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JOINT FIRES ELEMENT

References:

See Enclosure D for References

1. Purpose. This manual recommends the baseline requirements for a Joint Fires Element (JFE). It 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. It does not address the concept of Global Integrated Fires, but provides a foundational document to incorporate emerging doctrine and practices in future versions.
2. Superseded/Cancellation. None.
3. Applicability. This document 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 through C.
5. Summary of Changes. None. This is a new Manual.
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 website.

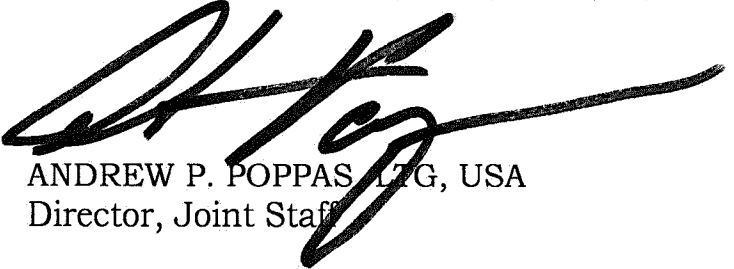
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7. Effective Date. This MANUAL is effective upon issuance.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Poppas', is written over the typed name and title.

ANDREW P. POPPAS, LTJG, USA
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures

- A – Joint Fires Element Functions
- B – Joint Fires Element Organization
- C – Joint Fires Element Enablers
- D – 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. Additionally, the JFE integrates joint fires across the Unified CCMDs in support of the Globally Integrated Base Plan and HQ Operational plans in support of global effects. For more information on joint fires, see references a and b. As part of the J-5 plans process, the JFE collaborates with the geographic and functional CCMDs, the JS, and interagency partners to review, prioritize, and coordinate joint fires in support of the JFC's objectives. The JFE integrates and synchronizes fires planning and coordination on behalf of the JFC. This is accomplished by collaborating with the J-2, J-3, and other relevant organizations to develop targeting objectives, priorities, desired effects, select and prioritize targets, integrate planning and effects and synchronize execution of joint fires and combat assessments. Typically a subordinate element of the J-3, the JFE advises the JFC and assists the J-3 in the daily management and execution of joint fires and effects coordination. These JFE responsibilities can be conducted as the global integration coordinating authority, supported command, or the supporting command.

b. The JFE's major responsibilities include planning, coordinating, and conducting joint fires. The JFE is the staff element that manages the joint targeting process, and is responsible for the targeting coordination board (JTCB), chairing the joint targeting working group (JTWG), and participating in relevant boards and working groups. For more information on joint targeting, see reference c. In collaboration with the J-2, J-3, and J-5, 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 in support of all command-directed assessments into allegations of collateral damage caused by integrated 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 and J-5, and between CCMD JFEs, in developing the JFCs family of plans, including the joint fires appendix and measures of effectiveness (MOE) and measures of performance (MOP) for assessment related to operational objectives and effects. The JFE synchronizes joint fires planning in support of

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achieving objectives for future plans and future operations. To incorporate joint fires equities, the JFE participates in the J-5's planning and J-3's crisis planning. The JFE coordinates contingency joint fires planning requirements for the JFC's operational plans. It assists in the conversion of strategic-level guidance to operational-level guidance, and coordinates with Service and functional components to develop operational objectives and targeting guidance that support 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. Ensure fires and targeting priorities and objectives are aligned with operational and strategic objectives and coordinated across CCMDs, components, and agencies to achieve the commander's intent.

(b) Prepare Appendix 6 (Joint Fire Support) to Annex C (Operations) for all of the JFC's plans, branches, sequels, and orders and fires-related input to all 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, developing targeting objectives in support of operational and tactical tasks and coordinating with component staffs during all fires related processes.

(d) Provide prioritization for target development throughout the target nomination and development process.

(e) Assist J-3 planning teams in scheme of maneuver development and operational options based on strategic guidance.

(f) In conjunction with J-2T and J-5, develop targeting strategies and engagement responsibilities with other HQ directorates, joint force components, and supporting commands.

(g) Coordinate with J-5 planning teams to ensure that nominated targets meet strategic guidance in order to maintain unity of effort throughout the joint force.

(h) Provide required support to JTCBs.

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(i) Attend the JTWG and other boards and working groups, as required.

(j) 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 approved plans and 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, to include objectives, current scheme of maneuver, rules of engagement, and the law of armed conflict, at the target validation venue (JTWG, JTCB), if delegated validation responsibility.

(3) In current operations, the joint fires planning focus shifts to the development of branches and sequels. The JFE Operations Branch assumes the JFE's lead role in the coordination, coordination, synchronization, and execution of fires.

b. Plans Inputs and Outputs

(1) Plans Inputs

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

(b) Contingency plans are developed per the *National Defense Strategy*, *Joint Strategic Campaign Plan*, and *Global Campaign Plans*, or as the JFC directs, in anticipation of tasking or in response to changes in the environment.

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(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 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 guidance and develops joint targeting guidance. Coordinates, maintains, and disseminates fire support coordination measures to include Restricted Target List (RTL) and No-strike List (NSL) entities.

3. Joint Fires Operations Functions. Describes the relationship between the HQ JFE and J-3 in the coordination, synchronization, and execution of joint fires. Describes the JFE's role in the Joint Target Coordination Board and Joint Collection Management Board and collaboration with the J-2 and J-3 to align intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets with operational and assessment requirements. 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. It prioritizes, synchronizes, and coordinates joint fires during supported operations and provides prioritized target nominations when supporting other operations for the JFC. The JFE assesses, monitors, records and makes recommendations concerning the execution of supported and supporting joint fires.

a. Operations Responsibilities. During crisis, the JFE synchronizes the execution of joint fires, conducting and synchronizing cross combatant fires when necessary and, when required, may maintain a 24-hour presence in the command's operations center (watch floor). The JFE coordinates with the current operations centers of joint force components for fires execution and combat assessment; and 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. In addition, the JFE coordinates with the J-2 through the Joint Collection Management Board (JCMB) and JTCB to align ISR requirements with targeting and assessment needs.

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(1) Future operations (as a supporting command) responsibilities

- (a) Incorporate operational-level guidance and tasks into operations.
- (b) 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) Advocate for the allocation of joint fires to create the JFC's desired effects during the supported command's targeting cycle.
- (e) Maintain situational awareness of the JFC's joint fires planned in direct support of the supported command's effects.

(2) Future operations (as a supported command) responsibilities

- (a) Develop strategic-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 JTCCB 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 in accordance with draft JIPTL and operational requirements, to include weaponeering considerations and collateral damage considerations.

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(h) Ensure the synchronization and integration of joint fires execution.

(3) 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 the joint force's joint fires execution, and make appropriate recommendations to the supported command.

(d) Provide Combat Assessment support with the J-2, to include Munitions Effectiveness Assessments and Reattack Recommendations.

(e) Maintain a record all joint fires executed in the joint force's area of responsibility (AOR).

(4) 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 the joint force's joint fires.

(c) Synchronize the command's joint fires execution, and make appropriate recommendations to command leadership.

(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) Accept TNLs from components and subordinate units to develop a draft JIPTL, or prioritize TNLs for submission to a supported command.

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

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

(2) Operations Outputs

(a) Produce and maintain requisite joint fires products.

(b) Provide the finalized targeting prioritization to supporting commands.

(c) Finalize recommendations for a JIPTL and provide support to production of the draft JIPTL for presentation to the JTCCB.

(d) Provide the JIPTL to the operational/tactical integrator for development of the integrated ATO.

(e) 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.

(f) Provide recommendations to the JCMB for pre- and post-strike collection to support the Combat Assessment phase of the JTC (MOE and MOP).

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

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

(i) Complete munition effectiveness assessments in support of the Combat Assessment phase of the JTC.

(j) In coordination with the J-2, propose restrike recommendations, as required, based on feedback from the Combat Assessment phase of the JTC.

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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 strategy, targeting 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. As the operational fires component, the JFE provides the link between plans and operations. These activities enable the accomplishment of 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. In coordination with the J-2, synchronize the JTC, from targeting guidance to combat assessment, providing the link between plans and operations, helping to ensure the 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; additionally, it coordinates development and dissemination of fire support coordination measures consistent with target restrictions, found on the RTL and NSL.

(1) Future plans responsibilities

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

(b) In conjunction with the J-2, review joint force staff and component JTL and RTL nominations at the JTWG prior to submission to the JTCCB for approval.

(2) Future operations responsibilities

(a) Receive TNLs from joint force components and supporting commands to develop draft JIPTLs for approval at the JTCCB.

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

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(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 JIPTLs (when supported command) and draft TNLs (when supporting command) for JTCB approval, in addition to restrike recommendations.

(2) Targeting Outputs

(a) Ensure 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 TNLs and JIPTLs, and restrike recommendations.

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Enclosure A

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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 JP 3-09, *Joint Fire Support*, by proposing key duties for the Plans, Operations, and Targeting branches. Throughout this CJCSM, references to, or omission of, JFE roles and responsibilities identified in other Joint Publications 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 allot 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 identified in JP 3-09.

b. The JFE is a HQ element with personnel who should possess subject matter expertise in joint fires 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, JP 3-09, *Joint Fire Support*, recommends that a JFE establish three branches. Based on available joint fires capabilities, the JFC may choose to expand the JFE with "enablers" to ensure the proper inclusion of select weapons and capabilities during planning and operations (see Enclosure C).

2. Element Leaders Key Duties

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

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

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

Typical Joint Fires Element

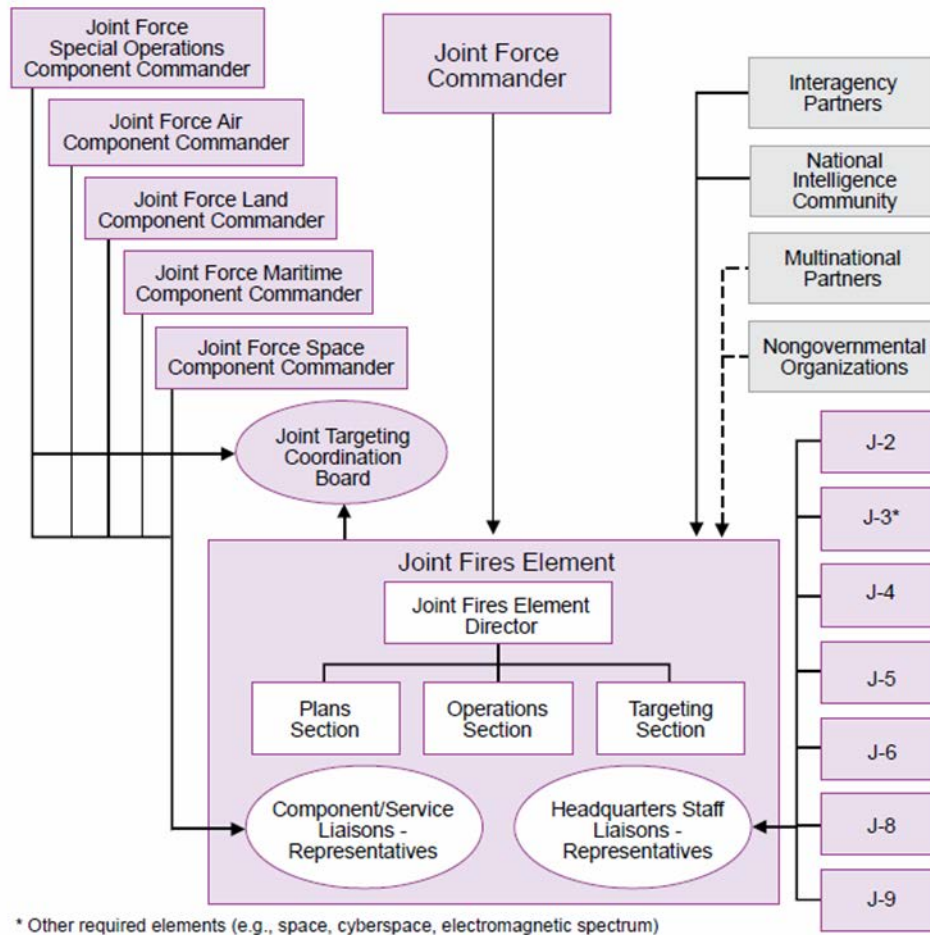


Figure 1. JFE Structure
(Source: JP 3-09, Joint Fire Support)

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

(4) With the J-2 and J-5, coordinate and synchronize targeting efforts across future plans, future operations, and current operations.

(5) As required, coordinate with the JFEs of other CCMDs, joint force Service and functional components, the JS, and interagency representatives.

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

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b. Deputy Chief duties can be performed by an individual who is also assigned as a branch lead, in order to satisfy the limitations set forth in reference j. Responsibilities may include:

(1) At the direction of the JFE Chief, manage and supervise daily JFE operations.

(2) Ensure the JFE's administration and infrastructure support meets all requirements for effective collaboration and orders production.

(3) Provide 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) Synchronize joint fires planning in support of achieving objectives for future plans and future operations.

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

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

(4) Coordinate targeting strategy in collaboration with the operational planning team to drive concept of fires development and engagement responsibilities with other HQ directorates, components, and supporting commands.

(5) Approve joint fires planning products the JFE Plans Branch produces for submission to J-5 planning teams.

(6) In coordination with the HQ J-2, provide required future plans and future operations support to JTCCBs.

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

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

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b. Plans officer responsibilities may include:

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

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

(3) Integrate with J-3 and J-5 planners to coordinate joint fires issues.

(4) Ensure joint force components and subordinate units develop nested tactical objectives and effects, under the strategic and operational level objectives and effects within the JFC's strategic guidance.

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

(6) Coordinate and resolve with the Staff Judge Advocate any identified steady state joint fires or targeting rules of engagement (ROE) issues.

(7) Interface with other joint force JFEs during crisis to address joint fires equities.

(8) Participate in the JTWG, and/or other working groups, as applicable, to provide insight into current planning efforts and unity of effort for joint fires.

(9) Develop the JFC's time sensitive target and positive target identification policies.

4. Operations Branch Key Duties

a. Operations branch chief responsibilities

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

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

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

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(4) Monitor targeting strategy adherence by joint force components and supporting commands, and recommend updates to the targeting strategy based on combat assessments.

(5) Recommend the initial prioritization and broad capability allocation for the draft JIPTL.

(6) As required, contribute to crisis planning efforts to address joint fires equities, and be prepared to assist the J-5 during planning.

(7) By coordinating across the HQ directorates, manage all information pertaining to allegations of collateral damage caused by lethal operations within the JOA, and provide the investigation assessment report to the JFE Chief.

b. Fires coordination officer responsibilities

(1) Submit and monitor progress of TNLs in the joint force's targeting process.

(2) Submit JIPTLs to the operational/tactical integrator, and monitor the development of the integrated ATO.

(3) Coordinate, at the action officer level, with joint force components to maintain detailed knowledge of specified plans or operations assigned by the JFE Operations Branch chief.

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

(5) Coordinate with the JFE Plans and Targeting Branches, the J-2 targeting component, and joint force components to schedule and process targets for approval at JTCBs for all scenarios.

(6) As required, support 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) Represent the branch at appropriate boards and working groups.

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

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

b. Targeting officer responsibilities

(1) As directed by the branch chief, represent the branch at appropriate boards and working groups.

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

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

(4) Interface with supported command working groups to coordinate the joint force's joint fires targeting support.

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ENCLOSURE C

JOINT FIRES ELEMENT ENABLERS

1. Enabler Functions

a. JFE enablers operate as a cross-directorate, matrixed organization of subject matter experts to provide functional expertise to the fires process in order to ensure the joint force maximizes capabilities to accomplish the JFC's objectives. 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 and operational levels.

b. JFE enablers support the joint targeting process from target development through capability analysis, force assignment, force execution, and combat assessment. Enablers coordinate with the joint force components, other commands, and government agencies throughout the JTC to ensure unity of effort in accomplishment of objectives and effects. 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.

2. Enablers Example

a. Similar to 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.

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

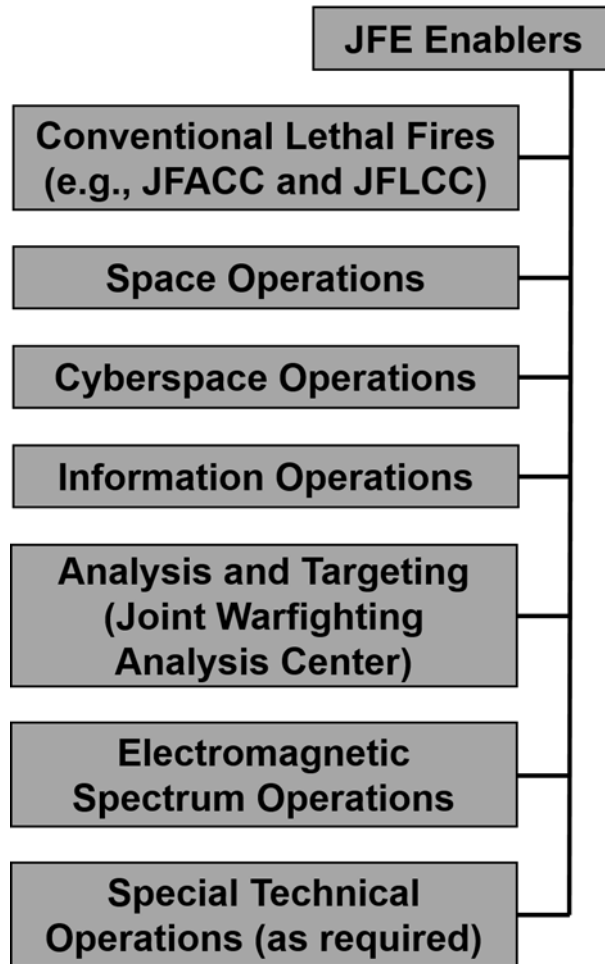


Figure 2. JFE Enablers

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ENCLOSURE D

REFERENCES

- a. JP 3-0, 17 January 2017, "Joint Operations"
- b. JP 3-09, 10 April 2019, "Joint Fire Support"
- c. JP 3-60, 28 September 2018, "Joint Targeting"
- d. JP 5-0, 16 June 2017, "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"

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GLOSSARY

PART I -- ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CCMD	combatant command
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
HQ	headquarters
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
J-2	intelligence directorate of a 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
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
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

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ROE	rules of engagement
RTL*	restricted target list
TDWG	target development working group
TNL*	target nomination list

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GLOSSARY

PART II – DEFINITIONS

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 lethal or nonlethal military force (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 (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 (JP 3-0).

commander’s intent – A clear and concise expression of the purpose of the operation and the desired military end state that supports mission command, provides focus to the staff, and helps subordinate and supporting commanders act to achieve the commander’s desired results without further orders, even when the operation does not unfold as planned (JP 3-0).

crisis – An 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 objectives (JP 3-0).

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).

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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 CCDR’s problem-set that occur either outside their AOR or inside their AOR without means available to the CA/Supported CCDR (GIO CONOPS, v24).

global integrated operations - The arrangement of cohesive military actions in time, space, and purpose to address trans-regional, multi-domain, and multi-functional (TMM) challenges (GIO CONOPS, v24).

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 air tasking order – A non-doctrinal term describing a process or product used by some combatant commands to enhance targeting integration that compiles air, space, and cyberspace taskings and may also include other component targeting actions.

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interagency coordination – Within the context of Department of Defense involvement, the coordination that occurs between elements of Department of Defense and participating United States Government departments and agencies for the purpose of achieving an objective (JP 3-0).

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

joint fire support – Joint fires that assist air, land, maritime, and special operations forces to move, maneuver, and control territory, populations, airspace, and key waters (JP 3-0).

joint fires element – A staff element that provides recommendations to the operations directorate to accomplish fires planning and synchronization (Approved for JP 3-09).

joint fires element chief [or director] - supervises the coordination of the joint strategic and operational planning and execution of joint fires for the JFC; namely, through supervision of the joint fires element (JFE) (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).

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 (JP 1).

joint integrated prioritized target list – A prioritized list of targets approved by the joint force commander (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 – An area of land, sea, and airspace, defined by a geographic combatant commander or subordinate unified commander, in which a joint force commander (normally a joint task force commander) conducts military operations to accomplish a specific mission (JP 3-0).

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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).

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 task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore (JP 3-0).
2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task (JP 3-0).
3. 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 strategic, operational, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission (JP 3-0).

operational level of warfare – The level of warfare at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted, and sustained to achieve strategic objectives within theaters or other operational areas (JP 3-0).

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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.

planned target – Target that is known to exist in the operational environment, upon which actions are planned using deliberate targeting, creating effects which support commander's objectives. There are two subcategories of planned targets: scheduled and on-call (JP 3-60).

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 restricted targets nominated by elements of the joint force and approved by the joint force commander or directed by higher authorities (JP 3-60).

scheduled target – Planned target upon which fires or other actions are scheduled for prosecution at a specified time (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, often a member of a group of nations, determines national or multinational (alliance or coalition) strategic security objectives and guidance, then develops and uses 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 – The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by CJCSI 3110.01J, 2015 Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan, or other Joint Planning authority (JP 3-0).

supporting commander

1. A commander who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan.
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).

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tactical level of warfare – The level of warfare at which battles and engagements are planned and executed to achieve military objectives assigned to tactical units or task forces (JP 3-0).

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

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

target development – The systematic examination of potential target systems—and their components, individual targets, and even elements of targets—to determine the necessary type and duration of the action 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 – A specific feature or part of a target that enables it to function and which, if engaged, may create specific effects on that target (JP 3-60).

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).

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).

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targeting – The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities (JP 3-0).

theater strategy – An overarching construct outlining a combatant commander’s vision for integration and synchronizing military activities and operations with the other instruments of national power to achieve national strategic objectives (JP 3-0).

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).

unanticipated target – A target of opportunity that was unknown or not expected to exist in the operational environment (JP 3-60).

unscheduled target – A target of opportunity that is known to exist in the operational environment (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 2-01).

2. A part of target development that ensures all candidate targets meet the objectives and criteria outlined in the commander’s guidance and ensures compliance with the law of war and rules of engagement (JP 3-60).

3. 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).

4. 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).

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

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Glossary

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