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***Army Regulation 611–105**

Effective 30 June 2024

Personnel Selection and Classification

Selection, Training, and Suitability for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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History. This publication is a major revision. The portions affected by this major revision are listed in the summary of the change.

Authorities. This regulation implements 10 USC 113, 101(e)(5), 2710(e)(2), 282, 283; DoDD 2060.02, DoDD 3020.44, DoDD 3150.08, DoDD 5111.01, DoDD 5111.10, DoDD 5134.08, DoDI 2000.21, DoDI 3020.52, DoDI 3150.10, DoDM 3025.01, DoDM 3150.08, DoDM 6055.09. Defense support to civil/law enforcement activities: PPD 8, PPD 17, PPD 22, PPD 25, PPD 40, PPD 42; 10 USC; and 18 USC. Defense support to civil authorities, defense support to law enforcement: DoDD 3020.44, DoDD 3025.13, DoDD 3025.18, DoDI 1340.09, DoDI 1340.26, DoDI 3025.19, DoDI 3025.21, DoDI 3025.22; and DoDM 3025.01, volumes 1–3. Response to environmental hazards: 29 CFR 1910.1020, 32 CFR 179.3, DTR 4500.09–R-Part II, 40 CFR 260.10, and AR 200–1. U.S. Secret Service support: 31 USC 1535 and DoDD 3025.13.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing a justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include a formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific requirements.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see appendix B).

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to usarmy.pentagon.hqda-apd.mbx.customer-service@army.mil.

Distribution. This regulation is available in electronic media only and is intended for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

*This regulation supersedes AR 611–105, dated 18 July 2017 and DA Pam 611–105, dated 24 January 2018.

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 611–105

Selection, Training, and Suitability for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

This major revision, dated 30 May 2024—

- Updates the authorities (title page).
- Replaces the term Certification with Explosive Ordnance Disposal Validation (throughout).
- Incorporates DA Pam 611–105 (throughout).

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Glossary of Terms

Chapter 1

Introduction

Section I

General

1–1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes policies and procedures and assigns responsibilities for the selection, training, and suitability, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel.

1–2. References, forms, and explanation of abbreviations

See appendix A. The abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms (ABCAs) used in this electronic publication are defined when you hover over them. All ABCAs are listed in the ABCA directory located at <https://armypubs.army.mil/>.

1–3. Associated publications

This section contains no entries.

1–4. Responsibilities

See section II of this chapter.

1–5. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements

The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms, and reports required by this publication are addressed in the Records Retention Schedule–Army (RRS–A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms, and reports are located in the Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)/RRS–A at <https://www.arims.army.mil/>. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed, and/or published correctly in ARIMS/RRS–A, see DA Pam 25–403 for guidance.

Section II

Responsibilities

1–6. Chief, National Guard Bureau

a. The Chief, NGB—

Will ensure Army National Guard personnel attend EOD training at Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD).

b. Ensure commanders—

(1) Designate a single point manager and advisor to the Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army Human Resources Command (HRC), for military occupational specialty (MOS) 89D Soldiers in the grade of E–6 through E–8, ensuring such Soldiers are excluded from the Enlisted Manning Cycle.

(2) Ensure that EOD-qualified soldiers (MOS 89D/ area of concentration (AOC) 89E) are not assigned to consecutive tours in non-standard requirement code 09 EOD units (non-SRC 09 units).

1–7. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1

The DCS, G–1, will ensure CG, HRC, selects, and assigns Regular Army Soldiers who volunteer for attendance at NAVSCOLEOD.

1–8. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7

The DCS, G–3/5/7 will, through the Branch Chief of the G–38, EOD Branch—

a. Develop an EOD policy regarding the selection and training of EOD personnel and their suitability to perform EOD duties.

b. Ensure EOD Soldiers will be trained to detect, locate, diagnose, render safe, exploit, and dispose of EOD (as defined in 10 USC 283), develop, and manage the post-qualification validation process for EOD Soldiers.

c. Establish, in coordination with the Commandant, U.S. Army Ordnance School, an interview process and evaluation matrices to ensure volunteers for MOS 89D/AOC 89E are qualified.

1–9. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

- a. The CG, TRADOC will, through the Assistant Commandant (EOD), U.S. Army Ordnance School—
 - (1) Develop leader development and personnel.
 - (2) Coordinate with the Director of the TRADOC Proponent Office—Explosive Ordnance Disposal (TPO–EOD) to develop EOD training.
 - (3) Provide EOD–qualified and administrative personnel to NAVSCOLEOD to support basic individual EOD training in accordance with AR 75–14 and DoDD 5160.62E.
 - (4) Coordinate with Branch Chief G–38 EOD Branch to develop interview processes, questions, and evaluation matrices for selecting individuals for MOS 89D and 89E concentrations.
 - (5) Determine requirements, coordinate, review, and requisition EOD training aids.
- b. Through the Director, TPO–EOD—
 - (1) Prepare, coordinate, review, monitor, conduct, and revise programs of instruction.
 - (2) Manage MOS 89D and AOC 89E critical task site selection boards.

Chapter 2

Prerequisites for Selection for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training

2–1. General

Army EOD personnel are organized, trained, and equipped to detect, locate, access, identify, diagnose, render safe, recover, exploit, and dispose of explosive hazards, including military munitions, improvised, and homemade explosive devices, nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction, and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons containing explosives.

2–2. Prerequisites

- a. Be a U.S. citizen.
- b. Possess a valid U.S. driver's license.
- c. Be eligible to obtain an interim secret security clearance before beginning EOD training. Soldiers attending Nuclear Weapons Training must be eligible to obtain a Top Secret security clearance.
- d. Be eligible for assignment to Presidential support duties (see AR 380–67).

2–3. Additional prerequisites

- a. Enlisted.
 - (1) Soldiers in the grade of E-4 and below, regardless of MOS, may request to attend EOD training provided the following criteria are met:
 - (2) In-service recruits E-1 through E-4 must have completed a minimum of two years of active Federal Service.
 - (3) Soldiers in grade E-4 applying for initial EOD training must be non-promotable and must have less than two years' time in grade as of the date of the signing of the EOD volunteer statement.
 - (4) Possess a minimum Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery General Maintenance score of 105.
- b. Officer.
 - (1) Eligible Officers may request to attend EOD training.
 - (2) Are subject to an administrative action resulting in separation from the service may not apply.
 - (3) Army command (ACOM) commanders may approve/recommend officers to attend EOD training when the officer is assigned to a stabilized position in accordance with AR 614–100.

2–4. Disqualifiers and reapplication for explosive ordnance disposal selection and training

- a. Soldiers relieved from EOD training or duty due as a result of a personnel action or otherwise request to withdraw from training are permanently disqualified and may not reapply for or be assigned to perform EOD duties.
- b. Soldiers assigned, alerted, or under orders for assignment to a unit alerted for movement outside the United States.

- c. Soldiers subject to court-martial proceedings or an investigation that may result in a trial by court-martial or suspension of favorable personnel actions (see AR 600–8–2).
- d. Soldiers who received an enlistment or reenlistment bonus for the current active duty service obligation.
- e. Soldiers who lost time under 10 USC 972 within two years of the date of application.
- f. Soldiers serving outside the continental United States. Soldiers may apply no earlier than 10 months and no later than 5 months before their date of eligibility for return from overseas.
- g. Soldiers who were denied or had their security clearance revoked.
- h. Soldiers unable to obtain a Top Secret security clearance, with a sensitive compartmented information caveat before the completion of NAVSCOLEOD.
- i. Reapplication. Soldiers who fail to meet academic requirements and are reassigned may reapply for EOD training after two years.

Chapter 3

Application Process, Assessment, and Initial Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training

3–1. Application process

Officers must meet the requirements of subparagraphs 3–1a through 3–1e, while subparagraphs 3–1f through 3–1h apply to enlisted accessions.

a. Officers will be assessed into EOD during the branching process. Only officers selected for the Ordnance Branch will be considered for EOD volunteer training and subsequent duty. Officers will complete their interview prior to the branching process. Upon selection for EOD training, the Soldier's volunteer statement will be forwarded to the U.S. Army HRC for inclusion into their official military personnel file.

b. Army National Guard (ARNG) lieutenants are selected for EOD training by their State. There are no EOD lieutenants authorized in the Army Reserves.

c. EOD units will assist volunteers with the application process when necessary.

d. The interview will include—

- (1) Description of the EOD mission and the operational tempo involved in this career field.
- (2) Explanation of how the EOD program is organized.
- (3) Outline of EOD response missions both in the United States and in contingency operations.
- (4) An explanation of the high operational tempo, no notice or short notice temporary duty schedule, and the number of deployments in the EOD career field.
- (5) Full description of the actual and potential hazards of working in the EOD program.
- (6) Notification to the Soldier that failure to meet the training and security clearance eligibility requirements for Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmentalized Information will result in permanent disqualification from EOD training. Following removal from EOD training, Soldiers will not be given EOD duties and will be sent back to their previous MOS, AOC, or to the needs of the Army.

(7) Explain that MOS 89D/AOC 89E volunteers must meet the requisite screening outlined in AR 190–11 for personnel working in arms, ammunition, and explosives positions.

e. Upon completion of a successful interview, the applicant will be provided a statement of acceptability for inclusion to their volunteer packet.

f. The period of time from volunteering to report date for EOD training will not exceed 15 months.

g. Whenever possible, Soldiers approved for EOD training will be attached to an Army EOD unit, effective 90 days before their Phase I training report date for on-the-job training. The losing command must approve the attachment.

(1) Soldiers may be attached earlier, provided their losing command approves.

(2) When the approval is received less than 90 days before the reporting date, Soldiers will be attached with the losing command's approval as soon as possible.

(3) Permanent change of station (PCS) is not authorized for the attachment of personnel, and the attachment must not involve the expenditure of government travel funds.

h. Enlisted Soldiers entering the EOD program who have previously completed a MOS-specific, non-commissioned officer education system technical track must also complete the MOS 89D Advanced Leaders Course technical track upon completion of the basic EOD course.

i. An AOC 89E in the grade of O-4 or above or MOS 89D in the grade of E-6 or above will interview and assess Soldiers for EOD suitability and document the assessment using DA Form 7759 (United States Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Interview Checklist).

j. Soldiers found suitable for attending EOD training will complete a DA Form 5436 (Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Volunteer Statement).

3–2. Explosive ordnance disposal training assessment

After selection for EOD Training and before attending U.S. Army Ordnance School EOD Phase 1 training, attendees must complete an EOD suitability assessment.

3–3. Disposition of personnel failing to complete explosive ordnance disposal training

- a. Soldiers who voluntarily terminate EOD status may not reapply for the Army EOD program.
- b. Initial entry training (IET) Soldiers who fail to complete EOD training due to medical limitations, academic failure, or administrative requirements will be counseled by the respective commander of the school the Soldier attended (for example, Phase 1 or Phase 2).
- c. An ARNG or Reserve Component (RC) Soldier who fails to complete EOD training due to medical limitations, academic failure, or administrative requirements will be referred to the NGB or U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) system acquisition review council for disposition.
- d. Soldiers attempting to reclassify into EOD from another MOS will retain their previous MOS if they fail to complete EOD training. HRC is the disposition authority for active duty MOS-qualified Soldiers who fail to complete EOD training. The NGB or USARC is the authority for ARNG/RC MOS-qualified Soldiers.
- e. Soldiers who fail to complete EOD training will receive a DA Form 1059 (Service School Academic Evaluation Report) in accordance with AR 623–3, Evaluation Reporting System. IET Soldiers will not receive a DA Form 1059 for failing to complete EOD training.
- f. Soldiers who fail to complete Phases I or II EOD training may re-enroll in training after 24 months if the Soldier meets in-service recruiting requirements.
- g. Officers who fail to complete EOD training for any non-judicial reason will receive orders for reassignment in accordance with HRC processes.

Chapter 4

Assignment of Explosive Ordnance Disposal Personnel

4–1. Initial assignment

No other MOS or AOC can be assigned in place of 89D or 89E Soldiers in positions designated in a modified table of organization and equipment (TOE) or table of distribution and allowances (TDA) for MOS 89D or AOC 89E.

4–2. Extended absence from the explosive ordnance disposal field

EOD-qualified Soldiers who separated from the Army for 60 months or longer and intend to reapply must meet the eligibility criteria and repeat EOD School Phase II.

Chapter 5

Validation of Explosive Ordnance Disposal Personnel

5–1. Validation Process

a. A Soldier becomes EOD-qualified personnel upon successful completion of Phase II NAVSCOLEOD. Soldiers must then obtain and maintain proficiency in their MOS/AOC technical skills for application during EOD response tasks and missions.

(1) EOD company commanders will test these skills, and the results will culminate in a Team Member Integration, Very Important Person (VIP) Protection validation, Team Leader validation, or Officer validation before assuming duties and equipment (TOE) or TDA for MOS 89D or AOC 89E.

(2) Soldiers will conduct Team Member Integration, VIP Protection validation, EOD Team Leader or Officer validation as appropriate.

b. The EOD Validating authority will confirm Soldiers with an AOC 89E or MOS 89D possess the knowledge, skills, and abilities required to successfully accomplish EOD procedures in accordance with prescribed techniques, tools, and practices.

c. The EOD Validating Authority is the battalion-level commander of the Soldier's unit of assignment. For Soldiers assigned outside of the battalion structure who require EOD validation, the Army service

component command (ASCC) EOD staff officer may provide skill confirmation, and the Branch Chief, G-38 EOD Branch, will advise commanders when an ASCC, ACOM, or direct reporting unit lacks such EOD Validating Authorities.

5-2. Explosive ordnance disposal validation, suspension, and revocation

- a. Unit commanders may suspend Soldiers from performing EOD duties while under investigation or otherwise have lost confidence in a Soldier's ability to perform EOD duties.
- b. Commanders will submit to the EOD Validating Authority a training plan to correct deficiencies in the Soldier's performance of EOD duties.
- c. The EOD Validation Authority will revoke a Soldier's EOD validations if the Soldier fails to follow or complete the training plan. The EOD Validation Authority may also begin the process to revoke the Soldier's EOD qualification, badge, or both.

Chapter 6

Badge Progression, Revocation, Withdrawal, and Termination from Explosive Ordnance Disposal Duties

6-1. Explosive ordnance disposal badge progression

- a. The basic EOD badge is awarded upon completion of Phase II at NAVSCOLEOD. It is probationary until the Servicemember completes 18 months of service in an EOD position that meets the appropriate TOE and TDA authorizations.
- b. The Senior EOD badge is authorized once the Soldier has served a cumulative total of 36 months in an authorized EOD position.
- c. The Master EOD badge is authorized once the Soldier has served a cumulative total of 60 months in an authorized EOD position after awarding the Senior EOD Badge.
- d. Unit commanders will submit a DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action) requesting badge orders for eligible Soldiers to the brigade commander, who will review badge orders.
- e. Brigade commanders may delegate the awarding of EOD senior or master badges to battalion commanders in the grade of O-5 or above.

6-2. Explosive ordnance disposal badge revocation

- a. The EOD Badge may be revoked on involuntary termination from EOD, dishonorable discharge, or conviction by courts-martial for desertion in wartime (the term wartime is defined in AR 600-8-2). The EOD Badge may also be revoked when the Soldier—
 - (1) Initiates action resulting in termination or withdrawal from EOD status before completing 18 months of EOD duty, excluding medical retirement.
 - (2) Has been convicted at a trial by court-martial or has committed offenses that demonstrate severe professional misconduct, incompetence, or willful dereliction in performing EOD duties.
 - (3) Has committed misconduct that is the subject of an administrative elimination action under the provisions of AR 635-200 or AR 600-8-24.
 - (4) Has become permanently, medically disqualified from performing EOD duty through negligence or unsafe acts and was adjudicated and found to have become disqualified by actions not in the line of duty.
 - (5) Refuses to engage in EOD operations.
 - (6) No longer meets the standards described in AR 50-6.
- b. In addition, the EOD Badge may be withdrawn for the following reasons:
 - (1) Conviction by a military or civil court for other than a minor and non-recurrent misdemeanor that did not involve dereliction of military duty or moral turpitude.
 - (2) Revocation of required security clearance eligibility or suspension of security clearance eligibility or access to classified information.
- c. The EOD Badge may be revoked by a commander having authority to award the badge upon determination that an awardee of an EOD Badge was guilty of gross negligence in the performance of assigned EOD duties or a flagrant violation of EOD safety procedures or regulation.
- d. The affected Soldier will be furnished a copy of the recommendation within 5 days unless unavailable to receive such notice. The Soldier will also be informed by the commander recommending

termination that the Soldier may submit any desired comment or rebuttal to the approval authority within 15 days of the recommendation.

e. Once the appeal is complete, reassignment action will be expedited for personnel whose EOD qualification has been withdrawn for any reason. The affected Soldier will be reassigned to another duty position on the same installation whenever possible. HRC will handle requests for a second PCS in the same fiscal year.

f. Senior commanders who exercise operational control of EOD personnel requesting an appeal are the appellate authorities for EOD Badge revocation.

g. Requests for advanced schooling, which may lead to a new specialty or branch code being awarded other than EOD, will not be used as a basis for revocation of an EOD Badge.

h. Commanders are not required to recommend badge withdrawal in conjunction with a recommendation for involuntary termination of EOD duties. However, when commanders elect to recommend badge withdrawal, they will include that recommendation with the involuntary termination packet.

6–3. Appeal of an action

The Soldier will provide a copy of the action (termination of EOD duties or revocation of the EOD Badge), a cover sheet requesting a review of the decision, witness statements, or associated evidence through the unit commander to the appellate authority.

6–4. Voluntary withdrawal of explosive ordnance disposal qualification

a. EOD Soldiers may withdraw at any time until assigned an EOD incident as defined in JP 3–42. Refusal to perform an EOD mission is commensurate to a voluntary withdrawal from performing EOD duties.

b. The withdrawal of an EOD Soldier's volunteer status is a permanent action that will result in both immediate reclassification from MOS 89D (Enlisted) or AOC 89E (Officer) and reassignment from assigned EOD units. Soldiers with a MOS 89D or AOC 89E will not be designated as a secondary or alternate MOS or AOC in conjunction with a reclassification action. Soldiers who voluntarily terminate their EOD status may not reapply to join the EOD career field.

c. Actions upon withdrawal are as follows:

(1) Upon termination of EOD volunteer status, the unit of assignment will immediately restrict all access of the individual to classified and explosive materials and terminate the Soldier's EOD-related pays (for example, demolition pay, assignment incentive pay, special duty assignment pay).

(2) The government will recoup the Unearned incentives (for example, enlistment bonus, reenlistment bonus, critical skills retention bonus).

(3) Service obligations (for example, enlistment, reenlistment, extension, training, or promotion) will be transferred to the new MOS (enlisted) or AOC (officer).

(4) The Soldier's command will contact HRC and identify the Soldier for immediate reclassification and transfer.

d. When a Soldier voluntarily withdraws from EOD duties, the unit will ensure the DA Form 5437 (Voluntary Withdrawal from Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Statement) is completed and forwarded to HRC to be processed by either the Enlisted or Officer Directorate. Reassignment action will be expedited for personnel whose EOD qualification has been withdrawn.

6–5. Involuntary termination from explosive ordnance disposal duties

a. Involuntary termination from EOD is a command-directed action resulting from adverse action or failure to meet prescribed standards.

b. Commanders nominating a Soldier for termination of EOD duties will prepare a packet to include performance counseling statements, Uniform Code of Military Justice findings, AR 15–6 findings, and related investigations and provide this information through the chain of command to the first O-6 commander for adjudication and approval.

c. Unit commanders who initiate termination from EOD duties will ensure that the basis for that action is summarized in DA Form 5438 (Involuntary Termination from Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Duties) and forwarded to HRC to be processed by either the enlisted or officer directorate within 15 days of the approval.

d. Units with no EOD battalion in their chain of command will provide the Soldier's packet (team leader certification suspension, team leader certification removal, EOD Badge removal and reclassification) to the Branch Chief, G–38 EOD Branch at Headquarters, Department of the Army.

- e. The appellate authority for involuntary termination from EOD duties and removal of MOS 89D/AOC 89E is the first general officer in the chain of command with command authority of the Soldier in question.
- f. The appellate authority for packets approved by the TCM–EOD is the Chief of Ordnance.
- g. The appellate authority for involuntary termination of Soldiers holding a MOS 89D or AOC 89E is the first general officer in the Soldier's chain of command.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

Unless otherwise indicated, all Army publications are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website at <https://armypubs.army.mil/>.

AR 600–8–2

Suspension of Favorable Personnel Actions (Flag) (Cited in para 2–4c.)

Section II

Prescribed Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, DA Forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website at <https://armypubs.army.mil/>.

DA Form 5436

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Volunteer Statement (Prescribed in para 3–1j.)

DA Form 5437

Voluntary Withdrawal from Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Statement (Prescribed in para 6–4d.)

DA Form 5438

Involuntary Termination from Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Duties (Prescribed in para 6–5c.)

DA Form 7759

United States Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Interview Checklist (Prescribed in para 3–1i.)

Appendix B

Internal Control Evaluation

B–1. Function

This evaluation covers functions regarding the selection, qualification, and assignment of Soldiers who perform EOD duties.

B–2. Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to assist DCS, G–3/5/7, in evaluating the key internal controls identified in this appendix. It is intended as a guide and does not cover all controls.

B–3. Instructions

These key internal controls must be evaluated at least once every two years. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished using DA Form 11–2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification). Answers must be based on the actual testing of key internal controls through such methods as document analysis, direct observation, sampling, and simulation. Use DA Form 11–2 to document answers indicating deficiencies and corrective action taken.

B–4. Test questions

- a. Chapter 1: Introduction. Have the agencies listed in chapter 1; section II conducted their assigned duties as prescribed?
- b. Chapter 2: Eligibility criteria.
 - (1) Are the interview and application processes effective in selecting appropriate personnel?
 - (2) Are applicants directed to the appropriate forms and have a clear explanation of the information required to correctly volunteer for EOD training?
- c. Chapter 3: Application.
 - (1) Has an EOD officer interviewed and assessed applicants before the start of phase I of EOD training? (para 3–1a)
 - (2) Has every applicant read and signed an EOD Volunteer Statement? (para 3–1j)

B–5. Supersession

This evaluation replaces the evaluation previously published in AR 611–105, dated 18 July 2017.

B–6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to HQDA, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–ODA), usarmy.pentagon.hqda.list.dcs-g-3-5-7-g38-all@army.mil.

Glossary of Terms

Explosive ordnance

See definition in AR 75–15.

Explosive ordnance disposal

See definition in AR 75–15.

Explosive ordnance disposal personnel

See definition in AR 75–15.

Explosive ordnance disposal qualified personnel

See definition in AR 75–15.

Explosive ordnance disposal response team

See definition in AR 75–15.

Explosive ordnance disposal team leader

See definition in AR 75–15.

Explosive ordnance disposal team leader validation

A standardized process to ensure the EOD team leader is prepared to execute their duties.

Improvised explosive

See definition in AR 75–15.

Improvised explosive device

See definition in AR 75–15.

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