Appendix C

ESTABLISHING A JEODTF

1. Background

A key responsibility of the geographic combatant commander is the designation of an EOD controlling authority after a full evaluation of the assigned mission. It is important for the efficiency of the TF that the JEODTF J-3 is a currently qualified EOD officer. All personnel assigned to the JEODTF staff should understand multiservice or joint TTP to allow for a seamless transition. JEODTF planning should be in concert with established joint doctrine as found in JP 5-00.2, Joint Task Force Planning Guidance Procedures.

2. Authority

Establishment of a JEODTF is appropriate when EOD C^2 requirements exceed the capabilities of the theater EOD staff or when conducting EOD operations with a joint force would be more efficient. The CJTF normally forms a JEODTF from the nucleus of the designated major service component EOD command. Both the Army and Navy have existing C^2 EOD units around which a JEODTF is built. Specifically, using the Army's EOD group (0-6 command) headquarters, or the Navy's mobile group (0-6 command), provides a ready EOD headquarters unit to serve as a building block for a JEODTF headquarters. A combatant commander establishes and deploys a JEODTF from outside the theater of operations. When formed, the JEODTF is a temporary joint EOD headquarters that controls two or more different service component's EOD units in a specific JOA to accomplish the EOD mission. The JEODTF supports the theater campaign plan, JTF mission, or other operations as directed.

3. Responsibilities

The JEODTF is responsible for making recommendations to the CJTF (or geographic combatant commander if a JTF has not been formed) on the proper employment of EOD and for accomplishing assigned operational missions. The JEODTF develops a detailed plan using the JOPES for integrated employment of assigned and attached forces based on an assessment of the operational requirements.

a. Organization of Forces. The commander, JEODTF, has the authority to organize assigned or attached forces to meet mission requirements.
b. Commander’s Guidance. The combatant commander is responsible for—

(1) defining the scope of responsibility of the J EODTF.

(2) defining units assigned OPCON, TACON, and relationships within the JFC.

(3) defining J EODTF AORs for force protection, UXO response, and other missions.

(4) ensuring that all identified external support requirements for sustaining the EOD force are properly coordinated.

4. The JEODTF Staff

The designated EOD commander coordinates the establishment of the J EODTF staff. A doctrinal method is to develop J EODTF staffs around the "core" of the designated EOD commander's assigned staff. Other service EOD personnel augment the designated J EODTF's core staff. The geographic combatant commander may also provide certain augmentation (to include security, medical, and administration/logistics) to a J EODTF, depending on the mission and support requirements. See Figure C-1, Notional J EODTF Staff Organization.

![Figure C-1. Notional JEODTF Staff Organization](image-url)
a. Organization. EOD commanders organize the JEODTF staff as necessary to carry out assigned duties and responsibilities. The JEODTF staff includes at a minimum the normal J-1 through J-4 staff and may include J-5 and J-6 as well as special staff members as required.

b. Orientation Program. A staff orientation program ensures that all individuals assigned to the JEODTF become thoroughly familiar with multiservice and joint EOD operations. This can be accomplished through the establishment of a joint reception center, a short training program, or even use of a “buddy” system whereby an experienced JEODTF staff member mentors a newly assigned individual.

5. Staff Functions and Responsibilities

a. The Manpower and Personnel Directorate (J-1). The J-1 provides joint personnel planning, coordination, management, and review; assists subordinate commands in acquiring, replacing, and transferring personnel; provides administrative and personnel service; monitors and reports the personnel readiness of assigned, allocated, and apportioned forces to higher headquarters; and provides appropriate input to OPLANs.

b. The Intelligence Directorate (J-2). The primary function of the J-2 is to support the JEODTF staff and subordinate assigned/attached units by ensuring the availability of reliable intelligence and timely indications and warning on the characteristics of UXO on the battlefield, first-seen ordnance, and potential terrorist threats. Members of the directorate actively participate in joint staff planning and in planning, coordinating, directing, integrating, and controlling a concentration of intelligence efforts on the proper enemy items-of-intelligence interest at the appropriate time. The J-2 also has the functional responsibility for the acquisition, production, requests, and dissemination of intelligence and counterintelligence to support EOD operations. The J-2 develops, refines, and updates the JEODTF intelligence estimate to provide a common understanding and view of the battlefield and directs intelligence collection efforts and exploitation of first-seen/recovered foreign ordnance. The J-2 serves as the single POC within intelligence channels for the collection and dissemination of technical intelligence products and provides intelligence input to OPORDs.

c. The Operations Directorate (J-3). The J-3 plans, coordinates, and integrates EOD operations with that of the supported commander. Should the JEODTF not include a J-5, the J-3 would also perform long-range or future planning functions. The J-3 conducts crisis action planning; assists the J-5 (if organized) in deliberate planning; and coordinates and directs the deployment, employment, and redeployment of assigned and attached forces. The J-3 is responsible for providing oversight of current operations and planning for emerging missions; maintaining a current operations estimate; preparing operational plans, annexes, orders, reports, and records; determining pre-deployment technical training requirements for replacement EOD personnel; and recommending EOD priorities for operational support,
task organization, and JTF boundaries. Should the JEODTF not include a J-6, the J-3 would also perform the C4I planning and execution functions.

d. The Logistics Directorate (J-4). The J-4 formulates logistics plans and coordinates supply, maintenance, transportation, field services, general engineering, health services, contracting, host-nation support, and other logistics activities. The J-4 provides logistic oversight for JEODTF and the management of external logistics.

e. The Plans Directorate (J-5). The J-5 conducts deliberate planning for the JEODTF, develops and recommends C2 arrangements, and participates in the JTF, theater, or combatant command's campaign and concept planning. The J-5 also projects future EOD requirements for personnel, material, and organization. When required, the J-5 provides the JEODTF input for the JOPES.

f. The C4I Systems Directorate (J-6). The J-6 is responsible for communications, electronics, and automated information systems in support of the JEODTF. This includes development and integration of C4I architecture and plans that support the command's operational and strategic requirements as well as policy and guidance for implementation and integration of interoperable C4I systems to exercise command in the execution of the JEODTF mission.

g. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA). The SJA is the legal advisor on issues ranging from administrative law to rules of engagement. To ensure the JEODTF complies with international law, domestic law, environmental protection laws, and DOD regulations, the SJA coordinates with the JTF SJA and JEODTF supported commands.

h. Public Affairs Officer (PAO). The PAO advises the JEODTF commander on public opinion pertaining to the impact of EOD operations, public affairs policy and guidance from higher headquarters, and the command's need to establish a detailed media communications plan. The media communications plan focuses on providing overarching public affairs guidance on media relationships, targeting internal and external audiences, providing key messages, and detailing the production of public information materials (to include web pages, fact sheets, releases, and related materials). Finally, the PAO serves as the JEODTF spokesperson and ensures that the public affairs portion of EXPLANs, CONPLANs, OPLANs, and OPORDs, and related planning and execution documents are properly prepared and coordinated.

i. Chaplain. The chaplain is the JEODTF commander's primary staff officer in the areas of religion, morals, and morale as affected by religion. The chaplain is the commander's adviser on indigenous religions and local religious practices. They provide religious support to all TF members regardless of service.
j. HQ Commandant. The commander, JEODTF, appoints the HQ commandant, who is responsible for all aspects of the headquarters operation. The commandant assumes the initial functional responsibility for all equipment and facilities assigned to the JEODTF and assigns subsequent functions to personnel and agencies in direct control of those activities. The commander must include the HQ commandant in the JEODTF planning process to fully support the efforts of the EOD mission.