly situation. Despite our extensive specialized capabilities designed to collect information about the enemy, the information we collect will normally be less than what we would like to have. Furthermore, collecting information does not by itself provide the needed intelligence. Even when friendly forces are obtaining information directly from the enemy—intercepting enemy signals, interrogating prisoners of war, translating captured documents—we must still confirm, evaluate, interpret, and analyze that information. Follow-on collection, processing, and production activities are normally needed. Finally, it should be emphasized that our need for intelligence usually greatly exceeds our ability to produce it; while questions about the hostile situation are almost infinite, the intelligence resources available to answer those questions are limited.

–MCDP 2, Intelligence

BACKGROUND

Since the formation of the EOD career field, exploiting captured munitions has been essential for developing EOD tools, methods, publications, and supporting countermeasure development. The Explosives Investigation Laboratory opened in July 1942 at the Naval Powder Factory's Stump Neck Annex to strip and disassemble recovered enemy ordnance, research methods for locating, identifying, and disposing of enemy and friendly ordnance, and demonstrate ordnance disposal techniques. The Explosives Investigation Laboratory was renamed the Ordnance Investigation Laboratory in 1944. After World War II, it became the EOD Technical Center and operated the EOD school until 1951. Marine EOD technicians practiced unique Service-wide procedures for rendering ordnance items inert, which was codified as the Explosive Ordnance Exploitation Course in August 2015 to operationalize the capability in support of TECHINT collection. The ability to gather TECHINT from diverse weapon systems proved to be an essential capability to counter-improvised explosive device operations during Operation IRAQI FREEDOM and Operation ENDURING FREEDOM. Marine EOD technicians conducted field exploitation on rapidly evolving devices to inform commanders, support development of countermeasures, and enhance collective threat assessments.

PURPOSE

The desired end state of explosive ordnance exploitation is accruement of actionable TECHINT that supports tactical, operational, and strategic objectives. The TECHINT collection process is a unified effort to extract data from an ordnance item that could meet intelligence requirements. Explosive ordnance disposal supports this through extensive comprehension of military ordnance and unique training on weapon systems. This comprehension coupled with ordnance disassembly, stripping, and neutralization training via the Explosive Ordnance Exploitation Course facilitates the collection of information against requirements.

ORDNANCE EXPLOITATION OPERATIONS

Planning Considerations

Ordnance exploitation operations involve several tasks from each level of a CCMD. The EOD section must proactively communicate the levels of their ordnance exploitation capabilities to their command. These capabilities, when integrated with the CCMD's foreign materiel program, ensure timely notification and situational awareness of ordnance exploitation requirements. The following sections discuss considerations that must be accounted for to ensure MAGTF EOD is operationally capable of conducting ordnance exploitation.

Training Requirements. Ordnance exploitation is inherently dangerous, and more so when conducting assessments prior to implementing controls. One of the most critical administrative controls is ordnance exploitation training. The EOD Advanced Training Center currently facilitates the only explosive ordnance exploitation course in the Marine Corps. Unit level collective training events are also associated with ordnance exploitation that require individual, supervisory, and collective skills completion. Collective training must be formally evaluated at the prescribed sustainment intervals.

Logistics and Equipment Considerations and Support. Depending on the level of exploitation, different logistics plans will be required to transport, maintain, or employ necessary equipment to meet directed intelligence requirements.

Exploitation Tasking

Explosive ordnance disposal sections are tasked by the CCMD to conduct exploitation based on source-directed requirements and capabilities. The requirement from the requesting agency must be explicitly outlined in the tasking order from the CCMD. The EOD technicians then interpret which level of exploitation is necessary to collect the required information and plan for continuation processes to evacuate remaining components to a higher echelon capability, if tasked to do so. It is imperative that EOD personnel understand specified tasks based on source directed requirements and which level of exploitation is needed to meet the requirements. The following are tasks that must be performed to meet the minimum exploitation requirements:

- Disassembly, stripping, and rendering inert.
- Evaluate for storage and intra-theater movement completed using non-intrusive means, such as x-ray interpretation and visual inspection of external components and features.

- Support to ordnance exploitation inter-theater shipment completed using intrusive and non-intrusive means, as directed by the tasking agency. This includes disassembly and stripping of components to reduce hazards when required.

The following sections discuss the levels of exploitation to facilitate TECHINT collection and requirements for follow-on echelons.

Level-1 Exploitation (Tactical or Field). First-seen enemy explosive hazards and ordnance must be diagnosed before it enters the intelligence cycle for further exploitation. Specific level-1 procedures can be performed prior to initial notifications to give the intelligence community more fidelity on intelligence significance and the ordnance condition. Steps taken prior to submitting a preliminary technical report (PRETECHREP) and level 1 TECHINT report include making a visual external reconnaissance of the item and taking any needed external measurements, photographs, and radiographic images of the item that can be taken safely. Use of the EOD field photo guide is strongly recommended. It can be found on the joint explosive device portal and decision support system hard drives. Measurements and photos are obtained with organic equipment that is available to the EOD unit. This level of exploitation might also include disassembly and stripping of components in preparation for shipment or storage, or as means of invasive recovery of information. Disassembly and stripping are explicitly tasked by the CCMD based on intelligence community requirements. The EOD response element leader must weigh the potential of loss of intelligence value when taking any intrusive actions on the item.

Initial Contact Report. Initial contact reports can be sent through email, the EOD Information Management System (EODIMS), or a secure phone call. A case file should also be opened in DONISIS to inform members of the intelligence community. Relevant personnel will use these contact reports to determine information requirements. Specific mission information is captured in an incident report on EODIMS to correlate the response to follow-on exploitation and provide context to the incident. Collections will be associated with their respective modality (weapons exploitation, unmanned systems, document exploitation, collected DNA) in a DONISIS case file to facilitate follow-on exploitation by intelligence community agencies. Technical support and feedback can be requested from the EOD Technical Support Center.

Level 2 (Operational or Theater). Level-2 exploitation is a continuation of level 1 by using in-theater collection points and laboratories to conduct secondary collection, forensic, and scientific analysis by trained experts with specialized equipment. Level 2 can be conducted by EOD units with the appropriate level of support and enablers to collect science and technology information. Level 2 includes disassembly, stripping, and rendering inert based on requirements, with all outputs provided to the requesting agencies. Level-2 TECHINT is reported through EODIMS as a complementary TECHREP and level-2 TECHINT report.

Collection Plan and Ordnance Exploitation Sequence

The MAGTF S-2 is the unit level authority to manage and process collections. The G-2/S-2 and G-3/S-3 will identify information requirements during problem framing. Information requirements refinement is continuous because of the ambiguity of warfare. The EOD section assists with explosive hazard and ordnance centric priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), indicators, and specific information requirements that will be established as indicators for intelligence requirements.

The following are examples of a PIR, indicator, and specific information requirement:

- PIR. Technological development in adversary loitering munitions that enables them to defeat force protection capabilities.
- Indicator. Adversary uses greater standoff and offset for launch points or named area of interest.
- Specific Information Requirements. Adversary modified rocket motor to use solid propellant to increase burn time.

The EOD section is identified as a technical exploitation asset in the concept of collection. They are explicitly tasked, and the information requirements identified during problem framing are annotated in the collections plan. Planning exploitation can be systematically incremented to efficiently capture all necessary collection requirements and ensure information is properly managed in correlation to time requirements. The EOD section conducts exploitation operations to support information requirements from many different agencies. During collection, the EOD element must strive to incorporate the responsible agency at all phases of the exploitation process (i.e., initial activities, during, and post-exploitation operation).

Initial Activities and Contact. The initial contact report, PRETECHREP and level 1 TECHINT report, are routed to inform Defense Intelligence and Analysis Program (DIAP) personnel of the materiel's existence. The foreign materiel enterprise identifies the appropriate DIAP personnel and any requirements associated with the item. The Defense Intelligence Agency conducts coordination with CCMDs for specific equipment, enabler support, theater assets, and country teams. The CCMD, MCIA, and other DIAP personnel can create and clarify foreign materiel acquisition requirements, identify new requirements, and specify requests for additional information.

During Follow-On Exploitation. Marines must follow up as often as possible with the DIAP (preferably daily) to ensure the element is not destroying information. Directed requirements are frequently developed without comprehensive knowledge and are therefore vague. For first-seen materiel, the DIAP shall be consulted to update their information requirements daily (or as often as possible based on the mission. It must be noted that multiple exploitation operations might be required based on the tactical environment and capabilities at locations. Depending on the amount of collection required, exploitation operations may require multiple days, separate operations, facilities, equipment, and locations. After ensuring safe operations, emphasis must be aligned to the safe collection against as many information requirements as possible. Loss of information during the exploitation process will occur based on the intrusive nature of the process. The exploitation team must document loss of information and report any loss to the DIAP.

Removal of Explosive Hazards. When tasked by the CCMD, the EOD section will use a materiel exploitation plan that systematically reduces hazards from least sensitive to most sensitive, unless deemed necessary to achieve information requirements. Additionally, the EOD section reduces net explosive weight through disassembly or stripping of major components. The element must ensure that the risk to force is assumed at the appropriate level.

Post-Exploitation. Following the completion of exploitation operations, the EOD section will complete a comprehensive technical report, update the DONISIS case file with additional collections, and finalize the incident report.

Ordnance Exploitation Support to Intelligence

As one of the primary collection methods of technical exploitation, ordnance exploitation contributes to all three components of TECHINT (foreign materiel acquisition and exploitation, scientific and TECHINT, and weapons TECHINT). The following are the tactical, operational, and strategic level requirements for the three components of TECHINT:

- Tactical-Level Intelligence:
  - Explosive ordnance disposal LNOs support multi-disciplinary exploitation from MEF intelligence battalions. These teams of collectors have the capability to conduct biometrics and forensics exploitation.
  - Explosive ordnance disposal supports network engagement through operational and combat assessments by identifying indicators of counter-proliferation and assisting with the development of methods of effectiveness. Exploitation products can quickly identify component networks, quality of manufacturing, and weapon efficiency. These considerations derive lines of effort to disrupt threat networks through lethal and non-lethal engagements. Engagement components include post blast analysis and battle damage assessments.
  - Inherent force protection tasks generate real-time intelligence to influence force protection measures. Identifying anomalies or modifications to threat weapons through post-blast analysis and ordnance exploitation can shape ground force operations based on the significance of the intelligence. Post-blast analysis and ordnance exploitation can also highlight enemy capabilities that drive force protection measures.
- Operational-Level Intelligence:
  - Explosive ordnance disposal units support weapon capability analysis during intelligence preparation of the battlespace (IPB) to support the evaluation of the adversary. Ordnance exploitation will generate real time indicators and IPB updates linked to adversary COAs.
  - Support to information operations can deter adversaries and influence neutral networks. Explosive ordnance disposal ordnance exploitation outputs can attribute significant activities to threat networks and dispel information operations campaigns aimed at discrediting allied forces.
- Strategic-Level Intelligence:
  - Strategic level intelligence serves a significant role in attribution operations. Attribution is critical to strategic influence in the competition continuum. Ordnance exploitation identifies when multiple threat countries are collaborating on advanced weapon systems and assists with identifying source locations.
  - The TECHINT derived from ordnance exploitation can be useful to other government agencies that are working with host-nation partners to disrupt threat networks.
  - Ordnance exploitation is a key contributor to maintaining fidelity on near peer adversaries' strategic military capabilities. Through post blast analysis and foreign materiel associated with enemy attacks, operating characteristics and potential uses can be identified depending on the conditions of the munition and components recovered.
  - A multi-discipline exploitation team can be formed with organic MEF capabilities (e.g., electronics maintenance personnel, non-destructive inspectors, signal intelligence, electromagnetic warfare, and forensic intelligence). The multi-discipline exploitation team can provide responsive information to supporting level-3 to level-5 facilities to limit communication and movement requirements to meet directed information requirements.

Ordnance Exploitation Incident Management and Reporting

Intelligence derived from ordnance exploitation requires continuous refinement and management to inform the right agencies and produce actionable products. Starting with the planning and direction phase and ending with product dissemination and use of the intelligence cycle, information management and reporting channels are critical.

Ordnance Exploitation Incident Management. The EOD ordnance exploitation incident management and reporting model is a guideline of responsibilities across a linear depiction of the joint intelligence process. Situational nuances often determine when deviation is necessary. All collected exploitable materiel and foreign materiel belong to the responsible CCMD until coordination and chain of custody are codified between the CCDR's delegated authority and the requesting agency. Conditions such as strategic value, exploitation capability, and subject-matter expertise will determine the best COA for efficient collection and product outputs. Figure 4-1 shows the ordnance exploitation incident management and reporting model.

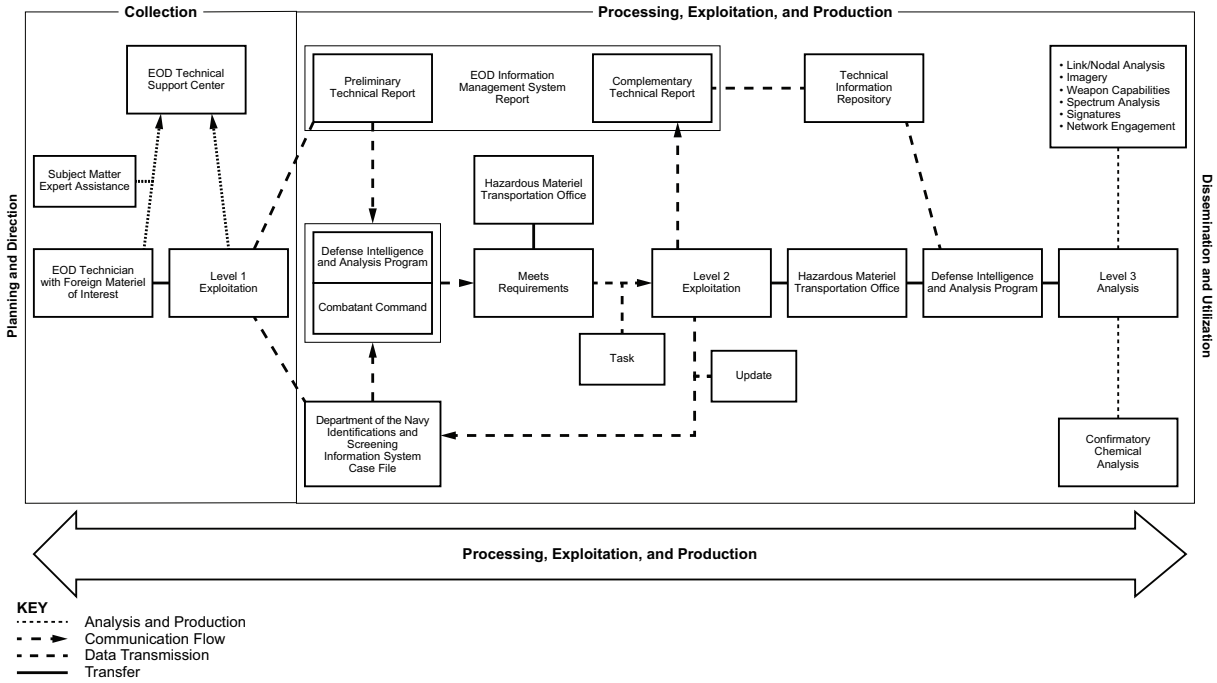

Figure 4-1. Ordnance Exploitation Incident Management and Reporting. (NOTE: Click image to open in actual size).

Planning and Direction. Intelligence preparation of the battlespace is a continuous assessment of the operational environment and the adversary that facilitates synchronous planning considerations. Intelligence preparation of the battlespace begins during problem framing and requires updates during planning. The EOD section will evaluate the adversary and analyze assessed enemy COAs. The collections plan is developed during COA development to fill intelligence gaps identified during problem framing, which creates a common understanding of information requirements to prioritize and drive intelligence staff estimates.

Collections. Collections refers to asset allocation and resources to obtain information requirements during operations. Initial contact with foreign materiel happens during the collection phase. The discovering agency will report the situation and summary of items to be recovered. If the EOD response element leader is not present during the time of discovery, the condition of the foreign materiel could meet criteria for an EOD response. If time permits and the EOD response element leader does not have technical knowledge of foreign materiel without publication coverage, contact EOD Technical Support Center with requests for information (RFIs) to establish an incident number and two-way communication. Upon arrival, EOD response element leader completes diagnostic procedures and begins level 1 exploitation. While conducting level-1 exploitation, the EOD response element leader will assess if the foreign materiel is safe for transport. If the item is recovered, it is evacuated to a temporary holding area for further actions.

Processing and Exploitation. Level 1 procedures continue during processing and exploitation. The EOD response element leader will submit an EODIMS incident report, document data points on the preliminary TECHREP and level-1 TECHINT report on EODIMS and add collections to a new case file on DONISIS. In austere locations, if additional capabilities are needed, the Defense Intelligence Agency Joint Foreign Materiel Program Office facilitates equipment and subject matter expert support. The EODIMS and DONISIS enable feedback and facilitate RFIs along with two-way communication. If DIAP personnel have source-directed requirements, they notify the CCMD to highlight the intelligence value. If there is a source directed requirement, the CCMD coordinates the transfer of foreign materiel to the Hazardous Materiel Transportation Office (HMTO) for theater evacuation. If there is not a source directed requirement but there is tactical value in exploiting the ordnance in theater, the CCMD will task a theater-level asset to conduct level-2 exploitation. Outputs from level-2 are captured in the DONISIS case file and documented as a complementary TECHREP on EODIMS. The complementary TECHREP control number can be associated with the incident report to establish a relationship in the incident report 9-line section. Reports and products from the complementary TECHREP and incident report are collated to shape technical publications and are cataloged in a repository for future use. Once level-2 is complete, the CCMD will either catalog the components and store them for future actions or coordinate with HMTO to transport certain components to a level-3 facility for further exploitation.

Production. All outputs from immediate production must be sent to the DIAP and other intelligence community agencies for further analysis and product development. Final products, supported by EOD outputs, fill intelligence gaps and answer RFIs during dissemination and integration. Deliberation production occurs during level-3 exploitation and analysis, based on the foreign materiel, and is completed.

Dissemination and Employment. Operations and intelligence channels use the intelligence community products to support planning efforts, shape TTPs, and develop countermeasures. Network and nodal analysis assist targeting agencies to identify degrees of centrality and critical nodes to effectively engage the threat chain. Weapon capabilities and data shape force protection measures. Signature and imagery intelligence support attribution warfare throughout the competition continuum.

Ordnance Exploitation Reporting

The ordnance exploitation reporting process is an intricate process that establishes several lines of communication with different agencies and subject matter experts. Explosive ordnance disposal reports in two systems to establish distinct lines of effort. The EODIMS is primarily used for weapons technical information, submission of preliminary and complementary TECHREPs and level-1 TECHINT reports, and global joint force EOD incident report synchronization. The DONISIS is a transactional case management portal that enables users to submit various exploitation modalities and receive analytic feedback from subject matter experts.

EOD Information Management System. The EODIMS provides EOD with a platform to catalogue responses and capture EOD specific criteria that aids in the development of TTPs, identify shortfalls, highlight equipment usage, inform the EOD community of joint service operations, and contains an EOD bulletin board.

The EODIMS provides a centralized location for EOD-centric exploitation and intelligence reports, foreign EOD capability reports, preliminary and complementary TECHREPs and level-1 TECHINT reports, most wanted or desired acquisition lists, and finalized intelligence products. When submitted, incident reports and preliminary and complementary TECHREPs and level-1 TECHINT reports, are automatically published to relevant DIAPs for feedback and two-way communication.

Department of the Navy Identifications and Screening Information System. The DONISIS ties multi-discipline exploitation in with the appropriate subject matter experts and DIAPs. This enables intelligence community agencies to provide instant feedback or send RFIs through the portal to the reporting unit. The Marine Corps Intelligence Activity Identity Intelligence Analysis Cell manages DONISIS and the deoxyribonucleic acid [DNA] collections that are submitted to case files. The cell runs all DNA collections through the DoD Automated Biometric Identification System, Federal Bureau of Investigation Next Generation Identification, and Department of Homeland Security Automated Biometric Identification System to establish a match.

Defense Intelligence and Analysis Program Notification. Initial reporting requirements are instrumental to identify intelligence requirements as soon as possible. Once notified, tactical units should streamline communications with relevant intelligence community partners enabling the flow of source directed requirements through the CCDR. Defense Intelligence and Analysis Programs are different intelligence agencies that make up the Defense Intelligence All-Source Analysis Enterprise. Each DIAP has a specific intelligence functional code that associates a capability, what it entails, and which agency has authority over it.

Photo Evidence and Data Collection. Obtaining clear photographic evidence of all data derived from initial contact and exploitation is crucial for ordnance exploitation incident management and reporting. If the foreign materiel is found, capturing broad views of multiple angles is preferable for technical support assistance and intelligence community agencies to positively identify the ordnance item. Capturing close-up photos of components, stampings, markings, and fixtures, with a fiducial included, could potentially be an intelligence requirement for certain advanced conventional weapons. If the ordnance item is recovered and brought back to a secured area, the EOD element should arrange to take photographs in a desirable location that has adequate lighting and space.

If time, circumstances, and the environment permit, the EOD element should take photos that highlight key components and identifying features on the ordnance item that could indicate the manufacturer or country of origin. These components or identifying features could also illuminate modifications, advanced technology, and collaboration of state actors.

Ordnance Exploitation Security Classification. Foreign materiel acquisition has multiple considerations for classification, and the EOD element has an inherent duty to ensure any reports or media generated for notification is properly marked in accordance with the appropriate security classification guide (SCG). Examples of potential SCG sources include: the relevant CCMD, Service intelligence centers, the EOD non-nuclear SCG, other relevant policy and guidance documents. Newly acquired raw and unexploited CEM captured, collected, or handled by US Armed Forces during military operations may be presumed to be unclassified unless sensitive sources, methods, or activities were used to acquire it. Any photos of ordnance or devices that might expose US equipment vulnerabilities must be marked SECRET. Explosive ordnance disposal personnel must consult the required SCG prior to conducting ordnance exploitation to ensure all aggregate information is classified appropriately.

Ordnance Exploitation Custody, Transportation, and Shipment. When CEM or foreign materiel is collected, the discovering element assumes custody as a representative of the respective CCMD. Foreign materiel will not be handled or moved until EOD personnel have determined it is safe to move. The EOD personnel must assess if the item is safe to transport based on the condition and hazards associated. As soon as reasonably possible, EOD personnel must complete appropriate notifications. Based on tasking, the EOD personnel can perform level-1 non-intrusive procedures to collect additional data to inform relevant intelligence community partners.

Storage. Once EOD personnel have satisfied assessed requirements, the foreign ordnance is placed in an ammunition holding area separate from US items. If there is not adequate magazine space, EOD personnel will store it separately at the greatest feasible distance. A storage compatibility group code “L” should be assigned, with a hazard classification of 1.1 C/D to CEM or foreign materiel.

Transportation. When tasking is issued from the CCMD to evacuate an ordnance item to a higher echelon of exploitation, EOD personnel will prepare the item for transportation or shipment and complete an OPNAV 5580/22, *Chain of Custody,* Form. All CEM and foreign materiel are handled as security risk category I, which requires an armed escort between secured storage facilities. Transportation packaging should be handled in accordance with approved references.

Shipments. If tasking requires shipment within the area of responsibility, refer to appropriate references for packing requirements and for approved packing containers. The Combatant Command Foreign Materiel Program can coordinate support from HMTO to handle large shipments of CEM and foreign materiel when multiple agencies from the intelligence community have identified requirements from reporting.

CHAPTER 5.
MISSION PLANNING AND EXECUTION

The EOD force must effectively integrate into the planning process at each level of the supported command. Several methods are used to conduct planning, which must be scaled to the command level. Planning can be very deliberate as exemplified in the Marine Corps planning process. However, expedited planning can be achieved using the rapid response planning process or through the application of rapid mission response analysis. During all methods, all steps are performed; however, expedited planning requires detailed standing operating procedures, thorough pre-deployment training, and unit or element integration to reduce time and risk.

Marines at all levels must incorporate operations, plans, and orders and ensure appropriate EOD support in all phases of operations. The following sections contain an outline of a planning process that can be applied at every level, from the MEF to the individual response element.

EOD SUPPORT TO THE MARINE CORPS PLANNING PROCESS

Problem Framing

During problem framing, EOD personnel—

- Provide a staff estimate to address foreign and domestic explosive hazards and ordnance that present a threat to operations, installations, personnel, or materiel.
- Provide an ordnance order of battle.
- Support development of a draft mission statement.
- Assist with IPB input to the adversary template and situation on enemy explosive hazard and ordnance TTPs.
- Assist in the identification of enemy threats, capabilities, and TTPs.
- Contribute to initial critical vulnerability assessments for planned friendly locations.
- Develop EOD tasking statement and concept of operations inputs.
- Identify initial operational, administrative, and logistics estimates to support EOD operations.
- Establish staffing requirements based on task organization and command relationships.
- Identify limitations (e.g., restraints and constraints).
- Generate enabler support requirements for assessed tasking (e.g., medical and security).
- Identify materiel requirements (e.g., communication, transportation, and classes of supply).

Course of Action Development

During COA development, EOD personnel—

- Update staff estimates based on multiple COAs.
- Generate tailored taskings and concept of support, operations, and employment specific to COAs.
- Develop and integrate EOD specific procedures into COAs.
- Provide support to the collections plan.
- Provide EOD updates to the IPB.
- Establish standardized EOD incident and reporting procedures using approved programs of record. Reporting must include intelligence collection and dissemination processes.
- Identify EOD centric reporting requirements pertaining to exploitation, weapons TECHINT, and emerging threats.
- Establish authorized demolition areas for an explosive hazard or ordnance in accordance with applicable host nation and US regulations.
- Coordinate the internal rotation of personnel, including combat replacements.
- Coordinate technical and reach-back support.
- Establish requirements and procedures for EOD relief in place.
- Conduct post-mission analysis and reconstructing forces.
- Conduct logistics planning for classes of supply, unmanned systems, equipment calibration, repair or maintenance, and publication updates.

Course of Action Wargame

During COA wargame, EOD personnel—

- Provide input to the modified combined obstacle overlay.
- Support Red Cell activities and adversary injects.
- Assess EOD supportability across each COA.

Course of Action Comparison and Decision

During COA comparison and decision, EOD personnel—

- Assist with IPB updates.
- Provide EOD inputs to the commander’s decision support matrix.
- Generate EOD operations assessments, such as measures of performance, measures of effectiveness, and indicators.

Orders Development

During orders development, EOD personnel—

- Complete the EOD Appendix to Annex C of the base order.
- Provide EOD input to the risk and operations assessment plans.

Transition

During Transition EOD personnel—

- Provide EOD specific briefing support.
- Conduct rehearsals and drills.

Command and Control

Centralized functions include EOD tasking and data tracking with a single point of contact at the appropriate command level. Effective command and control—

- Maximizes use of EOD assets.
- Improves technical intelligence acquisition and dissemination.
- Centralizes EOD forces to assist with managing EOD missions.
- Provides a mechanism that plans for fluctuations of EOD force responsibilities as the operation transitions through different phases.

Joint EOD Command and Control

Joint EOD C2 considerations include flexibility, sustainability, and interoperability. All EOD response element leaders, including multinational, should maintain integrity. There are three C2 options for the joint force commander (JFC) to structure a joint EOD force to accomplish the mission: Service component responsibility, lead Service or part of existing functional component command, and EOD joint task force. See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. Joint EOD Command and Control.

Option	Employment	Employment Considerations
Service component responsibility	Used when each Service component provides for and controls its own EOD force and requirements.	When Service components directly control their own EOD forces, EOD responsibilities are relatively clear and easier to control.
Lead Service or part of an existing functional component command	The JFC can designate a lead service or existing functional component (joint force land or maritime component command) to support limited duration missions or to provide more efficient EOD support.	Enables efficient use of EOD forces.
EOD joint task force	In operations where the duration, scope of activity, or force requirements exceed single Service EOD capacity, the JFC can elect to form a joint task force or subordinate joint task force for EOD.	EOD joint task forces are established to meet mission requirements. Operations in sectors of the operational area could exceed single Service EOD capabilities.

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 Service component responsibility. Common Servicing enables the commanders of CCMDs, sub-unified 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 are supported once the MAGTF area of operations is fully covered.

Commanders of CCMDs, sub-unified commands, joint task forces, and subordinate components of these commands should also include the integration of multinational and host-nation EOD forces, including outsourced or contracted UXO disposal assets in a joint or 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.

OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS

Detailed explanation of operating environments is contained in Marine Corps Warfighting Publication 3-10, *MAGTF Ground Operations*. The following sections discuss EOD considerations.

Permissive

Explosive ordnance disposal forces support theater security cooperation efforts to build partner capacity that support US government objectives. Forces document host-nation EOD capabilities to expedite future planning and integration efforts. Additionally, EOD receives tasks that support explosive hazard and ordnance removal like area reclamation and humanitarian mine assistance training.

Uncertain

Explosive ordnance disposal forces are trained and equipped to support crisis contingency operations along with providing commanders the ability to rapidly transition a tailored EOD section to meet mission requirements. The standing rules of engagement provide the inherent right to self-defense, which enables the protection of life and property when directed by appropriate commanders.

Hostile

Marine EOD tasks support the MAGTF commander in accomplishing assigned objectives. The standing rules of engagement provide the inherent right to self-defense, which enables the protection of life and property when directed by appropriate commanders.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Littorals

Specific units within the Fleet Marine Forces have EOD sections that provide littoral explosive ordnance neutralization to support littoral transition point maneuver. These sections provide the MAGTF commander with a more comprehensive understanding of the undersea environment and potential hazards with a suite of unmanned systems and sensors.

Extreme Temperature Operations

Operating in extreme weather conditions presents challenges when responding to explosive hazards and ordnance. Snow and sand can easily mask explosive hazards and ordnance, increasing the danger to personnel. Temperature extremes can degrade equipment performance (e.g., countermeasures, specialized EOD tools and equipment, and explosives and their effects) and significantly reduce the ability of the EOD technician to effectively operate manually

onsite. Frozen ground, permafrost, and other extreme ground conditions can reduce the ability to excavate and remove subsurface explosive hazards and ordnance and affect the ability of the enemy to effectively emplace devices. An EOD technician can provide MAGTF planners with technical information on how the climate and environmental conditions might affect various ordnance items.

Desert Operations

Extreme heat can affect the ability of the EOD technician to operate while wearing personal protective gear and can increase the time required to complete tasks. Due to dust and sandstorms impeding the ability to visually locate explosive hazards and ordnance, response times could be delayed and the ability to sweep and effectively clear an area could be impaired.

Mountain Operations

Terrain, altitude, and extreme heat or cold can 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 explosive ordnance could be delayed and the ability to sweep and effectively clear an area of explosive ordnance might be impaired. The following are additional concerns:

- High altitude terrain can affect communication (e.g., line of sight might be impaired or extreme cold could reduce battery life). Additional communication support such as the use of dedicated communication personnel and relay stations might be necessary.
- The EOD element's logistical support must be anticipated and planned for. The initial EOD response element might 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, pack mule, or pushcart. When briefing EOD capabilities, the supported unit commander should be aware of transportation and resupply limitations.

Riverine Operations

Marine Corps EOD technicians can support small boat and amphibious operations. Limitations and operational challenges might consist of sensitive equipment and materiel requiring waterproofing, limited space on small craft, and follow-on logistical support. Technicians must be included in pre-mission planning to ensure seamless support for operations.

Jungle Operations

Extreme heat, humidity, and vegetation can affect the EOD technician's ability 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, response time to an explosive hazard or ordnance could be delayed and the ability to sweep and effectively clear an area might be impaired.

Urban Operations

The nature of the urban environment comprises complex man-made physical terrain, population size and density and supporting infrastructure that creates inherent risk to EOD forces conducting response operations. Explosive ordnance disposal forces need to account for the populace still in place during urban operations to limit collateral damage and mitigate human suffering. Adversarial forces can easily develop a defense in depth within an urban environment that could impact the response times for EOD forces. Underground facilities pose additional complex risks

to forces that must be considered (e.g., blast wave propagation, confined spaces operations, and concealment). Due to these risks, EOD forces must exhaust unmanned systems support before conducting manual operations during responses.

OPERATIONAL INTEGRATION

Joint Forcible Entry Operations

Explosive ordnance disposal forces and capabilities are scalable to provide task-organized support where required to ensure tempo during joint forcible entry operations. After seizing and holding the lodgment, mission analysis must be completed to ensure that the EOD force organization is appropriate to meet support requirements.

Irregular and Asymmetric Warfare

Explosive ordnance disposal forces provide support to MAGTF irregular warfare activities by conducting multi-disciplinary exploitation and operational assessments. Exploitation is a key component of network analysis and contributes to degrees of centrality, which identifies critical nodes for targeting to achieve lethal or non-lethal effects, depending on the intent. The EOD element collaborates with other irregular warfare enablers to establish indicators, methods of performance, and methods of effectiveness while performing operational assessments.

MISSION FRAMEWORK

Incident Category

Prior to planning the EOD response, an incident category is assigned to prioritize EOD resources in a complex operating environment. 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. Incident categorization 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. These 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 starting EOD procedures, there is usually a safe waiting period to reduce the hazard to EOD personnel.
- Category C. Assigned to EOD incidents that constitute a minor threat. These incidents will usually 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

During a response, the EOD element must maintain constant communication with the tasking authority to determine best COAs based on the constraints and restraints.

Reconnaissance

The EOD response element leader collects and exploits as soon as the EOD unit responds to an incident. Information includes a threat assessment, potential on-scene interviews, and data from the long-range and close-in reconnaissance. These tasks are performed to determine the nature of the incident to reduce risk and protect property to the maximum extent possible.

Reporting and dissemination of information is essential. Close-in reconnaissance of an unknown item yields data, including its dimensions, nomenclature and markings, key identification features, components and subsystems, and condition found. Various tools and methods for radiation monitoring, chemical detection, and radiography can provide additional details. This information helps the technician determine if the item is a known ordnance item and whether it is covered in existing publications.

Situation and terrain dictate the techniques used by the EOD response element leader in all cases. During reconnaissance, the EOD response element plans for, anticipates, and prepares to conduct an immediate action. The EOD response element leader uses the information to diagnose, update, and adjust the incident situation, formulate plans, and capitalize on unique intelligence opportunities.

GLOSSARY

Section I. Acronyms

CBIRF	Chemical-Biological Incident Response Force
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CCDR	combatant commander
CCMD	combatant command
CEM	collected exploitable material
COA	course of action
DIAP	Defense Intelligence and Analysis Program
DONISIS	Department of the Navy Identification and Screening Information System
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EODIMS	EOD Information Management System
G-2	assistant chief of staff, intelligence staff section
G-3	assistant chief of staff, operations and training staff section
HMTO	Hazardous Materiel Transportation Office
IED	improvised explosive device
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MARSOC	Marine Forces Special Operations Command
MARSOF	Marine special operations forces
MCIA	Marine Corps Intelligence Activity
MEB	Marine expeditionary brigade
MEF	Marine expeditionary force
MEU	Marine expeditionary unit
PIR	priority intelligence requirement
RFI	request for information
S-2	intelligence office
S-3	operations and training office

SCG	security classification guide
SOF	special operations forces
SPMAGTF	Special Purpose Marine Air-Ground Task Force
TECHINT	echnical intelligence
TECHREP	technical report
TTPs	tactics, techniques, and procedures
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
USSS	United States Secret Service
UXO	unexploded explosive ordnance
VIP	very important person
WMD	weapons of mass destruction

Section II. Definitions

equipment
In logistics, all nonexpendable items needed to outfit or equip an individual or organization. (DoD Dictionary)

explosive ordnance
All munitions and improvised or clandestine explosive devices, containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. (DoD Dictionary)

explosive ordnance disposal
The process to detect, locate, access, diagnose, render safe/neutralize, recover, exploit, and dispose of explosive or improvised explosive threats. Also called **EOD**. (DoD Dictionary)

explosive ordnance disposal incident
The suspected or detected presence of unexploded ordnance or damaged explosive ordnance that 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. (USMC Dictionary)

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. (USMC Dictionary)

explosive ordnance disposal procedures
Any action taken by qualified explosive ordnance disposal personnel to detect, locate, identify, access, diagnose, render safe/neutralize, recover, exploit, and dispose of ordnance, explosives, or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident. (DoD Dictionary)

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, or dispose of a simple explosive ordnance disposal incident (e.g., booby trap, hand grenade). (USMC Dictionary)

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. (USMC Dictionary)

munition

(See DoD Dictionary for core definition. Marine Corps amplification follows.) A complete device charged with explosives; propellants; pyrotechnics; initiating components; 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 be military weapons, ammunitions, and equipment.*) (USMC Dictionary)

neutralize

1. As it pertains to military operations, to render ineffective or unusable. 2. As a tactical task, to render the enemy or enemy resources unusable. (USMC Dictionary)

noncombatant evacuation operation

The withdrawal of civilians and noncombatants from a threatened area abroad that is carried out with the assistance of the Department of Defense. Also called **NEO**. (DoD Dictionary)

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. (DoD Dictionary)

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**. (DoD Dictionary)

unexploded explosive ordnance

Explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action and 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**. (DoD Dictionary)

REFERENCES AND RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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5160.6_ Single Manager Responsibility for Military EOD 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

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Miscellaneous

Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Standardization Agreements (STANAGs)

2143 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Principles and Minimum Standards of Proficiency (AEODP-10)

2186 EOD Information Security Standards

2221 EOD Reports and Messages (AEODP-6)

2282 Allied Tactical Publication for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (ATP-3.18.1)

2369 NATO EOD Publications Set (AEODP-14)

2370 Interservice Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Operations on Multinational Deployments (AEODP-3)

2377 EOD Roles, Responsibilities, Capabilities, and Incident Procedures when Operating with Non-EOD Trained Agencies and Personnel

2391 EOD Recovery Operations on Fixed Installations (AEODP-5)

2485 Counter-Mine Operations in Land Warfare

2609 Guidelines for Interservice CBRN EOD on Multi-National Deployments (AEODP-8)

2623 Military Working Dog (MWD) Capabilities (AMWDP-01)

2628 Allied Joint Doctrine for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Support to Operations (AJP-3.18)

2884 Underwater Munitions Disposal Procedures (AEODP-1)

2897 EOD Equipment Requirements and Equipment (AEODP-7)

2929 Airfield Damage Repair (ADR) Capability (AATMP-03)

Marine Corps Publications

Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication (MCDP)

2 Intelligence

Marine Corps Warfighting Publication (MCWP)

3-10 MAGTF Ground Operations

Marine Corps Order (MCOs)

3571.2_ Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Program

5100.29_ Marine Corps Safety Management System (MCSMS)

8020.14_ Marine Corps Explosives Safety Compliance Program (ESMP)