



# Lesson 1.3 MILEOD Command & Control (C2)

# Lesson 1.3 Content

- Introduction
- MILEOD focal point
- MILEOD C2 overview
- Force level C2 relationships
- Tactical level C2 and MILEOD assets
- Support C2 with MILEOD assets

# Learning Outcomes - Lesson 1.3

- Explain the importance and role of an MILEOD focal point
- Describe the complexities of MILEOD C2 on force, tactical and support levels

# C2 Introduction

- Agreement prior deployment
- Timely, swift actions minimize disruptions
- Mission analysis defines C2
- FC nominates EOD focal point
- Maximize efficiency, effectiveness
- C2 based on force, tactical, support levels

# Force Level MILEDO C2

*DPKO / DFS policy on authority C2 in UNPKO FEB 2008, SOFA, Force Requirements, MOUs*

- FC has operational control
- Sector / TCC CDR has C2
- MILEOD organic to a TCC unit
- For specific commander's use

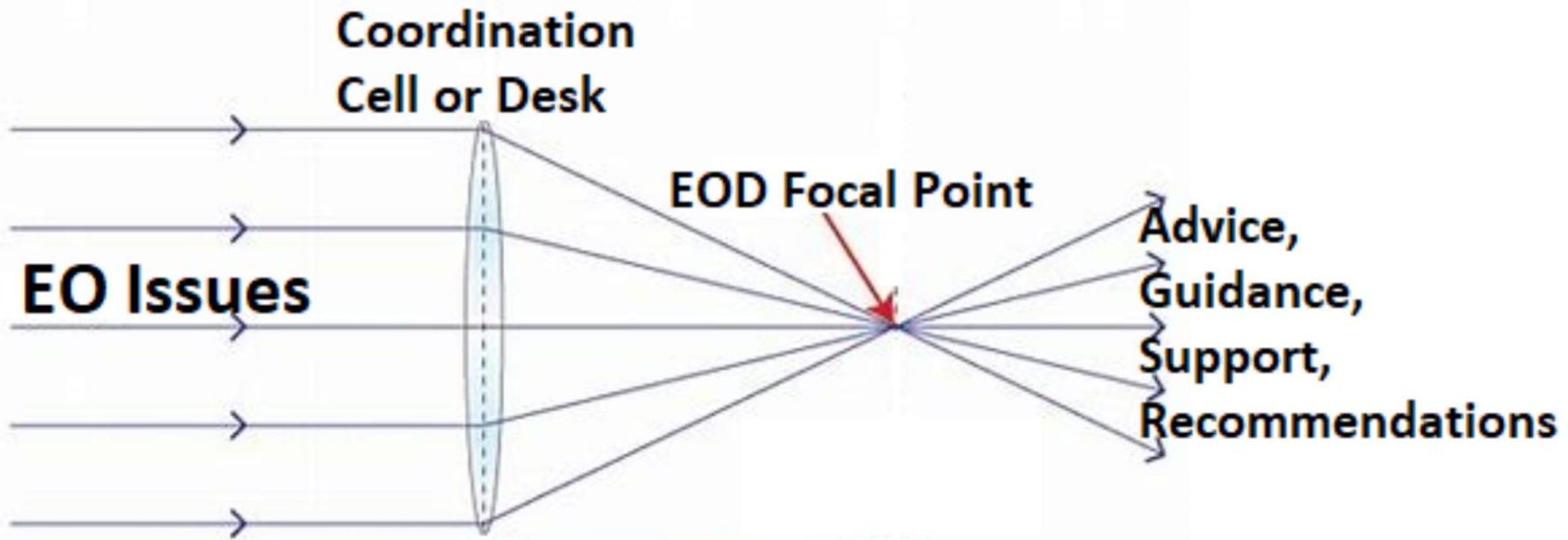
## **C2 relationships:**

- **United Nations Command**
- **United Nations Operational Control**
- **United Nations Tactical Command**
- **United Nations Tactical Control**
- **Administrative Control**

# EOD Focal Point



*An individual in the EOD coordination cell or a standalone responsible for EOD and EO/IED risk and threat mitigation*



# Tactical Level C2

- Recognize MILEOD technical expertise / recommendations
- MILEOD typically tasked with other assets
- Considerations related to location

## EOD working with Search & Force Protection

Who has C2 during phases of operation and how is C2 handed over?

# Tactical Level C2

*ICP established by IC at location*

typically, tactical commander providing local security is IC and has C2 of overall IED incident

IC coordinates operation with advice from EOD operator and other supporting capabilities

EOD operator advise IC on EO threats. IC establishes control of the Operational cordon

Best practice EOD cordon within operational cordon where EOD commander exercises C2

Task completion, full incident report submitted to FHQ in accordance with SOPs

Op Cordon

EOD  
Cordon



# Support C2 Relationships

- Must be articulated in orders
- MILEOD typically tasked with other assets
- Force protection, search, medical, comms, transport, logistics, CREW operators
- When not organic, C2 needs to be clarified
- Scalable MILEOD capabilities
- Heli or boat special considerations

# Lesson 1.3 Take Away

- Consideration for C2 relationships at force, tactical and support levels
- Nature of EOD activities require a designated advisor and coordinator called the EOD Focal Point
- Clear delineation of C2 is essential
- C2 relationships established early and in writing
- IC and MILEOD relationships key to success
- Incidents can involve junior leaders from different units in high pressure situations

# Questions

# Abbreviations

- Bn: Battalion
- C2: Command and Control
- CMD: Conventional Munitions Disposal
- CREW: Counter RCIED Electronic Warfare
- ECM: Electronic Counter Measures
- EO: Explosive Ordnance
- EOD: Explosive Ordnance Disposal
- EODCC: Explosive Ordnance Coordination Centre
- FC: Force Commander
- FoM: Freedom of Movement
- FP: Force Protection
- HN: Host Nation
- HoMC: Head of Mission Component
- HQ: Headquarters
- IC: Incident Commander
- ICP: Incident Control Point
- IED: Improvised Explosive Device
- MHQ: Mission Headquarters
- RCIED: Remote Controlled Improvised Explosive Device
- Regt: Regiment
- SC: Sector Commander
- SHQ: Sector Headquarters
- Sqn: Squadron
- SOFA: Status of Forces Agreement
- SOP: Standard Operating Procedures
- TCC: Troop Contributing Country
- SOFA: Status of Forces Agreement
- TL: Team Leader