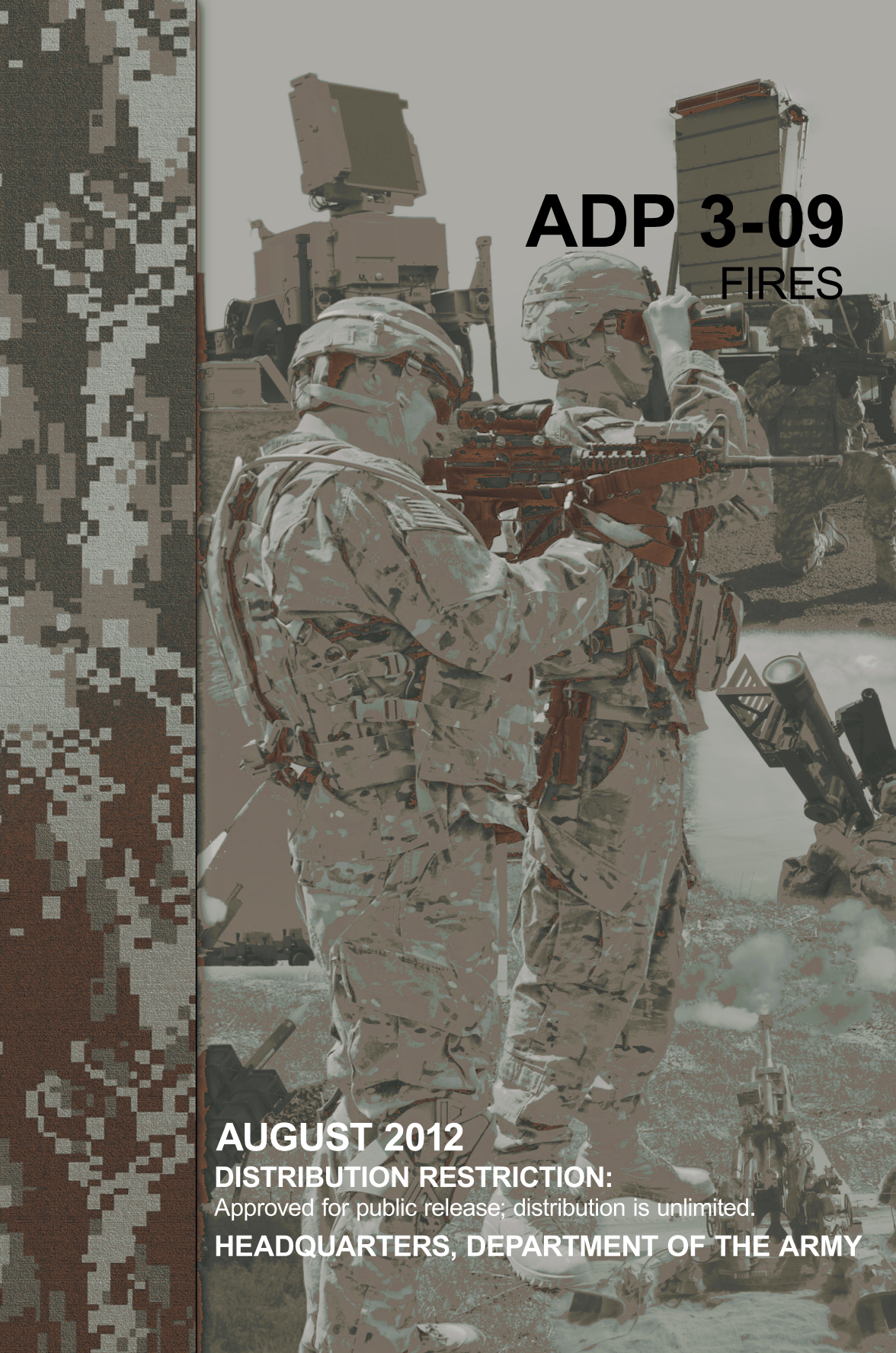


ADP 3-09
FIRES

AUGUST 2012

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HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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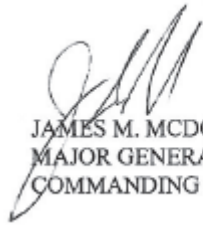
Foreword

Fires forces create responsive, scalable, and accurate fires providing unprecedented reach and mobility for the Army and joint force commander. The Fires Center of Excellence has developed a Fires Strategy that provides an excellent framework for the evolution and synergy of the Air Defense Artillery and the Field Artillery—a historic fusion of two distinct roles within the Fires Force.

ADP 3-09 incorporates air and missile defense (AMD) and electronic attack (EA) in the Army fires warfighting function. Expanding on the Army's fires warfighting function, the term fires now includes fires from other services, Air Defense Artillery fires and Field Artillery fires. This document was crafted to provide Fires doctrine that enables the development of interoperable, networked, and integrated systems capable of executing multiple missions throughout unified action.

This document introduces the term "scalable capabilities" that provide the commander with a wide range of lethal and nonlethal effects. Coordinating lethal and nonlethal effects including EA through targeting provides commanders with an array of options to achieve their objectives.

ADP 3-09 is crafted to support and guide the Army's strategy in evolving as the world's most versatile fires force, with agile and adaptive Soldiers and leaders; fielded with integrated and interoperable systems; and capable of delivering accurate and responsive fires with precision in any environment at any time.



JAMES M. MCDONALD
MAJOR GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY
COMMANDING

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Army Doctrine Publication
No. 3-09

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC, 31 August 2012

Fires

Contents

Page

PREFACE ii
The Fires Warfighting Function 1
Roles 1
Core Competencies 2
Critical Capabilities 2
Principles of Fires 2
Characteristics 2
Fires In Support of Unified Land Operations 2
Fires in Support of Offensive, Defensive and Stability Tasks 3
Scalable Capabilities 4
Air and Missile Defense 4
Fire Support 5
Targeting 5
Fires Planning 5
Conclusion 6
GLOSSARY Glossary-1
REFERENCES References-1

Figures

Figure 1. Fires logic diagram iii

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Preface

The principal audience for ADP 3-09 is all members of the profession of arms. Commanders and staffs of Army Headquarters serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning the range of military and joint or multinational forces. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this manual.

Commanders, staffs, and subordinates ensure their decisions and actions comply with applicable United States, international, and, in some cases, host-nation laws and regulations. Commanders at all levels ensure their Soldiers operate in accordance with the law of war and the rules of engagement. (See Field Manual [FM] 27-10).

ADP 3-09 uses joint terms where applicable. Selected joint and Army terms and definitions appear in both the glossary and the text. Terms for which ADP 3-09 is the proponent publication (the authority) are marked with an asterisk(*) in the glossary. Definitions for which ADP 3-09 is the proponent publication are boldfaced in the text. For other definitions shown in the text, the term is italicized and the number of the proponent publication follows the definition.

ADP 3-09 applies to the Active Army, Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

The proponent for this publication is the United States Army Fires Center of Excellence. The preparing agency is the United States Army Fires Center of Excellence and Fort Sill. Send comments and recommendations on Department of the Army (DA) Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms, to Directorate of Training and Doctrine, 700 McNair Avenue, Suite 128 ATTN: ATSF-DD, Fort Sill, OK 73503; by email to sill.fcoe.mbx.dotd-doctrine-inbox@mail.mil; or submit an electronic DA Form 2028.

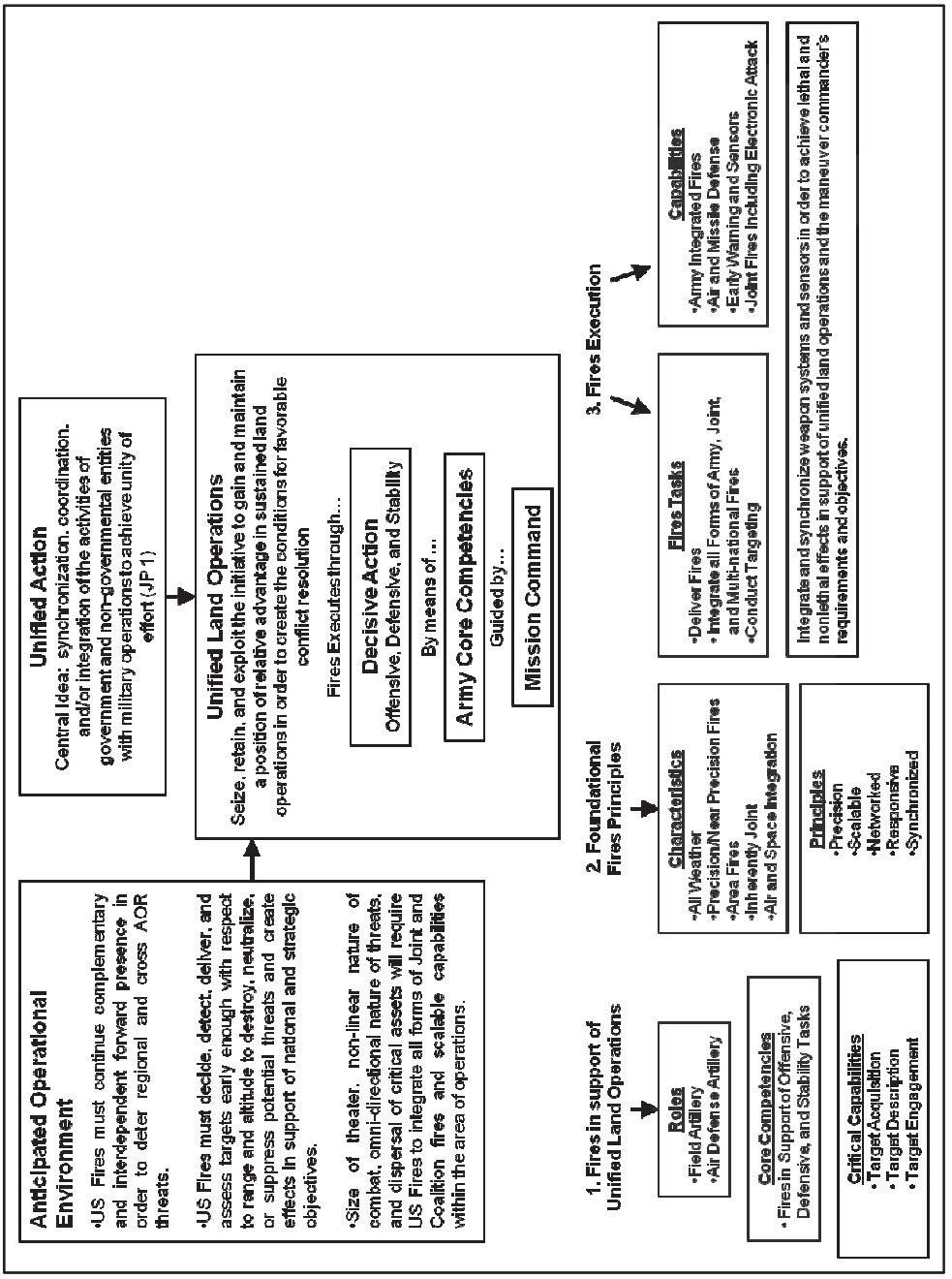


Figure 1. Fires logic diagram

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This publication constitutes the Army's view on fires. Fires are a warfighting function. Fires are essential to the effective conduct of operations. Through fires, commanders initiate and integrate all fires systems and actions toward a common goal—mission accomplishment. *Fires* is the use of weapons systems to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects on a target (JP 3-0).

THE FIRES WARFIGHTING FUNCTION

1. The *fires warfighting function* is the related tasks and systems that provide collective and coordinated use of Army indirect fires, AMD, and joint fires through the targeting process (ADP 3-0). Army fires systems deliver fires in support of offensive and defensive tasks to create specific lethal and nonlethal effects on a target. The fires warfighting function includes the following tasks:

- Deliver fires.
- Integrate all forms of Army, joint and multinational fires.
- Conduct targeting.

2. The fires warfighting function includes tasks associated with integrating and synchronizing the effects of Army indirect fires, AMD, and joint fires with the effects of other warfighting functions. It includes planning for targeting; providing fire support; countering air, ballistic missile, cruise missile, rocket, artillery, mortars, and unmanned aircraft systems threats; and integrating joint and multinational fires. This represents the tasks the fires function must accomplish to complement and reinforce the other warfighting functions.

3. Fires organizations require deliberate and dynamic targeting to achieve lethal and nonlethal effects against ground and aerial targets. For ground threats, fires leaders use the Army's targeting methodology to plan, prepare, execute and assess effects on the ground. For aerial threats, fires leaders use air defense planning to determine air defense priorities and the tailoring of air defense artillery capabilities to defeat aerial threats.

4. As a warfighting function, fires address requirements associated with offensive and defensive tasks supporting the concept of operations and integrated into the scheme of maneuver. A wide range of precision to conventional scalable capabilities provides the means for the employment of fires in unified land operations.

ROLES

5. The role of fires is to enable Army forces to seize and retain the initiative, prevent and deter conflict, defeat adaptive threats and succeed in a wide range of contingencies. Fires in decisive action create effects and set conditions to enable commanders to prevail in unified land operations. Fires are surface-to-surface, surface-to-air, and joint fires including electronic attack.

6. Fires combine the core competencies of air defense artillery and field artillery by planning, synchronizing, and executing their critical capabilities, using the principles and characteristics of fires to support unified land operations. The core competencies, critical capabilities, principles, and characteristics of fires are listed below. For more information see ADRP 3-09.

CORE COMPETENCIES

- Air Defense Artillery.
- Field Artillery.

CRITICAL CAPABILITIES

- Target Acquisition.
- Target Discrimination.
- Target Engagement.

PRINCIPLES OF FIRES

- Precision.
- Scalable.
- Synchronized.
- Responsive.
- Networked.

CHARACTERISTICS

- All Weather.
- Precision/Near Precision Fires.
- Mass Area Fires.
- Air and Space Integration.
- Inherently Joint.

FIRES IN SUPPORT OF UNIFIED LAND OPERATIONS

7. Unified land operations recognizes the three-dimensional nature of modern warfare and the need to conduct a fluid mix of Fires in support of offensive, defensive, and stability tasks simultaneously. Integrating fires into unified land operations requires the development and full understanding of and strict adherence to common maneuver coordination measures, airspace coordinating measures and fire support coordination measures, ROE and other constraints/restraints.

8. The operational environment requires the integration of Army offensive and defensive surface-to-surface and surface-to-air fires capabilities with the capabilities of other Army warfighting functions, special operations forces, joint services, interagency, and multinational partners. Fires personnel integrate the fires capabilities (sensors, weapons, effects) of joint, interagency, and multinational partners into the concept of

operations to achieve synergy, develop a common operational picture, and help facilitate joint interdependency. Additionally, complementary and reinforcing joint and multinational capabilities will provide redundancy to mitigate environmental and operational restrictions, resource shortfalls, and gaps in coverage for a supported unit or defended asset.

9. Fires organizations integrate and synchronize EA capabilities to provide the force a scalable capability to disrupt and destroy enemy capabilities command and control and /or sensors and overall capability to wage war. EA capabilities complement other fires capabilities by providing additional means for achieving required effects.

10. To ensure timely and effective fires, Army and joint force commanders develop control measures early and emphasize them continuously throughout unified action. In unified action, Army forces synchronize their actions with those of other components to achieve unity of effort and accomplish the commander's objectives.

FIRES IN SUPPORT OF OFFENSIVE, DEFENSIVE AND STABILITY TASKS

11. Fires align with the tenets of unified land operations in ADP 3-0 which are flexibility, integration, lethality, adaptability, depth, and synchronization. Fires execution supports these tenets and the supported force in seizing and maintaining the initiative. For more details on how fires align with these six tenets see ADRP 3-09.

12. Fires in support of offensive, defensive, and stability tasks apply from tactical to strategic levels, and are employed in decisive, shaping, and sustaining operations. In Joint and Army doctrine, the effects of fires on a target may be lethal or nonlethal. Fires should be preplanned whenever possible.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRES IN SUPPORT OF OFFENSIVE TASKS

13. Supporting the concept of operations during the offense involves attacking targets throughout the area of operations with massed or precision fires, mortars offensive counterair, rotary and fixed wing air support, electronic attack and other joint fires assets.

14. Fires must support the characteristics of offensive tasks: surprise, concentration, tempo, and audacity, and enable the supported force in seizing, retaining and exploiting the initiative.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRES IN SUPPORT OF DEFENSIVE TASKS

15. Fires support the concept of operations during the defense by providing persistent 360-degree protection, early warning, and supporting of airspace control. Fires forces protect critical military assets such as points of entry, lodgment areas, logistical bases, and forward operating bases as designated by the joint force commander or Army Service component command. Fires assets attack targets throughout the area of operations with massed or precision fires, mortars, and synchronize rotary and fixed wing air support, electronic attack and other joint fires. Fires also protect civilian

population centers and critical infrastructure, assets vital to gaining and maintaining indigenous support of United States strategic objectives. Fires must support the characteristics of defensive tasks: gain time, economize forces, and develop conditions favorable for offensive or stability tasks.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRES IN SUPPORT OF STABILITY TASKS

16. Fires support stability tasks by saving lives, restoring essential services, maintaining and restoring civil order, and disaster relief. These tasks may include security force assistance, strategic engagement and assurance missions, disaster relief, and humanitarian missions. Stability tasks may require fires units to conduct the delivery of fires in support of offensive and defensive tasks.

SCALABLE CAPABILITIES

17. The fires warfighting function provides fires capabilities that are scalable, adaptable, versatile and capable of achieving intended effects through non-lethal to lethal activities. From electronic attack to precision and massed fires, scalable fires capabilities protect joint, Army, and multinational partners and populations throughout the range of military operations against the full array of ground and aerial threats. Scalable fires also require scalable networks that are adaptable, versatile, and capable of linking a multitude of sensors to shooters through a common integrated battle command system. Scalable and networked mission command systems increase lethality against ground threats by accelerating the decide, detect, deliver, and assess methodology of targeting for fire support. Similarly, scalable networked battle command systems increase lethality against the full range of aerial threats and reduced the chance for fratricide by improving airspace situational understanding and accelerating the detection, classification, identification and target engagement of aerial threats by air and missile defense forces.

AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE

18. *Air defense artillery* are the defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles in the atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce effectiveness of such attack either through surveillance actions or active engagements of aerial threat (ADRP 3-09). The execution of air defense requires a holistic approach that includes active measures with fires to defeat aerial threats, minimize the effectiveness of aerial attack through passive air defense measures on the ground, and to attack the enemy's ability to launch aerial platforms to include ballistic missiles, rockets, artillery, and mortars before they can be employed against our forces. AMD operations must be closely coordinated and synchronized with joint forces to maximize the effectiveness of defensive fires and to reduce the chance of fratricide. AMD engagement operations are usually executed within the authorities granted by the joint force air component commander.

FIRE SUPPORT

19. *Fire support* is fires that directly support land, maritime, amphibious, and special operations forces to engage enemy forces, combat formations, and facilities in pursuit of tactical and operational objectives (JP 3-09).

20. *Joint fire support* is defined as 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).

21. To employ fires is to use available weapons and other systems to create a specific lethal or nonlethal effect on a target. Fires typically produce destructive effects, but various nonlethal ways and means (such as EA) can be employed with little or no associated physical destruction (JP 3-0).

22. The integration and synchronization of joint and Army fire support with the movement and maneuver of the supported force is essential. Prerequisites for effective fire support are interoperable systems, broad understanding of the strengths and limitations of joint and Army capabilities and how they are applied, and clear agreement about how those capabilities will be integrated in any given operational environment. Fires are integrated through targeting.

TARGETING

23. A *Target* is an entity or object considered for possible engagement or other action (JP 3-60). Targets also include the wide array of mobile and stationary forces, equipment, capabilities, and functions that an enemy commander can use to conduct operations. *Targeting* is the process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities (JP 3-0).

24. Targeting provides an effective method for matching the friendly force capabilities against enemy targets. An essential part of targeting is the identification of potential fratricide situations and the necessary coordination measures to positively manage and control the attack of targets. Army targeting uses the functions decide, detect, deliver, and assess (D3A) as its methodology. Its functions complement the planning, preparing, executing, and assessing stages of the operations process. Army targeting addresses two targeting categories – deliberate and dynamic. Deliberate targeting prosecutes planned targets. Dynamic targeting prosecutes targets of opportunity and changes to planned targets or objectives. For additional information on D3A see ADRP 3-09 and FM 3-60.

FIRES PLANNING

25. The objective of fires planning is to optimize combat power. It is performed as part of the operations process. Fires planning coordinates, integrates and synchronizes scalable Army indirect fires, AMD fires, joint fires (including electronic attack), and multinational fires with the other warfighting functions into the commander's concept of operations.

AIR DEFENSE PLANNING

26. Air Defense planning will integrate AMD capabilities and airspace requirements to include air and missile warning/cueing information, combat identification procedures and engagement authority as required. Air and missile defense planning is a distributed process occurring at all echelons—from the Joint Force Commander (JFC), in coordination with other service component commands, and in some cases, multinational partners. The Area Air Defense Commander (AADC) who is most often the Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC), develops the Area Air Defense Plan (AADP) for the theater. In coordination with the Joint Force Commander staff, and with other service component commanders the JFACC provides advice on critical asset priorities, defended asset list priorities, and ADA resource allocation to support the JFC's air and missile defense concept. The Army Air and Missile Defense Command, in coordination with its assigned brigades and their battalions, develops the defense design based on threat composition, disposition, strength, and capabilities and Army, joint and multinational air defense weapon capabilities.

FIELD ARTILLERY FIRE SUPPORT PLANNING

27. Fire support planning is accomplished using targeting and the running estimate. *Fire support coordination* is the planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons (JP 3-09). The field artillery provides the nucleus for effective fire planning and coordination through staff personnel, fires agencies, and attack resources. Commanders at all levels are responsible for the effective integration of fires with his whole operation. Initiated during mission analysis and continuing through post-execution assessment, fire support planning includes the end state and the commander's objectives; target development and prioritization; capabilities analysis; commander's decision and force assignment; mission planning and force execution; and assessment.

CONCLUSION

28. ADP 3-09 Fires, updates the functional concept from earlier ADA and FA doctrine to generate fires into the current operational environment. The synergy of ADA, FA and joint fires capabilities contributes equally to the fires warfighting function enables decisive action in support of unified land operations. ADP 3-09 expresses the principles for success that will enable Army forces to seize, retain and exploit the initiative in order to gain and maintain a position of relative advantage in sustained/simultaneous offensive, defensive and stability tasks. Additionally, fires in support of decisive action prevents/deters conflict and sets the conditions for favorable conflict resolution. Fires leaders and organizations at all echelons must be skilled integrators of Army, joint and multinational fires capabilities.

Glossary

SECTION I – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Army doctrine publication
ADRP	Army doctrine reference publication
AMD	air and missile defense
D3A	decide, detect, deliver, and assess
DA	Department of the Army
EA	electronic attack
FM	field manual

SECTION II – TERMS

air defense artillery

The defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles in the atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack either through surveillance actions or active engagements of aerial threat. (ADRP 3-09)

fire support

The fires that directly support land, maritime, amphibious, and special operations forces to engage enemy forces, combat formations, and facilities in pursuit of tactical and operational objectives. (JP 3-09)

fire support coordination

The planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons. (JP 3-09)

fires

The use of weapons systems to create a specific lethal or nonlethal effect on a target. (JP 3-0)

fires warfighting function

The related tasks and systems that provide collective and coordinated use of Army indirect fires, air and missile defense (AMD), and joint fires through the targeting process. (ADRP 3-0)

joint fire support

The 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)

target

An entity or object considered for possible engagement or other action. (JP 3-60)

targeting

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

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These documents must be available to intended users of this publication.

ADRP 1-02. *Operational Terms and Military Symbols.* 31 August 2012.

JP 1-02. *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*. 8 November 2010.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

These documents contain relevant supplemental information.

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JP 3-01. *Countering Air and Missile Threat.* 23 March 2012.

JP 3-09. *Joint Fire Support*. 30 June 2010.

JP 3-60. *Joint Targeting.* 13 April 2007.

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31 August 2012

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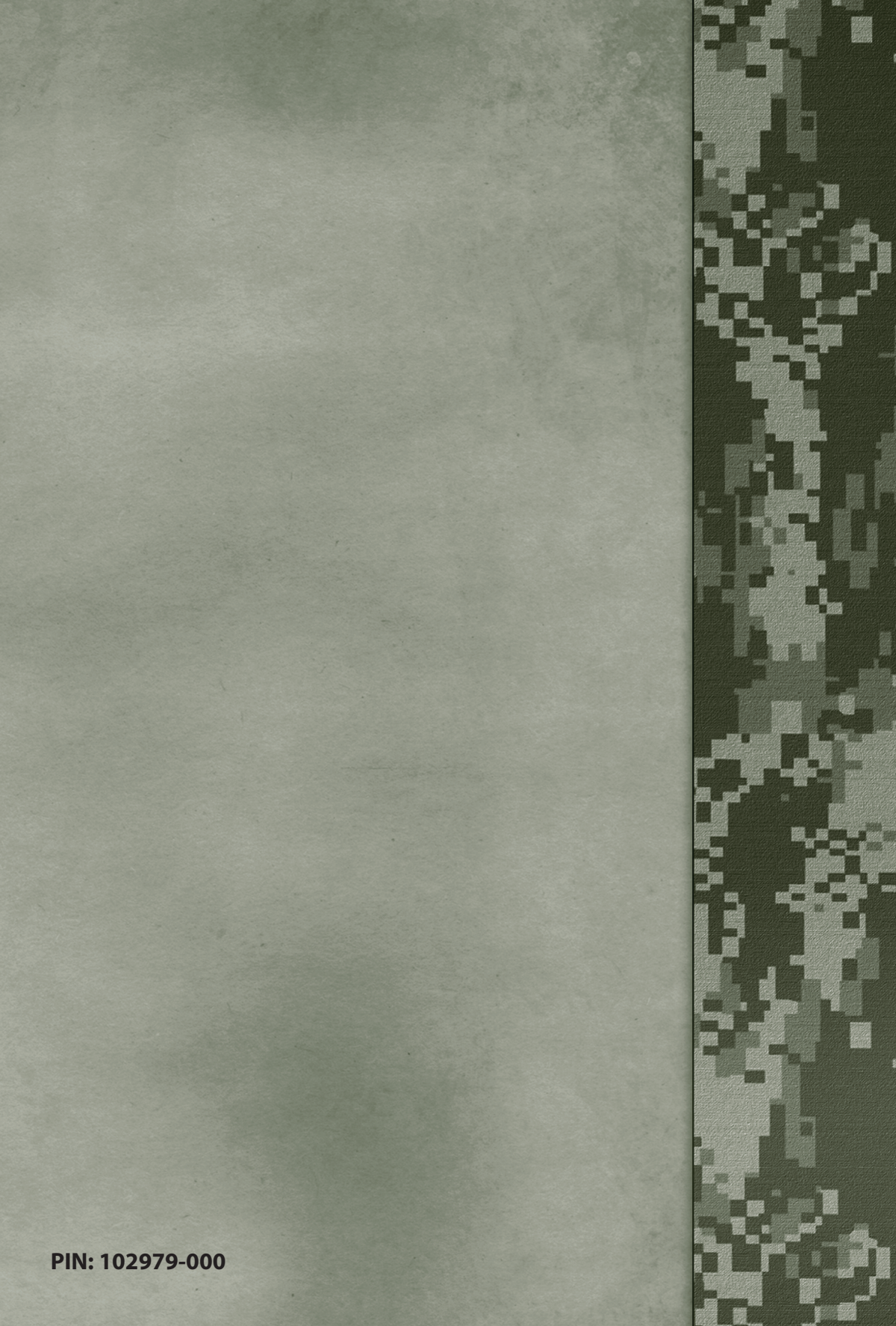
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