

**APPENDIX L
FIRE SUPPORT
COORDINATING MEASURES**

This appendix provides information concerning FSCM. The FSCMs are designed to assist the rapid engagement of targets and at the same time, provide safeguards for friendly forces.

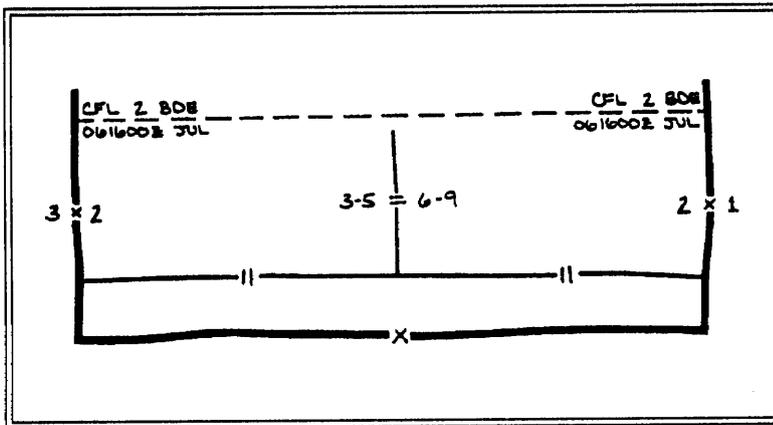
PERMISSIVE MEASURES

Permissive measures are those that expedite the attack of targets.

Coordinated Fire Line

The CFL is a line beyond which conventional surface-to-surface fires may be delivered within the zone of the establishing HQ without additional coordination. Normally, it is established by brigade or higher HQ; however, it may be established by a battalion operating independently. A depiction of a CFL is shown below.

EXAMPLE OF COORDINATED FIRE LINE

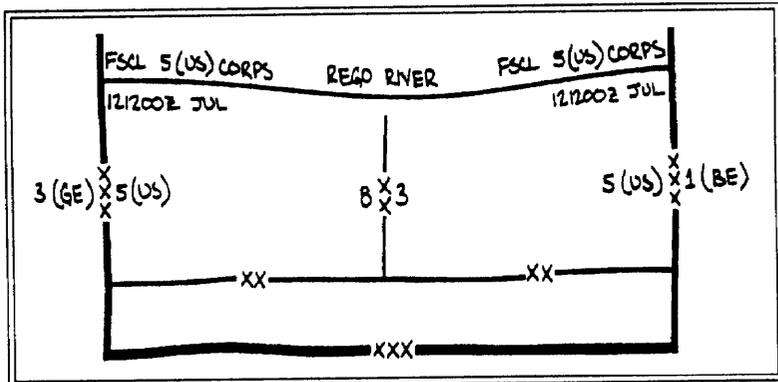


Fire Support Coordination Line

The FSCL may be established by corps within its area of operations to coordinate fires of air, ground, or sea weapon systems by using any type of ammunition against surface targets. The purpose of the FSCL is to allow the corps and its subordinate and supporting units (such as the Air Force) to expeditiously attack targets of opportunity beyond the FSCL. The attack

of targets beyond the FSCL by Army assets should be coordinated with the supporting tactical air. This coordination is defined as informing and/or consulting the supporting tactical air. However, the inability to affect this coordination will not preclude the attack of targets beyond the FSCL. A depiction of an FSCL is shown below.

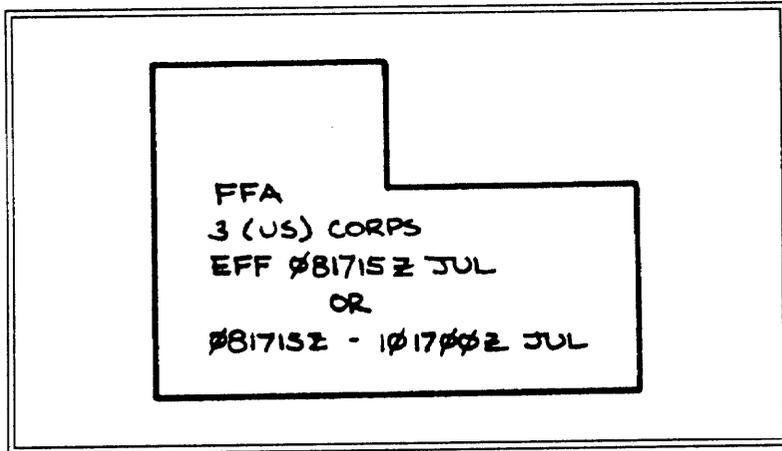
EXAMPLE OF FIRE SUPPORT COORDINATION LINE



Free-Fire Area

A free-fire area (FFA) is an area into which any weapon system may fire without additional coordination with the establishing HQ. Normally, it is established on identifiable terrain by division or higher HQ. A depiction of an FFA is shown below.

EXAMPLE OF FREE-FIRE AREA

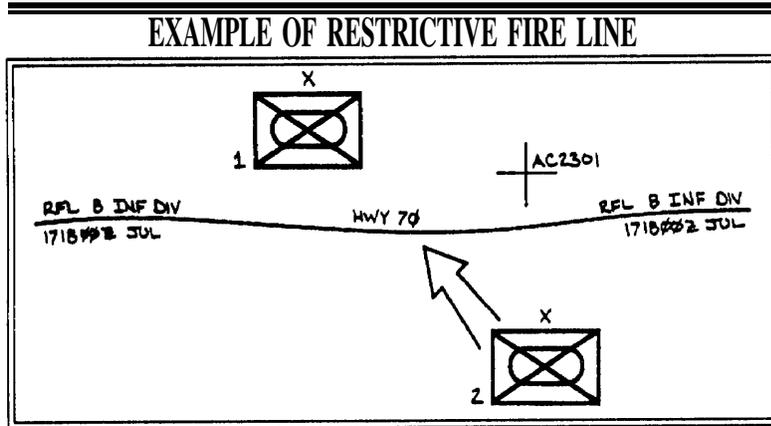


RESTRICTIVE MEASURES

Restrictive measures are those that provide safeguards for friendly forces, facilities, or terrain.

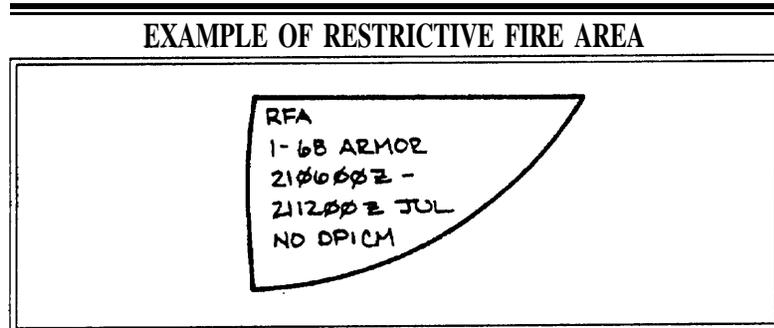
Restrictive Fire Line

A restrictive fire line (RFL) is a line between converging friendly forces that prohibits fires, or their effects, across the line without coordination with the affected force. It is established on identifiable terrain by the common commander of the converging forces. A depiction of an RFL is shown below.



Restrictive Fire Area

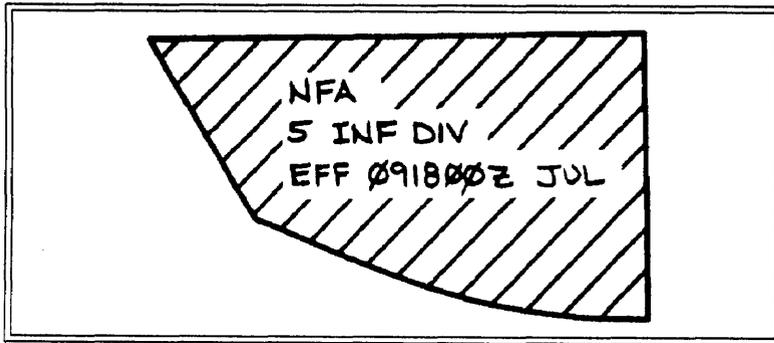
A restrictive fire area (RFA) is an area with specific restrictions and in which fires that exceed those restrictions will not be delivered without coordination with the establishing HQ. It is established by battalion or higher HQ. On occasion, it may be established by a company operating independently. A depiction of an RFA is shown below.



No-Fire Area

An NFA is an area into which no fires or their effects are allowed. An NFA may be used to protect a national asset, population center, or shrine. Tactical uses of NFA may be to protect forward elements such as COLTs and scouts. Two exceptions to the no-fire rule exist: when the establishing HQ allows fires on a mission-by-mission basis or when a friendly force is engaged by an enemy located within the NFA and the commander returns fire to defend his forces. A depiction of an NFA is shown below.

EXAMPLE OF NO-FIRE AREA



Informal Airspace Coordination Area

The informal ACA is normally used for immediate air strikes. Informal ACAs can be established at battalion or higher level. Informal ACAs can be established by using lateral, altitude, timed, or lateral and altitude separation. They are normally in effect for a very short period of time. Usually, the time period is only long enough to get the mission into and out of the target area. For a detailed discussion of informal ACAs and graphic depictions, see FM 6-20-40, Appendix A.
