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Arms, Ammunition and Explosives



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Chapter 1

Introduction

This is a supplement to the *Department of Defense Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Organization and Policy Reference Manual*, dated October 2005.

The purpose of this supplement is to provide additional information previously not identified in the October 2005 Reference Manual regarding the safe and secure distribution of Department of Defense (DoD) arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E). As was the case for the October 2005 Reference Manual, this supplement stems from a key action identified in the March 2005, *Department of Defense Implementation Plan for the Distribution of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives*. The Implementation Plan details specific actions and timelines, and establishes the “way ahead” for the DoD to achieve a more secure, safe, and effective AA&E distribution chain. In combination with the October 2005 Reference Manual, this supplement should be used as a ready reference to identify AA&E-related stakeholder organizations, their roles and responsibilities, and policies and other publications that govern the safe, secure, effective, and efficient distribution of AA&E.

Specifically, this supplement provides information on

- ◆ theater-specific and combatant commander component stakeholders’ roles and responsibilities;
- ◆ theater-specific publications that pertain to AA&E within each theater; and
- ◆ emergency response publications.

This supplement complements and should be used in conjunction with the October 2005 Reference Manual. This supplement does not include classified publications or North Atlantic Treaty Organization– (NATO-) sponsored publications.

Chapter 2

Theater Stakeholders

Although the AA&E-related responsibilities of combatant commanders (COCOMs) are described in the respective annexes of the October 2005 Reference Manual, this chapter provides an overview of the theater-specific organizations that are responsible for the safe and secure movement of AA&E within the theaters.

COMBATANT COMMANDERS

The COCOMs and their supporting assigned forces are responsible for force protection and security within their respective geographic areas of responsibility. DoD policies and regulations acknowledge that diverse conditions and individual host nation laws may dictate variations in the security criteria applied outside the continental United States (OCONUS). Therefore, COCOMs have some discretion.

FORCE PROTECTION

Force protection is provided by escorts and armed security guards as AA&E is transported worldwide:

- ◆ The Coast Guard provides an escort for over-ocean moves as AA&E carriers depart a continental United States (CONUS) port until the ship reaches international waters.
- ◆ When a Military Sealift Command (MSC) vessel transits a chokepoint, the Navy supplies embarked security teams.
- ◆ Air Mobility Command pilots typically man the aircraft, providing an inherent security structure for AA&E shipments.

As AA&E is transported inland, the minimum requirements and required armed guards are applied, as specified in governing physical security regulations. For example, during Force Protection Condition (FPCON) Bravo, a truck carrying AA&E will have at least two armed guards, and dual drivers accompany all AA&E shipments. In addition to U.S. military force protection, host nations provide additional security detail as they determine necessary as AA&E enters their waters and transits their countries via rail and truck.

HOST NATIONS

Host nations often provide additional security within their respective ports and chokepoints. Moreover, host nation civil forces, such as local police and fire departments, are often the first responders to incidents involving AA&E outside U.S. installations.

In the Pacific theater, for example, the Republic of Korea (RoK) Army is the “heavy lifter” for the distribution of AA&E in the Republic of Korea. The RoK Army is responsible for port handling, transportation, storage, maintenance, and disposal.

MILITARY SERVICES

The military services in support of the COCOMs are responsible for distributing AA&E within theater. They are accountable for their respective AA&E inventories and provide expertise in threat, risk, and vulnerability policies.

ORDNANCE BATTALIONS

The ordnance battalions manage and operate the depots in theater, and perform stock accountability, visibility, and surveillance functions. For example, in Germany, the 191st Ordnance Battalion manages and operates the Meisau Army Depot, which is the largest Army ammunition facility outside the continental United States (OCONUS). In Korea, the 6th Ordnance Battalion exercises command and control over six companies located throughout Korea. The 83rd Ordnance Battalion manages the ammunition depots in Japan.

PROVOST MARSHAL OFFICES

The provost marshal offices may be assigned responsibility for ensuring the safe and secure transportation of AA&E. For example, in the European theater, the 21st Theater Support Command Provost Marshal assigns protective transportation services and guard forces for each shipment and is responsible for obtaining all diplomatic clearances for border crossings.

THEATER SUPPORT COMMANDS

The theater support commands (TSCs) provide command and control for installations and activities throughout the theater. They also provide supply, maintenance, transportation, and other types of support. For example, the 19th TSC supports Korea. The 21st TSC supports the European theater. Within the 21st TSC, the 1st Transportation Movement Control Agency is responsible for coordinating the movement of all AA&E shipments within theater.

TRANSPORTATION PROVIDERS

The United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) moves or arranges the movement of munitions into the theaters through its component commands, the Air Mobility Command (AMC), MSC, and the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC).

Within theaters, the COCOMs and their assigned forces move or arrange to move AA&E by rail, barge, military vehicle or convoys, commercial trucking companies, or intra-theater airlift. Commercial trucking companies are certified to move AA&E by host nation governments.

Chapter 3

Theater-Specific Publications

This chapter provides a breakout of COCOM and other theater-specific component publications that affect the safe and secure distribution of DoD arms, ammunition, and explosives in overseas theaters of operation. COCOMs are subject to the same statutes and many of the policies and regulations listed in the October 2005 Reference Manual.

Table 3-1 lists the theater-specific publications that pertain to AA&E. The theaters are presented in alphabetical order: U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM), U.S. European Command (USEUCOM), U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM), and U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM). The military services and specific countries are presented alphabetically as well if they have their own publications.

Table 3-1. Theater-Specific Publications

Publication	Sponsor
U.S. Central Command	
<i>Aerial Port Letter of Instruction</i>	Headquarters, U.S. Central Command
<i>Intra-Theater Airlift Letter of Instruction</i>	Headquarters, U.S. Central Command
U.S. European Command	
USEUCOM Directive 56-6, <i>U.S. European Command Explosive Ordnance Disposal Program</i>	Headquarters, U.S. European Command
USEUCOM Directive 60-2, <i>Host Nation Support Planning Guidance and Procedures</i>	Headquarters, U.S. European Command
USEUCOM Directive 60-11, <i>Common User Logistics in the U.S. European Command Area of Responsibility</i>	Headquarters, U.S. European Command
USEUCOM Directive 64-1, <i>Transportation Policy and Management</i>	Headquarters, U.S. European Command
USEUCOM Directive 66-2, <i>Policy for Theater Asset Visibility</i>	Headquarters, U.S. European Command
European theater—Air Force	
Air Force Instruction 21-201, <i>U.S. Air Forces in Europe Supplement 1, Management and Maintenance of Non-Nuclear Munitions</i>	Secretary of the Air Force
Europe theater—Army	
21st TSC Policy Letter 17, <i>Operational Reporting</i>	21st TSC
21st TSC Policy Letter 25, <i>Intransit Visibility Policy</i>	21st TSC
21st TSC Provost Marshal Office, <i>Intransit Visibility Standard Operating Procedures</i>	21st TSC Provost Marshal Office
U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR), <i>Emergency Response Team Standard Operating Procedures</i> (Draft)	USAREUR, Emergency Response Team

Table 3-1. Theater-Specific Publications

Publication	Sponsor
USAREUR Pamphlet 385-15, <i>Leader's Operational Accident-Prevention Guide</i>	Headquarters, USAREUR
USAREUR Pamphlet 385-15-1, <i>Commander's Convoy Checklist and Risk Assessment</i>	Headquarters, USAREUR
USAREUR Pamphlet 385-15-3, <i>Port Operations Checklists and Risk Assessment</i>	Headquarters, USAREUR
USAREUR Regulation 55-1, <i>United States Army Motor Vehicle Operations on Public Roads</i>	Headquarters, USAREUR
USAREUR Regulation 55-4, U.S. Air Forces in Europe Instruction 24-203, <i>Safe Movement of Hazardous Goods by Surface Modes</i>	Headquarters, USAREUR; Headquarters U.S. Air Forces in Europe
USAREUR Regulation 55-355, U.S. Navy in Europe Instruction 4600.7G, and U.S. Air Forces in Europe Instruction 24-201, <i>Joint Transportation and Traffic Management</i>	Headquarters, USAREUR; Headquarters U.S. Air Forces in Europe; Headquarters U.S. Naval Forces, Europe;
USAREUR Regulation 190-13, <i>Army in Europe Physical Security Program</i>	Headquarters, USAREUR
USAREUR Regulation 385-40, <i>Accident Reporting and Records</i>	Headquarters, USAREUR
USAREUR Regulation 385-64, <i>U.S. Army in Europe Explosives Safety Program</i>	Headquarters, USAREUR
USAREUR Regulation 700-130, <i>Training Ammunition Management</i>	Headquarters, USAREUR
USAREUR Regulation 700-150, <i>Conventional Ammunition Services</i>	Headquarters, USAREUR
European theater—Navy	
N46, Standard Operation Procedures 02-06, <i>Transportation of Ordnance</i>	Naval Station Rota, Spain
N46, Standard Operating Procedures 09-06, <i>Pier One Ordnance Handling Operations</i>	Naval Station Rota, Spain
Standard Operation Procedures, <i>Transportation of Ordnance</i>	Naval Station Sigonella, Italy
U.S. Pacific Command	
Pacific theater—Air Force	
Air Force Instruction 21-201, <i>Pacific Air Forces Command Supplement 1, Management and Maintenance of Non-Nuclear Munitions</i>	Secretary of the Air Force
Pacific theater—Army	
Army Regulation 700-116, <i>U.S. Army Ammunition Management in the Pacific Theater</i>	Headquarters, Department of the Army
U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) Regulation 385-1, <i>U.S. Army Pacific Safety Program</i>	Headquarters, U.S. Army Pacific
USARPAC Regulation 700-3, <i>Ammunition Basic Loads</i>	Headquarters, U.S. Army Pacific
USARPAC Regulation 742-2, <i>Ammunition Surveillance</i>	Headquarters, U.S. Army Pacific
Pacific theater—Japan	
<i>Japan Environmental Governing Standards</i>	Headquarters, U.S. Forces Japan
U.S. Forces Japan, Instruction 24-100, <i>Transportation of Explosives</i>	Headquarters, U.S. Forces Japan

Table 3-1. Theater-Specific Publications

Publication	Sponsor
Pacific theater—Korea	
51st Fighter Wing Instruction 24-202, <i>Shipping and Receiving Explosives</i>	51st Fighter Wing
8th U.S. Army Regulation 700-3, <i>Conventional Ammunition</i>	Headquarters, Eighth U.S. Army
Memorandum of Agreement, <i>Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea Concerning Conventional Ammunition Logistics in the Republic of Korea</i>	U.S. government; Republic of Korea
Regulation 700-1, <i>Single Ammunition Logistics System—Korea (SALS-K)</i>	U.S. Combined Ammunition Coordinating Group SALS-K; Republic of Korea
U.S. Forces Korea, Regulation 55-355, <i>Korea Traffic Management</i>	Headquarters, U.S. Forces Korea
U.S. Southern Command	
USSOUTHCOM Regulation 700-85, <i>Logistics Automatic Identification Technology and Intransit Visibility</i>	Headquarters, U.S. Southern Command
<i>U.S. Army South, Standard Operating Procedure for Ammunition</i>	U.S. Army South

Below is a synopsis of the theater publications we reviewed. Each document is presented by name and includes a website (if available),¹ date issued,² sponsor, and a summary of how the publication relates to the distribution of AA&E.

U.S. CENTRAL COMMAND PUBLICATIONS

Aerial Port Letter of Instruction

Date issued: August 15, 2005 Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Central Command

This letter of instruction (LOI) directs the standardized processes associated with movement of cargo and passengers for non–Air Mobility Command aerial ports supporting intra-theater airlift operations. This LOI is applicable to all services performing aerial port or terminal unit operations in the USCENCOM area of responsibility (AOR). It clearly defines basic business practices to ensure proper preparation and efficient movement of cargo and passengers that transit the USCENCOM AOR.

Chapter 4 of the LOI discusses the movement of AA&E at air cargo terminals, and requirements for military aircraft and commercial aircraft under contract to the AMC.

¹ Some websites are domain- or username and password-protected. Accordingly, only authorized users can access the publications listed on these websites.

² The dates listed for the publications are the latest dates associated with the document. For example, the date on the publication may state (1) administrative reissuance incorporating change X; (2) incorporating change X; (3) incorporating change through X; (4) certified current as of X; or (5) revision in draft.

Intra-Theater Airlift Letter of Instruction

Date issued: July 1, 2005

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Central Command

This LOI sets policy for intra-theater airlift eligibility and mission prioritization within the USCENTCOM AOR. The organization responsible for validating and prioritizing intra-theater movement requests is the USCENTCOM Deployment and Distribution Operations Center (DDOC). The DDOC may issue policy letters that cover areas not included in this LOI or that provide additional guidance.

U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND PUBLICATIONS

USEUCOM Directive 56-6, U.S. European Command Explosive Ordnance Disposal Program

Date issued: November 4, 1996

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. European Command

This directive establishes policies and procedures for all USEUCOM explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units and their parent headquarters. The EOD mission of the USEUCOM component commands is to neutralize the hazards associated with explosive ordnance (EO). The mission includes providing emergency EOD support when directed to assist local host country authorities (civil and military) in the event of a domestic emergency or an EO accident or incident not directly associated with U.S. military forces.

The directive states that, when there is an EO accident or incident involving U.S. military forces, the senior U.S. military official at the scene will assume initial control of emergency operations and take necessary immediate action to protect personnel and property from hazard. The commander of the nearest U.S. military installation that has accident or incident responsibility will assume control of emergency operations as soon as possible after notification.

The directive also states that, when an EO accident or incident occurs outside a military base or station, U.S. military authorities will coordinate with civil authorities to establish or maintain appropriate control over the accident or incident area, and will request assistance from or provide assistance to, civil authorities, as required. Depending upon the situation, EOD personnel may be asked to release EOD procedures to a host nation.

According to the directive, component commanders will ensure EOD units have adequate commercial communication equipment (e.g., pagers or cellular phones) to be able to quickly recall unit members so they may respond to an emergency situation. EOD units need to maintain a rapid response capability to an emergency situation during duty and off-duty hours.

USEUCOM Directive 60-2, *Host Nation Support Planning Guidance and Procedures*

Date issued: July 28, 2000

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. European Command

This directive prescribes the policy, organization, procedures, and responsibility for host nation support (HNS) in the European theater. In times of peace, USEUCOM designates representatives who establish relationships and negotiate agreements with host nations to identify the logistics infrastructure, capabilities, and procedures necessary to support U.S. forces stationed in, reinforcing, staging in, or transiting through the host nation. HNS agreements must be consistent with approved operations plans and provide commanders the logistics flexibility for peacetime operations or contingency response in crisis.

USEUCOM Directive 60-11, *Common User Logistics in the U.S. European Command Area of Responsibility*

Date issued: March 14, 2003

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. European Command

This directive prescribes the common user logistics concept for the management of common logistics support in the USEUCOM area of responsibility. Common user logistics involves materiel or service support shared with or provided by at least two military services, DoD agencies, or multinational partners to another service, DoD agency, non-DoD agency, or multinational partner in an operation. The 37th Transportation Command provides common user military line-haul transportation support, including the movement of arms, ammunition, and explosives for all services and DoD organizations. The 29th Support Group provides ammunition and explosive ordnance disposal support.

USEUCOM Directive 64-1, *Transportation Policy and Management*

Date issued: October 30, 2003

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. European Command

Website: pubs.eucom.mil/ED/60to66/ED64-1.pdf

This directive sets requirements to achieve unified application of transportation resources in the USEUCOM AOR to achieve an effective and efficient transportation system that works within the overall Defense Transportation System (DTS). These include movement control, traffic management, terminal operations, and mode operations units and organizations, along with the facilities, infrastructure, and communications to support them.

According to the directive, USEUCOM provides guidance and procedures to shippers for the movement of arms, ammunition, and explosives, including demilitarized munitions to and within the USEUCOM AOR. The directive addresses

the conveyances (such as rail cars and Military Sealift Command vessels) that transport AA&E.

USEUCOM Directive 66-2, *Policy for Theater Asset Visibility*

Date issued: March 6, 2005 Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. European Command

Website: pubs.eucom.mil/ED/60to66/ED66-2.pdf

This directive provides overarching guidance and policy for the implementation, operation, sustainment, and enhancement of automatic identification technology (AIT) and logistics automated information systems (AISs) throughout the USEUCOM AOR. The goal for theater asset visibility within the USEUCOM AOR is to use AIT and AISs to provide real-time visibility for all DoD unit movement and sustainment cargo.

This directive addresses revised AIS/AIT media and supporting technologies, data standards and timeliness, infrastructure requirements, business process, and program management. It also identifies implementation actions and assigns responsibilities. Organizations responsible for the actions will develop supporting plans and policies.

Air Force Instruction 21-201, *U.S. Air Forces in Europe Supplement 1, Management and Maintenance of Non-Nuclear Munitions*

Date issued: February 10, 2005 Sponsor: Secretary of the Air Force

Website: http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/pubfiles/usafe/21/afi21-201_usafesup1_i/afi21-201_usafesup1_i.pdf

This instruction contains general information about munitions organizations' responsibilities. It establishes organizational structure and responsibilities for munitions flights, and outlines inspection, storage, maintenance, and accountability procedures. The instruction establishes the foundation for munitions product assurance for non-nuclear munitions and inspection, and maintenance of associated munitions materiel handling equipment (MMHE) and support equipment.

21st TSC Policy Letter 17, *Operational Reporting*

Date issued: February 8, 2006 Sponsor: 21st Theater Support Command

Website: <http://www.21tsc.army.mil/Library/Folders/Bul21/Command%20Policy%20Letter%2017.pdf>

This letter establishes guidelines for reporting incidents and information deemed important to the 21st Theater Support Command. A serious incident report will be filed for incidents and accidents that may create adverse publicity or could provide information for the commander's critical infrastructure requirements.

This letter states that all incidents will be reported using three channels of communication: command; command sergeants major; and staff duty or emergency operations center. In addition, incidents that involve accidents will be reported to the 21st TSC Safety Office.

This letter provides an example of reportable areas. Examples include lost or stolen weapons or sensitive items; threats against government weapons or ammunition; loss of intransit visibility (ITV); system down-time for Defense Transportation Reporting and Control System (DTRACS).

21st TSC Policy Letter 25, *Intransit Visibility Policy*

Date issued: October 3, 2005 Sponsor: 21st Theater Support Command

Website: <http://www.21tsc.army.mil/Library/Folders/Bul21/Command%20Policy%20Letter%2025.pdf>

This letter establishes guidelines and policy for use of AIT to achieve ITV of supplies and equipment from the time they enter the transportation pipeline until they reach their final destination. The 21st TSC will exploit and implement the latest in AIT to facilitate accurate ITV and ensure battlefield commanders have the logistical situational awareness required for timely decisions.

This letter states that ammunition will be identified with radio frequency identification (RFID). Ammunition must have active data rich RFID tags written with content level detail. Moreover, military shipping labels will be applied to all containers, 463 L pallets, and rolling stocks.

This letter dictates the requirements for satellite tracking technology. The current satellite tracking systems in use within the 21st TSC are DTRACS, the Movement Tracking System (MTS), and Vistar cargo tracking devices. Satellite tracking devices can be instrumental in providing real-time situational awareness of trains, cargo trucks, and tactical supply vehicles.

21st TSC Provost Marshal Office, *Intransit Visibility Standard Operating Procedures*

Date issued: February 24, 2004 Sponsor: 21st Theater Support Command
Provost Marshal Office

This standard operating procedure (SOP) document defines standards for providing intransit security of AA&E and classified shipments. It lists responsibilities and procedures and defines guidelines on the use of force for personnel engaged in the protection of AA&E and classified cargo. The provisions of this SOP apply to all personnel in the 21st TSC, attached members, and augmentation transportation guards performing intransit security duties.

According to this SOP, the Provost Marshal Office, 21st TSC, will coordinate military police support of intransit security operations involving the movement of non-unit-configured AA&E and classified equipment.

USAREUR, *Emergency Response Team Standard Operating Procedures (Draft)*

Date issued: May 3, 2005 Sponsor: Army in Europe, Emergency
Response Team

This SOP informs U.S. Army Europe staff of their mission, tasks, and the equipment needed to respond to an incident involving AA&E. It also provides a checklist and contact information for the emergency response team.

USAREUR Pamphlet 385-15, *Leader's Operational Accident-Prevention Guide*

Date issued: February 4, 2005 Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe

Website: http://www.1id.army.mil/1ID/safety/Kit/USAREUR_Safety%20Regs/USAREUR%20385-15.pdf

This pamphlet provides accident-prevention policy for planning and executing tactical exercises and operations. It provides safety standards on the use of smoke simulators, pyrotechnics, chemicals, riot-control agents, and aircraft sprays in training; speed limits for tactical and non-tactical vehicles; uniform requirements for armored vehicle crews, tactical vehicles, and convoys; and deployment-operation requirements.

Section XIII of this pamphlet addresses explosives and ammunition safety, including safety while in transit and storage precautions. Section XV addresses accident reporting and investigation.

USAREUR Pamphlet 385-15-1, *Commander's Convoy Checklist and Risk Assessment*

Date issued: December 15, 2003 Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe

Website: <https://134.11.61.26/CD8/Publications/USAREUR/AEP/AEP%20385-15-1%2020031215.pdf>

This pamphlet provides convoy checklists for conducting operational hazard analyses and risk assessments. The pamphlet states the most experienced drivers will transport hazardous cargo, and will be properly licensed. There must be an assistant driver for each vehicle carrying hazardous cargo, and the assistant must also have a hazardous cargo license. The pamphlet also dictates all vehicles carrying hazardous cargo will be properly placarded, the last vehicle in the convoy will not carry hazardous cargo, and there must be at least one vehicle between vehicles carrying soldiers and vehicles carrying hazardous cargo.

USAREUR Pamphlet 385-15-3, *Port Operations Checklists and Risk Assessment*

Date issued: November 25, 2003 Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe

Website: www.aeaim.hqusareur.army.mil/library/pam/aep385-15-3.htm

This pamphlet provides port operations checklists and a generic port operations risk assessment. It states that vehicles carrying hazardous and sensitive cargo will be separated from all other vehicles and sent only to hazardous- and sensitive-cargo staging areas. It also states that military vans and shipping containers will be certified as either hazardous or non-hazardous. Certifications are put on during the "packout" in the assembly area. At the port, the unit transportation officer or non-commissioned officer will replace any certifications that have blown off.

USAREUR Regulation 55-1, *United States Army Motor Vehicle Operations on Public Roads*

Date issued: May 24, 2005 Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe

Website: www.aeaim.hqusareur.army.mil/library/reg/aer55-1.htm

This regulation prescribes policy, procedures, and responsibilities for operating military vehicles on public roads in peacetime in Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy (north of Rome), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and operational areas as prescribed by directives and operations orders. It assigns responsibilities for obtaining clearances for the movement of U.S. military

convoys, oversized and overweight vehicles, and other official motor vehicles within the USEUCOM AOR. It states all drivers of vehicles transporting dangerous goods must have a valid *European Agreement Concerning the Transportation of Hazardous Goods by Highway* card in their possession.

Section II addresses the transport of ammunition and other hazardous cargo. Shippers are responsible for providing European accident information sheets (AISs) to drivers. The sheets will be carried throughout the transport for each item or group of items. Drivers will carry AISs in the languages of the driver, the country of origin, the country of destination, and all countries transited.

USAREUR Regulation 55-4, U.S. Air Forces in Europe Instruction 24-203, *Safe Movement of Hazardous Goods by Surface Modes*

Date issued: May 1, 2003

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe;
Headquarters U.S. Air Forces in Europe

Website: <http://www.1id.army.mil/1ID/safety/Kit/HazMat/UR%2055-4.pdf>

This regulation assigns responsibilities and prescribes policy and procedures for transporting DoD hazardous material (HAZMAT) and hazardous waste in the European theater. It states host countries may specify more stringent procedures that will take precedence over this regulation.

Section IV of this regulation provides additional requirements applicable to Class I ammunition and explosives. It also prescribes requirements for the physical security of arms, ammunition, and explosives.

USAREUR Regulation 55-355, U.S. Navy in Europe Instruction 4600.7G, and U.S. Air Forces in Europe Instruction 24-201, *Joint Transportation and Traffic Management*

Date issued: May 1, 2003

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe;
Headquarters U.S. Air Forces in Europe;
Headquarters U.S. Naval Forces, Europe

Website: www.aeaim.hqusareur.army.mil/library/reg/aer55-355a.htm

This regulation provides policy and procedures for customs clearance and traffic management of DoD-sponsored passenger, freight, and unit movements to, from, across, and within central Europe. It applies to DoD activities located or operating in central Europe and activities in other areas that make shipments to central Europe. Chapter 9 addresses special considerations for ammunition and explosives.

USAREUR Regulation 190-13, *Army in Europe Physical Security Program*

Date issued: October 23, 2003 Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe

Website: [https://134.11.61.26/CD8/Publications/USAREUR/AER%20\(USAREUR\)/AER%20190-13%2020031023.pdf](https://134.11.61.26/CD8/Publications/USAREUR/AER%20(USAREUR)/AER%20190-13%2020031023.pdf)

This regulation establishes the Army in Europe Physical Security Program, which is part of the Army in Europe Force Protection Program. Chapter 3 addresses the security of AA&E. It includes storage facilities, access, key and lock control, reporting missing AA&E, and intransit security of AA&E.

USAREUR Regulation 385-40, *Accident Reporting and Records*

Date issued: June 24, 2003 Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe

This regulation provides policy guidance and assigns responsibilities for initial notification, investigating, reporting, and submitting reports of Army accidents and incidents in Europe, and for local national employee accidents in Germany. The Safety Division, Office of the Headquarters, USAREUR, will develop policy for reporting accidents in the Army in Europe; notify the U.S. Army Safety Center of all Class A and B ground and class A through C aviation accidents in the Army in Europe; and coordinate host-nation participation in accident-investigation boards. The *Bundesausführungsbehörde für Unfallversicherung* (BaFU) (i.e., the Federal Accident Insurance Agency) has responsibility for reporting local national accidental injuries and occupational illnesses in Germany.

USAREUR Regulation 385-64, *U.S. Army in Europe Explosives Safety Program*

Date issued: July 26, 2000 Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe

This regulation prescribes U.S. Army Europe ammunition and explosives safety standards. Headquarters, USAREUR, 7th Army, oversees and establishes the USAREUR explosives safety policy. The USAREUR/7A Office for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (ODCSLOG) develops the USAREUR Quality Assurance Specialist (Ammunition Surveillance) (QASAS) program.

USAREUR Regulation 700-130, *Training Ammunition Management*

Date issued: May 9, 2002

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe

Website: <https://134.11.61.26/CD8/Publications/USAREUR/USAREUR%20Reg/USAREUR%20Reg%20700-130%2020020509.pdf>

This regulation establishes policy, procedures, and controls to manage, obtain, and ship training ammunition from or to a USAREUR ammunition supply activity and basic load ammunition holding area.

According to this regulation, the Training Ammunition Management Information System–Redesigned (TAMIS-R) provides the Army real-time databases, reports, and training ammunition and Class V management capabilities for authorized users. TAMIS-R is a key management, integration, and visibility tool used by the Department of Transportation and the ODCSLOG to support annual contracting requirements for ammunition production and the distribution of critical Class V assets within the Army. Section 5 of this regulation addresses the safety and security of assets transporting training ammunition.

USAREUR Regulation 700-150, *Conventional Ammunition Services*

Date issued: April 2, 2002

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe

Website: <https://134.11.61.26/CD8/Publications/USAREUR/USAREUR%20Reg/USAREUR%20Reg%20700-150%2020020402.pdf>

This regulation establishes policy, procedures, and controls for the management of conventional ammunition, EOD, and ammunition malfunction programs within USAREUR. It addresses all aspects of conventional ammunition, including operations, malfunctions, packing, storage, maintenance, demilitarization, and disposal.

N46, Standard Operating Procedures 02-06, *Transportation of Ordnance*

Date of expiration: May 2010³

Sponsor: Naval Station Rota, Spain

This SOP provides very detailed procedures for the transportation of ordnance at the Naval Station Rota, Spain. For example, it states only qualified and certified drivers shall drive explosives. Drivers must have a government license with an “Explosives Driver” stamp, a medical certification card, and a Spanish driver’s

³ The electronic versions of the SOPs from Naval Stations Rota, Spain, and Sigonella, Italy, do not include a “date issued.”

license. Furthermore, all drivers must have a two-way radio in their possession at all times when transporting ordnance.

If there is a motor vehicle accident or mishap, the SOP describes the eight step procedure for the driver to follow: 1) Stop the vehicle immediately. 2) Turn off the ignition and turn on the hazard lights. 3) Set the hand brake and block the wheels of the vehicle to prevent movement. 4) Post warning devices. 5) Fight the fire, if applicable (only if the outside of the container is burning). 6) Notify a weapons officer, EOD, and local law enforcement officials (as required). 7) Administer first aid if necessary. 8) Complete a vehicle accident form.

N46, Standard Operating Procedures 09-06, *Pier One Ordnance Handling Operations*

Date of expiration: May 2010 Sponsor: Naval Station Rota, Spain

This SOP provides very detailed procedures for Pier One ordnance handling operations. It describes the duties and responsibilities of the Weapons Officer Rota, Pier One Explosive Safety Officer, Pier Supervisor, Quality Assurance Branch, Production Branch, Stock Control Branch, and others to ensure the safe handling of ordnance at the pier.

Standard Operating Procedures, *Transportation of Ordnance*

Date of expiration: March 2009 Sponsor: Naval Station Sigonella, Italy

This SOP provides very detailed procedures for the transportation of ordnance at the Naval Station Sigonella, Italy. For example, it states only qualified and certified drivers will drive vehicles loaded with explosives. Drivers must have a government license with an “Explosives” stamp, medical card, Italian translation, and state license.

The SOP states Security Risk Categories I and II must be accompanied by at least one armed guard during movement. A driver must not drive more than 8 continuous hours. While transporting material from points of departures to its ultimate destination, the driver is responsible for stopping every 2 hours or every 100 miles to check the tires and stability of the load, and, at designated checkpoints, check the general condition of the vehicle.

U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND PUBLICATIONS

Air Force Instruction 21-201, *Pacific Air Forces Command Supplement 1, Management and Maintenance of Non-Nuclear Munitions*

Date issued: June 10, 2005

Sponsor: Secretary of the Air Force

Website: http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/pubfiles/pacaf/21/afi21-201_pacafsup1_i/afi21-201_pacafsup1_i.pdf

This instruction contains general information on typical responsibilities for Air Force munitions organizations for the U.S. Pacific Command. It implements Air Force Policy Directive 21-2, *Non-Nuclear and Nuclear Munitions*. It establishes the organizational structure and responsibilities for munitions flights and provides inspection, storage, maintenance and accountability procedures for these flights. The instruction establishes the foundation for munitions product assurance for non-nuclear munitions, as well as inspection and maintenance of associated MMHE and support equipment. This instruction applies to all munitions activities and organizations using munitions across the Air Force.

Army Regulation 700-116, *U.S. Army Ammunition Management in the Pacific Theater*

Date issued: September 15, 2002 Sponsor: Headquarters, Department of the Army

Website: www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r700_116.pdf

This regulation sets forth policy, procedures, and responsibilities for *centralized* ammunition management in the Pacific theater. It transfers all missions and functions to USPACOM; thus establishing a single ammunition management activity in the Pacific theater. This regulation applies to all conventional munitions, guided missiles or large rockets, ammunition-peculiar equipment, gauges, packing materials, and components pertaining to Army pre-positioned stocks, ammunition basic loads, operational project stocks, training ammunition, common item support to other services, and any other requirements or projects that pertain to Class V assets.

USARPAC Regulation 385-1, *U.S. Army Pacific Safety Program*

Date issued: January 20, 1993

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Pacific

This document establishes the U.S. Army Pacific safety regulations. Chapter 9 describes the explosives safety program. It addresses responsibilities for and transportation and storage of ammunition, as well as other safety elements.

USARPAC Regulation 700-3, *Ammunition Basic Loads*

Date issued: July 30, 1999

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Pacific

This regulation incorporates USARPAC ammunition policies and procedures, and provides computations for ammunition basic loads. The regulation states the ammunition basic load will be stored per the safety, security, inventory, quantity-distance, and compatibility storage requirements, instructions, or host nation agreements, whichever is more restrictive.

USARPAC Regulation 742-2, *Ammunition Surveillance*

Date issued: 2005

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army Pacific

This regulation establishes policy and procedure for ammunition surveillance, and designates responsibilities for the USARPAC Ammunition Surveillance Program. It also provides inspection frequencies and inspection procedures, reporting requirements, and an overview of the Standard Army Ammunition System–Modernization.

Japan Environmental Governing Standards

Date issued: June 2002

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Forces Japan

Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS) is the sole document of environmental compliance and requirements, and the primary source document of environmental guidance and standards for DoD components in Japan. The purpose of the JEGS is to ensure DoD activities and installations in Japan protect human health and the natural environment through the promulgation of specific environmental compliance criteria.

This document applies to the actions of the DoD components at installations in Japan. For example, JEGS states DoD-owned motor vehicles must be inspected every 2 years to ensure no one has tampered with the factory-installed emission control equipment. The JEGS also provides incinerator standards for ammunition.

U.S. Forces Japan Instruction 24-100, *Transportation of Explosives*

Date issued: April 15, 2003

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Forces Japan

This instruction provides guidance that relates to the movement of explosives over Japan's highways. This instruction ensures U.S. forces comply with Japanese laws and the Status of Forces Agreement. This includes requirements for vehicle markings, requirement for how frequently and where drivers should rest, and requirements that govern commercial contractors transporting explosives for U.S. forces.

51st Fighter Wing Instruction 24-202, *Shipping and Receiving Explosives*

Date issued: August 1, 2002

Sponsor: 51st Fighter Wing

Website: http://www.osan.af.mil/Publications/51FW/51FW_EP/24%20Series/i24-202.pdf

This instruction establishes Osan Air Base, Korea–specific policies and responsibilities that govern the control, inspection, and handling of shipments of Class 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4 explosives. It provides detailed instructions regarding the transport of explosives to and from Osan by truck, rail, and air assets. For example, shipments that cannot be transported by 25th Transportation Battalion Common Utilization Land Transportation (CULT) because of security or escort requirements should be booked to move with 51st Transportation Vehicle Operations Flight, who will provide the transportation and armed escorts.

8th U.S. Army Regulation 700-3, *Conventional Ammunition*

Date issued: August 15, 2002

Sponsor: Headquarters, 8th U.S. Army

Website: [https://134.11.61.26/CD8/Publications/USFK/EA%20Reg%20\(USFK\)/EA%20Reg%20700-3%2020020813.pdf](https://134.11.61.26/CD8/Publications/USFK/EA%20Reg%20(USFK)/EA%20Reg%20700-3%2020020813.pdf)

This regulation prescribes policies, responsibilities, as well as supply and logistical procedures related to ammunition basic load, wartime planning, training, and miscellaneous activities used by 8th U.S. Army units, off-shore units training in Korea, and activities supported by the 8th Army. It also defines the responsibilities and procedures related to ammunition management, support, and accountability within the 8th Army.

Memorandum of Agreement, *Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea Concerning Conventional Ammunition Logistics in the Republic of Korea*

Date issued: November 1974

Sponsor: U.S. Government; Republic of Korea

This memorandum of agreement (MOA) describes the arrangements for ammunition logistics in Korea. Written in both English and Korean, it states the government of the Republic of Korea will provide conventional ammunition field service support to U.S. ground Forces in Korea presently being provided by 8th Army.

The MOA states the United States will continue to exercise title, operate an inventory control and maintenance point for U.S. owned conventional ammunition stocks, and perform the functions of accountability and surveillance over those

stocks. The RoK will provide the necessary facilities at each location where U.S.-owned conventional stocks are stored.

Regulation 700-1, *Single Ammunition Logistics System—Korea*

Date issued: Not listed

Sponsor: U.S. Combined Ammunition Coordinating Group SALS-K; Republic of Korea

This regulation describes the procedures for U.S.-titled munitions in Korea. Written in both English and Korean, it addresses accountability and storage procedures, maintenance, disposal, port operations for handling ammunition through Chinhae Pier (including shipments, receipts, and documentation), magazine inspections, accident reporting and record procedures to visit ROK military units, and ammunition and explosives safety waivers.

U.S. Forces Korea Regulation 55-355, *Korea Traffic Management*

Date issued: May 31, 2002

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Forces Korea

Website: [https://134.11.61.26/CD8/Publications/USFK/USFK%20Reg%20\(USFK\)/USFK%20Reg%2055-355%2020020528.pdf](https://134.11.61.26/CD8/Publications/USFK/USFK%20Reg%20(USFK)/USFK%20Reg%2055-355%2020020528.pdf)

This regulation establishes armistice and peacetime policies and responsibilities for the management of cargo and personnel movements within the Republic of Korea via all modes of military and commercial transportation. It addresses many transportation procedures (e.g., CULT); freight movements, including transportation of HAZMAT; movement through sea ports; shipment through aerial ports; and transportation security, including transportation protective services, safe haven for ammunition, and shipment of ammunition by rail.

U.S. SOUTHERN COMMAND PUBLICATIONS

USSOUTHCOM Regulation 700-85, *Logistics Automatic Identification Technology and Intransit Visibility*

Date issued: Not listed⁴

Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Southern Command

According to this regulation, the U.S. Southern Command will support the intransit visibility goals and initiatives of DoD's Logistics AIT Office. USSOUTHCOM will implement appropriate technologies as needed to support the AOR and the operations of the military services.

⁴ Date effective for this regulation is "upon receipt."

U.S. Army South, *Standard Operating Procedure for Ammunition*

Date issued: November 27, 2000 Sponsor: Headquarters, U.S. Army South

This SOP establishes procedures and guidance regarding the receipt, turn-in, accountability, and reconciliation of Class V within Colombia. It governs the procedures for all units and activities requesting ammunition support from the ammunition supply point. This SOP consolidates the information required by customer units to request, receive, store, account for, and turn-in ammunition and residue.

Chapter 4

Emergency Response Publications

This chapter identifies and summarizes emergency response publications used within CONUS and in overseas theaters of operation. These publications are in addition to the policies and regulations already listed in the October 2005 Reference Manual. The organizations that are involved in emergency response (such as EOD and host nation support) are described in the stakeholder sections of the October 2005 Reference Manual and this supplement.

Table 4-1 lists the emergency response publications.

Table 4-1. Emergency Response Publications

Publication	Sponsor
DoD directives	
DoD Directive 3025.1, <i>Military Support to Civil Authorities</i>	Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)
DoD Directive 5101.1, <i>DoD Executive Agent</i>	Director of Administration and Management
DoD Directive 5525.5, <i>DoD Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials</i>	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel)
DoD Directive 6055.9E, <i>Explosive Safety Management and the DoD Explosive Safety Board</i>	Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics)
DoD Directive 6055.13, <i>Transportation Accident Prevention and Emergency Response Involving Conventional Munitions and Explosives</i>	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel)
Joint service publications	
Field Manual 4-30.16; Marine Corps Reference Publication 3-17.2P; Navy Tactics, Techniques and Procedures 3-02.5; and Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Interservice) 3-2.32, <i>Explosive Ordnance Disposal Multiservice Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal in a Joint Environment</i>	U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, U.S. Marine Corps Combat Development Command, U.S. Navy Warfare Development Command, and U.S. Air Force Doctrine Center
Field Manual 21-16 and Fleet Marine Force Manual 13-8-1, <i>Unexploded Ordnance Procedures</i>	Headquarters, Department of the Army, and Headquarters, Marine Corps
Joint Army Regulation 75-14; Chief of Navy Operations Instruction 8027.1G; Marine Corps Order 8027.1D; and Air Force Regulation 136-8, <i>Inter-Service Responsibilities for Explosives Ordnance Disposal</i>	Headquarters, Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force
Army publications	
Army Regulation 5-4, <i>Area Support Responsibilities</i>	Headquarters, Department of the Army
Army Regulation 190-40, <i>Serious Incident Reporting</i>	Headquarters, Department of the Army
Army Regulation 385-40, <i>Accident Reporting and Records</i>	Headquarters, Department of the Army
Army Regulation 740-1, <i>Storage and Supply Activity Operations</i>	Headquarters, Department of the Army
Field Manual 9-15, <i>Explosive Ordnance Disposal Service and Unit Operations</i>	Headquarters, Training and Doctrine Command

Below is a synopsis of the emergency response publications we reviewed. Each document is presented by name and includes a website (if available),¹ date issued,² sponsor, and summary of how the publication relates to the distribution of AA&E.

DoD DIRECTIVES

DoD Directive 3025.1, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*

Date issued: January 15, 1993 Sponsor: Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)

Website: <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/30251.htm>

This directive consolidates all policy and responsibilities previously known as Military Assistance to Civil Authorities (MSCA). It is applicable to disaster-related civil emergencies within the United States, its territories, and possessions, and emergencies related to attacks on the United States, which previously were known as Military Support to Civil Defense (MSCD).

This directive states DoD assistance may include immediate response to civil agencies for explosive ordnance. Secretaries of the military departments will provide for application of critical emergency capabilities of the services (such as, disposal of explosive ordnance and nuclear devices) for MSCA, as required.

DoD Directive 5101.1, *DoD Executive Agent*

Date issued: November 21, 2003 Sponsor: Director of Administration and Management

Website: www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf2/d51011p.pdf

This directive defines an executive agent as the head of a DoD component to whom the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense has assigned specific responsibilities, functions, and authorities to provide defined levels of support for operational missions, or administrative or other designated activities that involve two or more of the DoD components.

¹ Some websites are domain and/or username and password protected. Accordingly, only authorized users can access the publications listed at these websites.

² The dates listed for the publications are the latest dates associated with the document. For example, the date on the publication may state (1) administrative reissuance incorporating change X; (2) incorporating change X; (3) incorporating change through X; (4) certified current as of X; or (5) revision in draft.

DoD Directive 5525.5, *DoD Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials*

Date issued: December 20, 1989 Sponsor: Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Force Management and Personnel)

Website: <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/55255.htm>

This directive provides uniform DoD policies and procedures with respect to support provided to federal, state, and local civilian law enforcement efforts. It also assigns responsibilities for that support. Requests for arms and ammunition are subject to approval by the secretaries of the military services and the directors of the defense agencies.

DoD Directive 6055.9E, *Explosive Safety Management and the DoD Explosive Safety Board*

Date issued: August 19, 2005 Sponsor: Under Secretary of Defense
(Acquisition, Technology and Logistics)

Website: <http://west.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/60559.htm>

This directive reissues DoD Directive 6055.9, *DoD Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) and DoD Component Explosives Safety Responsibilities* (issued July 29, 1996 [hereby canceled]). It updates the policies, authorities, and responsibilities for DoD explosives safety management (ESM); implements Section 172 of Title 10, United States Code in the Department of Defense; and continues to operate the DDESB as a standing joint board.

The directive continues to authorize DoD 6055.9-Standard, *DoD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards* (October 5, 2004), and DoD Instruction 4145.26, *DoD Contractor's Safety Requirements for Ammunition and Explosives* (April 9, 2005). It also continues the designation of the Secretary of the Army as the executive agent for DoD emergency response to transportation mishaps involving DoD military munitions per DoD Directive 5101.1, *DoD Executive Agent* (September 3, 2002).

DoD Directive 6055.13, *Transportation Accident Prevention and Emergency Response Involving Conventional Munitions and Explosives*

Date issued: May 27, 1988

Sponsor: Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Force Management and Personnel)

Website: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/ES-Programs/Force/Safety/Reports/605513.html>

This directive outlines policy, prescribes procedures, and assigns responsibilities for preventing transportation accidents. It also defines the proper emergency response measures to use in the event of a transportation accident involving DoD conventional munitions and explosives.

JOINT SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

Field Manual 4-30.16; Marine Corps Reference Publication 3-17.2P; Navy Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures 3-02.5; Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Interservice) 3-2.32; *Explosive Ordnance Disposal Multiservice Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal in a Joint Environment*

Date issued: February 15, 2005

Sponsor: U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, U.S. Marine Corps Combat Development Command, U.S. Navy Warfare Development Command, and U.S. Air Force Doctrine Center

Website: <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/policy/army/fm/4-30-16/eod.pdf>

This multiservice tactics, techniques, and procedures manual provides guidance and procedures for the employment of an explosive ordnance disposal force when operating in a joint capacity throughout the range of military operations. Its purpose is to identify standard tactics, techniques, and procedures among the services for planning, integrating, and executing EOD operations in a joint environment. It sets forth procedures to assist joint activities and performance of the entire EOD force, and establishes the procedures necessary to protect all U.S. military and coalition personnel and operations.

Field Manual 21-16, Fleet Marine Force Manual 13-8-1, *Unexploded Ordnance Procedures*

Date issued: August 30, 1994 Sponsor: Headquarters, Department of the Army and Marine Corps

Website: <http://www.enlisted.info/field-manuals/fm-21-16-unexploded-ordnance-procedures.shtml>

This manual prescribes the doctrine for dealing with the unexploded ordnance (UXO) hazards on the battlefield. The information in this manual can be used to teach military personnel, DoD civilians, and contractors about UXO hazards they could encounter, and the procedures they should use to protect themselves. The manual also provides guidance on how to get help to take care of the hazards that affect mission capabilities.

Joint Army Regulation 75-14; Chief of Navy Operations Instruction 8027.1G; Marine Corps Order 8027.1D; and Air Force Regulation 136-8, *Inter-Service Responsibilities for Explosives Ordnance Disposal*

Date issued: February 22, 2005 Sponsor: Headquarters, Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force

Website: http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r75_14.pdf

This regulation delineates the explosive ordnance disposal responsibilities of the U.S. Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force. The objective of the EOD program are to ensure the capability of the services to perform their EOD missions in assigned areas of responsibility (including emergency EOD support to other services), and to ensure that operational capabilities of EOD organizations permit maximum interoperability of EOD forces in war and optimum mutual support in peace.

This regulation defines an EOD incident as the suspected or detected presence of UXO, damaged EO, or improvised explosive and nuclear devices, which constitutes a hazard to friendly operations, installations, personnel, or materiel. Not included in this definition is the accidental arming of ordnance or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive or nuclear materiel, technical service assembly operations, or the laying of mines and demolition charges. Such situations will be neutralized by qualified personnel of the organization performing the manufacturing, assembling, or placement of mines and demolition charges. Such organizations may request assistance from EOD units.

ARMY PUBLICATIONS

Army Regulation 5-4, *Area Support Responsibilities*

Date issued: October 16, 1998 Sponsor: Headquarters, Department of the Army

Website: <https://134.11.61.26/CD4/Publications/DA/AR/AR%205-9%2019981016.pdf>

This regulation prescribes Department of the Army policy governing support to Army off-post customers. For explosive ordnance disposal, the ordnance battalion's EOD and the U.S. Army, Pacific, EOD Control Team accomplish this support activity. The EOD battalions operate under Forces Command (52nd Ordnance Group [EOD]) command and control, with several companies (i.e., EOD) strategically located within each control area. The USARPAC EOD Control Team operates under Headquarters USARPAC. The installations and major Army commands do not have a direct area support EOD responsibility.

Army Regulation 190-40, *Serious Incident Reporting*

Date issued: February 9, 2006 Sponsor: Headquarters, Department of the Army

Website: http://www.usapa.army.mil/pdf/r190_40.pdf

This regulation prescribes responsibilities and policy for the Serious Incident Reports system. It also establishes responsibilities and policy for reporting serious incident reports. Category 1 reportable serious incidents include bomb or explosive incidents resulting in death, injury of military personnel, or damage to military property. Category 2 reportable serious incidents include theft, loss, suspected theft, unaccounted, or recovered AA&E in the quantities specified in this regulation.

Army Regulation 385-40, *Accident Reporting and Records*

Date issued: November 1, 1994 Sponsor: Headquarters, Department of the Army

Website: http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r385_40.pdf

This regulation prescribes policy on accident reporting and recordkeeping procedures for the Army. According to the regulation, accidents and incidents include ammunition and explosive fires during production, use, storage, and so forth. The regulation details procedures for reporting ammunition and explosives incidents, and specifies which forms must be completed.

Army Regulation 740-1, *Storage and Supply Activity Operations*

Date issued: September 9, 2002 Sponsor: Headquarters, Department of the Army

Website: http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r740_1.pdf

This regulation provides new and revised policies, principles, responsibilities, and objectives for establishing and managing storage and supply operations for Army supply installations in CONUS and OCONUS. Subject areas discussed in this regulation include the ammunition surveillance and quality assurance program, and ammunition, stockpiles, storage, and transportation.

Field Manual 9-15, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal Service and Unit Operations*

Date issued: March 20, 1998 Sponsor: Headquarters, Training and Doctrine Command

Website: <http://www.enlisted.info/field-manuals/fm-9-15-explosive-ordnance-disposal-service-and-unit-operations.shtml>

This manual prescribes EOD doctrine for conducting EOD operations during war and operations other than war. It develops and defines the EOD perspective on the Army's keystone war-fighting doctrine described in Field Manual 100-5.

This manual identifies the EOD mission, organization, roles, capabilities, and employment to support national security strategy. It serves as a guide for commanders and staff who will use EOD support for operations on conventional, chemical, nuclear, and improvised explosive ordnance. It also provides the EOD unit commander, staff, and personnel general and technical guidance for conducting EOD unit operations.

Appendix

Abbreviations

7A	7th Army
AA&E	arms, ammunition, and explosives
AIS	automated information system; accident information sheets (Europe only)
AIT	automatic identification technology
AMC	Air Mobility Command
AOR	area of operation
AOR	area of responsibility
COCOM	combatant commander
CONUS	continental United States
CULT	Common Utilization Land Transportation
DDESB	DoD Explosives Safety Board
DDOC	Deployment and Distribution Operations Center
DoD	Department of Defense
DTRACS	Defense Transportation Reporting and Control System
DTS	Defense Transportation System
EO	explosive ordnance
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
ESM	explosives safety management
HAZMAT	hazardous material
HNS	host nation support
ITV	intransit visibility
JEGS	Japan Environmental Governing Standards
LOI	letter of instruction
MMHE	munitions materiel handling equipment
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MSC	Military Sealift Command
MSCA	military support to civil authorities

MSCD	military support to civil defense
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OCONUS	outside the continental United States
ODCSLOG	Office for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics
QASAS	quality assurance specialist (ammunition surveillance)
RFID	radio frequency identification
RoK	Republic of Korea
SALS-K	Single Ammunition Logistics System—Korea
SOP	standard operating procedure
TAMIS-R	Training Ammunition Management Information System— Redesigned
TSC	theater support command
USAREUR	United States Army Europe
USARPAC	U.S. Army, Pacific
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
UXO	unexploded ordnance