

Change No. 1

ADRP 3-09, C1
Headquarters
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Fires

1. This change replaces the discussion of air-ground integration to align with Doctrine 2015 standards.
2. ADRP 3-09, 31 August 2012, is changed as follows:

Remove Old Pages Insert

New Pages

Change 1 transmittal
Pages 2-1 through 2-12 (blank)

Change 1 transmittal
Pages 2-1 through 2-12 (blank)

3. File this transmittal sheet in front of the publication for reference purposes.

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ADRP 3-09, C1
8 February 2013

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Chapter 2

Fires Organizations and Key Personnel

The fires warfighting function uses a diverse group of systems, personnel, and materiel—most of which operate in various ways to provide different capabilities. This chapter discusses the organizations and key personnel of the fires warfighting function from the strategic level to the tactical level (see table 2-1). Table 2-1 provides an overview of all fires organizations and key personnel down to the battalion and battery level. This chapter will only cover organizations and key personnel down to brigade. For further breakdown of organizations and key personnel refer to FM 3-09 and FM 3-01.

Table 2-1. Fires organizations and key personnel

Strategic Level Fires Organizations	
Air Defense	Field Artillery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Functional Component Command-Integrated Missile Defense (JFCC-IMD) • Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC)/Army Strategic Command (ARSTRAT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Land Component/Joint Task Force Fires Cell • Battlefield Coordination Detachment
Operational Level Fires Organizations	
Air Defense	Field Artillery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Army Air and Missile Defense Command (AAMDC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Theater Air and Missile Defense Coordinator (TAMCOORD) ▪ Deputy Area Air Defense Coordinator (DAADC—when designated) • Corps Air and Missile Defense (AMD) Element 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corps and Theater Fires Cell • Expeditionary Air Support Operations Group • Ground Liaison Detachment
Tactical Level Fires Organizations	
Air Defense	Field Artillery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Defense Artillery Brigade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Defense Fire Control Officer (ADAFCO) ▪ Air Defense Artillery Battalion ▪ Patriot Battalion ▪ Air and Missile Defense Battalion ▪ Indirect Fires Protection Capability (IFPC) Battalion ▪ Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) Battery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division Fires Cell <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Division Chief of Fires • Air Liaison Officer • Fires Brigade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire Support Officer ▪ Field Artillery Battalions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) ○ High-Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) ○ M109-series Paladin ○ M777-series ○ M119-series
Fires Cell (Division/Brigade Combat Team)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMD Element at Division • Air Defense Airspace Management/Brigade Aviation Element (ADAM/BAE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires Element • Air Support Operations Center/Air Liaison Officer (ASOC/ALO)

FIRES ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONNEL AT THE STRATEGIC LEVEL

JOINT FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT COMMAND-INTEGRATED MISSILE DEFENSE (JFCC-IMD)

2-1. The JFCC-IMD mission is to support U.S. strategic command's mission by synchronizing sea, land, air and space based assets in support of global missile defense operations and missile defense. U.S. strategic command through the JFCC-IMD is the proponent responsible for identifying and recommending missile defense assets in response to the ground combatant commander (FM 3-27).

ARMY SPACE AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND (SMDC) AND ARMY STRATEGIC COMMAND (ARSTRAT)

2-2. SMDC/ARSTRAT conduct space and missile defense operations and provide planning, integration, control, and coordination of Army forces and capabilities in support of U.S. strategic command missions of deterrence, integration of missile defense and space operations. SMDC is also the proponent for integration and force modernization for space, high altitude, and global missile defense.

JOINT FORCE LAND COMPONENT/JOINT TASK FORCE FIRES CELL

2-3. When designated by the JFC a theater Army, corps, or division commander serves as the commander of the joint force land component or a joint task force (JTF). The corresponding fires cell function at the designated headquarters (HQ) include:

- Advise on the application of fires to achieve the desired effect.
- Identify requirements for the supported commander's desired effects from fires provided by other components (air interdiction/naval surface fires).
- Review and comment on the JFACC's apportionment recommendation.
- Recommend joint forces land component commander (JFLCC) assets for JFC allocation.
- Advise on fires asset distribution (priority) to land forces.
- Recommend JFLCC priorities, timing, and effects for air interdiction within the JFLCC AO.
- Recommend JFLCC targeting guidance and priorities to include information from space-based assets that will aid in targeting.
- Recommend JFLCC command target lists and FSCMs.
- Lead the joint targeting coordination working group; participate in the Joint Targeting Coordination Board.

BATTLEFIELD COORDINATION DETACHMENT

2-4. The BCD is an Army coordination element that provides selected operational functions between the Army and the air component commander (ACC). The BCD mission is to provide Army forces liaison at the joint air operations center/combined air and space operations center. The BCD provides the critical and continuous coordination between the air and land commanders. The BCD staff clearly articulates the Army forces commander's or Land Component Commander's requests for air operations support for the ground operations to complement the joint forces commander's end state. For additional information on the BCD, see ATP 3-09.13. The BCD performs its mission by—

- Exchanging operational and intelligence data between the joint forces ACC and Army forces.
- Relaying and clarifying the actions of the land battle for the ACC.
- Managing information to render a comprehensive common operational picture.
- Processing the Army forces prioritized air operations requests.
- Submitting the commander's air interdiction targets and advocating for their support.
- Coordinating requirements for ACMs, FSCMs, and theater airlift.

FIRES ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONNEL AT THE OPERATIONAL LEVEL

ARMY AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND (AAMDC)

2-5. The area air defense commander (AADC) is normally the JFACC with the authority to plan, coordinate and integrate overall joint force air operations. The JFC and AADC will determine whether a deputy area air defense commander (DAADC) for air and missile defense (AMD) is designated. If so designated, the AAMDC commander assumes the role of the DAADC (AMD). This designation formalizes the relationship between the land-based air defense artillery (ADA) assets dedicated to theater level missions and the AADC

and also ensures fully integrated and synchronized counterair and Army forces AMD operations. The AAMDC coordinates with joint and multinational partners to develop procedures for combined AMD operations, interoperability, and training. The AAMDC plans, coordinates, integrates, and executes AMD for the combatant commander/Army forces or the combined/joint force land component commander. The AAMDC commander is the senior Army ADA commander, and coordinator. This organization is the communications system, and intelligence headquarters for ADA forces. AMD operations include the following:

- Sharing AMD IPB information with the BCD.
- Providing AMD target nominations to the theater Army fires cell for immediate targeting of time sensitive targets.
- Providing liaison officers to accomplish the essential coordination needed to prosecute the AMD fight.
- Providing the air defense artillery fire control officer (ADAFCO) to the air operations center or regional air defense commander (RADC) to support fire/engagement coordination with ADA task force elements.
- Coordinating AMD capabilities and defense designs to ensure they are integrated and synchronized with the AADP.

DEPUTY AREA AIR DEFENSE COMMANDER (DAADC)

2-6. If so designated, the AAMDC commander assumes the role of the DAADC (AMD). This designation formalizes the relationship between the land-based ADA assets dedicated to theater level missions and the AADC and also ensures fully integrated and synchronized counterair and Army forces AMD operations. The duties of the DAADC (AMD) include the following:

- Integrates land-based active defense and ADA forces with the defensive counterair (DCA) plan.
- Advises the AADC regarding weapons control procedures and recommended or implemented airspace coordinating measures (ACM), air defense warnings, weapon control status, and emissions control measures.
- Assists the AADC with AADP development.
- Advises the AADC on matters regarding land-based active defense operations and ensures effective integration of Army assets into the AADP.
- Advises the AADC about Army air defense weapons capabilities.

THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE COORDINATION OFFICER

2-7. The theater army air and missile defense coordinator (TAAMDCOORD) is the commander of the highest echelon Army ADA command in the theater. When the AAMDC is in theater, the commander will be designated the TAAMDCOORD. The TAAMDCOORD is the Army AMD coordinator for the Army forces commander, and the combined forces land component commander (CFLCC), JFLCC (if designated). The TAAMDCOORD ensures that the Army is an integral part of joint counterair and active missile defense operations and planning at the theater level. The TAAMDCOORD, as a special staff officer to the Army forces commander and JFLCC, participates in the operations directorate of a joint staff (J-3)/plans directorate of a joint staff (J-5) cells and assists in developing Army OCA and DCA input to the air operations plan. The TAAMDCOORD ensures that corps AMD requirements are integrated into joint counterair and Army AMD planning.

GROUND LIAISON DETACHMENT

2-8. The ground liaison detachment advises Air Force commanders primarily on Army organization, operations, tactics, and equipment and assists them by coordinating Army units during joint operations. The detachment supports Air Force tactical fighter, tactical air control and airlift units. The detachment functions include:

- Serving as an information conduit between the Army and supporting CAS units.

- Provides Air Force Wing flight crews with scheme of ground component maneuver, ground fires integration considerations, special munitions instructions and ground component desired effects.
- Provides situational understanding and battle damage assessment to the BCD ensuring information flow between the BCD and the Air Force Wing.

FIRES CELLS—CORPS AND THEATER

2-9. The corps and theater fires cell (FC) plans, coordinates, integrates, and synchronizes the employment and assessment of fires in support of current and future theater wide operations. The FC recommends targeting guidance to the commander and develops high-payoff targets and selects targets for attack. The cell coordinates, integrates, and assigns joint, interagency and multinational firepower to targets/target systems. It synchronizes firepower to include Army, joint, interagency, and multinational component air assets, special operations forces, naval surface fire support, cyber/electromagnetic activities, and Army missiles.

2-10. The FC participates in combat assessments (battle damage, munitions effectiveness, reattack recommendations); develops planning guidance; provides target intelligence for planning and execution and coordinates with the BCD collocated with the respective air operations center. Fires cell general functions at this level include:

- Plan, integrate, coordinate, and synchronize through targeting, Army and joint fires and, when directed by the maneuver commander, other nonlethal effects.
- Provide access to joint fires for interagency and multinational forces.
- Interface with BCD, joint or combined air operations center, and lower and adjacent fires cells.
- Integrate and synchronize airspace coordination functions with Army and joint air capabilities and provide input to the ATO, airspace control plan, and air operations center which includes FSCMs and ACMs.
- Review target nominations into the joint integrated prioritized target list.
- Provide input to the JFACC's apportionment recommendation.
- Conduct target management including recommendations, receipt, and distribution to subordinate fires units for:
 - Rules of engagement.
 - HPT list/time sensitive targets.
 - Restricted target list/no-strike list.
- Lead the targeting working group and participate in the targeting board.
- Conduct airspace coordination.
- Provide input to the collection plan to synchronize surveillance and reconnaissance assets with named areas of interest and designated targets in coordination with the analysis and control element.
- Conduct sensor management and synchronization (JFLCC/Corps) if a fires brigade (FIB) or FA battalion is task-organized to the corps.
- Request and coordinate CAS and air interdiction.
- Coordinate position areas for fires units under corps control with maneuver and airspace control agencies.

CHIEF OF FIRES

2-11. **The *chief of fires* is the senior fires officer at division and higher headquarters who is responsible for advising the commander on the best use of available fire support resources, providing input to necessary orders, and developing and implementing the fire support plan.** These duties and responsibilities should be fully delineated by the commander. The COF may be given authority by the commander to:

- Provide for consolidated and focused fire support specific training, readiness, and authority (personnel management, equipment issue, and training).
- Facilitate establishing standard operating procedures across the force.
- Ensure efficiently resourced training packages.

- Plan for the allocation of fires assets.

2-12. The fires personnel organic to the force assist the COF in these duties, particularly in staff functions. The COF should be authorized to conduct fire support specific training and recommend to the commander the certification for the various elements of the force's entire fire support system, preferably after live fire exercise.

2-13. The COF plans and coordinates the Army indirect fires, and joint fires portion of the fires warfighting function to include integration of electronic attack. He works closely with the Chief of Staff/Executive Officer and G-3 to ensure mutual understanding of all aspects of planning, preparation, execution, and assessment of fires for operations. The COF's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Planning, preparing, executing, and assessing all fires tasks in support of offensive, defensive and stability tasks and provides inputs to preparation of the operations plan and operations order.
- Developing, with the commander and G-3 a scheme of fires to support the operation.
- Developing a proposed HPT list, target selection standards, and an attack guidance matrix.
- Identifying named and target areas of interest, HPTs, and additional events that may influence the positioning of fires assets.
- Coordinating positioning of fires assets.
- Providing information on the status of fires systems, target acquisition assets, and munitions.
- Recommending FSCMs to support current and future operations and managing changes to them.
- Recommending and implementing the commander's counterfire and target engagement priorities.
- Recommending to the commander the establishment, responsibilities, authorities, and duties of a force FA headquarters as necessary.
- Conducting the tasks associated with integrating and synchronizing joint fires, and multinational fires with the other warfighting functions.
- Training fires cell personnel to perform all of their functions.
- Advising the commander and staff of available fires capabilities and limitations.
- Leading the targeting working group.
- Working with the chief of staff/executive officer, and G-3 to integrate all types of fires into the commander's concept of operation.
- Accompanying the commander in the command group during execution of tactical operations (when directed).

2-14. The COF translates objectives into specific targeting and attack guidance that he/she recommends to the commander. This guidance includes instructions for attacking predetermined HPTs.

CORPS AIR DEFENSE/AIRSPACE MANAGEMENT CELL

2-15. The corps HQ has an AMD Element that integrates with the FC when deployed. The cell is fielded with the air missile defense planning and control system components. AMD Element functions include:

- Conduct AMD augmentation planning and coordination.
- Conduct aviation augmentation planning and coordination.
- Conduct composite risk management to minimize the potential for fratricide (air/ground positive/procedural identification) for the brigade combat team (BCT).
- Provide early warning of enemy aerial attack.
- Develop, display, and disseminate the COP/single integrated air picture to provide and facilitate situational understanding.
- Contribute to airspace control planning and execution.
- Contribute to joint/local airspace deconfliction including clearance of fires.
- Contribute to operational protection.
- Advise and update the commander on adjacent ADA unit location, plans, and intent.
- Conduct continuous assessment of AMD augmentation requirements.

- Integrate operations using assigned Army Battle Command System equipment with units/organizations.
- Request, maintain, and disseminate ACMs or restrictions.

FIRE SUPPORT OFFICER

2-16. The *fire support officer* is a FA officer from the operational to tactical level responsible for advising the supported commander and assisting the senior fires officer of the organization on fires functions and fire support.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE (USAF) ELEMENTS AT THE CORPS

2-17. The corps air liaison officer (ALO), when designated the Expeditionary Air Support Operations Group Commander, commands all Air Force personnel within the corps and is the air component commander's direct liaison to the corps commander. The corps main command post tactical air control party (TACP), Air Force weather, and the air mobility liaison officer locate in or adjacent to the current operations, future operations, plans, fires and intelligence cells. Air Force personnel at the corps command posts provide planning expertise to integrate and use air, space, and cyberspace. This is in addition to the space integration support provided by Army space forces assigned and attached to the corps.

2-18. The air support operations center (ASOC) is the principal air control agency of the theater air control system responsible for the direction and control of air operations directly supporting the ground forces. It processes and coordinates requests for immediate air support and coordinates air, space, and cyberspace missions requiring integration with other supporting arms and ground forces. The ASOC normally collocates with the Army senior tactical headquarters, normally at corps or division level. When employed, the ASOC and TACP merge to form one combat organization, under the command of a single leader, but they remain equipped and manned to perform distinct functions in support of BCTs.

FIRES ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONNEL AT THE TACTICAL LEVEL

FIRES CELLS—DIVISION AND BCT

2-19. The FC plans, prepares, executes and assesses fires in support of current and future operations. The FC back briefs targeting guidance to the commander in accordance with the commander's intent for fires and maneuver, develops HPTs and prioritizes targets for attack, matched to a wide range of targeting and delivering systems.

2-20. Functions of the fires cell include:

- Plan, integrate, coordinate, and synchronize through targeting, Army and joint fires and, when directed by the maneuver commander, other nonlethal effects.
- Coordinate target acquisition, target dissemination and target engagement.
- Integrate and synchronize airspace coordination requirements with Army and joint air capabilities and provide input to the ATO, airspace control plan, and airspace control order which includes FSCMs and ACMs.
- Produce and execute the fire support plan.
- Manage target nominations and track the life cycle of the nomination.
- Interface with all boards/cells.
- Provide input to the collection plan.
- Conduct fires, assess, and recommend reattack.
- Coordinate position areas for fires units with maneuver and airspace control agencies
- Recommend FSCMs and ACMs.
- Request and coordinate CAS and air interdiction.

2-21. The collocation of the appropriate personnel from the Fires cell, the Army aviation element, airspace control element, TACP and the ASOC in the current operations integration cell will achieve joint air and ground integration.

2-22. Additional augmentation to the fires cell includes:

- Naval surface fire support (NSFS) Liaison Officer. The NSFS liaison officer supervises a NSFS team that may be attached to the BCT fires cell to advise the commander and staff on the planning, preparation, execution, and assessment of naval surface fires.
- Marine Corps Liaison Officer. A U.S. Marine Corps liaison officer or a liaison team may augment the fires cell based on mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations to coordinate naval and/or U.S. Marine Corps air support to the BCT. The fires cell processes requests for naval/U.S. Marine Corps air support through this liaison officer and/or team. A firepower control team may be attached to the maneuver battalions and/or reconnaissance squadron to perform terminal control of naval/U.S. Marine Corps air support. In the absence of an observer from the firepower control team, the company/troop FIST, joint fires observer (JFO), or the Air Force JTAC may control naval and/or U.S. Marine Corps air.
- Army Space Support Teams. Army space operations personnel provide space-related tactical planning and support, expertise, advice, and liaison regarding available space capabilities. Space operations personnel are available to:
 - Determine space support requirements and request, plan, and integrate space capabilities into operations (See JP 3-14, Joint Doctrine for Space Operations, for possible space support resources).
 - Coordinate space support with national, service, joint, and theater resources.
 - Prepare the space support plan.
 - Provide space products to support planning.
 - Provide estimates on the status, capabilities, and limitations of space-based intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, weather, navigation and timing, and communication satellites for friendly, threat, and commercial systems.

FORCE FIELD ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

2-23. **The *force field artillery headquarters*, if designated by the supported maneuver commander, is normally the senior field artillery headquarters organic, assigned, attached, or placed under the operational control of that command. The supported maneuver commander specifies the commensurate responsibilities of the force field artillery headquarters and the duration of those responsibilities.** These responsibilities are based on the mission variables and may range from simple mentoring and technical oversight to established command relationships with all FA units organic, assigned, attached, or placed under the operational control (OPCON) of that command.

2-24. The force FA commander is the commander of the assigned force FA headquarters. He recommends a command or support relationship for the U.S. Army FA units. U.S. Marine Corps or North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) FA units that are attached or OPCON are given FA tactical missions and responsibilities in accordance with NATO standardization agreement (STANAG) 2484, which guides those units. Other multinational FA units that are attached or OPCON are given tactical missions and responsibilities in accordance with their national guidance. A FIB assigned, attached, or placed OPCON to a division, corps, JFLCC, joint task force (JTF) or other command may serve as that command's force FA HQ. The BCT's organic FA battalion, when directed to do so by the BCT commander, may serve as the BCT's force FA HQ of any additional FA assets attached or placed OPCON to the BCT. The force FA HQ functions include:

- Serving as the single point of contact for recommending the fires organization for combat and positioning all units organic to, assigned to and supporting the maneuver force commander.
- Executing fires for close support of engaged forces, and in support of counterfire, decisive and shaping operations.
- Providing critical centralized mission command and integration for the full complement of Army and joint fires capabilities, provided in support of the command (division, corps, JFLCC).
- Establishing common survey, meteorological, and radar TA plans for the command.

- Coordinating and synchronizing fires in support of all operations.
- Training FA units that are assigned, attached, or placed under the OPCON of the command and mentoring of the commanders and leaders of these FA units. The extent of oversight/assessment duties and responsibilities specified by the maneuver commander.
- Providing mission command for FA units organic, assigned, attached, or placed under the OPCON or tactical control of the command (thus providing unity of FA command). This is especially useful to the commander in circumstances where major combat operations are likely and when deconfliction of fires across multiple contiguous AOs is required. Centralized mission command of supporting Army and joint fires is useful when unconventional forces are operating either independently or as the only force integrated within indigenous forces and require dedicated all-weather fires and fire support coordination.
- Assisting the fires cell in producing Annex D (Fires) for the operations order.
- Advising the supported commander on FA related new equipment fielding and software updates within FA units.
- Working with the command's assistant chief of staff, operations (G-3) and fires cell in planning, coordinating, and executing fires tasks assigned to the command by its higher HQ. This can include assisting in the development of fire support plans; accepting or passing control of fires during passage of lines operations; facilitating single point of contact for outside agency coordination for strike and counterfire; and coordinating sustainment of fires for non-organic artillery units and the command's subordinate units.
- Facilitating and participating in the commander's targeting process.

Note: Whether an FA battalion or FIB is organic, assigned, attached, or OPCON, it can only be the force FA HQ when the supported commander specifically designates it. See ATP 3-09.24 for a discussion of the force FA HQ for a supported command.

LIAISON

2-25. Coordination/liaison at division with other organizations essential to effective fires includes the Air-Naval Gunfire Liaison Company (ANGLICO). The division coordinates naval fire support through the division air-naval gunfire section of the ANGLICO. This U.S. Marine Corps organization also collocates with the division airspace control element and the fires cell. The ANGLICO commander serves as the divisional naval gunfire officer. Because of the design of the ANGLICO, the division is normally the highest echelon that establishes liaison with naval fire support assets.

ADA BRIGADE

2-26. ADA brigades mainly support theater-level operations through the use of terminal high altitude area defense (THAAD), and Patriot assets, but also can provide forces which include IFPC and short range air defense capabilities. AMD operations and ADA task forces provide support from theater to division levels to enable the scheme of maneuver. ADA forces at the brigade level include both non-divisional and maneuver base systems. These systems are employed to protect operational forces and assets from air and missile attack and provide global missile defense. The ADA brigade commander advises the AAMDC commander on overall counterair and AMD integration, synchronization, and employment.

AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY FIRE CONTROL OFFICER (ADAFCO)

2-27. The ADAFCO is responsible to the commander for coordinating air defense of designated facilities and areas, as well as coordinating and monitoring the command, air picture, and fire unit exchange between the control reporting center/airborne warning and control system/Aegis/tactical air operations center and the Patriot information coordination central or the ADA battalion fire control/direction center.

2-28. An ADAFCO is required in any regional/sector air defense command in which an Army air/missile defense capability is employed. The ADAFCO has the expertise to advise the RADC/sector air defense commander (SADC) on what course of action Army AD units would likely follow during non-standard

situations, especially with degraded communications, what limitations ROE can have on autonomous Army ADA units, what tactics may be more effective, etc. ADAFCO elements should be part of/liaison to any of the Service air/missile defense operations centers that may have control of or support from Army ADA assets. Typically, an ADAFCO element deploys to the appropriate air defense region/sector location and is responsible to the RADC/SADC for integrating Army ADA capabilities into that part of the integrated air defense system.

2-29. The ADAFCO must have access to dedicated AD communications links (for example, dedicated AD voice circuit) and with Army AD communications nodes when conducting active air defense operations. Unless very unusual circumstances dictate, an ADAFCO should not be placed on an airborne warning and control/airborne command and control aircraft that are not a full-time SADC directing ground-based AD in conjunction with active air intercepts. Those aircraft normally lack a dedicated seat position and communications for the ADAFCO, and they do not have as reliable situational awareness available as does a RADC/SADC with a tactical data link and a common tactical picture or a COP.

FIRES BRIGADE

2-30. A FIB's primary task is conducting strike operations. The FIB has an organic multiple launch rocket system (MLRS)/ high mobility artillery rocket system (HIMARS) battalion, and target acquisition battery, however, the FIB can be task organized with additional fires delivery, sensor systems, and IFPC to support the maneuver commander's mission requirements. The FIB is the only Army FA organization above the BCT and can be directed to execute tasks for any joint, Service, or functional headquarters. The FIB is neither organic to any Army organization or echelon, nor is it focused on any specific region or geographic combatant commander's area of responsibility. A division, corps, joint force land component command, JTF or other force may have a FIB assigned, attached or placed under OPCON; however, the FIB is normally attached to a division HQ. FIBs are task-organized to accomplish assigned tasks. The FIB's higher HQ usually assigns missions in terms of target sets to engage, target priorities, or effects to achieve. The situation may also require the FIB to control joint fires assets.

FIRE SUPPORT COORDINATOR

2-31. **The *fire support coordinator* is the BCTs organic field artillery battalion commander; if a fires brigade is designated as the division force field artillery headquarters, the fires brigade commander is the division's fire support coordinator and is assisted by the chief of fires who then serves as the deputy fire support coordinator during the period the force field artillery headquarters is in effect.** The fire support coordinator is the primary advisor on the planning for and employment of fires. The responsibilities and authority given to the FSCOORD should be fully delineated by the supported commander. The FSCOORD may be given authority by the commander to—

- Provide for consolidated and focused fire support-specific training certification, readiness, and oversight (personnel management, equipment issues, and training).
- Facilitate establishing standard operating procedures across the brigade (to save time and ensure a single standard).
- Ensure efficiently resourced training packages (limit requirements for unit tasking and reduce coordination requirements between units).
- Oversee the professional development of the 13-series career management field Soldiers assigned to the BCT.
- Mentor, train, and educate junior fires leaders and maintain a habitual supervisory role for the brigade and battalion FSOs.

FIRE SUPPORT OFFICER

2-32. The FSO is the senior FA staff officer responsible for all fires planning and execution. The brigade FSO's duties and responsibilities are similar to those of the COF.

JOINT FIRES OBSERVER

2-33. A *joint fires observer* (JFO) is a trained and certified Service member who can request, adjust, and control surface-to-surface fires, provide targeting information in support of Type 2 and 3 close air support terminal attack controls, and perform autonomous terminal guidance operations (FM 3-09.32). The JFO is not an additional Soldier in his Army fire support organization, but rather an individual who has received the necessary training and certification to receive the JFO's additional skill identifier. JTACs cannot be in a position to see every target on the battlefield. Trained JFOs, in conjunction with JTACs, will assist maneuver commanders with the timely planning, synchronization, and responsive execution of all joint fires. JFOs provide the capability to exploit opportunities that exist in the AO to efficiently assist air delivered fires and facilitate targeting for the JTAC. The goal is to have a JFO-trained and certified Service member with each armor company and each infantry platoon.

BCT COMBAT OBSERVATION AND LASING TEAM (COLT)

2-34. A *combat observation and lasing team* is a field artillery team controlled at the brigade level that is capable of day and night target acquisition and has both laser range finding and laser-designating capabilities. Each BCT typically has organic COLTs under brigade HQ control. The responsibility for COLT training, certification, and recommendation for employment falls underneath the brigade combat team's organic FA battalion commander. The BCT fires cell supervises the planning and execution of COLT employment and ensures the integration of the COLTs into the BCT reconnaissance and surveillance plan. The BCT often employs COLTs as independent observers to weight the decisive operation or key or vulnerable areas. The COLT's self-location and precise target location capabilities can facilitate first round fire for effect and the employment of precision-guided munitions.

AIR FORCE TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY

2-35. An Air Force TACP is under the direction of the brigade FSO and ALO. The TACP is assigned to the maneuver battalion. The ALO leads the TACP and is the principal advisor to the brigade commander and staff on air support. He leverages the expertise of his TACP with linkages to the division and corps TACPs to plan, prepares, execute, and assess air support for brigade operations. He also maintains situational understanding of the total air support picture.

FIRE SUPPORT TEAM

2-36. A *fire support team* is a field artillery team organic to each maneuver battalion and selected units to plan and coordinate all available company supporting fires, including mortars, field artillery, naval surface fire support, and close air support integration. The battalion commander can direct that FISTs be task-organized within the battalion and employed according to the observation plan. FISTs employed at company level can provide the maneuver companies and reconnaissance troops with fires coordination, targeting, and assessment capabilities. Each fire support team vehicle possesses a target acquisition/communications suite with the capability to designate for laser-guided munitions. A FIST member may conduct target coordinate mensuration if he is trained and certified, and the target acquisition/communications suite is updated with the necessary equipment and software.

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