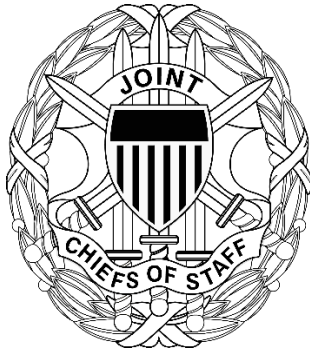


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# CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MANUAL

J-3

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## JOINT FIRES ELEMENT

### References:

See Enclosure C

1. Purpose. This manual recommends the baseline requirements for a Joint Fires Element (JFE) for all Joint Force headquarters (HQs), and provides principles for synchronizing joint fires planning and execution on behalf of a joint force commander (JFC). It recommends an organizational structure with roles and responsibilities for JFE personnel, expanding upon or addressing gaps in doctrinal guidance provided in Joint Publications (JPs), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instructions (CJCSIs), and Combatant Command (CCMD) programs. This manual does not address the process of globally-integrated fires but does address the importance of globally-integrated fires across areas of responsibility (AORs), and provides a foundational document to incorporate emerging doctrine and practices in future versions.

2. Superseded/Cancellation. CJCS Manual 3108.01, "Joint Fires Element," 28 January 2021 is hereby superseded.

3. Applicability. This manual applies to the Joint Staff (JS), Services, CCMDs, joint forces, Department of Defense (DoD) Combat Support Agencies (CSAs), and joint activities conducting joint fires in joint or coalition operations.

4. Procedures. See Enclosures A and B.

5. Summary of Changes. This manual:

a. Updates definitions and language to reflect current JPs.

b. Clarifies and provides more accurate verbiage consistent with roles and responsibilities of current doctrinal execution of JFEs.

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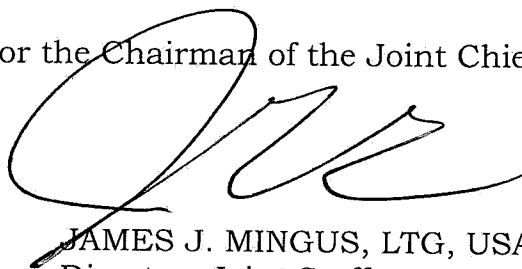
c. Adds a JFE responsibility to coordinate with the Civilian Harm Mitigation and Response Office (CHMRO) for allegations of collateral damage.

d. Introduces the concept and term globally-integrated target list (GITL).

6. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on the Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network. DoD components, to include CCMDs, other federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this directive through the CJCS Directives Electronic Library <<http://www.jcs.mil/library>>. JS activities may obtain access via the Secure Internet Protocol Router Network Directives Electronic Library web site.

7. Effective Date. This MANUAL is effective upon signature.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



JAMES J. MINGUS, LTG, USA  
Director, Joint Staff

## Enclosures

- A - Joint Fires Element Functions
- B - Joint Fires Element Organization
- C - References
- GL - Glossary

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## ENCLOSURE A

### JOINT FIRES ELEMENT FUNCTIONS

#### 1. Introduction

a. The JFE is the integrating staff element that synchronizes and coordinates joint fires planning and execution on behalf of the JFC. At the CCMD level, the JFE integrates joint fires across the CCMDs in support of the Globally-Integrated Base Plan and HQ operational plans in support of strategic objectives. As part of the J-5 plans process, the JFE collaborates with the CCMDs, the JS, and interagency partners to review, prioritize, and coordinate joint fires in support of the JFC's objectives. The JFE collaborates with the Intelligence Directorate (J-2), J-5, and other relevant organizations to develop targeting objectives, priorities, and desired effects; select and prioritize targets; integrate strategic and operational planning effects; and synchronize joint fires execution. The JFE is typically a subordinate element of the Operations Directorate (J-3) and advises and assists the JFC through the J-3 in the daily management and execution of joint fires and effects coordination. These JFE responsibilities can be conducted as the coordinating authority, supported command, or the supporting command. A JFE equivalent can be established at various echelons, from a CCMD, joint task force, and/or component level down to any task force that has a requirement for a joint fires and effects coordinating body.

b. The JFE's major responsibilities include planning, coordinating, and conducting joint fires. The JFE, in coordination with Joint Force J-2T, is the staff element that manages the joint targeting process and is responsible for the joint targeting coordination board (JTCB). The Chief of JFE also chairs the joint targeting working group (JTWG) and participates in relevant boards and working groups. For more information on joint targeting, see reference c. In collaboration with J-2, J-3, J-5, and the Joint Force Development Directorate (J-7), the JFE integrates fires planning, synchronizes fires execution, and incorporates combat assessments into future planning.

c. On behalf of the JFC, the JFE provides subject matter expertise to the CHMRO pertaining to allegations of collateral damage caused by joint fires within the joint operations area (JOA). For more information on collateral damage analysis, see references e and f.

2. Joint Fires Planning Functions. Describes the relationship between the HQ JFE, J-2T, J-5, and J-7 and CCMD JFEs; develops the JFCs family of plans, including the joint fires appendix; and develops measures of effectiveness

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(MOE) and measures of performance (MOP) for assessment related to operational objectives and effects. The JFE synchronizes joint fires planning in support of achieving objectives for future plans and future operations. The JFE participates in the J-5's planning and J-3's crisis and current operational planning. The JFE coordinates joint fires for contingency planning requirements, helps convert strategic-level guidance to operational-level guidance, and coordinates with Service and functional components to develop operational objectives and targeting guidance that support strategic objectives through the JFC's plans.

## a. Plans Responsibilities

### (1) Future Plans Responsibilities

(a) Participate in J-5 planning teams responsible for the JFC's family of plans; coordinate fires and targeting priorities and objectives that align with operational and strategic objectives across CCMDs, components, and national agencies.

(b) Prepare Appendix 6 (Joint Fire Support) to Annex C (Operations) for all JFC plans and orders and prepare fires-related input to appropriate portions of joint orders (e.g., the JFE coordinates with J-2 to develop targeting information in Appendix 2).

(c) Provide targeting guidance for the JFC's approval; develop targeting objectives in support of operational and tactical tasks; coordinate with component staffs during all fires related processes; and prepare operational courses of action based on strategic guidance.

(d) Prioritize target development throughout the target nomination and development process.

(e) Assist J-3 planning teams with developing the JFC's scheme of maneuver and operational options based on strategic guidance.

(f) Coordinate with J-5 planning teams to ensure that nominated targets meet strategic guidance to maintain unity of effort throughout the Joint Force.

(g) Provide required support to JTCBs.

(h) Attend or chair the JTWG and other boards or working groups, as required.

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(i) In coordination with the J-4, monitor munitions supply status and logistic concerns affecting joint force fires.

## (2) Future Operations Responsibilities

(a) Coordinate the interaction of JFE elements during crisis planning to expeditiously coordinate and prioritize limited assets.

(b) Assist the J-3 with developing courses of action based on the JFC's guidance.

(c) Coordinate with the J-3 to ensure incorporation of operational-level guidance and tasks into operations orders and fragmentary orders.

(d) Coordinate with the J-3 to ensure that the proposed joint fires plan meets operational guidance.

(e) During the JTWG, verify that target nominations align with planning guidance that includes operation and strategic objectives, current schemes of maneuver, rules of engagement, and the law of armed conflict.

(f) If delegated, act as the target validation authority at the JTWG and the JTCB.

(3) In current operations, the JFE Operations Branch assumes the lead role in the coordination, synchronization, and execution of fires.

## b. Plans Inputs and Outputs

### (1) Plans Inputs

(a) The joint planning process (JPP) begins with the JFC's guidance. The JFC initiates the planning process by providing strategic-level intent and guidance at key steps throughout the JPP.

(b) Contingency plans are developed in accordance with (IAW) references l and m and Global Campaign Plans, or as the JFC directs, in anticipation of tasking or in response to changes in the environment.

(c) The Plans Management Board (PMB) decisions and outputs also serve as JFE inputs. The JFC's PMB will determine if planning is required to address a change in the operational environment. The PMB defines planning tasks and milestones, synchronizes functions, allocates resources, and

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maintains oversight of the JFC's plans and operations. PMB decisions and outputs also serve as JFE inputs.

## (2) Plans Outputs

(a) The JFE prepares the joint fires portion of the JFC's plans. This normally includes Appendix 6 (Joint Fire Support) to Annex C (Operations).

(b) In coordination with other HQ directorates and component J-3s, the JFE translates strategic-level guidance to operational-level joint targeting guidance, coordinates, maintains, and disseminates fire support coordination measures (FSCMs), to include the location of fire support coordination lines and Restricted Target List (RTL) and No-Strike List (NSL) entities.

3. Joint Fires Operations Functions. Describes the relationship between the JFE and J-3 in the coordination, synchronization, and execution of joint fires. Describes the JFE's role in aligning intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets with operational and assessment requirements at the JTCB and Joint Collection Management Board (JCMB).

### a. Operations Responsibilities

(1) The JFE coordinates the execution of joint fires in support of JFC objectives and effects for during Joint Force operations. The JFE assists the Joint Force's operational/functional components in developing operational objectives and effects. The JFE prioritizes, synchronizes, and coordinates joint fires during supported operations; provides prioritized target nominations when supporting other operations for the JFC; and assesses, monitors, records, and makes recommendations concerning the execution of supported and supporting joint fires.

(2) During crisis, the JFE synchronizes the execution of joint fires, conducting and synchronizing cross-AOR fires when necessary. The JFE coordinates with the current operations centers of Joint Force component for fires execution and combat assessment; develops, publishes, and executes a fires coordination process that considers interagency and coalition partners, Intelligence Community members, and nongovernmental organizations with equities in the JOA; and coordinates with the J-2 through the JCMB and JTCB to align ISR requirements with targeting and assessment needs.

### (3) Future Operations (as a Supporting Command) Responsibilities



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- (a) Incorporate operational-level guidance and tasks from the supported command into operations.
- (b) For targets within the supporting command's AOR, integrate target nominations from the GITL into the command's joint targeting cycle, and apply supported command JFC guidance to component target nomination lists (TNLs) to generate a prioritized TNL for submission to the supported command.
- (c) Facilitate the integration of the command's TNL into the supported command's joint fires process.
- (d) For targets within the supported command's AOR, advocate and coordinate the allocation of joint fires from outside the AOR to create the supported commander's desired effects.
- (e) Maintain situational awareness of the JFC's joint fires planned in direct support of the supported command.

#### (4) Future Operations (as a Supported Command) Responsibilities

- (a) Develop operational-level targeting guidance and tasks.
- (b) Incorporate operational-level guidance and tasks into the command's operations.
- (c) Apply supported command JFC guidance to component TNLs to generate a draft joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL).
- (d) Participate in the JTCB to address any specific questions concerning the JIPTL.
- (e) Ensure that the JIPTL passes to the operational/tactical integrator.
- (f) Ensure the strategic integration of lethal and non-lethal effects on targets.
- (g) In coordination with J-4, determine optimum munitions loads are available for kinetic operations IAW draft JIPTL and operational requirements, to include weaponeering and collateral damage considerations.
- (h) Ensure the synchronization and integration of joint fires execution.

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## (5) Current Operations (as a Supporting Command) Responsibilities

(a) Maintain detailed knowledge of the Joint Force's components fires presented in direct support of the supported command's objectives and effects.

(b) Serve as the Joint Force's point of contact for joint fires executed for the supported command.

(c) Synchronize and integrate joint fires execution and make appropriate recommendations to the supported command.

(d) If servicing a target within the supporting command's AOR, provide combat assessment support with the J-2, to include munitions effectiveness assessments and reattack recommendations.

(e) Maintain a record of all joint fires executed in the Joint Force's AOR.

## (6) Current Operations (as a Supported Command) Responsibilities

(a) Serve as the JFE point of contact for appropriate J-3 working groups and operations centers.

(b) Serve as the strategic-level synchronizing and integrating element during execution of joint fires.

(c) Synchronize the command's joint fires execution.

(d) Provide support to the J-2 during the combat assessment phase of the JTC.

(e) Conduct dynamic targeting and execution of high-value and high-payoff targets outside the air tasking order (ATO).

(f) Maintain a record all joint fires executed in the Joint Force's AOR.

## b. Operations Inputs and Outputs

### (1) Operations Inputs

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(a) Receive the JFC's guidance to determine prioritization and weight of effort.

(b) Process GITL nominations and TNs from components and subordinate units to develop a draft JIPTL, and prioritize target nominations on a GITL for submission to supported commands.

(c) Accept and review sensitive targets for approval and review nominations from components.

(d) Maintain and manage the time-sensitive target (TST) matrix.

(e) Receive the ATO from the operational/tactical integrator to ensure the synchronization of joint fires execution.

(f) Receive combat assessments from the J-2, J-3, and components to assist in restrike recommendations.

## (2) Operations Outputs

(a) Produce and maintain requisite joint fires products.

(b) Provide the finalized JIPTL to subordinate and supporting commands.

(c) Finalize recommendations for a draft JIPTL for presentation to the JTCB.

(d) Match targets on the draft JIPTL with the most effective and efficient capability available that achieves the JFC's desired effects and, in conjunction with the J-3, assign to a specific component or unit.

(e) Present sensitive target nomination packages at the JTCB and other battle rhythm events, as required, for approval.

(f) Develop and promulgate an integrated tasking order (ITO) from the JFC to the components and supporting commands that use the approved JIPTL to synchronize joint capabilities.

(g) Provide the JIPTL to the Joint Force air component commander for development of the ATO.

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(h) Provide recommendations to the JCMB for pre- and post-strike collection to support the combat assessment phase of the JTC (MOE and MOP).

(i) Provide recommendations to leadership for changes to joint fires support operations.

(j) Assist the J-3 in developing operational orders.

(k) Complete munition effectiveness assessments in support of the combat assessment phase of the JTC.

(l) In coordination with the J-2, propose restrike recommendations, as required, based on feedback from the combat assessment phase of the JTC.

4. Joint Fires Targeting Functions. Targeting is a shared responsibility among operations, intelligence, and planning. This section describes the relationship between the JFC, the JFE, and J-2, J-3, and J-5 in developing the JFC's scheme of fires, targeting objectives and guidance, JIPTL management, and restrike recommendations. The JFE coordinates with the HQ J-2 targeting component to lead the joint targeting process, from target development through capabilities analysis, force assignment, force execution, and combat assessment. The JFE provides the link between plans and operations for joint fires. These activities enable the JFC's objectives and effects at all levels of warfare and ensures unity of effort throughout the Joint Force.

a. Targeting Responsibilities. The JFE, with the J-2 and J-5, synchronizes joint targeting and fires for all scenarios and in coordination with the J-2, synchronizes the JTC, from targeting guidance to combat assessment, providing the link between plans and operations and helps ensure unity of effort throughout the command. The JFE also serves as the office of primary responsibility for obtaining approval of targeting-related guidance, lists, concepts, and effects, including the development of target nominations on the GITL/RTL/NSL. Additionally, the JFE coordinates development and dissemination of FSCMs consistent with target restrictions.

## (1) Future Plans Responsibilities

(a) Develop draft targeting guidance for refinement at the JTWG and approval at the JTCB.

(b) In conjunction with the J-2, review Joint Force staff and component GITL, JTL, and RTL nominations at the JTWG prior to submission to the JTCB for approval.

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## (2) Future Operations Responsibilities

(a) Receive TNLs from Joint Force components and GITL nominations from supporting commands to develop draft JIPTLs for approval at the JTCB.

(b) When delegated JIPTL development responsibility, coordinate with joint components and supporting commands to develop draft GITLs and TNLs in support of the JFC's objectives and effects.

(3) Current operations responsibilities include providing targeting expertise for coordination of new JIPTL nominations and restrike recommendations.

## b. Targeting Inputs and Outputs

### (1) Targeting Inputs

(a) Receive the JFC's objectives, targeting guidance, and intent.

(b) Manage draft GITLs and JIPTLs (when supported command) and draft TNLs (when supporting command) for JTCB approval.

### (2) Targeting Outputs

(a) Ensure GITL, JTL and RTL target nominations are ready for validation at the JTCB or approved CCMD validation venue.

(b) Lead the JFE's effort to produce draft targeting guidance, draft GITLs, TNLs, JIPTLs, and restrike recommendations.

## 5. Joint Fires Element Enablers

### a. Enabler Functions

(1) JFE enablers operate as a cross-directorate, matrixed organization of subject matter experts to provide functional expertise to the fires process. Enablers facilitate the integration, synchronization, and coordination of joint fires capabilities through continuous inclusion in the joint targeting and fires processes. Enablers consider all possible lethal and nonlethal effects, drawing from available capabilities at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of warfare.

(2) JFE enablers support all aspects of the joint targeting process. Enablers coordinate with Joint Force components, other CCMDs, and government agencies throughout the JTC to ensure unity of effort in accomplishing objectives. When required, enablers relay their requirements back to their HQ directorate or the organization that is responsible, through the JFE, for leading and completing the requirement.

b. Enablers Example. Like liaisons, JFE enabler billets remain with their HQ directorate or organic organization. The JFE matrixes the enablers into the JFE branches, boards, and working groups to support joint fires planning and execution. Parent staff directorates and organizations are accountable to the JFC for ensuring that enablers support all JFE requirements. This requires enablers to possess joint targeting and fires experience, JPP and functional education, and experience within the command's JOA.

c. JFE enablers may include those outlined in Figure 2.

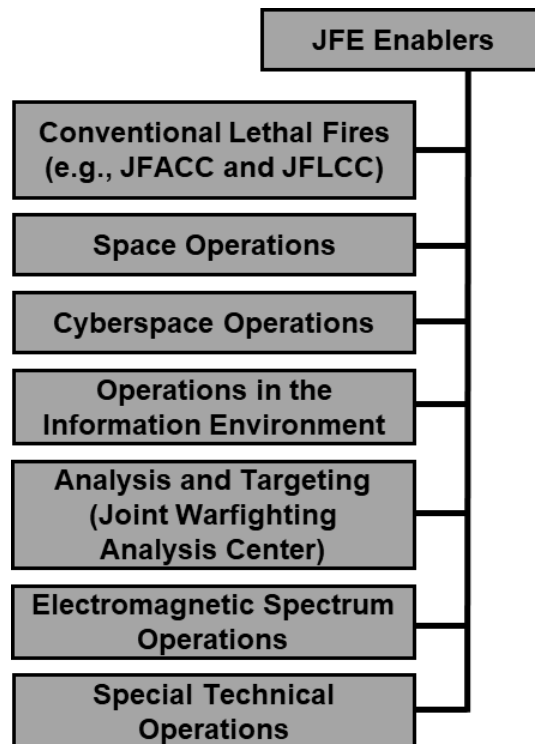


Figure 2. JFE Enablers

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## ENCLOSURE B

### JOINT FIRES ELEMENT ORGANIZATION

#### 1. Recommended Joint Fires Element Structure

a. This section expands on the three-branch JFE structure recommended in reference b by describing key duties and responsibilities for the plans, operations, and targeting branches. Throughout this CJCSM, references to, or omission of, JFE roles and responsibilities identified in other JPs is neither an endorsement nor disapproval of those publications; it is simply an attempt at brevity given the CJCSM's purpose of augmenting rather than replacing existing doctrine. This CJCSM does not recommend the number of personnel required for a JFE, but only identifies skillsets for required training. By proposing roles and responsibilities, a JFC can better allocate billets based on mission requirements and available resources. This CJCSM is not exhaustive in the roles and responsibilities proposed and only expands upon current structure and responsibilities identified in references b and c.

b. The JFE is a HQ element with personnel who possess subject matter expertise in joint fires and targeting capabilities. Typically, the JFE augments its staff with liaisons from Service/functional components and interagency members with equities in the JOA.

c. To support the JFC's planning, operations, and targeting efforts, reference b recommends that a JFE establish three branches. Based on available joint fires capabilities, the JFC may choose to expand the JFE with space, cyberspace, and information representatives; planners from J-4 and J-5; and others as "enablers" to ensure the proper inclusion of select weapons and capabilities during planning and operations (see Enclosure A).

#### 2. JFE Leader Key Duties

a. The JFE Director or JFE Chief supervises the joint strategic and operational planning and execution of joint fires for the JFC. JFE chief responsibilities include:

(1) Advising the JFC and assisting the J-3 on all aspects of joint fires.

(2) If appointed as chair of the JTWG by the JFC, working with appropriate staff elements and components to ensure submission of the draft JIPTL to the JTCB for approval.

## Typical Joint Fires Element

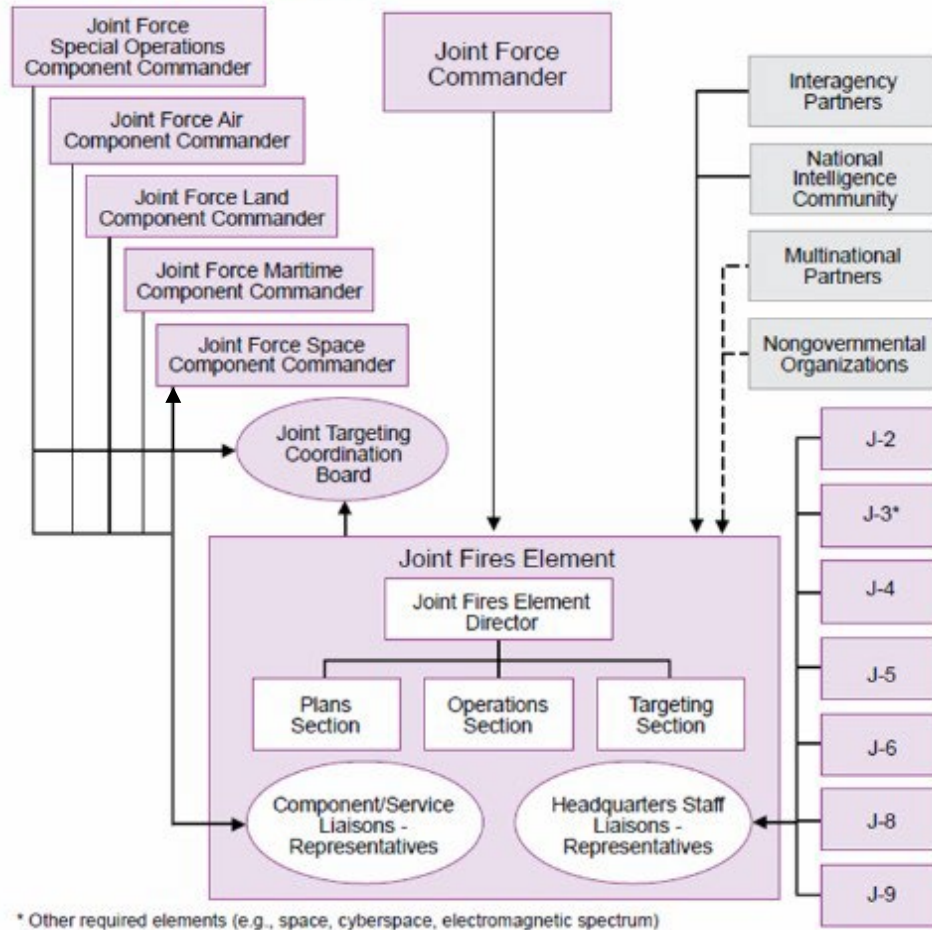


Figure 1. JFE Structure  
(Source: JP 3-09, Joint Fire Support)

(3) If delegated by the JFC to serve as the target validation authority, validating targets.

(4) With the J-2 and J-5, coordinating and synchronizing targeting efforts across future plans and future operations. With the J-3, coordinating and synchronizing targeting across current operations.

(5) As required, coordinating with the JFEs of other CCMDs, Joint Force Service and functional components, the JS, and interagency representatives.



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(6) Administering the JFE to ensure proper manning, resourcing, and training.

b. Deputy Chief duties can be performed by an individual who is also assigned as a branch lead. Responsibilities may include:

(1) At the direction of the JFE Chief, managing and supervising daily JFE operations.

(2) Ensuring the JFE's administration and infrastructure meet all requirements for effective collaboration and orders production.

(3) Providing guidance and oversight of all additional duty areas to meet command, Service, and combat support agency standards.

### 3. Plans Branch Key Duties

a. Plans branch chief responsibilities may include:

(1) Synchronizing joint fires planning in support of future plans and future operations.

(2) Supervising the daily work efforts of the JFE Plans Branch and prioritizing the allocation of resources between competing joint fires planning efforts.

(3) Coordinating fires planning requirements for all CCMD plans.

(4) Coordinating targeting strategy, in collaboration with the operational planning team.

(5) Approving joint fires planning products produced by the JFE Plans Branch for submission to J-5 planning teams.

(6) In coordination with the J-2, providing future plans and future operations support to JTCBs.

(7) As required, coordinating the transition of responsibilities from JFE Plans to JFE Operations.

(8) Interfacing with adjacent CCMDs and functional and component commands during crisis to address joint fires equities.

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b. Plans officer responsibilities may include:

(1) Identifying the best methods to plan joint fires in support of specific planning efforts.

(2) As required, coordinating with HQ planning entities, adjacent CCMDs, functional and component commands, and other government agencies in support of specific planning efforts.

(3) Ensuring Joint Force components and subordinate units develop nested tactical objectives linked to strategic and operational level objectives within the JFC's strategic guidance.

(4) Preparing joint fires planning products, to include Appendix 6 (Joint Fire Support) to Annex C (Operations) for specified plans and orders.

(5) Coordinating and resolving with the Staff Judge Advocate any identified joint fires or targeting rules of engagement issues.

(6) Interfacing with other CCMD and Joint Force HQ JFEs during crisis to address joint fires equities.

(7) Participating in the JTWG, and/or other working groups, as applicable, to provide insight into current planning efforts.

(8) Developing the JFC's TST and positive target identification policies.

#### 4. Operations Branch Key Duties

a. Operations Branch Chief Responsibilities

(1) Approving requisite products to support joint fires execution.

(2) Supervising the daily work of the branch in support of joint fires efforts.

(3) Recommending resource prioritization and allocation between competing joint fires efforts.

(4) Monitoring targeting strategy adherence by Joint Force components and supporting commands and recommending updates to the targeting strategy based on combat assessments.

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(5) Contributing to crisis planning efforts as required.

(6) Providing investigative support to the CHMRO pertaining to allegations of collateral damage caused by lethal operations within the JOA.

(7) Managing sensitive target approval and review process.

b. Fires Coordination Officer Responsibilities

(1) Submitting and monitoring progress of the GITL and TNLs in the Joint Force's targeting process.

(2) Submitting JIPTLs to the operational/tactical integrator components and supporting commands, and monitoring the development of the ITO and ATO.

(3) Coordinating with Joint Force components to maintain detailed knowledge of specified plans or operations assigned by the JFE Operations Branch chief.

(4) Facilitating JTCBs and coordinating all JTCB-related meetings with the HQ's battle rhythm.

(5) Coordinating with the JFE Plans and Targeting Branches, the J-2 targeting component, Joint Force components, and supported/supporting CCMDs to schedule and process targets for approval at JTCBs.

(6) As required, supporting JFC-directed assessments into allegations of collateral damage caused by lethal operations in the JOA.

5. Targeting Branch Key Duties

a. Targeting Branch Chief Responsibilities

(1) Representing the branch at appropriate boards and working groups.

(2) Coordinating joint fires issues that pertain to joint targeting policy with the J-2, J-3, and J-5.

(3) Interfacing with adjacent CCMDs, functional, and component commands to coordinate joint fires targeting support.

b. Targeting Officer Responsibilities

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(1) Representing the branch at appropriate boards and working groups as directed by the branch chief.

(2) Facilitating JTWGs and coordinating all targeting related meetings with the HQ's battle rhythm.

(3) Coordinating with the JFE Plans and Operations Branches, and the J-2 targeting component, to assist in developing targeting products for approval at JTWGs.

(4) Interfacing with supported command working groups to coordinate the Joint Force's joint fires targeting support.

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## ENCLOSURE C

### REFERENCES

- a. JP 3-0, 18 June 2022, “Joint Campaigns and Operations”
- b. JP 3-09, 10 April 2019, “Joint Fire Support”
- c. JP 3-60, 28 September 2018, “Joint Targeting”
- d. JP 5-0, 10 December 2020, “Joint Planning”
- e. CJCSI 3160.01 Series, “No-strike and the Collateral Damage Estimation Methodology”
- f. CJCSI 3162.02 Series, “Methodology for Combat Assessment”
- g. CJCSI 3370.01 Series, “Target Development Standards”
- h. CJCSI 3505.01 Series, “Target Coordinate Mensuration Certification and Program Accreditation”
- i. CJCSI 5140.01 Series, “Military Targeting Committee Governance and Management”
- j. CJCSI 1001.01 Series, “Joint Manpower and Personnel Program”
- k. CJCSI 3122.06 Series, “Sensitive Target Approval and Review (STAR) Process”
- l. National Defense Strategy of the United States of America, 27 October 2022
- m. CJCSI 3110.01 Series, “Joint Strategic Campaign Plan”

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## GLOSSARY

### PART I – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOR	area of responsibility
ATO	air tasking order
CCMD	Combatant Command
CHMRO	Civilian Harm Mitigation and Response Office
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
CSA	combat support agency
CTL	candidate target list
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
FSCM	fire support coordination measures
GITL	global integrated target list
HQ	headquarters
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
ITO	integrated tasking order
J-2	intelligence directorate of a joint staff
J-2T	target intelligence director for joint staff
J-3	operations directorate of a joint staff
J-4	logistics directorate of a joint staff
J-5	plans directorate of a joint staff
J-7	training and exercise directorate of a joint staff
JCMB	joint collection management board
JFC	Joint Force Commander
JFE	Joint Fires Element
JIPTL	Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List
JOA	joint operations area
JP	Joint Publication
JPP	joint planning process
JS	Joint Staff
JTC	joint targeting cycle
JTCB	Joint Targeting Coordination Board

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JTF	joint task force
JTL	joint target list
JTWG	Joint Targeting Working Group
MOE	measures of effectiveness
MOP	measures of performance
NSL	no-strike list
OPLAN	operation plan
PMB	plans management board
RTL	restricted target list
TDWG	Target Development Working Group
TNL	target nomination list



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## GLOSSARY

### PART II - DEFINITIONS

air tasking order – A method used to task and disseminate to components, subordinate units, and command and control agencies projected sorties, capabilities, and/or forces to targets and specific missions. (JP 3-30)

battle damage assessment – The estimate of damage composed of physical and functional damage assessment, as well as target system assessment, resulting from the application of fires. Also called BDA. (JP 3-0)

candidate target list – A list of entities submitted by component commanders, appropriate agencies, or the joint force commander's staff for further development and inclusion on the joint target list, restricted target list, or the no-strike list. Also called CTL. (JP 3-60)

chief of fires – The chief of fires is the senior fires staff officer at the theater level, who advises the commander on the best use of available fires resources and provides input to the necessary orders. (JP 3-09)

collateral damage – A form of collateral effect that causes unintentional or incidental injury or damage to persons or objects that would not be lawful military targets in the circumstances ruling at the time. (JP 3-60)

combat assessment – The determination of the overall effectiveness of force employment during military operations. (JP 3-60)

Combatant Commander – A commander of one of the unified or specified Combatant Commands established by the President. Also called CCDR. (JP 3-0)

commander's intent – A clear and concise expression of the purpose of the operation and the desired military end state. (JP 3-0)

crisis – An emerging incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its citizens, military forces, or vital interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, or military importance that commitment of military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national and/or strategic objectives. (JP 3-0)

critical element – An element of a target entity that is critical to enabling that target to perform one or more of its primary functions. Also called CE. (Upon

\*Joint definitions are sourced from approved Joint Publications and may change based on periodic publication revisions. Refer to the DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms for the most current definitions

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approval of this revised publication, this term and its definition will be included in the DoD Dictionary.)

critical target element – A feature or part of a target that enables it to perform its primary function and, if effectively engaged, should achieve the commander's objective or create a significant effect on that target. Also called CTE. (JP 3-60)

dynamic targeting – Targeting that prosecutes targets identified too late or not selected for action in time to be included in deliberate targeting. (JP 3-60)

## effect

1. The physical or behavioral state of a system that results from an action, a set of actions, or another effect.
2. The result, outcome, or consequence of an action.
3. A change to a condition, behavior, or degree of freedom. (JP 3-0)

end state – The set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. (JP 3-0)

## engagement

1. An attack against an air or missile threat (JP 3-01).
2. A tactical conflict, usually between opposing lower echelon maneuver forces. (JP 3-0)

entity – Within the context of targeting, a term used to describe facilities, individuals, virtual (nontangible) things, equipment, or organizations. (JP 3-60)

fire support coordination measure – A measure employed by commanders to facilitate the rapid engagement of targets and simultaneously provide safeguards for friendly forces. (JP 3-0)

fires – The use of weapons systems or other actions to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects on a target. (JP 3-09)

global-integrated fires - fires of strategic impact addressing a Coordinating Authority (CA)/Supported Combatant Commander's (CCDR's) problem-set that

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occur either outside their area of responsibility (AOR) or inside their AOR without means available to the CA/Supported CCDR. (GIO CONOPS, v24)

globally-integrated target list – A global list that reflects joint or restricted validated targets that must be prioritized and synchronized and increases the visibility of global targets nominated for engagement in or outside the supported combatant commander's area of responsibility. (Upon approval of this revised publication, this term and its definition will be included in the DoD Dictionary)

high-payoff target – A target whose loss to the enemy will significantly contribute to the success of the friendly course of action. (JP 3-60)

high-value target – A target the enemy commander requires for the successful completion of the mission. (JP 3-60)

integrated tasking order – An order promulgated by a joint force commander that integrates effects using fires and other capabilities across all domains. Also called ITO. (Upon approval of this revised publication, this term and its definition will be included in the DoD Dictionary)

interagency coordination – The planning and synchronization of efforts that occurs between elements of Department of Defense and participating United States Government departments and agencies. (JP 3-0)

joint fires – Fires delivered during the employment of forces from two or more components in coordinated action to create desired effects in support of a common objective. (JP 3-0)

joint fire support – Joint fires that the joint force in creating effects and achieving objectives. (JP 3-0)

joint fires element – A staff element that provides recommendations to the operations directorate to accomplish fires planning and synchronization. (JP 3-60)

joint fires element chief [or director] – Supervises the coordination of the joint strategic and operational planning and execution of joint fires for the joint force commander; namely, through supervision of the joint fires element. (definition derived from JP 3-09)

joint force – A force composed of elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments operating under a single joint force commander. (JP 3-0)

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joint force commander – A general term applied to a Combatant Commander, sub-unified commander, or joint task force commander authorized to exercise combatant command (command authority) or operational control over a joint force. Also called JFC (JP 1)

joint integrated prioritized target list – A prioritized list of targets approved by the joint force commander that feeds the integrated tasking order/air tasking order process. (JP 3-60)

joint operations – Military actions conducted by joint forces and those Service forces employed in specified command relationships with each other, which of themselves do not establish joint forces. (JP 3-0)

joint operations area – The airspace, land area, and maritime area defined by a combatant commander or subordinate unified commander, in which a joint force commander directs military operations to accomplish a specific mission. (JP 3-0)

joint target list – A consolidated list of validated targets of military significance within a joint force commander's operational area. Also called JTL. (JP 3-60)

joint targeting coordination board – A group formed by the joint force commander to accomplish broad targeting oversight functions that may include, but are not limited to, coordinating targeting information; providing targeting guidance, synchronization, and priorities; and the joint integrated prioritized target list. (JP 3-60)

joint targeting cycle – A cycle unique to the joint targeting process that incorporates the entire process from target nomination through engagement and assessment. (JP 3-60)

measure of effectiveness – An indicator to measure a current system state, with change indicated by comparing multiple observations over time. (JP 5-0)

measure of performance – An indicator used to measure a friendly action that is tied to measuring task accomplishment. (JP 5-0)

mission

1. The essential task(s), together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason for the action. (JP 3-0)

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2. The dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task. (JP 3-30)

munitions effectiveness assessment – The assessment of the military force applied in terms of the weapon system and munitions effectiveness to determine and recommend any required changes to the methodology, tactics, weapon system, munitions, fusing, and/or weapon delivery parameters to increase force effectiveness. (JP 2-1)

no-strike list – A list of objects or entities characterized as protected from the effects of military operations under international law and/or rules of engagement. (JP 3-60)

## operation

1. A sequence of tactical actions with a common purpose or unifying theme. (JP 1)

2. A military action or the carrying out of a military mission. (JP 3-0)

operational level of warfare – The level of warfare in which campaigns and operations are planned, conducted, and sustained to achieve operational to support achievement of strategic objectives. (JP 3-0)

operational/tactical integrator – A non-doctrinal term used to describe the individual(s) that arrange joint forces and resources and synchronize their actions to create a force that operates by engaging as a whole.

restricted target – A valid target that has specific restrictions placed on the actions authorized against it due to operational considerations. (JP 3-60)

restricted target list – A list of targets with diplomatic, political, economic, or legal restrictions nominated by elements of the joint force and approved by the joint force commander or directed by higher authorities or provided by the interagency. (JP 3-60)

strategic guidance – The written products by which the President, Secretary of Defense, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff provide strategic direction. (JP 5-0)

strategic level of warfare – The level of warfare at which a nation determines national or multinational guidance, develops strategic objectives, and then develops and commits national resources to achieve those objectives. (JP 3-0)

strike – An attack to damage or destroy an objective or a capability. (JP 3-0)

supported commander

1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned.
2. In the context of joint planning, the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
3. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander, and who is responsible for ensuring the supporting commander understands the assistance required. (JP 3-0).

supporting commander

1. A commander who provides actions and other directed support to a supported commander.
2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. (JP 3-0)

tactical level of warfare – The level of warfare at which forces plan and execute battles and engagements to achieve military objectives. (JP 3-0)

target – An entity or object that performs a function for the adversary or enemy considered for possible engagement or other action. (JP 3-60)

targeteer – An individual who has completed requisite training and whose current duty supports developing and assessing targets. (JP 3-60)

targeting – The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities.

target component – A set of targets within a target system performing a similar function. (JP 3-60)

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target development – The systematic examination of potential target systems—and their components, individual targets, and elements of targets—to determine the necessary type and duration of an engagement that must be exerted on each target to create an effect that is consistent with the commander’s specific objectives. (JP 3-60)

target element – Specific features or objects of a target that enables or contributes to the target’s function and which, if engaged, may create desired operational effects on that target. (JP 3-60)

target engagement authority – The authority and responsibility to engage targets that rests with the joint force commander responsible for the operational area. Target engagement authority may be delegated to subordinate commanders. (Upon approval of this revised publication, this term and its definition will be included in the DoD Dictionary)

target materials – Graphic, textual, tabular, digital, video, or other presentations of target intelligence, primarily designed to support operations against designated targets by one or more weapon(s) systems. (JP 3-60)

target nomination list – A prioritized list of targets drawn from the joint target list, or restricted target list, and nominated by component commanders, appropriate agencies, or the joint force commander’s staff for inclusion on the joint integrated prioritized target list. (JP 3-60)

targeting objective – An objective nested under an operational military objective that directs joint targeting operations against a specific adversary target system or target component. (JP 3-60. Upon approval of this revised publication, this definition will be added to the DoD Dictionary).

## target of opportunity

1. A target identified too late, or not selected for action in time, to be included in deliberate targeting that, when detected or located, meets criteria specific to achieving objectives and is processed using dynamic targeting.

2. A target visible to a surface or air sensor or observable, which is within range of available weapons and against which fire has not been scheduled or requested. (JP 3-60)

target system – All the targets situated in a particular geographic area and functionally related or a group of targets that are so related that their

destruction will produce some particular effect desired by the attacker.  
(JP 3-60)

target validation authority – The authority vested in the joint force commander to ensure that all targets meet the operational objectives and are compliant with the law of war and rules of engagement before being placed on a joint target list or a restricted target list. (JP 3-60)

time-sensitive target – A joint force commander-validated target or set of targets requiring immediate response because it is a highly lucrative, fleeting target of opportunity or it poses (or will soon pose) a danger to friendly forces. (JP 3-60)

## validation

1. A process associated with the collection and production of intelligence that confirms that an intelligence collection or production requirement is sufficiently important to justify the dedication of intelligence resources, does not duplicate an existing requirement, and has not been previously satisfied.  
(JP 2-0)

2. In the context of time-phased force and deployment data validation, an execution procedure whereby all the information records in the time-phased force and deployment data are confirmed error-free and accurately reflect the current status, attributes, and availability of units and requirements. (JP 3-35)

3. A global force management procedure for assessing combatant command requirements to determine viability, for sourcing, with respect to risk and prioritization between competing needs and the nature of the requirement.

See also time-phased force and deployment data; verification. (JP 3-35)

vetting – A part of target development that assesses the accuracy of the supporting intelligence to targeting. (JP 3-60)

weaponneering – The process of determining the specific means required to create a desired effect on a given target. (JP 3-60)