

WRITTEN PREPARATION

Subject: Artillery Tactics
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Topic: T16: Battlespace management – land (4p + 2c)
Objective: To get acquainted with the principles of space management in the ground dimension, especially in terms of coordination measures of fire support.

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1) Coordination Measures

Coordination measures (air and fire support) can be managed in two or three ways (methods):

- Procedural Control;
- Positive Control;
- their combinations.

Procedural management of coordination measures

It is based on pre-prepared and agreed coordination arrangements for spaces and lines (ACM / FSCM). Procedural control is more restrictive than positive control, but is more resistant to disruption of communications or other areas of command and control. Used for fire support coordination measures as well as for air coordination measures.

Positive management of coordination measures

It is based on the use of means enabling the identification, monitoring and control of means (especially aircraft) in real time. It is the coordination and deconfliction of the activities of means on the battlefield in real time. This method is freer than procedural management, but requires a high level of situational awareness of the responsible persons about the activity, amount and position of individual means present in the airspace. Positive control is used exclusively for air coordination measures.

2) Fire Support Coordination Measures

Fire support coordination measures are measures established by the command levels to ensure the rapid elimination of targets without endangering their own units.

The purpose of fire support coordination measures is to ensure the effective use of air and ground space to attack targets without:

- involvement of own troops or non-participants;
- hitting own aircraft;
- delays in the conduct of fire support.

We distinguish two types of FSCMs: permissive (permitting) and restrictive (forbidding).

3) Restrictive FSCMs

NO FIRE AREA (NFA)

Prohibition of directing fire or effect (!) Into a designated area, unless permitted by the unit that created the NFA. It can be created by any unit. Protection of cultural monuments, own troops, etc.

NO FIRE LINE (NFL)

A line in front of which no fire may be conducted without the consent of its founder. It is advisable to set it up along visible terrain.

RESTRICTED FIRE AREA (RFA)

An area with specific restrictions, into which firings exceeding the specified limits may not be conducted without the consent of the founder of the area. He usually establishes the commander of a brigade, division, corps. For example, the ban on the use of white phosphorus, etc.

RESTRICTED FIRE LINE (RFL)

A line defining certain restrictions under which firings in excess of the specified restrictions may not be conducted without the consent of its founder. It must be set up along visible terrain.

4) Permissive FSCMs

FREE FIRE AREA (FFA)

The FFA is a specifically designated area into which any weapon system can fire without additional coordination with the headquarters that created the area. The space is also created for the safe disposal of unused air ammunition.

COORDINATED FIRE LINE (CFL)

The line in front of which conventional artillery firing means can fire at any time (within the boundaries of the area of the supported unit) without additional coordination. A CFL can be created on the basis of a proposal from individual workplaces for the coordination of joint fire support. The lowest level that can create a CFL is the battalion, ie the place of coordination of fire - FEM (Bn JFSE). All relevant commanders of maneuvering units can comment and comment on the location of the CFL. The CFL does not have to be located within clear, easily

identifiable terrain. However, as with other lines, this is beneficial for easy recognition by commanders and artillery observers.

The crucial factor for the placement of CFLs is the maximum range of weapon systems. An important parameter for the location of the CFL are the scheme of the maneuver, the intention of patrol, reconnaissance, control and other activities, the location of troops, etc.

FIRE SUPPORT COORDINATION LINE (FSCL)

The FSCL is a line that indicates the coordination requirements when decommissioning ground targets. The FSCL is created by a responsible commander within the confines of his space, and its creation is consulted with superiors, subordinates, supportive and influenced commanders.

FSCL is valid for all types of weapon systems of common fire support and for all types of ammunition.

Firing at targets before FSCL (in the area closer to my own forces) must be made using positive or procedural control. Firing at FSCL targets must be coordinated with all commanders whose units could be affected by the fire (typically depth reconnaissance and special forces units).

The creation of the FSCL takes place at the brigade level and above and requires careful evaluation. By default, the FSCL is placed closer to the front edge of its own troops in defensive activities than in attack. However, the exact position depends on the current situation, the capabilities of the weapons, the concept of the operation, etc. The position of the FSCL is often changed in connection with the development of the situation on the battlefield and especially the position of its own forces.

It is the position of one's own forces that plays a major role, where the wrong placement of the FSCL can significantly slow down the firing range by increasing the need to coordinate the elimination of targets. Changes in the position of the FSCL can be initiated by the commander of the lower units and their procedure. Everyone else must be notified quickly of the FSCL change.

Knowledge of coordination measures is an absolute basis, it is necessary to get acquainted with all the parameters of individual coordination measures, their creation, management and practical significance.

References

Basic

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Recommended

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