

I. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)

The mission of Navy EOD is: *To provide the Fleet with the capability to detect, identify, render safe, recover, evaluate, and dispose of explosive and/or hazardous ordnance items that have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute an increased danger to operations, installations, personnel, or material.*

The EOD core competency encompasses the ability to render safe the following types of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO):

- Ground Ordnance (projectiles, rockets, grenades, landmines)
- Air Ordnance (bombs, missiles, aircraft explosive hazards, and dispensed munitions)
- Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)
- Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) (chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons)
- Underwater Ordnance (mines, torpedoes, and depth charges)

II. EOD History & Overview

The Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) community was officially organized as a warfare community in July of 1978 as the Special Operations Community, but the core missions and skills of EOD teams were employed and practiced far before the community's birth. A need for ordnance disposal skills was recognized during WWII, as German and Japanese military operations left behind large quantities of dud-fired ordnance. Mine Disposal School was founded in May, 1941. Bomb Disposal School was founded in January 1942 by (then) LT Draper Kauffman; based, in large part, on the British Bomb Disposal model. The first two Navy EOD commands were established in 1953. The Korean War saw a return to action on various minesweepers ensuring the continual clearance of shipping hazards. Additionally, the now renamed Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Units took part in inland intelligence operations and interacted with ground-based units in Inchon, Wonson and throughout the United Nations Theater of operations.

The role of Navy EOD stayed primarily focused on the waterborne threats and maintained the Mine Counter Measures (MCM) competency through the Vietnam War. Although MCM was the primary focus, Navy EOD saw an increase in land based operations, and the focus for EOD forces shifted after 9/11. The Global War on Terrorism brought a great need for EOD forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. Navy EOD took on a greater role in the C-IED fight with Iraqi and Afghan Security Forces. EOD not only defeated IEDs for US Forces but also took control of the Partnership and Transition Training for host nation EOD units. The C-IED fight is not only being fought in Iraq and Afghanistan, but it is also in Africa. Navy EOD plays an integral role in the support of C-IED training for the Africa Partnership Station. Navy EOD platoons are supporting Special Operations Forces throughout Africa and providing training for units in Africa.

The role for Navy EOD will remain MCM and C-IED support for US Forces and training during Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) exercises with other nations. With Iraq and Afghanistan winding down, Navy EOD will shift its primary focus from C-IED support back to MCM. Navy EOD will still be the primary EOD support element for SOF, but it will increase EOD support for US Navy waterborne units, such as CSG and MCM units.

Today, all four services have EOD Technicians, all of whom are trained at the Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD) at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. Navy EOD is organized somewhat differently than the other services in that EOD is its own warfare community in the Navy; in the other services, it is a component of larger communities. Additionally, Navy EOD Technicians must go through rigorous training that enables them to operate in more environments. Navy EOD exists today as the only special operations capable (Land, Sea, Air) Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technicians.

The Navy EOD community is primarily focused around the core competencies of EOD; Underwater Mine Countermeasures (UMCM), Combat Expeditionary Support (CES), Special Operations Forces (SOF) support, Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP), and Navy Dive and Salvage Support Operations. Navy EOD units can deploy as a shipboard detachment with a Carrier or Expeditionary Strike Group, or as a land-based asset assigned to an Army or Marine Corps unit. Additionally, Navy EOD units are special operations capable, specifically and uniquely tasked with support to Naval Special Warfare (NSW) and Army Special Forces (SF).

III. EOD Competencies & Missions

Mobility (MOB)/Combat Expeditionary Support (CES)

MOB or CES is the standard mission area for Navy EOD platoons. MOB platoons are the standard operating forces in Navy EOD. MOB platoons support conventional Army units in Counter IED operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, Carrier Strike Groups (CSG), AT/FP, basic MCM operations.

Mine Countermeasures (MCM)

MCM is made up of three components: EOD personnel (UMCM), surface ships (SMCM), and air units (AMCM). EOD personnel are specifically tasked with detecting and diving on armed underwater ordnance and conducting Render Safe Procedures (RSPs). Additionally, EOD personnel render safe dud-fired mines, torpedoes, and depth charges, and conduct searches for and RSPs on limpet mines. If our enemies laid mines covertly, Navy EOD personnel are the only assets in the Department of Defense that can render the mines safe, recover them, and provide attribution to a specific nation or group.

Special Operations Forces (SOF) Support

Navy EOD Technicians lend their expertise to SOF units to ensure they achieve mission success. The skills learned in the EOD training pipeline lend themselves to participation in these types of operations. Navy EOD Technicians will participate in advanced training with the SOF unit they are assigned to in order to support the entire spectrum of operations with which that unit may be tasked. Today, approximately 30% of Navy EOD's deployments are in support of SOF missions. Both Naval Special Warfare (NAVSOF) and Army Special Forces (SF) fall under the SOF support category.

Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP)/U.S. Secret Service Support (USSS)

AT/FP is a natural extension of the counter IED skills EOD Technicians learn. Many EOD Officers assigned to afloat staffs serve as, or work in close conjunction with, the AT/FP Officer.

EOD Technicians regularly perform U.S. Secret Service support in order to mitigate and eliminate explosive hazards, which allows for travel all over the planet. Additionally, EOD Shore Detachments work in conjunction with local, state, and federal bomb disposal agencies to combat terrorist threats.

- Provide direct C-IED/Explosive Hazard support to USSS ISO POTUS, VPOTUS, FLOTUS, SECSTATE and foreign heads of state.
- IAW Presidential Protection Assistance Act, missions ISO POTUS/VPOTUS are unit funded.
- Large Scale missions requiring > 26 EOD Teams are formally requested and ordered by the Joint Staff via Global Force Management (GFM).

Expeditionary Diving and Salvage

Expertise in diving is a vital skill needed for the disposal of underwater ordnance. All Navy EOD Technicians are Navy Divers and are trained in open-circuit SCUBA and the Mk-16 Mod 1, a computerized mixed-gas rebreather with low magnetic properties which allows EOD Technicians to operate on ordnance at up to 300 feet beneath the surface.

Though they fall under EOD command, some Navy Divers are not EOD qualified, but instead get advanced training as Second Class Divers, First Class Divers, Diving Medical Technicians, and Master Divers, specializing in surface supplied diving, open/closed circuit SCUBA, and diving medicine. These Divers may be assigned to a Mobile Diving & Salvage Unit, to an EOD Mobile Unit, or another EOD command.

IV. EOD Organization

The Type Commander (TYCOM) for Navy EOD is the Commander, Naval Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC). Under the NECC, Navy EOD forces are divided into 2 Groups, EODGRU ONE in San Diego, CA and EODGRU TWO in Norfolk, VA. Each group contains 4 or 5 Mobile Units (EODMU), which are comprised of companies and platoons, and a reserve Mobile Unit, referred to as an EOD Operational Support Unit (EODOSU). The EOD platoon consists of one officer and six to eight enlisted EOD Technicians. Each Group also contains a

Training & Evaluation Unit (EODTEU) and a Mobile Diving & Salvage Unit (MDSU). There are other EOD major commands that do not fall under one of the two Groups, but instead fall under the NECC as a separate entity.

WEST COAST	EAST COAST
<u>COMEODGRU ONE (Coronado, CA)</u>	<u>COMEODGRU TWO (Little Creek, VA)</u>
EOD Training & Evaluation Unit 1 (Point Loma, CA)	EOD Training & Evaluation Unit 2 (Ft. Story, VA)
EODMU 1 (Coronado, CA)	EODMU 2 (Little Creek, VA)
EODMU 3 (Coronado, CA)	EODMU 6 (Little Creek, VA)
EODMU 5 (Guam)	EODMU 8 (Rota, Spain)
EODOSU 7 (San Diego, CA)	EODOSU 10 (Little Creek, VA)
EODMU 11 (San Diego, CA)	EODMU 12 (Little Creek, VA)
Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit 1 (MDSU-1) (Pearl Harbor, HI)	Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit 2 (MDSU-2) (Little Creek, VA)



EOD Shore Detachments

Shore detachments provide a fixed regional response capability and are usually located in proximity to a DOD installation. Navy EOD has Shore Detachments at Newport, RI; Earle, NJ; Dahlgren, VA; Yorktown, VA; Norfolk, VA; King’s Bay, GA; Mayport, FL; Panama City, FL; Crane, IN; Oak Harbor, WA; Bangor, WA; China Lake, CA; San Diego, CA; Fallon, NV; Pearl Harbor, HI; Guam; Sasebo, Japan; Rota, Spain.

EOD Command Structure

EOD Group – Commanding Officer (CO) is an O-6: provide EOD support through Request For Forces (RFF) and disseminate RFFs to MUs

EOD Mobile Unit – CO is an O-5: Command element for EOD companies/platoons, Man, Train, and Equip EOD units of action based on RFFs, typically has 10-12 EOD platoons and necessary support personnel

EOD Company – OIC is an O-3, personnel = 2 platoons with Company staff (1 EOD Officer, 1 EOD Senior Enlisted), 18-20 EOD technicians

EOD Platoon – OIC is typically an O-2 or O-3, personnel = 8 – 10 personnel, EOD unit of action

Platoon Size and Breakdown



EOD PLT Planning Factors



RESPORG	PERS	Teams (NOTES 1, 2)	Mission Types (NOTE 3)
MOB	8	2	CSG, MOB, ATFP, MCM*
MCM	8	2	MCM, MOB, CSG, ATFP
NAVSOF	10	4	NSW enabler
SOF	4	2	SOF enabler

*NOTE (1) (FOUO) Maintain capability to simultaneously split MOB, NAVSOF and SOF platoons into multiple two-man elements as required to conduct immediate and concurrent EOD operations.
 NOTE (2) Number of teams reflect the total number of full-mission capable elements the TOA is built to support.
 NOTE (3) MOB PLTs performing MCM missions are limited to locate, identify, and dispose of underwater ordnance. MOB PLTs do not possess raise, tow, beach and exploitation capabilities.*

V. EOD Training Pipeline

All Navy EOD students, both officer and enlisted, participate in the same training pipeline, broken into five phases: Dive School, NAVSCOLEOD, Jump School, Expeditionary Combat Skills and EOD Tactical Training.

1. EOD Diver and JDO COI, Naval Diving & Salvage Training Center (NDSTC)

All Navy EOD personnel begin training at NDSTC in Panama City, FL. There, enlisted EOD students complete the 9-week EOD Diver Course of Instruction (COI) and learn to safely use open circuit SCUBA rigs and the closed circuit Mk-16 Mod 1 SCUBA re-breather.

EOD officer students attend a 21-week Joint Diving Officer (JDO) COI in which they learn SCUBA, surface supplied diving, and basic understanding of conducting diving operations. EOD officer candidates will join the enlisted EOD students for the Mk-16 phase of training.

2. Naval School, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD)

From Dive School, EOD students proceed to NAVSCOLEOD, at Eglin AFB, FL. The Navy provides EOD training to all four of the services. This school lasts nine months for Navy personnel, due to their additional two months of training in underwater ordnance. The school is very academically and physically intensive, especially when Navy students reach the Underwater Ordnance Division. Navy students must demonstrate capability in the following divisions in order to graduate:

- Core I
- Demolition
- Tools & Methods
- Core II
- Ground Ordnance Division
- Air Ordnance Division
- Improvised Explosive Devices Division
- Biological/Chemical Division
- Weapons of Mass Destruction Division
- Nuclear Ordnance Division
- Underwater Ordnance Division

Upon graduation from NAVSCOLEOD, all personnel (officer and enlisted) are designated as Basic EOD Technicians.

3. Jump School

Newly graduated Basic EOD Technicians leave NAVSCOLEOD and report immediately to parachute training at Ft. Benning, GA, or Otay Mesa, CA. EOD Technicians reporting to Ft. Benning will complete the Army Parachute COI, a three-week course leading to a static line parachuting qualification. EOD Technicians reporting to Otay Mesa, CA will complete the four-week Navy Parachute COI with Tactical Air Operations, leading to both a static line and military free-fall qualification.

4. Expeditionary Combat Skills

EOD technicians will continue their training in Gulfport, MS where they learn basic combat skills. The technicians will attend a 4-week COI where they learn combat marksmanship in the M9 and M4 service weapons, land navigation, basic infantry skills, and combat first aid.

5. EOD Tactical Training

Upon completion of ECS, they report to EOD Tactical Training at EODTEU-1 in San Diego, CA. There they will receive training in small arms, Helo Rope Suspension Technique (HRST) operations, Special Insertion and Extraction (SPIE) rigging, cast and recovery operations, rappelling, land warfare techniques, and advanced combat first aid. Once Tactical Training is completed, the EOD Technician reports to a Mobile Unit for assignment to a platoon.



Accession Pipeline



- **USNA Screening of candidates for 1st Class MIDN Cruise**

- POC is the USNA EOD Officer
- Run by 1st Class MIDN already selected for EOD
- Held in March & November
- Required for USNA only; Optional for ROTC

- **1st Class Cruise at TEU1/TEU2**

- 4 weeks of exposure to the EOD Community
- Candidates are screened & interviewed
- This is not a pre-requisite for screening



- **EOD Selection**

- Submit packages by program specific deadline (NSTC, CNRC, etc.)
- Board convenes September
- Service Assignments made in October

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Who we are looking for



- **Candidates need to be:**

- Critical thinkers
- Selfless, Mission Oriented Professionals
- Ability to represent the EOD Community well despite assignment



- **Life as an EOD Officer**

- Move every 18-24 months
- Combat is a function of the job
- EOD community is "family"

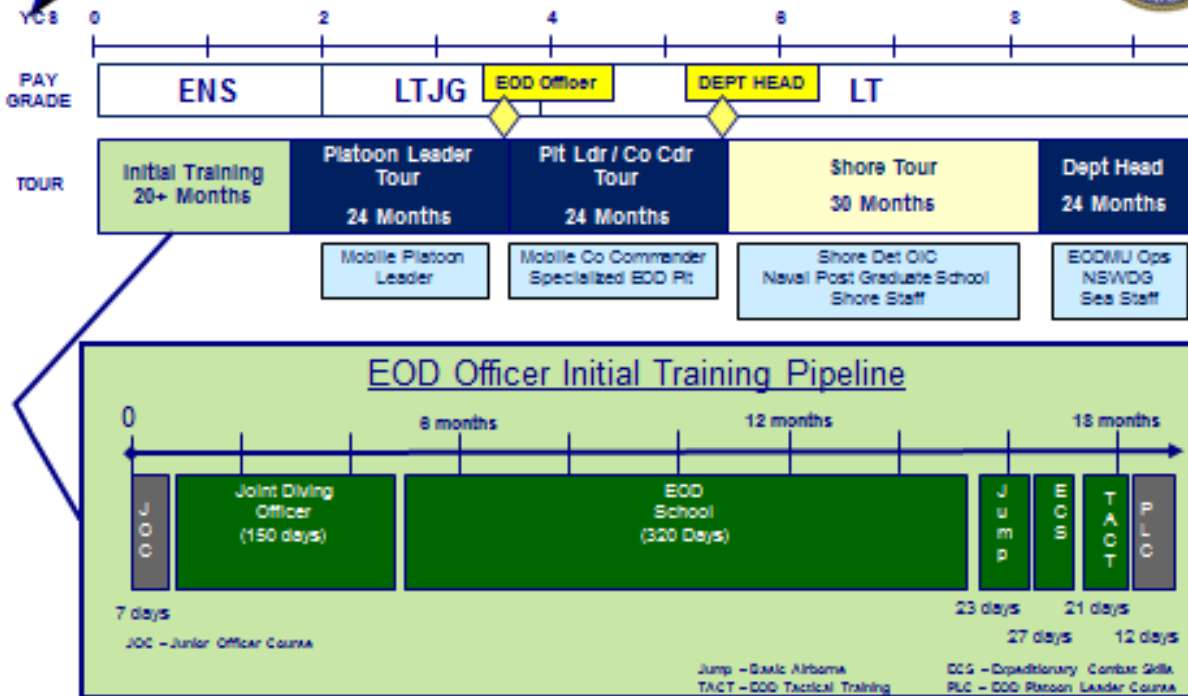


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EOD Officer Career Path



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VI. EOD Warfare Qualification



When the Special Operations community was realigned as the EOD Community beginning in 2007, the *Personnel Qualification Standards (PQS)* (not to be confused with the training pipeline) for enlisted and officer EOD Technicians became different, much as it is throughout the rest of the Navy. Enlisted EOD Technicians retain the “old” qualification path. Basic EOD Technicians complete two years of PQS, demonstrate proficiency, and complete a board to earn their Senior EOD Technician qualification. Successful completion of an additional three years of PQS, demonstrated proficiency, training, and scenario-based boards will result in qualification as a Master EOD Technician.

The warfare qualification process is now different for officers. Like their enlisted counterparts, EOD officers graduate NAVSCOLEOD as Basic EOD Technicians. However, EOD officers no longer complete Senior and Master EOD qualifications. Instead, new EOD officers must complete an 18-month program of PQS, demonstrated EOD proficiency, demonstrated leadership, and complete a scenario-based oral and performance based qualification

board while leading an EOD platoon. Successful completion of these requirements leads to qualification as an EOD Officer. The EOD Officer Qualification badge looks exactly the same as the Master EOD Technician's, except it is gold rather than silver/pewter. Following their second operational tour, EOD Officers will have another board that determines their ability to lead as an EOD Officer on the strategic level vice the operational level. Upon successful completion of this process, the EOD Officer will earn the EOD Department Head qualification.

Pay and Incentives

In addition to normal military pay and allowances, the Navy offers reenlistment bonuses for EOD Officers and EOD Technicians. The amounts vary but are offered to enlisted technicians upon reenlistment and Officers upon reenlistment through Department Head. Both EOD Officers and EOD enlisted technicians also earn dive pay, demolition pay, special duty assignment pay, jump pay, and may qualify for additional and/or foreign language pay.

VII. Navy Diver Classifications

Not all Sailors who are part of the Navy EOD Community are EOD Technicians. The Navy Diving community is a subset of the EOD Community. Since all Navy EOD Technicians begin their training pipeline as Navy Divers, there is a tight bond of common expertise between EOD Technicians and Navy Divers. The term "Navy Diver" is not a monolith. "Navy Diver" refers to a Sailor who has successfully completed one of several COI's offered at NDSTC (of which the EOD Diver COI is just one). Navy Divers who are not Navy EOD Technicians can earn the following designations:



SCUBA Diver

Basic Diver attends a one-month school at NDSTC. They are restricted from "decompression" dives. The SCUBA Diver Course is designed to provide qualified non-diving personnel with the basic instruction and training in SCUBA diving techniques, inspection, search, and underwater procedures to safely and effectively perform as a dive team member and SCUBA diver, IAW approved technical manuals and the U.S. Navy Diving Manual.

Second Class Diver

Attends 4-month long training at NDSTC. 2/C Divers gain proficiency in SCUBA, MK-20, and MK-21, hyperbaric chamber operations, and diagnosis of diving related casualties. The Second Class Diver course of instruction is designed to provide initial pipeline "A" school training for qualified personnel for assignment to the general rating of NAVY DIVER (ND) and NEC 5343. This course qualifies personnel to safely and effectively perform as a diver and dive team member per approved technical manuals and the U.S. Navy Diving Manual.

First Class Diver

Former 2/C Divers who complete the 4-week 1/C Diver COI are then qualified to supervise the dive. They have more advanced expertise in supervising hyperbaric chamber operations and diagnosing and treating diving related casualties. The First Class diver Course is designed to provide qualified 2nd Class Divers with the advanced instruction and training in surface supplied air, mixed gas, SCUBA diving techniques, inspection, search, salvage and underwater procedures to safely and effectively perform as a dive team member/first class diver, per approved technical manuals and the U.S. Navy Diving Manual.

Master Diver

Master Divers must be a Chief Petty Officer. These 1/C Divers return to NDSTC and complete “Master Diver evaluations” in which they are evaluated in a series of scenarios by a panel of senior Master Divers. Most candidates will fail to become Master Divers on their first attempt and will have to return a year later to try again. Master Divers are the Navy’s diving experts. Regardless of their pay grade, they are addressed as “Master Diver.” The United States Navy Master Diver is the highest warfare qualification obtainable by a member of U.S. Navy diving community. Most qualified enlisted person to direct and supervise diving, salvage, ship repair operations and diving programs. Directly responsible to the Commanding Officer, via the Diving Officer, for all facets of command diving operations and programs, to include training, equipment, systems, personnel, operations.

Dive Medical Officer (DMO)

A Medical Officer who specializes in diving related illnesses. The course is approximately 9 weeks in length and provides training necessary to: support fleet diving operations, diagnose and treat diving related illnesses and injuries, support hyperbaric chamber operations, and evaluate fitness for diving duty.

Dive Medical Technician (DMT)

All DMTs are Hospital Corpsmen (HM) while all other enlisted Divers are rated as Divers (DV). These Divers complete the 2/C Diver COI and then complete a special DMT COI that further teaches them about the medical aspects of diagnosing and treating diving illnesses.

Diving Officer (BDO)

An officer who completes the 4-month Basic Dive Officer (BDO) COI becomes a diving officer. These officers are trained in SCUBA, Mk-20, Mk-21, as well as diving and hyperbaric chamber operations and supervision. They are directly responsible to the CO for the safe and efficient running of the command diving program. Many BDOs also complete the Salvage Officer (SO) COI, qualifying them to plan and lead salvage operations. EOD Officers attended the BDO course until 2005.

VIII. EOD-Specific Tools and Equipment

Foster-Miller TALON Bomb Robot

Robot used for C-IED that allows the EOD technician to render safe and dispose of ordnance from a safe distance. The Talon is a heavy-duty robot that is larger in size and able to handle heavier tasks.

iRobot EOD Packbot Bomb Robot

Robot used for C-IED that allows the EOD technicians to remotely access problems. The Packbot is lighter in weight and able to maneuver in smaller areas.

MK-16 Mod 1 Underwater Breathing Apparatus (UBA)

The Mk-16 SCUBA re-breather produces no bubbles; exhaled CO₂ is “recycled” with low acoustic and magnetic properties. It is electronically driven, the UBA uses 3 oxygen sensors which monitor the partial pressure of oxygen in the Diver’s breathing loop and automatically adds O₂ if the ppO₂ is not within pre-established parameters. The Diver monitors rig performance through a primary and secondary electronics display. Divers utilizing the UBA are capable of diving to 300 Feet of Sea Water (FSW). The MK-16 can use two diluent gases: N₂O₂ for dives 150 FSW or shallower, or HeO₂ for deeper dives.

Percussion Actuated Non-electric (PAN) Disruptor

Device used to render safe IEDs remotely without detonating them. The benefit of such a tool is that it allows Render Safe Procedures (RSPs) to be conducted while the EOD Technician is a safe distance from the IED.

MED-ENG EOD IX Bomb Suit

This suit provides extensive blast and fragmentation protection. It comes in multiple layers: trousers, groin protector, torso, and helmet. The IX Bomb suit also incorporates a fan and full body cooling system. The entire suit weighs over 85lbs.



Explosive Ordnance Disposal

U.S. Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) is the world's premier combat force for countering explosive hazards to include Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), Underwater Mines and all other types of weaponry.

EOD personnel:

- Highly trained, skilled technicians who are experts in explosives, diving and parachuting.
- Render safe all types of ordnance, including conventional, improvised, chemical, biological and nuclear.
- Conduct clandestine operations either independently, or as part of a larger combatant force.
- Support the most elite units of U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), including Direct Action support of Navy SEALs and Army Special Forces.
- Conduct demolition of hazardous munitions, pyrotechnics, and retrograde explosives using detonation and burning techniques.
- Support military and civilian law enforcement agencies by analyzing and handling foreign and domestic explosives.
- Work with the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. State Department, helping to protect the president, vice president and other state, foreign officials and dignitaries.
- Support the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs Office, and the FBI as well as state and local authorities.



"NECC forces have the ability to take and hold battlespace. The agility and mobility of our force, along with experience in conducting dispersed operations make us the premier force in the DoD to build, secure, and operate forward logistics and operations bases ashore and afloat."

Rear Admiral Frank Morneau
Commander, NECC

Clearing The Way

EOD at a Glance



The Navy's EOD force is organized into EOD Groups (EODGRUs), EOD Mobile Units (EODMUs), and various EOD companies, platoons, and detachments.

Groups - Are comprised of EODGRU 1 in San Diego (Naval Amphibious Base Coronado), and EODGRU 2 in Virginia Beach, Va. (Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Ft. Story). They provide deployable command and control (C2) for expeditionary/combat EOD and salvage operations as joint, naval or combined task force commanders.

Mobile Units - Are deployable for expeditionary/combat EOD and salvage operations as joint, naval or combined task force commanders. Each EOD/MDS mobile unit deploys several companies and platoons for mission-specific worldwide deployments. In addition, EOD mobile units are responsible for several shore-based EOD detachments supporting key naval installations.

Training and Evaluation Units (EODTEUs) - Are specialized training units located on both U.S. coasts. They provide advanced unit level and mobility skill training for deploying forces. There are four types of skill sets taught at the training units; Core EOD, Navy Diver Salvage, Core Mobility and Expeditionary Skills.

Expeditionary Support Units (EODESUs) - Are comprised of optimized logistics support specialists for all EOD and diving salvage units. Specifically, they're responsible for supply; boat and vehicle maintenance; arms, ammunition and explosives; transportation and movement; dive locker support; tactical communications support; and hazardous material handling. In addition, they provide rapid deployment forces as tailored expeditionary support elements.

EOD Companies/Platoons and Detachments - Are called upon to render safe explosive hazards to include weapons of mass destruction (WMD), improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and undersea mines, often while simultaneously engaging enemy forces. Companies and platoons conduct joint operations with all U.S. and coalition forces.

Mobile Diving and Salvage Units (MDSUs) - Are organized into specialized dive teams capable of planning, coordinating, directing and conducting combat harbor clearance; anti-terrorism force protection missions; theater security cooperation; diving and salvage; sustained harbor clearance services/port recovery; disaster relief efforts; demolition; battle damage repair; underwater search operations using towed sonar or unmanned underwater vehicle; surface supplied air, mixed gas and self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (scuba) diving operations in various bodies of water (open ocean, harbor, and beach surf/littoral area and inland waterway); harbor and waterway clearance; emergent underwater repairs; and salvage operations in all environments in depths up to 300 feet of seawater.



For more information please contact the
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