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FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



ANNEX 3-03 COUNTERLAND OPERATIONS

CAS EXECUTION WITH NON-JTAC PERSONNEL

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In certain circumstances, the ground commander might require air support when a [joint terminal attack controller](#) (JTAC) or [forward air controller \(airborne\)](#) (FAC[A]) is not available but detailed integration with friendly forces fire and movement is still required. Aircrew executing [close air support](#) (CAS) under these circumstances bear increased responsibility for the detailed integration required to minimize fratricide and [collateral damage](#) normally done by a JTAC/FAC(A). Non-JTAC personnel must clearly state to strike aircraft that they are not a JTAC. In these circumstances, CAS aircrew should assist these personnel/units to the greatest extent possible in order to bring fires to bear.

Due to the complexity of air support, the ground commander must consider the increased risk of fratricide when using personnel who are not JTAC/FAC(A) qualified. The requester must notify/alert his command element when a JTAC or FAC(A) is unavailable to conduct Type 1, 2, or 3 control. If the maneuver commander accepts the risk, the request is forwarded to the CAS controlling agency. This information will alert the CAS controlling agency (e.g., [air support operations center](#); [direct air support center](#); air operations center) that aircrew will be working with non-JTAC personnel. See [AFTTP \(I\) 3-2.6, Multi-Service Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower \(JFIRE\)](#), for additional discussion.