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APPENDIX A JOINT CONDITIONS

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APPENDIX A

JOINT CONDITIONS

1. **Purpose.** This enclosure is the reference for the physical, military, and civil conditions that can be used to describe the operational context for selected mission tasks.
2. **Introduction.** This list of conditions in this section is part of the JMETL development process. The process is initiated by a commander's mission analysis to identify specified and implied tasks that may be described using the definitions in the Glossary. Once the tasks are selected, the conditions in this section or those developed by the commander may be used. Conditions must affect the performance of the selected task; otherwise, they are not used.
3. **Conditions.** Conditions are used in the JMETL development process to express variables of the environment that affect task performance. Conditions are applied to specific tasks and not overall missions because conditions may affect tasks differently within the context of a mission. Conditions that are relevant affect performance of the task. If the condition does not affect how to train, organize, or equip to perform a task it is not relevant and should not be used. (For example, the political environment may limit the target sets that in turn affect the ordnance and delivery systems required. The terrain may limit the type of combat units that can operate in the designated area. A special operations force (SOF) operation requires special training.) Conditions help establish the training environment for joint training events, either academic or exercise.
4. **Development of Conditions.** The following guidelines that were used to develop the conditions in the UJTL should be used to develop proposed changes and additions to the conditions listed. These recommended changes should be forwarded to the U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) for approval and insertion in the UJTL.
 - a. Conditions should be factors of the immediate environment. Conditions are aspects of the environment immediately surrounding the performance of a task.
 - b. Conditions should directly affect the performance of a task. A condition must directly affect the ease or difficulty of performing at least one task.
 - c. Conditions should not be a related task. Task performance may be constrained or enabled by the level of performance of a related task; however, related tasks are not treated as conditions because they do not directly affect performance of the specific task.
 - d. Each condition should have a unique, understandable name. Each condition should have a name that distinguishes it from every other condition and from every task.

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e. Conditions may apply to all levels of war and all types of tasks. Some conditions may seem to apply to a particular level of war or a particular type of task (joint vs. Service), but they are, in fact, generic.

f. Conditions should be placed logically in the conditions list structure. Each condition should be placed under the physical environment (land, sea, air, and space), the military environment (mission, forces, command, control, communications, and computers (C4)-related, intelligence-related, movement-related, firepower-related, protection-related, sustainment-related, threat-related or conflict), or the civil environment (political, cultural, and economic).

g. Descriptors for each condition are divided into three or more distinct categories. Categories have been developed for each condition that distinguish among several levels at which the condition may be experienced and are based, whenever possible, on objective, quantitative criteria.

h. Conditions and descriptors should be written to be compatible with task/conditions/standards framework. Conditions are expressed within the framework of the phrase, "perform this task under conditions of...." Therefore, each condition and condition descriptor phrase should fit within this framework.

5. Organization of Conditions List. Conditions in this manual are organized (see Figure 3-1) into three broad categories: physical, military, and civil. Beneath each category, a number of related conditions are organized. For example, conditions that are organized under the physical environment include land, sea, air, and space. Each condition contained in this document is briefly defined and is assigned a unique reference code beginning with the letter "C." In addition, for each condition, several descriptors are provided that allows a user to specify how the condition is likely to exist in a particular mission or scenario. For example, for the condition C 1.3.1, *Climate*, descriptors allow the user to specify whether the climate is tropical, temperate, arctic, or arid. If climate does not affect how an organization trains, organizes, or equips itself to perform a selected task the condition is not valid and is not part of the JMETL.

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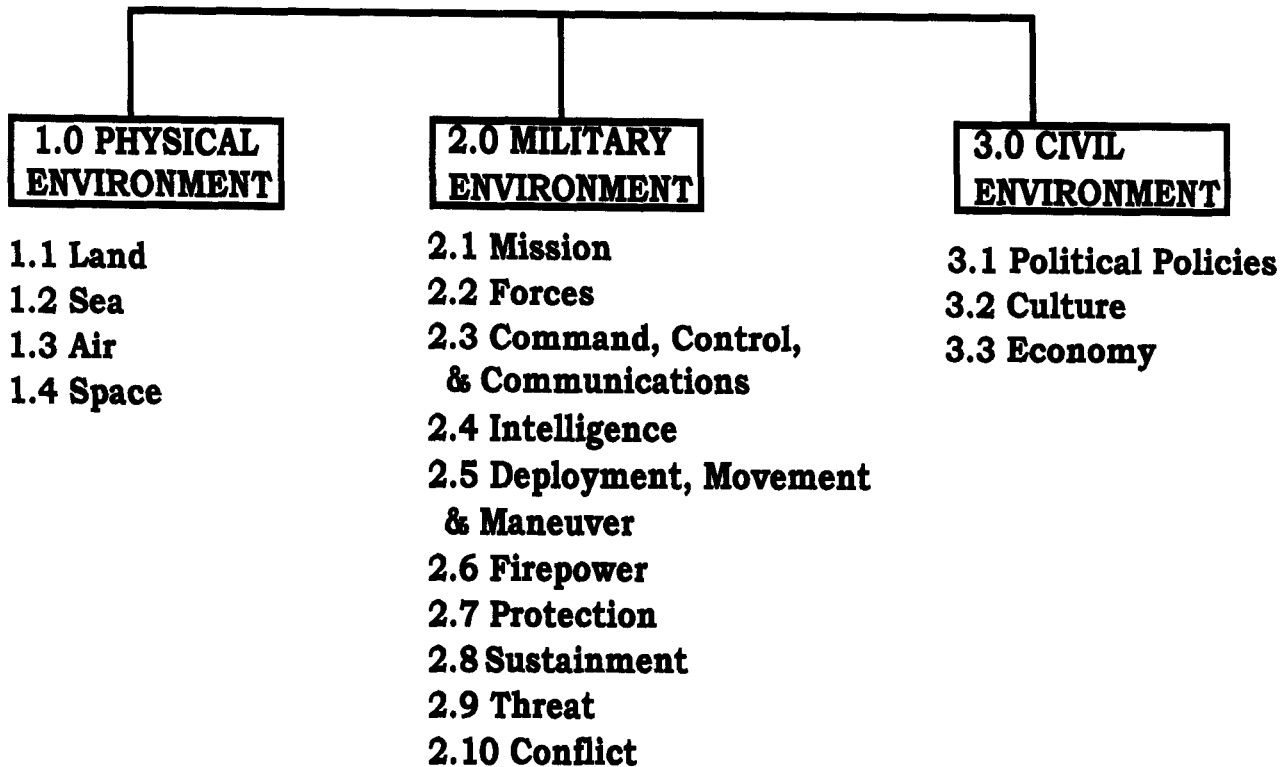


Figure A-1 Organization of Conditions for Joint Tasks

The following pages are a table of contents for conditions that are hyperlinked to each condition's location. Click on the page number of the condition you want to view instead of scrolling through many pages to get there. Turning on your web tool can also be useful when using the hyperlinks. You can find the web tool by going to the View menu, selecting Toolbars, and ensuring that Web is checked. Another easy way to navigate through this enclosure is by using the Online Layout on the View menu.

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Conditions of the Physical Environment

This section includes factors arising from nature and the physical environment as modified by man and includes the organization of physical conditions in the major subcategories of land, sea, air, and space.

C 1.0 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Includes those factors of the nature and the physical environment as modified by man and includes the organization of physical conditions in the major subcategories of land, sea, air, and space.

C 1.1 LAND

Physical characteristics, both natural and man-made, of a land area.

DESCRIPTORS:

Highly developed (urban)

Moderately developed (suburban, rural)

Undeveloped (natural state)

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- C 1.1.1 Terrain**
 General characteristics of land areas.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Mountainous
 Piedmont
 Steppe (pampas, plains, savanna, veldt)
 Delta (river systems, lakes regions)
 Desert
 Jungle
 Arctic
- C 1.1.1.1 Terrain Relief**
 Height of immediate terrain relative to surrounding area, measured from a base point (adjacent valley or plateau).
DESCRIPTORS:
 High (> 500 ft)
 Moderate (100 to 500 ft)
 Low (10 to 100 ft)
 Very low (< 10 ft)
- C 1.1.1.2 Terrain Elevation**
 Height of immediate terrain in reference to sea level.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Very high (> 10,000 ft)
 High (6,000 to 10,000 ft)
 Moderately high (3,000 to 6,000 ft)
 Moderately low (1,000 to 3,000 ft)
 Low (500 to 1,000 ft)
 Very low (< 500 ft)
- C 1.1.1.3 Terrain Slope**
 The average steepness or grade of a land area.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Steep (> 10%)
 Moderate (3 to 10%)
 Little (< 3%)
- C 1.1.1.4 Terrain Firmness**
 The terrain's ability to support weight.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Excellent (paved)
 Good (hard-packed ground)
 Fair (firm surface when dry or frozen)
 Poor (spongy soil, soft sand, deep snow)

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- C 1.1.1.5 Terrain Traction**
Ability to maintain sufficient friction with terrain to control movement.
DESCRIPTORS:
Good (wet or dry)
Fair (good when dry)
Poor (sandy, muddy, icy)
- C 1.1.1.6 Vegetation**
Plants, trees, and shrubs.
DESCRIPTORS:
Jungle (rainforest, canopied)
Dense (forested)
Light (meadow, plain)
Sparse (alpine, semi-desert)
Negligible (arctic, desert)
- C 1.1.1.7 Terrain Relief Features**
Specific terrain features in immediate area.
DESCRIPTORS:
Large raised (mountain, mesa, butte)
Small raised (hill, knoll)
Small depressed (gap, ravine, gully)
Large depressed (canyon, valley)
- C 1.1.2 Geological Features**
Features relating to the earth's subsurface.
DESCRIPTORS:
Stable
Unstable
- C 1.1.2.1 Geological Activity**
Seismic or volcanic activity in region.
DESCRIPTORS:
Current (volcanic eruptions, earthquakes)
Recent (aftershocks, minor emissions)
Inactive
- C 1.1.2.2 Magnetic Variation**
Deviations caused by position relative to the location of the magnetic pole.
DESCRIPTORS:
Significant
Moderate
Slight

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- C 1.1.2.3 Subsurface Water**
Availability of underground water supplies.
DESCRIPTORS:
Accessible (adequate supply and reasonably close to surface)
Somewhat accessible (at moderate depths)
Inaccessible (unavailable or present only at great depth)
- C 1.1.3 Man-Made Terrain Features**
Degree to which civilization and military actions have affected the physical environment.
DESCRIPTORS:
Significant (large-scale civilian or military impact)
Moderate (impact on specific small areas)
Negligible (undeveloped land area)
- C 1.1.3.1 Urbanization**
Presence of built-up population centers.
DESCRIPTORS:
Significant (> 500,000 people)
Moderate (50,000 to 500,000 people)
Minor (< 50,000 people)
Negligible (rural)
- C 1.1.3.2 Significant Civil Structures**
Synthetic structures that alter terrain (bridges, stadiums, canals), or that could impact terrain, if damaged (locks, dams, tunnels).
DESCRIPTORS:
Numerous (urban)
Some (suburban)
Few or none (rural)
- C 1.1.3.3 Terrain Color Contrast**
The color or shading differential between civilian and military objects and the natural or physical environment.
DESCRIPTORS:
Significant (dark or light objects on opposing background)
Moderate (distinct variation between objects and background)
Negligible (objects blend with background)
- C 1.1.3.4 Obstacles to Movement**
The presence of obstacles to movement and maneuver; covering land, sea, and air operations (land and sea mines, barrage balloons, constructed obstacles).
DESCRIPTORS:

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Extensive (system of obstacles)
Moderate (some use of obstacles)
No

C 1.1.3.5 Route Availability

The availability of navigable routes over land areas.

DESCRIPTORS:

High (multiple paved, all weather roads)
Moderate (Some paved, but limited all weather road surfaces)
Low (Few roads or trails, no all weather routes)

C 1.1.4 Landlocked Waters

Bodies of water surrounded by land to include lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands.

DESCRIPTORS:

Very large (large lakes)
Large to moderate (lakes, reservoirs)
Small (ponds)

C 1.1.4.1 Landlocked Waters Depth

The depth of water at a particular point or area.

DESCRIPTORS:

Deep (> 30 feet)
Moderate (10 to 30 feet)
Shallow (4 to 10 feet)
Very shallow (< 4 feet)

C 1.1.4.2 Landlocked Waters Current

A steady, generally predictable flow of water.

DESCRIPTORS:

Strong (> 3 knots)
Moderate (1 to 3 knots)
Gentle (< 1 knot)

C 1.1.4.3 Landlocked Waters Width

Width of bodies of water.

DESCRIPTORS:

Very large (> 5 NM)
Large (1 to 5 NM)
Moderate (3000 feet to 1 NM)
Small (500 to 3000 ft)
Narrow (< 500 feet)

C 1.1.4.4 Landlocked Waters Bottom

Characteristics of the land underneath landlocked waters.

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DESCRIPTORS:

Flat and firm
 Flat and soft
 Moderate slopes
 Irregular or rocky

C 1.1.4.5 Landlocked Waters Shore Gradient
 Slope of the land at the edge of the water.

DESCRIPTORS:

Gentle (< 3%)
 Moderate (3 to 10%)
 Steep (> 10%)

C 1.1.4.6 Landlocked Water Temperature
 Water temperature (degrees Fahrenheit).

DESCRIPTORS:

Extremely cold (<35F)
 Cold (35F-50F)
 Moderate (56F-75F)
 Warm (>75F)

C 1.1.4.7 Divers/Swimmers Landlocked Water Elevation
 The height above sea level at which diving operations will be conducted.

DESCRIPTORS:

Normal (<2300 feet)
 High altitude (2300 feet and above)

C 1.1.4.8 Divers/Swimmers Landlocked Water Currents
 A steady, generally predictable flow of water.

DESCRIPTORS:

Very strong (>1 knot)
 Strong (.75-1 knots)
 Moderate (.25-.74 knots)
 Mild (<.25)

C 1.2 SEA

Those factors associated with the continuous salt water ocean system to include oceans, seas, gulfs, inlets, bays, sounds, straits, channels, and rivers.

DESCRIPTORS:

Open (open ocean, blue water beyond 5 NM of land)
 Littoral (Coastal, (within 5 NM of land areas)
 Riverine (inland from the littoral terrain to include rivers, canals, and delta areas connected to landlocked waters)

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- C 1.2.1 Ocean Waters**
Primary bodies of salt water that are not landlocked.
DESCRIPTORS:
Atlantic (North and South)
Pacific (North and South)
Indian
Arctic
- C 1.2.1.1 Ocean Depth**
The depth of ocean water at a point or for an area.
DESCRIPTORS:
Very shallow (<50 fathoms)
Shallow (50 to 100 fathoms)
Limited (100 to 500 fathoms)
Deep (500 to 2500 fathoms)
Very deep (> 2500 fathoms)
- C 1.2.1.2 Ocean Currents**
A steady, generally predictable flow, present either in open ocean waters or in littoral coastal ocean waters.
DESCRIPTORS:
Strong (> 3 knots)
Moderate (1 to 3 knots)
Little or no (< 1 knot)
- C 1.2.1.3 Sea State**
Roughness of seas caused by wind or disturbances.
DESCRIPTORS:
Calm to slight (Beaufort Force < 5, Sea State 3 or less, seas 4 ft or less)
Moderate (Beaufort Force 5, Sea State 4, seas 4-8 ft)
Rough (Beaufort Force 6-7, Sea State 5-6, seas 8-16 ft)
Very Rough (Beaufort Force 8-9, Sea State 6, seas 17-20)
High (Beaufort Force 10, Sea State 7, seas 20-30 ft)
Extremely rough (Beaufort Force above 10, Sea State above 7, seas above 30 ft)
- C 1.2.1.4 Ocean Temperature**
Water surface temperature (degrees Fahrenheit).
DESCRIPTORS:
Extremely cold (< 35° F)
Cold (35° to 55° F)
Moderate (56° to 75° F)
Warm (> 75° F)

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- C 1.2.1.5 Saline Content**
 Level of salt content in water (parts per thousand).
DESCRIPTORS:
 Low (< 25 ‰)
 Average (25 to 35 ‰)
 High (> 35 ‰)
- C 1.2.1.6 Ocean Features**
 Features just above, just below, or within 10 fathoms of the ocean surface to include islands, atolls, reefs, shoals, rocks, or icebergs.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Large raised (islands)
 Small raised (atolls, reefs)
 Small submerged (rocks, icebergs)
 Large submerged (shoals, subsurface reefs)
- C 1.2.1.7 Sea Room**
 Availability of space for maritime maneuver. Includes dynamic factors such as confining ice, submerged wrecks, or potentially damaging floating objects such as logs. Applies especially to coastal polar, littoral, or riverine environments.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Unrestricted (open ocean)
 Moderate (some confining factors)
 Confined (coastal and riverine waters)
- C 1.2.1.8 Ocean Acoustics**
 Assessed qualities of the tactical subsurface environment, including factors such as sound propagation path, layer depth, and propagation loss (but excluding sea state, ambient noise and other factors covered separately in this section) that affect the ab
DESCRIPTORS:
 Good (subsurface detection systems operate effectively in the acoustic environment)
 Fair (systems moderately degraded by acoustic conditions)
 Poor (systems severely degraded by acoustic conditions)
- C 1.2.1.9 Ocean Bioluminescence**
 Emission of visible light by living marine organisms.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Bright (significantly enhances visibility near water surface)
 Noticeable (provides some additional light near water surface)
 No
- C 1.2.1.10 Ocean Ice**
 The presence of ice at or near the ocean surface.

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DESCRIPTORS:

Pack (surface covered with solid ice)
 Marginal (broken ice on surface)
 Isolated (ice chunks/icebergs possible)
 No

C 1.2.1.11 Ocean Ice Thickness

The thickness of ocean surface ice.

DESCRIPTORS:

Great (>8 ft)
 Moderate (between 3 and 8 ft)
 Minimal (<3 ft)

C 1.2.1.12 Ocean Ambient Noise

The ambient noise level in the ocean caused by marine life, geological factors, or by civilization.

DESCRIPTORS:

High
 Moderate
 Low

C 1.2.1.13 Ocean Fronts and Eddies

Fronts are tactically significant discontinuities in the water mass, such as horizontal temperature gradient, which significantly alter the pattern of ocean acoustics. Eddies are circular fronts that have broken off from a strong front such as the Gulf Stream.

DESCRIPTORS:

Significant (fronts and eddies will have a major impact on the ability to detect subsurface objects)
 Moderate (not the central factor in acoustic conditions)
 Negligible

C 1.2.1.14 Divers/Swimmers Underwater Visibility

The maximum distance objects can be seen at the depth which underwater operations are being conducted.

DESCRIPTORS:

Zero (<1 foot)
 Poor (1-5 feet)
 Fair (6-10 feet)
 Good (11-50 feet)
 Excellent (51-200 feet)
 Unlimited (>200 feet)

C 1.2.1.15 Divers/Swimmers Ocean Depth

The depth of ocean water at a point or for an area.

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DESCRIPTORS:

Very shallow (<40 feet)
Shallow (40-60 feet)
Moderate (60-100 feet)
Deep (> 100 feet)

C 1.2.1.16 Divers/Swimmers Ocean Currents

A steady, generally predictable flow, present either in open ocean waters or in littoral coastal ocean waters.

DESCRIPTORS:

Very strong (>1.0 knot)
Strong (0.75-1.0 knots)
Moderate (0.25-0.75 knots)
Mild (<0.25 knots)

C 1.2.2 Ocean Bottom

The characteristics of the sea bottom.

DESCRIPTORS:

Regular (no significant features)
Irregular (sea bottom irregularities)

C 1.2.2.1 Sea Bottom Contours

Gradient of the seabed.

DESCRIPTORS:

Flat (floors of ocean basins, plains)
Gentle (continental shelf)
Moderate (ridges, fracture zones)
Steep (trenches, sea mounts)

C 1.2.2.2 Sea Bottom Composition

Seabed material from the ocean bottom to the shore.

DESCRIPTORS:

Sandy
Silty
Rocky

C 1.2.3 Harbor Capacity

The size and characteristics of a harbor.

DESCRIPTORS:

Large (accommodates many large ships)
Moderate (accommodates a few large ships)
Limited (accommodates one large ship)
No (unable to handle large ships)

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- C 1.2.3.1 Harbor Shelter**
The amount of protection provided from the open ocean by natural features.
DESCRIPTORS:
Complete (well protected from wind and surf)
Limited
Little or no (completely exposed to wind and surf)
- C 1.2.3.2 Harbor Depth**
Water level at low tide.
DESCRIPTORS:
Deep (> 60 ft)
Moderate (30 to 60 ft)
Shallow (< 30 ft)
May not be able to handle fully-loaded ships)
- C 1.2.3.3 Harbor Currents**
Moving water caused by tidal change and river runoff.
DESCRIPTORS:
Fast (> 3 knots)
Moderate (1 to 3 knots)
Negligible (< 1 knot)
- C 1.2.4 Coastal Characteristics**
The characteristics of the shore area, including contiguous waters and land areas.
DESCRIPTORS:
Harsh (difficult grades, surfaces, inshore currents extensive obstacles)
Moderate (moderate grades, currents some obstacles)
Mild (gentle natural factors)
No obstacles
- C 1.2.4.1 Coastal Gradient**
Slope of the beach, from low tide up to the extreme high tide mark.
DESCRIPTORS:
Gentle (< 2%)
Moderate (2 to 5%)
Steep (> 5%)
- C 1.2.4.2 Coastal Composition**
Shoreline material, from shallow water to high tide marks.
DESCRIPTORS:
Firm (hard sand, pebbled, rock)

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Slippery (shale pieces)
Soft (mud, soft sand)

C 1.2.4.3 Coastal Terrain Features

Those land features that overlook the littoral.

DESCRIPTORS:

Negligible (inland barely rises above high tide mark)
Influential (treeline, embankment)
Controlling (cliffs, hills)

C 1.2.4.4 Coastal Tides

Change in height from low to high tide.

DESCRIPTORS:

Great (> 10 ft)
Moderate (3 to 10 ft)
Small or negligible (< 3 ft)

C 1.2.4.5 Coastal Currents

Flows peculiar to that shoreline area.

DESCRIPTORS:

Extreme (dangerous undertow)
Moderate (some impediment to movement)
Negligible

C 1.2.5 Riverine Environment

Type of riverine environment.

DESCRIPTORS:

River
Canal
Delta

C 1.2.5.1 Riverine Navigability

Category of navigable waterway.

DESCRIPTORS:

Type I (shallow rivers, not navigable by coastal or ocean going vessels)
Type II (rivers navigable by coastal or ocean going vessels)
Type III (deltas, canals)

C 1.2.5.2 Riverine Tidal Turbulence

The extent of turbulence in the tidal zone causing the movement of material such as debris, pollutants, or vegetation, thereby affecting visibility through water.

DESCRIPTORS:

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High
Moderate
Low

C 1.2.5.3 Riverine Current

The velocity of flowing water in the riverine environment.

DESCRIPTORS:

Strong (> 3 knots)
Moderate (1 to 3 knots)
Gentle (< 1 knot)

C 1.2.5.4 Riverine Bank Gradient

Slope of the land at the water's edge.

DESCRIPTORS:

Gentle (< 5 degrees)
Moderate (5 to 15 degrees)
Steep (> 15 degrees)

C 1.2.6 Shipping Presence

Presence of shipping activity in area.

DESCRIPTORS:

High (active shipping area)
Moderate (some shipping activity in area)
Negligible

C 1.2.6.1 Shipping Density

The general level of shipping in an area.

DESCRIPTORS:

Heavy (> 10 vessels per 60 square mile area)
Moderate (5-10 vessels per 60 square mile area)
Light (< 5 vessels per 60 square mile area)

C 1.2.6.2 Shipping Type

The primary characteristics of the shipping in an operating area.

DESCRIPTORS:

Ocean going (vessels over 200 feet long)
Coastal (vessels between 50-200 feet long)
Small craft (vessels < 50 feet long)
Mixed (combination of vessel sizes)

C 1.2.6.3 Shipping Identifiability

The physical characteristics of vessels that allow them to be identified to include size, markings, unique hull forms, observable activity, electromagnetic emissions, and communications capability.

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DESCRIPTORS:

Easy (minimal assets required to identify vessels)

Moderate (moderate level of assets required to identify vessels)

Difficult (substantial assets required to identify vessels)

C 1.3

Air

Characteristics of the lower atmosphere, to include climate, visibility, and weapons effects.

DESCRIPTORS:

Natural (climate, visibility)

Induced (atmospheric weapons effects)

C 1.3.1

Climate

Aggregate long-term weather history for a region.

DESCRIPTORS:

Tropical

Temperate

Arctic

Arid

C 1.3.1.1

Season

Periods of the year characterized by changes in temperature, daylight length, storm activity, and precipitation.

DESCRIPTORS:

Winter (cold short days)

Spring (wet moderate temperatures)

Summer (hot long days)

Fall (cool, dry weather)

C 1.3.1.2

Weather Systems

Systems that determine weather over the next 2 to 5 days.

DESCRIPTORS:

Clear (high pressure)

Unsettled (low pressure)

Major storm

C 1.3.1.3

Weather

Current weather (next 24 hours).

DESCRIPTORS:

Clear

Partly cloudy

Overcast

Precipitating

Stormy

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C 1.3.1.3.1 Air Temperature

Atmospheric temperature at ground level (degrees Fahrenheit).

DESCRIPTORS:

Hot (> 85° F)

Temperate (40° to 85° F)

Cold (10° to 39° F)

Very cold (< 10° F)

C 1.3.1.3.2 Barometric Pressure

Measured surface air pressure.

DESCRIPTORS:

High (>30.20)

Rising

Falling

Low (< 29.50)

C 1.3.1.3.3 Surface Wind Velocity

The speed at which air moves through the atmosphere at an altitude up to 500 feet.

DESCRIPTORS:

Light (< 7 mph)

Moderate (7 to 24 mph)

Strong (25 to 46 mph)

High (47 to 72 mph)

Hurricane force (> 73 mph)

C 1.3.1.3.3.1 Low Altitude Wind Velocity

The speed at which air moves through the atmosphere at an altitude between 500 to 10,000 feet.

DESCRIPTORS:

Light (< 7 mph)

Moderate (7 to 24 mph)

Strong (25 to 46 mph)

High (47 to 72 mph)

Very high (> 73 mph)

C 1.3.1.3.3.2 Medium Altitude Wind Velocity

The speed at which air moves through the atmosphere at an altitude between 10,000 and 25,000 feet..

DESCRIPTORS:

Light (< 20 mph)

Moderate (20 to 50 mph)

Strong (50 to 100 mph)

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High (100 to 150 mph)
Very high (> 150 mph)

C 1.3.1.3.3 High Altitude Wind Velocity

The speed at which air moves through the atmosphere at an altitude higher than 25,000 feet.

DESCRIPTORS:

Light (< 20 mph)
Moderate (20 to 50 mph)
Strong (50 to 100 mph)
High (100 to 150 mph)
Very high (> 150 mph)

C 1.3.1.3.4 Wind Direction

The relative direction of the air moving through the atmosphere.

DESCRIPTORS:

Head wind
Crosswind
Tail wind

C 1.3.1.3.5 Relative Humidity

A measure of water vapor in the air.

DESCRIPTORS:

Very low (< 10%)
Low (10 to 50%)
Moderate (50 to 75%)
High (> 75%)

C 1.3.1.3.6 Precipitation

Liquid, freezing and frozen water that falls to the surface.

DESCRIPTORS:

Type and intensity

C 1.3.1.3.6.1 Precipitation Type

The form or state of water falling to the surface.

DESCRIPTORS:

Liquid (rain or rain showers)
Freezing (liquid water freezing upon contact with the surface)
Frozen (snow, hail, sleet)

C 1.3.1.3.6.2 Precipitation Intensity

The rate of fall (related to the droplet/crystal size).

DESCRIPTORS:

Heavy (>0.3"/hr)

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Moderate (0.1-0.3"/hr)

Light (trace-<0.1"/hr)

Trace (does not completely wet or cover an exposed area regardless of duration)

C1.3.1.3.7 Icing

The formation or coating of ice upon surfaces.

DESCRIPTORS:

Severe (accumulates faster than deicing/anti-icing systems can control/reduce the icing resulting in possible catastrophe)

Moderate (accumulation may be hazardous during short encounters)

Light (accumulation may be a problem during prolonged exposure)

C 1.3.1.3.8 Turbulence and Wind Shear

Rapid changes in air movement over relatively short distances.

DESCRIPTORS:

Extreme (rapid fluctuations in airspeed > 25 kts, impossible to control structural damage possible)

Severe (large variations in airspeed approximately 25 kts, momentary loss of control)

Moderate (small variations in airspeed of 15-25 kts, changes in aircraft altitude/attitude, but positive control maintained)

Light (slight, erratic changes in altitude/attitude, small variations in airspeed of 5-15 kts)

C 1.3.1.3.9 Altitude

Height above sea level.

DESCRIPTORS:

Low (sea level to 500 ft)

Moderately low (500 to 10,000 ft)

Moderately high (10,000 to 25,000 ft)

High (25,000 to 45,000 ft)

Very high (> 45,000 ft)

C.1.3.1.3.10 Weather Observation

Current weather/flight conditions affecting flight rules next 24 hours.

DESCRIPTORS:

IMC

Night VMC

Night IMC

C.1.3.1.3.11 Ceiling

Height of lowest cloud cover above sea level.

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DESCRIPTORS:

Zero (fog)
 Very low (<100 feet)
 Low (100 to 3,000 feet)
 Medium (3,000 to 10,000 feet)
 High (>10,000 feet)

C 1.3.2 VISIBILITY

Maximum distance to see an object given the moisture and particulate matter (dust, salt, ash) suspended in the atmosphere.

DESCRIPTORS:

Very low (< 1/8 NM)
 Low (1/8 to 1 NM)
 Moderate (1 to 3 NM)
 Good (3 to 10 NM)
 High (10 to 20 NM)
 Unlimited (> 20 NM)

C 1.3.2.1 Light

Light available to illuminate objects from natural or manmade sources.

DESCRIPTORS:

Bright (sunny day)
 Day (overcast day)
 Low (dusk, dawn, moonlit, streetlight lit)
 Negligible (overcast night)

C 1.3.2.2 Obscurants

Temporary addition of material (smoke, dust, ash, sand) to the atmosphere.

DESCRIPTORS:

Dense (hides objects)
 Moderate (makes objects difficult to see or detect clearly)
 Light (slight reductions in ability to see or detect)
 No

C.1.3.2.3 Aviation Meteorological Conditions

Current weather/flight conditions affecting flight rules next 24 hours.

DESCRIPTORS:

IMC (Conditions where a visual horizon is not visible.)
 VMC (Conditions that permit flight using external cues and a distinguishable horizon.)

C 1.3.3 Atmospheric Weapons Effects

Nuclear, biological, chemical, or electromagnetic impacts.

DESCRIPTORS:

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Immediate danger life, equipment, or facilities
 Delayed danger to life, equipment, or facilities
 Potential long term health hazard or degradation of equipment
 over an extended time

C 1.3.3.1 Nuclear Effects

Threat has capabilities or has used nuclear weapon(s), improvised nuclear device(s), radiation dispersal device(s) (RDD), and/or toxic industrial radiologicals (TIR) to cause immediate and/or delayed casualties.

DESCRIPTORS:

Severe (nonfunctional requires essentially complete reconstruction)
 Moderate (nonfunctional, requires major repairs)
 Light (functional or partially functional, requires minor repairs)

C 1.3.3.1.1 Nuclear Blast/Thermal Effects

Extent of nuclear blast/thermal effects.

DESCRIPTORS:

Severe (nonfunctional, requires reconstruction)
 Moderate (nonfunctional, major repairs)
 Low Light (functional or partially functional, minor repairs)

C 1.3.3.1.2 Nuclear Radiation Effects

Extent of radiation effects (level of exposure to unprotected personnel over period of five days).

DESCRIPTORS:

High (> 400 cGys)
 Moderate (200 to 400 cGys)
 Low (25 to 200 cGys)
 Negligible (< 25 cGys)
 Long-term health hazard, e.g., TIR

C 1.3.3.2 Chemical Effects

Threat has capabilities to employ, or has used (one or more of the following) to cause immediate and/or delayed casualties, psychological disruption, and/or disruption of the operational tempo.

DESCRIPTORS:

Blood, blister, choking, incapacitating nerve, tear, and/or novel
 Persistent, semi-persistent, nonpersistent
 Artillery, bomb, bomblet, missile, rocket, spray (aerial), (ground),
 unconventional, or no.
 Toxic industrial chemical (TIC)
 Release other than attack (ROTA)
 Collateral damage

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C 1.3.3.3 Biological Effects

Threat has capabilities to employ, (or has used one or more of the following) to cause immediate and/or delayed casualties, psychological disruption, and /or disruption of the operational tempo.

DESCRIPTORS:

Pathogen (specify e.g., plague, anthrax, botulism)

Toxin (specify, e.g., ricin, botox, venom)

Other agents of biological origin (e.g., bioregulators and modulators)

Contagious (yes or no)

Lethal (days), lethal (latent), or incapacitating

Persistency (yes or no)

Artillery bomb, bomblet, missile, rocket, spray (aerial), spray (ground), unconventional

Biohazard

Toxic industrial biological (TIB)

Antipersonnel, antianimal, anticrop

C 1.3.3.4 Electromagnetic Effects

Extent to which electronic warfare, nuclear electromagnetic pulse, or directed energy are employed.

DESCRIPTORS:

Wide-spread damage/disruptions of electronic equipment

Localized damage/disruption of electronic equipment

Minor upsets and temporary outages

C 1.3.4 Airspace Availability

Freedom of airspace from confining factors such as FIRs, restricted areas, MOAs, Fire Support Control Zones, Air Space Coordination Areas that limit freedom of flight.

DESCRIPTORS:

Unrestricted (no confining factors)

Moderate (some confining factors)

Limited (extensive confining factors)

C 1.3.5 RF Spectrum

Extent to which use or exploitation of the radio frequency (RF) spectrum is inhibited or degraded due to overcrowding, unavailability or operational restrictions caused by friendly, enemy or neutral forces (e.g., civil air government, private citizenry, etc). Such use or exploitation may include, but not limited to: communications (voice and/or data), emissions control, command and control (C2) attack or protect, jamming, or electronic support

DESCRIPTORS:

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- Unrestricted (no limitations)
- Moderate (some limiting factors)
- Limited (numerous limiting factors)
- Severely degraded (virtually unavailable for use due to physical or operational restrictions)

C 1.4 SPACE

Characteristics of the earth's upper atmosphere and the environment at satellite altitudes.

DESCRIPTORS:

- Natural (high energy particles)
- Induced (objects in space)

C 1.4.1 Objects in Space

Satellites, vehicles, particles, and debris in orbit around the earth.

DESCRIPTORS:

- Communications satellites
- Navigation satellites
- Reconnaissance satellites
- Environmental satellites
- Surveillance satellites
- Weapons
- Debris

C 1.4.1.1 Orbit Density

Existing satellites and space junk in a particular orbit.

DESCRIPTORS:

- High (many objects)
- Moderate (a scattering of objects)
- Low (very few objects)

C 1.4.1.2 Orbit Type

A space object's elliptical path around the earth.

DESCRIPTORS:

- Geosynchronous (orbit matches earth's rotation)
- Sun synchronous (over the same part of the earth at the same time each day)
- Medium earth
- Polar
- Molnyia (highly elliptical)
- Low earth

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C 1.4.2 Natural Environment

Geomagnetic and solar activity, high energy particles at satellite altitudes, ionospheric disturbances.

DESCRIPTORS:

Geomagnetic storms
Solar flares
Solar radio bursts
Scintillation
Atmospheric drag

C 1.4.2.1 Solar and Geomagnetic Activity

Level of solar and/or geomagnetic activity; encompasses secondary effects (atmospheric drag on satellites, radiation hazards, etc.).

DESCRIPTORS:

High (significant disturbances)
Moderate (moderate disturbances)
Little or no (very low presence of disturbances)

C 1.4.3 High Energy Particles

Level of high energy particles caused by solar activity.

DESCRIPTORS:

High (significant presence of high energy particles)
Moderate (moderate presence of high energy particles)
Little or No (very low presence of high energy particles)

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Conditions of the Military Environment

This section includes factors related to military forces. The organization of military conditions includes the major sub-categories of mission, forces and conditions related to the areas of command, control, and communications; intelligence; deployment, movement, and maneuver; firepower; protection; sustainment; threat; and conflict. Conditions in this section may apply to either friendly or enemy forces, as indicated parenthetically after the name of the condition (friendly, enemy).

C 2.0 MILITARY ENVIRONMENT

Those factors related to the mission, command structure, and forces. These factors can apply to US forces, allied and coalition forces, neutral forces, and enemy forces.

C 2.1 MISSION

Those factors that frame and influence the execution of the mission assigned or understood.

DESCRIPTORS:

Straightforward (well within current capabilities)

Moderately challenging (safely within current capabilities)

Stressful (very demanding mission relative to current capabilities)

C 2.1.1 Mission Instructions

Clarity of instructions, directives, policy guidance (including end state), strategies, or status of forces agreements, below the Presidential and/or Secretary of Defense level.

DESCRIPTORS:

Clear (addresses likely issues and hedges, leaves little or no ambiguity as to intent, and allows freedom of action where required)

Minimal (few in number, leaves most decisions to the on-scene commander)

Restrictive (a large number of instructions, leaves little discretion to the on-scene commander)

C 2.1.1.1 Command Level

The level of command directing the mission.

DESCRIPTORS:

President and/or Secretary of Defense

Combatant commander

Subunified command commander

Joint task force

Joint force functional component commander

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Joint force Service component commander
Multinational

- C 2.1.1.2 Pre-Existing Arrangements**
Those plans, organizations, relationships, and arrangements that existed before the present mission or tasking and that might influence execution of the concept of operations.
DESCRIPTORS:
No
Partial
Strong (e.g., North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO))
- C 2.1.1.3 Mission Classification**
The degree of secrecy assigned to the mission.
DESCRIPTORS:
Overt
Covert
- C 2.1.1.4 Rules of Engagement (ROE)**
The divergence of the Rules of Engagement from the Standing Rules of Engagement, CJCSI 3121.01., as published by the Director of Operations, The Joint Staff. Note: The issue of ROE restrictiveness should be addressed as C 2.1.1, Mission Instructions.
DESCRIPTORS:
US
President and/or Secretary of Defense Modified
North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)
NATO
United Nations (UN) (applying to UN operations, from Korea to peacekeeping)
Multinational (ROE agreed amongst several nations in a coalition operation)
- C 2.1.1.5 Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)**
The degree of control a host nation (HN) cedes over the conduct and punishment of guest forces under Status of Forces Agreements or like instruments.
DESCRIPTORS:
Cooperative
Restrictive
- C 2.1.1.6 Military Commitments to Other Nations**
The amount of commitment on the part of one nation to assist another.
DESCRIPTORS:
Major (robust use of lift or furnishing of major end items)

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Limited (clothing and individual equipment for whole units of
battalion size or larger)
Negligible

C 2.1.1.7 Military Commitments from Other Nations

The amount of commitment on the part of other nation to support mission.

DESCRIPTORS:

Major (large contributions of forces, supplies, or other resources)
Limited (some contributions of forces, supplies, or other resources)
Negligible

C 2.1.2 Legal State

The legal state under which military forces are operating.

DESCRIPTORS:

Peace
Military operations other than war (MOOTW)
War

C 2.1.3 Mission Preparation

Degree to which preparations for mission have been completed at time of mission execution. Includes intelligence, logistic, positioning of units, etc.

DESCRIPTORS:

Completed (fully developed plan, including approval)
Partially Completed (an operations plan (OPLAN) has been developed but is not fully refined and approved)
Outline (a concept of operations or a draft OPLAN has been produced)
No

C 2.1.4 Theater Dimensions

The location and size of the theater or sub-area of a theater and the time available for mission accomplishment.

DESCRIPTORS:

Massive (a theater of war, a vast area with long distances)
Medium (a theater of operations with a large area)
Small (a joint operations area)

C 2.1.4.1 Location

The location where the task must be performed.

DESCRIPTORS:

Ashore
Afloat
Airborne
Space

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- C 2.1.4.2 Theater(s)**
The number of theaters in which actions are taking place. Does not include peaceful transit of geographic combatant commander's area of responsibility (AOR).
DESCRIPTORS:
Single
Two
More than Two
- C 2.1.4.3 Joint Operations Area**
Physical scope and breadth of an area designated by the joint force commander (JFC) in which joint forces operate.
DESCRIPTORS:
Very small (< 100,000 km²)
Small (100,000 to 300,000 km²)
Moderate (300,000 to 1,000,000 km²)
Large (1,000,000 to 3,000,000 km²)
Very large (> 3,000,000 km²)
- C 2.1.4.4 Intertheater Distance**
Mileage between two (intertheater) locations (e.g., CONUS to joint operations area).
DESCRIPTORS:
Very short (< 1000 NM)
Short (1,000 to 3,500 NM)
Moderate (3,500 to 5,000 NM)
Long (5,000 to 7,500 NM)
Very long (> 7,500 NM)
- C 2.1.4.5 Intratheater Distance**
Mileage between two locations (e.g., airfield to the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA)).
DESCRIPTORS:
Very short (< 10 NM)
Short (10 to 50 NM)
Moderate (50 to 150 NM)
Long (150 to 500 NM)
Very long (> 500 NM)
- C 2.1.5 Time Available**
The time available, normally the time allowed, to complete a phase in a concept of operations.
DESCRIPTORS:

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Minimal (minutes to hours)
 Short (hours to days)
 Moderate (days to weeks)
 Long (weeks to months)

C 2.1.5.1 Lead Time

The time from receipt of a warning or directive to initiation of military operations.

DESCRIPTORS:

Minimal (minutes to hours)
 Short (hours to days)
 Moderate (days to weeks)
 Long (weeks to months)

C 2.1.5.2 Mission Duration

The time a unit is expected to continue to conduct a mission.

DESCRIPTORS:

Very short (< 30 days)
 Short (30 to 90 days)
 Medium (90 to 180 days)
 Long (180 to 365 days)
 Very long (> 365 days)

C 2.2 FORCES

The overall capabilities of the forces of a nation, alliance, or coalition.

DESCRIPTORS:

Strong (large, modern, well-trained, well-equipped, and well-led)
 Marginal
 Weak (small, old, poorly trained, poorly equipped, poorly led)

C 2.2.1 Forces Assigned

The capabilities of combat and support forces assigned to a combatant commander day-to-day.

DESCRIPTORS:

Strong (planned forces in place)
 Marginal (planned defensive forces in place)
 Weak (reinforcements needed for defensive operations)

C 2.2.2 Competing Apportionments

The extent to which forces are distributed for planning, in that the same force may be apportioned simultaneously to more than one combatant commander (for planning).

DESCRIPTORS:

No

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Two
Multiple

- C 2.2.3 Forces Allocated**
The extent to which forces are distributed to a commander for accomplishment of assigned mission.
DESCRIPTORS:
Strong (exceeds plan)
Adequate (meets plan)
Marginal (less than plan)
- C 2.2.4 Personnel Capability**
The extent to which personnel are capable of performing assigned tasks.
DESCRIPTORS:
High (fully trained and equipped)
Partial (partially trained and equipped)
Low (poorly trained and equipped)
- C 2.2.4.1 Personnel Nutrition and Health**
The degree to which the members of a force are healthy and free of disease.
DESCRIPTORS:
Excellent (> 90%)
Fair (50 to 90%)
Poor (< 50%)
- C 2.2.4.2 Personnel Literacy**
The literacy level of military personnel.
DESCRIPTORS:
Very high (most with some college)
High (most with high school education)
Moderate (most with no high school, but with some literacy)
Low (most lack basic literacy skills)
- C 2.2.4.3 Personnel Physical Conditioning**
The level of physical conditioning of military personnel.
DESCRIPTORS:
Excellent (extensive, demanding training)
Good (some organized training)
Poor (no organized training)
- C 2.2.4.4 Personnel Morale**
The state of a force's spirit and confidence.
DESCRIPTORS:
Excellent (determined, will stand and fight)

Good (under normal circumstances will meet the enemy and give a good account of themselves)

Poor (not committed to the leader or the effort, likely to yield ground or surrender)

C 2.2.4.5 Personnel Experience

The degree to which the civilian and military personnel assigned the task is experienced at the task.

DESCRIPTORS:

High (professional long-term military and civilian personnel)

Normal (mix of professional personnel with new personnel and reserves)

Limited (largely a conscript force or a force with very high turnover of personnel)

Negligible

C 2.2.4.6 Personnel Fatigue

The degrees to which personnel, due to lack of rest, are experiencing fatigue.

DESCRIPTORS:

No (personnel are well rested)

Moderate (personnel operating with inadequate rest decision making skills are somewhat impaired)

Severe (significant impairment to physical and decision making Skills need extended recovery period)

C 2.2.5 Modern Military Systems

The availability of modern weapon and C4I systems.

DESCRIPTORS:

Abundant (widely distributed throughout the force)

Adequate (meets mission needs).

Limited (not widely distributed and use closely controlled)

Few (treated as "magic bullet" systems or weapons and very closely controlled)

C 2.2.5.1 Modern Weapons Systems

The availability of modern weapons systems in numbers and types.

DESCRIPTORS:

Abundant (widely distributed throughout the force)

Limited (not widely distributed and use closely controlled)

Few (treated as "magic bullet" systems or weapons and very closely controlled)

C 2.2.5.1.1 Weapon Selection

Given weapons availability, selection and taskings incorporated in operations.

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DESCRIPTORS:

Tomahawk land attack missile (TLAM)
 Air launched cruise missile (ALCM)
 Tomahawk
 Harpoon
 Army tactical missile system (ATACMS)
 Aircraft with bombs

C 2.2.5.2 Modern Information & Intelligence Processing Systems

The availability of modern information systems in numbers and types.

DESCRIPTORS:

Abundant (widely distributed throughout the force)
 Adequate (meets mission needs)
 Limited (not widely distributed and use closely controlled)
 Few (treated as "high value" systems and very closely controlled)

C 2.2.5.3 Military Systems Reliability

The qualities of reliability, maintainability, and sustainability built into military systems.

DESCRIPTORS:

High (few breakdowns and those fixed without major effort)
 Acceptable (operates at or near established reliability standards maintainable in theater)
 Low (often breaks down or must be repaired by specialists in rear areas)

C 2.2.5.4 Military Systems Maturity

The development and deployment status of a force's leading edge technology systems.

DESCRIPTORS:

Brass board (pre-production state of development)
 Early (first units equipped and trained with new systems)
 Evolved (numerous units equipped with new systems follow-on systems are in development)
 Advanced (fully developed and integrated into the force)
 Overage (questionable reliability)

C.2.2.5.5 Modern Military Simulation Systems

The availability of modeling and simulation systems.

DESCRIPTORS:

Abundant (widely distributed throughout the force)
 Limited (not widely distributed and use is closely controlled.)
 Few (treated as "magic bullet" systems or weapons and very closely controlled)

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- C 2.2.6 Interoperability**
 The ability of systems, units, or forces to interact and operate effectively with other systems, units, or forces.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Full (systems, units, or forces can integrate easily, both vertically and horizontally)
 High (systems, units, or forces can be integrated vertically and horizontally with few workarounds)
 Some (systems, units, or forces can only partially interoperate)
 No
- C 2.2.7 Military Force Relationships**
 The extent to which force elements (e.g., military branches, paramilitary organizations) cooperate with each other and adhere to the chain of command.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Strong (act as single team and adhere to chain of command)
 Moderate (some individual force element agendas, but general adherence to chain of command)
 Poor (uncooperative, force elements may act independently)
- C 2.3 COMMAND, CONTROL, AND COMMUNICATIONS (C3)**
- C 2.3.1 Command Arrangements**
 Type of relationships or procedures set up among forces and their staffs for the effective management of forces and accomplishment of the mission.
DESCRIPTORS:
 NATO
 Multinational
 Joint
 Service unilateral
 Ad Hoc
- C 2.3.1.1 Joint Staff Integration**
 The extent to which staffs of two or more forces or agencies of the same nation have integrated their doctrine, staff, force techniques and procedures, and training.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Full (broadly based and fully interactive)
 Partial (some common experience and/or some level of integration)
 Poor (not broadly based and has not worked together)

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- C 2.3.1.2 Multinational Integration**
 The extent to which staffs of two or more forces, or agencies of two or more nations, have integrated their senior command and staff billets, information and intelligence, doctrine and procedures, logistics, and training.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Full (broadly based and fully interactive)
 Partial (indications are there is some common experience and/or some level of integration)
 Poor (not broadly based and has not worked together)
- C 2.3.1.3 Staff Expertise**
 The level of skill and experience that staff personnel can provide to the commander, with regard to operational art and logistics, the capabilities and limitations of force elements, and tactics, techniques, and procedures.
DESCRIPTORS:
 High (staff works well together and has a good grasp of the technical, tactical, and logistic aspects of the forces assigned or likely to be assigned)
 Moderate (staff effective and generally knows the technical, tactical, and logistic aspects of assigned forces)
 Limited (staff lacks skill in working together or lacks knowledge of assigned forces)
- C 2.3.1.4 Pre-Existing Command**
 The extent to which a command and staff headquarters structure exists.
DESCRIPTORS:
 No (ad hoc)
 Partial (pre-designated command organization, with at least some training of augmentees)
 Strong (existing and functioning)
- C 2.3.1.5 Command Authority**
 A commander's degree of authority over assigned forces.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Combatant command (command authority) (COCOM)
 Operational control (OPCON)
 Tactical control (TACON)
- C 2.3.1.6 Communications Connectivity**
 The degree to which communications can be maintained up and down the chain of command and horizontally.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Continuous (operates with almost no interruptions)
 Intermittent (some interruptions will occur)

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Periodic (only operates periodically)
Communications out

- C 2.3.1.7 Classification**
The highest level of information security at which a headquarters or force is operating.
DESCRIPTORS:
Secret
Top Secret
Code word
NATO Secret
NATO Cosmic Top Secret
Multinational designated
- C 2.3.1.8 Information Exchange**
The freedom with which information (e.g., intelligence and logistic data and operations plans) can be distributed or released within a staff or to operating units, to include among allies or coalition partners.
DESCRIPTORS:
Unrestricted
Restricted
Highly restricted
- C 2.3.1.9 Information Volume**
The volume of data or information generated or made available to decision makers.
DESCRIPTORS:
High (>50 inputs per hour, often containing conflicting information)
Moderate (20-50 inputs per hour, containing some conflicting information)
Low (<20 inputs per hour, containing highly consistent information)
- C 2.3.1.10 Command Relationships**
The complexity of command relationships required to train, organize and generate the force prior to transfer to the combatant commander for employment.
DESCRIPTORS:
Minimal (employing commander responsible for the forces)
Moderate (employing commander supported by 1 or 2 supporting commanders or agencies)
Complex (employing commander supported by more than 3 commanders or agencies)

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- C 2.3.2 Military Style**
The approach of a nation and its commanders to the conduct of military operations.
DESCRIPTORS:
Predictable (closely follows doctrine, narrow, inflexible)
Conventional (range of capabilities, some flexibility)
Innovative (adapts easily to changing circumstances)
- C 2.3.2.1 Leadership Style**
The approach of the commander to the exercise of command and handling of subordinates.
DESCRIPTORS:
Autocratic
Bureaucratic
Participative
Mission orders
- C 2.3.2.2 Force Emphasis**
The special weight or importance placed by a nation in the specific characteristics or composition (e.g., land, sea, air) of its armed forces.
DESCRIPTORS:
Nuclear
Nuclear triad
Balanced conventional
Land
Maritime
Air
Space
Unconventional
- C 2.3.2.3 Flexibility of Warfare Style**
Extent to which a nation's armed forces can adapt to various styles of warfare (e.g., moving from conventional to unconventional warfare).
DESCRIPTORS:
High
Moderate
Low
- C 2.3.2.4 Component Headquarters Location**
The location of component command headquarters with relation to the joint force commander's headquarters.
DESCRIPTORS:
Separate

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Collocation of some
Collocation of all

C 2.4 INTELLIGENCE

C 2.4.1 Warning

The degree of certitude of warning received.

DESCRIPTORS:

Unambiguous
Ambiguous

C 2.4.2 Intelligence Data Base

The availability of intelligence data or threat assessments to support a mission or task.

DESCRIPTORS:

Abundant (multiple sources of current intelligence data on most or all targets)
Adequate (at least one current source of intelligence on most targets)
Marginal (intelligence data is neither current nor complete)
Negligible (Little or no current intelligence on any targets)

C 2.4.3 Theater Intelligence Organization

The status of an intelligence collection, processing, and production organization within a theater or dedicated to the theater.

DESCRIPTORS:

Mature
Growing
Immature

C 2.4.4 Theater Intelligence Access

The ability of intelligence gathering resources to penetrate and cover the AOR.

DESCRIPTORS:

Easy (easily penetrable)
Minimally difficult (penetrable with minimal difficulty)
Difficult (penetrable with major difficulty)
Negligible (impenetrable)

C 2.4.5 Intelligence Countermeasure Capability

The ability of a nation to detect and counter intelligence gathering by an enemy.

DESCRIPTORS:

Strong (thoroughly understand / control enemy sources)
Moderate (partial understanding / control over enemy sources)

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Weak (little understanding / control over enemy sources)

- C 2.4.6 Certitude of Data**
The degree of confidence in the accuracy of intelligence data.
DESCRIPTORS:
Absolute (100% confidence)
High (>90%)
Moderate (50-90%)
Low (25-50% confidence)
Little or no (<25% confidence)
- C 2.4.7 Intelligence Dissemination and Receipt**
Proper communications paths, dissemination suite, receipt suite, and display suite between producers and customers are in place to allow timely transmission and receipt of information.
DESCRIPTORS:
Fully exists
Partially exists
Does not exist
Little or No (<25% confidence)
- C 2.4.8 Electronic Warfare (EW) Capability**
The ability to make use of electromagnetic and directed energy control. Use the electromagnetic spectrum to attack the enemy.
DESCRIPTORS:
Strong capability against the enemy
Moderate capability
Weak capability
Little or no (<25% confidence)
- C 2.5 DEPLOYMENT, MOVEMENT, & MANEUVER**
- C 2.5.1 Lines of Communication (LOC) and Planning Status**
Status of lines of communication and planning for deployment, movement, or maneuver.
DESCRIPTORS:
Good (secure LOCs and planning well advanced)
Poor (LOCs not secure or planning not well advanced)
Bad (neither secure LOCs nor planning exists)
- C 2.5.1.1 TPFDD Availability**
Availability of time-phased force and deployment data needed to execute a deployment.
DESCRIPTORS:

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Full (planned and refined TPFDD exists)
 Partial (an applicable TPFDD has been in development)
 No (no planning has been conducted for this size force or this area)

- C 2.5.1.2 Deployment Lead Time**
 The amount of time to travel from home station to arrival where the unit will be deployed.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Long (weeks to months)
 Moderate (days to weeks)
 Minimal (days)
- C 2.5.1.3 Intertheater LOCs**
 Freedom of movement for forces and materiel between theaters.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Secure
 Contested
 Unsecured
- C 2.5.1.4 Intratheater LOCs**
 Freedom of movement for forces and materiel within a theater.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Secure
 Contested
 Unsecured
- C 2.5.1.5 Entry Capability**
 Extent to which a military force is capable of entering an area of operations unopposed or opposed.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Strongly Opposed
 Moderately Opposed
 Unopposed
 Administrative
- C 2.5.1.6 In-Transit Visibility (ITV) Capability.**
 Extent to which deployable forces are able to provide data on forces and materiel to Global Transportation Network via automated identification technologies (AIT).
DESCRIPTORS:
 Full (forces and materiel all use AIT compatible with feeder systems)
 Partial (some unit AIT and feeder systems use)

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None (no unit AIT and feeder system ITV available)

- C 2.5.2 Lift Assets**
Adequacy of lift assets for moving and supporting forces.
DESCRIPTORS:
Robust (as planned)
Limited (somewhat less than planned)
Little or no
- C 2.5.2.1 Airlift Assets**
Availability of airlift assets for deployment or employment of forces.
DESCRIPTORS:
Robust (as planned)
Limited (somewhat less than planned)
Little or no
- C 2.5.2.2 Sealift Assets**
Availability of sealift assets for deployment or employment of forces.
DESCRIPTORS:
Robust (as planned)
Limited (somewhat less than planned)
Little or no
- C 2.5.2.3 Ground Transportation Assets**
Availability of ground transportation assets to support deployment or employment of forces.
DESCRIPTORS:
Robust (as planned)
Limited (somewhat less than planned)
Little or no
- C 2.5.2.4 Spacelift Assets**
Availability of launch pads, vehicle assembly/staging areas, launch vehicles, and range facilities.
DESCRIPTORS:
Robust (as planned)
Limited (somewhat less than planned)
Little or no
- C 2.5.2.5 Refueling Assets**
Availability of refueling assets for deployment or employment.
DESCRIPTORS:
Robust (as planned)
Limited (somewhat less than planned)

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Little or no

C 2.5.3 En Route Support

Availability of support, and ITV data capture and basing needed to ensure the movement of forces. Includes refueling (or bunkering), arming, maintaining, troop support, ITV data capture and basing. For maritime movement, includes convoy escorts and nava

DESCRIPTORS:

Robust (as planned)

Limited (somewhat less than planned)

Little or no

C 2.5.3.1 Intermediate Staging Bases

Availability of intermediate bases and ports for staging aircraft, ships, and troops for strategic deployment.

DESCRIPTORS:

Robust (as planned)

Limited (somewhat less than planned)

Little or no

C 2.5.3.2 Overflight/Passage Rights

Right to overfly national territory or national waters or to transit sovereign waters.

DESCRIPTORS:

Granted (most direct route is available)

Limited (fairly direct route is available)

Restricted (best route is quite indirect)

C 2.5.3.3 En Route Supply

Availability of supply needed to ensure the movement of forces. Includes refueling (or bunkering), arming, maintaining, troop support, and basing.

DESCRIPTORS:

Robust (as planned)

Limited (somewhat less than planned)

Little or no

C 2.5.4 Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration

Ability to support the delivery, disposition, and ITV of units, equipment, and personnel that arrive by intertheater strategic lift or intratheater lift.

DESCRIPTORS:

Robust (as planned)

Limited (somewhat less than planned)

Little or no

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- C 2.5.4.1 Reception Facilities**
Extent to which facilities are available to allow off-load of ships or aircraft.
DESCRIPTORS:
Robust (as planned)
Limited (somewhat less than planned)
Little or no
- C 2.5.4.1.1 Pier Space**
The amount of berthing space available to load or unload ships.
DESCRIPTORS:
Generous (> two fast sealift ship (FSS) size vessels)
Moderate (one to two FSS size vessels)
Little (< one FSS size vessel)
- C 2.5.4.1.2 Maximum on Ground (MOG)**
The maximum number of aircraft an airfield can physically accommodate at one time for unloading and loading based on dimensions of ramp space and/or runway for runway operations. The physical MOG may be further qualified as a working MOG based on limitin
DESCRIPTORS:
High (> 10)
Medium (4 to 10)
Low (1 to 3)
- C 2.5.4.1.3 Runway Length**
The length of usable runway.
DESCRIPTORS:
Long (> 8200 ft)
Commercial (5000 to 8200 ft)
Short (3500 to 5000 ft)
Very short (< 3500 ft)
- C 2.5.4.1.4 Runway Weight Bearing Capacity**
The weight bearing capacity of a runway or the larger airport surfaces.
DESCRIPTORS:
Jumbo (C-5)
Large (B-747)
Medium (C-141, C-17)
Low (C-130)
- C 2.5.4.1.5 Flight Deck Configuration**
Deck configuration of USN/USCG air-capable ships, providing helicopter-landing spot(s).
DESCRIPTORS:

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Single-spot
 Multi-spot
 Aircraft carrier (CV)

C 2.5.4.2 Onward Movement Facilities

Facilities available to marshal cargo and personnel and move them forward in the theater.

DESCRIPTORS:

Robust (extensive)
 Limited (less than required)
 Little or no

C 2.5.4.2.1 Beddown Facilities

Space available for handling materials and personnel from arriving ships and aircraft.

DESCRIPTORS:

Robust (extensive)
 Limited (less than required)
 Little or no

C 2.5.4.2.2 Marshaling Facilities

Facilities for assembling, holding, maintaining visibility over and organizing supplies and equipment, especially vehicles and transportation, for onward movement.

DESCRIPTORS:

Robust (extensive)
 Limited (less than required)
 Little or no

C 2.5.4.2.3 Staging Area

Location established for the concentration of units and transient personnel between movements.

DESCRIPTORS:

Robust (extensive)
 Limited (less than required)
 Little or no

C 2.6 FIREPOWER

C 2.6.1 Degree of Dispersion

The degree to which forces or facilities are concentrated in one area or conform to linear formations or lines, e.g., forward line of own troops (FLOT), FEBA, or naval battle group formations.

DESCRIPTORS:

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High (a dispersed battlefield with no force concentrations and no major sustainment or logistic concentrations or chokepoints)

Moderate (forces are attempting to maintain a fluid situation and large concentrations of sustainment and logistic chokepoints are avoided)

Low (front lines consisting of trenches and other fortifications or massed groupings behind the FEBA)

C 2.6.2 Degree of Camouflage

The degree to which forces, units, items of equipment, or personnel are hidden from visual, electronic, or other forms of detection.

DESCRIPTORS:

High (widespread and effective)

Moderate (neither widespread nor highly effective)

Low

C 2.6.3 Target Hardness

The degree to which a target or set of targets has been protected against firepower attacks.

DESCRIPTORS:

Super (buried to great depth and otherwise protected, e.g., DPRK HARTS)

Heavy (reinforced construction, usually with added protection, such as rock rubble)

Sheltered (e.g., hangerette)

Unprotected

C.2.6.3.1 Target Survivability

The degree to which a target or set of targets is capable of defending itself against firepower attacks.

DESCRIPTORS:

High (significant or multiple defensive systems and command and control in place)

Medium (single moderate defensive system and command and control in place)

Low (single, marginal defensive system and command and control in place)

Negligible

C 2.6.4 Preplanned Targets

The degree to which initial fires have been preplanned, particularly in peacetime.

DESCRIPTORS:

Fully (initial targeting complete and current)

Partially (initial targeting either incomplete or dated)

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No

C 2.6.5**Target Mobility**

The ability of a potential target to relocate.

DESCRIPTORS:

High (dwell time in minutes, can quickly relocate upon detection or taking a combat action)

Good (can move < 30 minutes)

Limited (can move < 90 minutes)

Very limited (several hours to tear down and erect)

No (fixed site)

C 2.6.6**Target Range**

The range of a target from an attacking system or unit.

DESCRIPTORS:

Greater than 1500 NM

Between 1000-1500 NM

Between 500-1000 NM

Between 250-500 NM

Between 50-250 NM

Between 30-100 km

Between 10-30 km

Between 3-10 km

Between 1-3 km

Between 0.3-1 km

Less than 0.3 km

C 2.6.7**Collateral Damage Potential**

The commander's estimate of the physical damage(s) and collateral effect(s) on noncombatant persons, property, and environment(s) occurring incidental to military operations given the applications of available methods to mitigate concerns in consideration of required military objectives.

DESCRIPTORS:

High (The level of concern is estimated as exceeding specified levels of impact upon noncombatant personnel, facilities, and/or area around the target.)

Low (The level of concern is estimated as below the specified levels of impact upon noncombatant personnel, facilities, and/or area around the target.)

C 2.6.8**Target Thermal Contrast**

The temperature differential between background areas and targets.

DESCRIPTORS:High (greater than 10⁰C)

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Moderate (2^{θ} C to 10^{θ} C)
 Little or No (< 2^{θ} C)

- C 2.6.9 Target Size**
 The relative size of a target.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Point
 Distributed
- C 2.6.10 Target Speed**
 The speed a target is capable of maneuvering.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Land: Slow (0 to 15 kph)
 Land: Medium (15 to 30 kph)
 Land: Fast (>30 kph)
 Sea: Slow (0 to 10 knots)
 Sea: Medium (11 to 20 knots)
 Sea: Fast (21-40 knots)
 Sea: Very Fast (>40 knots)
 Air: Slow (0 to 100 knots)
 Air: Medium (100 to 300 knots)
 Air: Fast (300 to 658 knots)
 Air: Supersonic (658 to 3,290 knots)
- C 2.6.11 Target Cooperativeness**
 The degree to which a target presents itself to be detected and tracked by an attacking system or unit.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Non (does not radiate emission, uses stealth technology, uses cover and concealment, uses deception)
 Somewhat (only periodically radiates emissions, employs stealthy tactics)
 Very (regularly radiates emissions, does not employ cover and deception or stealth)
- C 2.6.12 Target Density**
 The number of targets on a single axis that must be engaged simultaneously.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Single
 Few (2 to 7)
 Many (>8)
- C 2.6.13 Target Altitude**
 The altitude of a target.

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DESCRIPTORS:

- Very Low (sea level to 150 feet)
- Low (150 to 1,200 feet)
- Medium (1,200 to 40,000 feet)
- High (40,000 to 90,000 feet)
- Very high (> 90,000 feet)

C 2.6.14 Target Depth

The depth of a target.

DESCRIPTORS:

- Near Surface (sea level to 120 feet)
- Deep (120 to 1,000 feet)
- Very Deep (> 1,000 feet)

C 2.7 PROTECTION

C 2.7.1 Rear Area/Local Security

The extent to which the rear area or local area is secure.

DESCRIPTORS:

- High
- Moderate
- Limited

C 2.7.2 Air Superiority

The extent to which operations in the air, over sea and/or, over land can be conducted with acceptable losses due to hostile air forces and air defense systems action.

DESCRIPTORS:

- Full (Air Supremacy)
- General
- Local
- No

C 2.7.3 Space Control

The measure by which we gain and maintain space superiority to assure friendly forces can use the space environment while denying its use to the enemy.

DESCRIPTORS:

- Full
- Partial
- No

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- C 2.7.3.1 Space Platforms**
 The number of space platforms that are available for the specific joint operations area.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Abundant (> 100% required platforms)
 Sufficient (> 90% required platforms)
 Limited (20 to 75% required platforms)
 Severely limited (< 20% required platforms)
 No
- C 2.7.3.2 Space Platforms (Availability)**
 The percentage of available time space platforms that can be used over the joint operations area. Time can be limited due to operational procedures, general ephemeris conditions, or sun angle (too high or eclipse).
DESCRIPTORS:
 High (> 90 %)
 Moderate (60 to 90%)
 Low (< 60%)
- C 2.7.3.3 Space Platforms (Linkability)**
 The method required to link the joint operations area commanders to the space platforms.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Complex (never been attempted before)
 Defined (design on paper)
 Proven (fully operational)
- C 2.7.4 Maritime Superiority**
 The extent to which operations on, over, or under the sea can be conducted with acceptable losses due to hostile military naval actions.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Full
 Local
 No
- C 2.7.5 Ground Superiority**
 The extent to which operations on or over land can be conducted with acceptable losses due to hostile military ground actions.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Full
 Local
 No

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- C 2.7.6 Facility Survivability**
 Vulnerable (not EMP or shock hardened, not concealed)
DESCRIPTORS:
 Shock Hardened
 EMP Hardened
 Concealed
 Mobile
 Mobile and Enduring
- C 2.7.7 Mobile Unit Survivability**
 Friendly unit construction, mobility, and self-defense capability.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Robust
 Moderate
 Vulnerable
- C 2.8 SUSTAINMENT**
- C 2.8.1 Sustainment Facilities**
 Those grounds, buildings, and equipment available to provide and support sustainment of the force.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Abundant
 Adequate
 Limited
 No
- C 2.8.2 Deployed Supplies**
 The number of days of supply available to forces in a military operation.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Abundant (> 90 days)
 Sufficient (30 to 90 days)
 Limited (10 to 30 days)
 Short (3 to 10 days)
 Negligible (< 3 days)
- C 2.8.3 CONUS Resupply**
 The adequacy of national level production and supply stocks and theater priority, which allows the theater to draw sustainment from outside of the theater.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Adequate (no impact on defensive or offensive operations due to lack of long-term logistic support)
 Sufficient (no impact on defensive operations due to lack of long-

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term logistic support)
 Limited (defensive operations must be tailored to accommodate
 limits on logistical support)
 Negligible (deferred theater)

C 2.8.3.1 Pipeline Responsiveness

The adequacy of the logistics pipeline to provide retrograde to repair facilities and for repair facilities to issue replacement parts. This includes theater evacuation, transportation, and repair facility policies affecting the movement and repair of high value, class IX parts.

DESCRIPTORS:

Robust (pipeline is active and repair parts move unimpeded)
 Slow (Pipeline is bogged down due to lack of retrograde, proper distribution, or bits and pieces needed for repair)
 Unresponsive (Pipeline is shut down due to no movement of
 Parts-- on hand stocks are only source of resupply)

C 2.8.4 Pre-positioned Materiel

Equipment or supplies pre-positioned at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location.

DESCRIPTORS:

Extensive (can equip most ground forces and provide fuel and ammunition for air and naval forces apportioned)
 Limited (can equip and support early arriving forces, e.g., DFMs)
 No

C 2.8.5 Host-Nation Support (HNS)

The extent of civil and military assistance provided by a HN to foreign forces within its territory.

DESCRIPTORS:

Extensive (includes engineering, security, and medical services, which reduce equivalent deployment requirements by > 50%)
 Moderate (includes engineering, security, and medical services, which reduce equivalent deployment requirements by 15 to 50%)
 Limited (includes engineering, security, and medical services, which reduce equivalent deployment requirements by < 15%)
 No

C 2.8.6 Commercial Procurement

The extent to which materiel and services can be procured from the local economy in theater.

DESCRIPTORS:

Fully available (> 90% of items normally available in the US)

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Extensive (50 to 90% of items normally available in the US)

Limited (15 to 50% of items available in the US)

Negligible (< 15% of items available in the US)

C 2.9 THREAT

C 2.9.1 Threat

Seriousness of threat to the nation.

DESCRIPTORS:

Extreme (national survival)

Grave (national interest)

Very serious (treaty commitment)

Serious (UN Resolution)

C 2.9.2 Threat Form

Types of potential aggression.

DESCRIPTORS:

Conventional

Unconventional (guerrilla warfare)

Nuclear

Chemical

Biological

Terrorist

Economic

Information Warfare

Paramilitary organizations

C 2.9.3 Threat Existence

The perceived potential for aggression or harm to a nation, government, or its instrumentalities.

DESCRIPTORS:

Acknowledged (threat is recognized)

Ambiguous (threat is recognized but not well understood)

Unacknowledged (threat is neither recognized nor accepted as genuine)

C 2.9.4 Threat Posture

The timing of potential aggression against friendly forces.

DESCRIPTORS:

Imminent (overt attack has begun)

Ready (preparations for immediate attack completed)

Near-term (preparations for immediate attack noted)

Long-term (long-term indicators noted)

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- C 2.9.5 Threat Size**
The relative size of the potential aggressor to friendly forces.
DESCRIPTORS:
Overwhelming (significantly more enemy than friendly assets)
Large (somewhat more enemy than friendly assets)
Moderate (comparable level of enemy to friendly assets)
Low (less enemy than friendly assets)
- C 2.9.5.1 Threat Land Force Size**
The relative size of land forces of the potential aggressor to friendly land forces.
DESCRIPTORS:
Overwhelming (significantly more enemy than friendly land forces)
Large (somewhat more enemy than friendly land forces)
Moderate (comparable level of enemy to friendly land forces)
Low (less enemy than friendly land forces)
- C 2.9.5.2 Threat Naval Force Size**
The relative size of naval forces of the potential aggressor to friendly naval forces.
DESCRIPTORS:
Overwhelming (significantly more enemy than friendly naval forces)
Large (somewhat more enemy than friendly naval forces)
Moderate (comparable level of enemy to friendly naval forces)
Low (less enemy than friendly naval forces)
- C 2.9.5.3 Threat Air Force Size**
The relative size of air forces of the potential aggressor to friendly air forces.
DESCRIPTORS:
Overwhelming (significantly more enemy than friendly air forces)
Large (somewhat more enemy than friendly air forces)
Moderate (comparable level of enemy to friendly air forces)
Low (less enemy than friendly air forces)
- C 2.9.5.4 Threat Space Force Capability**
The relative capability of the potential aggressor to inhibit operations of friendly space forces.
DESCRIPTORS:
Overwhelming (significant capability to inhibit operations of friendly space operations)
Large (some advantage in inhibiting friendly space force operations)

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Moderate (comparable capability between adversary and friendly space forces)

Low (minimal ability to inhibit space force operations)

C 2.9.5.5 Threat Information Operations Capability

The relative operations capability of the potential aggressor.

DESCRIPTORS:

Large (significant capability to adversely impact friendly forces)

Moderate (some capability to adversely impact friendly forces)

Low (minimal ability to inhibit space force operations)

C 2.9.6 Threat Disposition

The status of deployed forces belonging to a potential aggressor.

DESCRIPTORS:

Full (fully positioned for attack)

Partial (partially positioned for attack)

Little or No (not positioned to initiate attack)

C 2.9.7 Threat Axis

The direction an attack is expected from a potential aggressor.

DESCRIPTORS:

Known

Ambiguous

Single

C 2.10 CONFLICT

C 2.10.1 State of Conflict

Level of conflict in operational area.

DESCRIPTORS:

Pre-hostilities

Preliminary skirmishes

Fully Developed

Mop-up

Cease-Fire

Post-hostilities

C 2.10.2 Breadth of Conflict

Scope and breadth of conflict area.

DESCRIPTORS:

Isolated

Localized

Theater

Multi-Theater

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Global

- C 2.10.3 Type of Conflict**
 Type of weapons and forces employed.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Unconventional
 Conventional
 Nuclear
 Chemical
 Biological

Conditions of the Civil Environment

This section includes factors related to a people, their government, politics, culture, and economy that impact military operations. The organization of civil conditions includes the major subcategories of: political policies, culture, and economy.

- C 3.0 CIVIL ENVIRONMENT**
 Those factors related to a people, their government, history, politics, culture, and economy that impact military operations.
- C 3.1 POLITICAL POLICIES**
 Those factors that derive from the people, their national government, and international and nongovernment organizations that support or oppose military action.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Fully supportive
 Mixed support
 Neutral
 Opposed
- C 3.1.1 Domestic Political Support**
 Support of the people and government in the region (excluding National Command Authorities) for military actions.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Full
 Limited
 Negative
- C 3.1.1.1 Domestic Public Support**
 Public support for the actions of their government.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Full (large majority of citizens in support)
 Limited (majority of citizens in support, but many with some

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reservations)
Negative (public opinion in opposition)

C 3.1.1.2 Congressional Support

Legislative Branch support of the Executive Branch or Secretary of Defense

DESCRIPTORS:

Full (resolution passed
Non-partisan support)
Limited (resolution passed with restrictions)
Negative (resolution rejected)
Neutral (no resolution offered)

C 3.1.1.3 Interdepartmental/Interagency Relationships

Extent to which Executive Branch of government and other agencies work together toward articulated goals.

DESCRIPTORS:

Strong (fully cooperative)
Correct (partially cooperative)
Uncooperative (working in opposition to one another)

C 3.1.1.4 Legality

The extent to which an act or action is in accordance with domestic or international law.

DESCRIPTORS:

Full
Disputed (ambiguous)
Condemned (clearly violates laws)

C 3.1.1.5 Media Relations

The rapport between the military and the press, and the attitude of the press toward particular military activities.

DESCRIPTORS:

Mutually supportive
Cooperative
Strained
Adversarial

C 3.1.2 International Politics

Those political factors, independent of one's own government, which impact the commander's freedom of action.

DESCRIPTORS:

Supportive
Indifferent
Opposed (unilateral action)

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C 3.1.2.1 Major Power Involvement

The major power interests about a region or military operation and the ability and willingness of a particular major power to act on those interests.

DESCRIPTORS:

Active (major power has interests and may be willing to act)

Limited (major power has interests but is not inclined to act)

No (lack of major power interest)

C 3.1.2.2 Foreign Government Stability

The degree to which governments in a region remain in power and are consistent in their policies.

DESCRIPTORS:

High (solid)

Moderate (fluctuating)

Low (unpredictable)

C 3.1.2.3 Foreign Government Support

The willingness of a foreign government to support military actions of another nation.

DESCRIPTORS:

Complete

Diplomatic

Limited

Negative

C 3.1.2.4 Foreign Public Opinion

Foreign public attitude expressed about a military operation.

DESCRIPTORS:

Supportive

Moderately supportive

Indifferent

Moderately opposed

Aggressively opposed

C 3.1.2.5 International Organization Support

The degree of support expressed by nongovernmental organizations for military actions.

DESCRIPTORS:

Fostering

Limited

Uncertain

No

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- C 3.1.2.6 Multinational Business Support**
 The degree of support expressed by multinational business organizations for military actions (e.g., oil companies).
DESCRIPTORS:
 Fostering
 Limited
 Uncertain
 No
- C 3.1.3 Presidential and/or Secretary of Defense Decisions**
 Decisions taken by the President and/or Secretary of Defense with regard to national security policy and strategy.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Clear and unrestrictive
 Vague
 Restrictive
- C 3.1.3.1 Number of Crises**
 The number of crises (MRC or LRC) being addressed by the Presidential and/or SecDef and the NSC.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Large (> two)
 Moderate (two)
 Small (only one)
- C 3.1.3.2 Mission Priority**
 The relationship of one mission compared to another.
DESCRIPTORS:
 High (higher than other current missions)
 Moderate (comparable priority with other current missions)
 Low (lower than other current missions)
- C 3.1.3.3 Mobilization Level**
 The extent of national mobilization.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Volunteerism (10 USC 12301 (d))
 Military Department Secretary 15-Day Call-up (10 USC 12301 (b))
 Presidential Reserve Call-up (10 USC 12304)
 Partial Mobilization (10 USC - SEC 12302)
 Full Mobilization (USC 10 12301 (a))
 Total Mobilization

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C 3.1.3.3.1 Force Level

The size of mobilization required.

DESCRIPTORS:

Total (all Reserve component forces plus draft)

Full (major force buildup)

Partial (major support units required)

Limited (augmentation by Reserve component personnel or units required)

C 3.1.3.3.2 Draft

Compulsory military service.

DESCRIPTORS:

No

Partial

All males

Full

C 3.1.3.3.3 Mobilization Facilities

Those grounds, buildings, and equipment available to train or retrain an expanding active duty force.

DESCRIPTORS:

Abundant

Adequate

Limited

No

C 3.1.3.4 Restraints on Action

The limitations on a commander's freedom of action attendant to an Presidential and/or Secretary of Defense assigned mission.

DESCRIPTORS:

Severe (impedes mission accomplishment)

Moderate (alternate COAs can accommodate)

No

C 3.1.3.5 Diplomatic Clearance

For aircraft/ship entry through a foreign nation's sovereign territory or airspace, independent of HN support.

DESCRIPTORS:

Granted (most direct route is available)

Pending

Denied

Not Required

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- C 3.2 CULTURE**
Those aspects of a people that relate to their language, history, customs, economics, religion, and character.
DESCRIPTORS:
Western
Non-Western
- C 3.2.1 Language**
The spoken and written means of communication.
DESCRIPTORS:
Primarily English
English as secondary
Other
- C 3.2.1.1 Language Translation**
The types of translations to be performed during the mission, including weaponeering, engineering, intelligence, POW interrogation, and staff coordination.
DESCRIPTORS:
Diplomatic/political (Level 3/4/5)
Technical (Level 3+)
Social (Level 2+)
- C 3.2.1.2 Language Translators**
The number and type of translators to be used during the mission, including those for weaponeering, engineering, intelligence, POW interrogation, and staff coordination.
DESCRIPTORS:
Numerous (> 50 Level 3+)
Many (10 to 50 Level 3+)
Few (< 10 Level 2/3)
Negligible (in-house capability)
- C 3.2.2 Customs Adjustment**
Customs within a nation or an area that may require accommodation.
DESCRIPTORS:
Significant
Minor
No
- C 3.2.2.1 Societal Openness**
The degree to which the population of a nation or an area is open to the presence of people from different nations or cultural backgrounds.
DESCRIPTORS:

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Limited (very hard to penetrate)
 Moderate
 High (easy to penetrate)

C 3.2.2.2 Legal Penalties

The seriousness of legal or religious penalties, in a foreign nation, associated with acts that violate cultural or legal norms.

DESCRIPTORS:

Low
 Moderate
 High

C 3.2.2.3 Law Source

The basis for current laws and justice (see C 3.2.2.2, Legal Penalties).

DESCRIPTORS:

Koran
 English Common Law
 Napoleonic Code

C 3.2.3 Religious Beliefs

Strength of adherence to religion, the impact on behavior, and the degree of domination over the life of a nation.

DESCRIPTORS:

Strong
 Moderate
 Indifferent

C 3.2.3.1 Religious Unity

Degree of religious unity within a nation.

DESCRIPTORS:

Strong (monolithic)
 Moderate (stratified)
 Low (fragmented)

C 3.2.3.2 Religious Militancy

The degree to which a religious group believes it can or should impose its views on others, internally or externally, by force of arms, if necessary.

DESCRIPTORS:

Significant (pursues internal domination and exports beliefs by force)
 Moderate (politically active internally and exports beliefs by missionary activity)
 Limited (disinclined to impose religious views externally)
 No

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- C 3.2.3.3 Religion-State Relationship**
The extent to which a given religion influences the civil government of a nation.
DESCRIPTORS:
Dominant (theocracy)
Strong (guides civil law)
Limited (influences civil law)
No
- C 3.2.4 Significant Cultural Sites**
Restrictions on actions due to the existence of particular sites held by certain cultures or religions to be sacred places or national treasures.
DESCRIPTORS:
Presence of internationally
Presence of locally
No
- C 3.2.5 Cultural Unity**
The extent to which a country is free from serious ethnic, cultural, and language divisions.
DESCRIPTORS:
High (unified)
Moderate (few divisions, causing minor problems)
Low (serious divisions causes internal conflict)
- C 3.2.6 National Character**
Perceived behavior of the populace in a nation or an area.
DESCRIPTORS:
Open and adaptable
Careful and moderate
Closed and rigid
- C 3.2.6.1 National Discipline**
The historically-based perception of a nationality's response to the direction and will of their central government.
DESCRIPTORS:
High (blind adherence)
Moderate (willing conformance)
Limited (questioning acceptance)
Low (rebellious nonconformance)

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- C 3.2.6.2 National Aggressiveness**
Tendency to use national power to achieve goals.
DESCRIPTORS:
High
Moderate
Low
- C 3.2.6.3 Nationalism**
Belief that the good of the nation is paramount.
DESCRIPTORS:
High
Moderate
Low
- C 3.2.6.4 Ethnocentrism**
Degree of emphasis on a particular ethnic grouping or background.
DESCRIPTORS:
High
Moderate
Low
- C 3.2.6.5 Internationalism**
Degree of involvement in international organizations, even to the extent of granting some degree of sovereignty to such an international organization.
DESCRIPTORS:
Strong (supports supra-national approaches)
Moderate (cooperates with international organizations)
Low (resists involvement of international organizations)
Anti- (actively opposes nongovernmental organizations approaches)
- C 3.3 ECONOMY**
Those factors that provide a nation with the manpower, materiel and money to allow it to play a role on the military stage and shape that role.
DESCRIPTORS:
Knowledge-based, post-industrial (Third Wave)
Industrial (Second Wave)
Agrarian (First Wave)
- C 3.3.1 Population**
The population of a nation or region based on the estimates from the Bureau of the Census.
DESCRIPTORS:
Very large (> 150 million)
Large (75 to 150 million)

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Medium (30 to 75 million)
 Small (5 to 30 million)
 Very small (< 5 million)

C 3.3.1.1 Size of Military

The number of people in a nation or region who are currently under arms, or who are trained and available for military service.

DESCRIPTORS:

Very large (> 5 million)
 Large (2 to 5 million)
 Medium (500,000 to 2 million)
 Small (200,000 to 500,000)
 Very small (< 200,000)

C 3.3.1.2 Population Growth Rate

The annual change in a nation's population due to birthrates, migration, etc.

DESCRIPTORS:

Exploding (> 2%)
 Positive (0.5 to 2%)
 Stable (0.5 to -0.5%)
 Declining (< -0.5%)

C 3.3.1.3 Educated Population

The general level of education of the people of a nation. Ranked here by average literacy level, however, it is also reflected by (1) total secondary schools, technical schools, and university graduates per 100,000 population; and (2) total schools and universities

DESCRIPTORS:

Highly (> 90%)
 Moderately (60 to 89%)
 Poorly (< 59%)

C 3.3.1.4 Civil Health

The physical and medical condition of a people, ranked here by only one indicator, life expectancy at birth.

DESCRIPTORS:

Robust (> 70 years)
 Good (61 to 69 years)
 Fair (55 to 60 years)
 Poor (< 55 years)

C 3.3.1.5 Health Risk

Disease presence and conditions favorable to disease transmission.

DESCRIPTORS:

Low

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Moderate
High

- C 3.3.1.6 Civil Unrest**
The level of dissension within a nation or region as reflected by acts of civil disobedience or demonstrations against government or government policies.
DESCRIPTORS:
Extensive (weekly incidents)
Moderate (quarterly incidents)
Little (annual incidents)
- C 3.3.2 Refugee Impact**
Impact of need for humane treatment of refugees and displaced persons on military operations.
DESCRIPTORS:
Severe (highly disruptive)
Moderate (minor impacts)
Negligible
- C 3.3.2.1 Refugee Type**
The principal reason for population dislocation or migration.
DESCRIPTORS:
Political
Economic
Religious
War
- C 3.3.2.2 Refugee Congestion**
Degree of disruption of main supply routes, avenues of approach, and LOCs.
DESCRIPTORS:
Severe (stoppages, prolonged slowdowns)
Moderate (speed reduced significantly)
Negligible
- C 3.3.2.3 Refugee Care Responsibility**
Requirement to provide basic shelter, security, health, sanitation, and nutrition for refugees.
DESCRIPTORS:
Significant (drain on forces)
Moderate (some services provided by other groups)
No

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- C 3.3.2.4 Refugee Relocation Effort**
 Degree of effort expended by the military force to place refugees back in their original homes or cities.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Significant (drain on forces)
 Moderate (performed by other groups)
 No
- C 3.3.3 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**
 The value of all goods and services produced domestically, measured in US dollars.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Very large (> 1000 billion)
 Large (500 to 1000 billion)
 Medium (100 to 500 billion)
 Small (30 to 100 billion)
 Very small (< 30 billion)
- C 3.3.4 International Economic Position**
 The relative economic standing of a nation or region.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Powerful (G-7+)
 Strong (post-industrial)
 Moderate (industrial)
 Low (newly industrialized)
 Poor (pre-industrial)
- C 3.3.4.1 Economic Self-Sufficiency**
 The ability of a nation to sustain itself without support from other nations. It is not only the amount of imports to exports, but also the dependence on the import of a particular product and the uniqueness of that product that can make a nation vulnera
DESCRIPTORS:
 High (self-sufficient)
 Moderate (dependent on other nations for few goods)
 Low (dependent on other nations for critical items)
- C 3.3.4.1.1 Self-Sufficiency in Food**
 Amount of food consumption produced locally.
DESCRIPTORS:
 High (> 70%)
 Moderate (30 to 70%)
 Low (< 30%)

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- C 3.3.4.1.2 Self-Sufficiency in Fuel**
Amount of fuel consumption produced locally.
DESCRIPTORS:
High (> 70%)
Moderate (30 to 70%)
Low (< 30%)
- C 3.3.4.1.3 Self-Sufficiency in Raw Materials**
Amount of raw materials (needed for finished goods consumption) produced locally.
DESCRIPTORS:
High (> 70%)
Moderate (30 to 70%)
Low (< 30%)
- C 3.3.4.1.4 Self-Sufficiency in Finished Goods**
Amount of finished goods (needed for local economy) produced locally.
DESCRIPTORS:
High (> 70%)
Moderate (30 to 70%)
Low (< 30%)
- C 3.3.4.1.5 Self-Sufficiency in Machinery**
Amount of machinery (needed for local economy) produced locally.
DESCRIPTORS:
High (> 70%)
Moderate (30 to 70%)
Low (< 30%)
- C 3.3.4.2 Fiscal Position**
The availability of currency and reserves to support military action.
DESCRIPTORS:
Strong
Adequate
Weak
- C 3.3.4.3 Infrastructure Dependence**
The degree of infrastructure (roads, shipping/fishing fleet, railroads, pipelines, communications, etc.) required to sustain the economy.
DESCRIPTORS:
Low (excess infrastructure capacity or low economic needs required to sustain economy)
Moderate (economy capable of withstanding some loss of infrastructure)

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High (full infrastructure required to sustain basic economy)

- C 3.3.5 Industry**
 The general ability of a nation to produce materiel for warfighting.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Highly developed
 Moderately developed (produces some materiel that supports military operations)
 Limited (depends heavily on imports)
- C 3.3.5.1 Industrialization**
 The extent of industrialization, measured as percent of GDP.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Heavy (> 30% GDP)
 Moderate (20 to 30% GDP)
 Limited (5 to 20% GDP)
 Low (< 5% GDP)
- C 3.3.5.2 Industrial Growth Rate**
 Annualized rate of growth in industrial production.
DESCRIPTORS:
 High (> +4%)
 Moderate (2 to 4%)
 Low (0 to 2%)
 Declining (0 to -4%)
 Dangerously declining (any continuous decline)
- C 3.3.5.3 Electrical Production**
 Electrical generation capacity per capita.
DESCRIPTORS:
 High (> 4000 kWh)
 Moderate (1000 - 4000 kWh)
 Low (< 1000 kWh)
- C 3.3.5.4 Armaments Production Capacity**
 Annual armaments production capacity.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Limited
 Significant (multiple areas)
 Extensive (nearly self-sustaining)
- C 3.3.6 National Potential**
 A nation's ability to expand its economy and thus its warmaking potential.
DESCRIPTORS:

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Large (ability to rapidly convert industry to defense)
 Moderate (ability, over time, to convert industry to defense)
 Limited (little or no ability for conversion to defense)

C 3.3.6.1 Transportation Infrastructure

Adequacy of railroads, highways, inland waterways, pipelines, sea and air ports, merchant marine ships, and telecommunication stations.

DESCRIPTORS:

Extensive
 Moderate
 Limited

C 3.3.6.2 Telecommunications Infrastructure

Extent of national capability for transmission, emission, or reception of signals, writings, images, sounds, or information by wire, radio, visual, or any other means.

DESCRIPTORS:

Extensive (strong, modern capability)
 Moderate (significant infrastructure, but not modern)
 Limited

C 3.3.6.3 Available Capital

A nation's available capital, including capital markets (banks, pension funds), capital goods (manufactured products used to produce other goods), and capital formation.

DESCRIPTORS:

Abundant (unlimited)
 Ample
 Modest
 Meager (unavailable internally)

C 3.3.7 Science and Technology

The level of effort and ability of a nation to develop and exploit science and technology.

DESCRIPTORS:

Abundant
 Ample
 Modest
 Insignificant

C 3.3.7.1 Basic Research

The amount of a nation's intellectual resources applied to basic research.

DESCRIPTORS:

Abundant

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Ample
 Modest
 Insignificant

- C 3.3.7.2 Research Application (Military)**
 A nation's ability to turn basic research into (militarily) useful products.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Abundant
 Ample
 Modest
 Insignificant
- C 3.3.7.3 High Technology Production**
 A nation's ability to mass-produce high-technology products.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Abundant
 Ample
 Modest
 Insignificant
- C 3.3.7.4 Information Management**
 A nation's ability to collect and process information.
DESCRIPTORS:
 Extensive (fully integrated and networked)
 Good (partially integrated and networked)
 Fair (poorly integrated, but with access to Internet)
 Poor (limited distributed-computer network)
- C 3.3.7.5 Toxic Industrial Materials (TIM) present in the Civilian Sector**
 Toxic Industrial Materials include any material which is toxic and/or lethal and which is not designed specifically for military purposes; however, it may be employed as a warfare agent.
DESCRIPTORS:
 TIM with quantity and location
 TIC with quantity and location
 TIB with quantity and location
 TIR with quantity and location