CNDTN_NUMBER	CNDTN_DESCRIPTION	CNDTN_DESCRIPTORS
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.	Highly developed (urban) Moderately developed (suburban, rural) Undeveloped (natural state)
C 1.1.1 Terrain	General characteristics of land areas.	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).	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.	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.	Steep (> 10%) Moderate (3 to 10%) Little (< 3%)
C 1.1.1.4 Terrain Firmness	The terrain's ability to support weight.	Excellent (paved) Good (hard-packed ground) Fair (firm surface when dry or frozen) Poor (spongy soil, soft sand, deep snow)
C 1.1.1.5 Terrain Traction	Ability to maintain sufficient friction with terrain to control movement.	Good (wet or dry) Fair (good when dry) Poor (sandy, muddy, icy)
C 1.1.1.6 Vegetation	Plants, trees, and shrubs.	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.	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.	Stable Unstable
C 1.1.2.1 Geological Activity	Seismic or volcanic activity in region.	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.	Significant Moderate Slight
C 1.1.2.3 Subsurface Water	Availability of underground water supplies.	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.	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.	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).	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.	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).	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.	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.	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.	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.	Strong (> 3 knots) Moderate (1 to 3 knots) Gentle (< 1 knot)
C 1.1.4.3 Landlocked Waters Width	Width of bodies of water.	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.	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.	Gentle (< 3%) Moderate (3 to 10%) Steep (> 10%)
C 1.1.4.6 Landlocked Water Temperature	Water temperature (degrees Fahrenheit).	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.	Norm (<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.	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.	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)
C 1.2.1 Ocean Waters	Primary bodies of salt water that are not landlocked.	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.	Very shallow (<50 fathoms) Shallow (50 to 100 fathoms) Limited (100 to 500 fathoms) Deep (500 to 2500 fathoms) Very deep (> 2500 fathoms)

Code/Name	Description	Values
1.2.1.10 Ocean Ice	The presence of ice at or near the ocean surface.	Pack (surface covered with solid ice)
		Marginal (broken ice on surface)
		Isolated (ice chunks/icebergs possible)
		No
1.2.1.11 Ocean Ice Thickness	The thickness of ocean surface ice.	Great (>8 feet)
		Moderate (between 3 and 8 ft)
		Minimal (<3 ft)
1.2.1.12 Ocean Ambient Noise	The ambient noise level in the ocean caused by marine life, geological factors, or by civilization.	High
		Moderate
		Low
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 S	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
1.2.1.14 Divers/Swimmers Underwater Visibility	Visibility The maximum distance objects can be seen at the depth which underwater operations are being conducted.	Zero (<1 foot)
		Poor (1-5 feet)
		Fair (6-10 feet)
		Good (11-50 feet)
		Excellent (51-200 feet)
		Unlimited (>200 feet)
1.2.1.15 Divers/Swimmers Ocean Depth	The depth of ocean water at a point or for an area.	Very shallow (<40 feet)
		Shallow (40-60 feet)
		Moderate (60-100 feet)
		Deep (> 100 feet)
1.2.1.16 Divers/Swimmers Ocean Currents	A steady, generally predictable flow, present either in open ocean waters or in littoral coastal waters.	Very strong (>1.0 knot)
		Strong (0.75-1.0 knots)
		Moderate (0.25-0.75 knots)
		Mild (<0.25 knots)
1.2.1.2 Ocean Currents	A steady, generally predictable flow, present either in open ocean waters or in littoral coastal waters.	Strong (> 3 knots)
		Moderate (1 to 3 knots)
		Little or no (< 1 knot)
1.2.1.3 Sea State	Roughness of seas caused by wind or disturbances.	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)
1.2.1.4 Ocean Temperature	Water surface temperature (degrees Fahrenheit).	Extremely cold (< 350 F)
		Cold (350 to 550 F)
		Moderate (560 to 750 F)
		Warm (> 750 F)
1.2.1.5 Saline Content	Level of salt content in water (parts per thousand).	Low (< 25 0/00)
		Average (25 to 35 0/00)
		High (> 35 0/00)
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.	Large raised (islands)
		Small raised (atolls, reefs)
		Small submerged (rocks, icebergs)
		Large submerged (shoals, subsurface reefs)
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.	Unrestricted (open ocean)
		Moderate (some confining factors)
		Confined (coastal and riverine waters)
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	Good (subsurface detection systems operate effectively in the acoustic environment)
		Fair (systems moderately degraded by acoustic conditions)
		Poor (systems severely degraded by acoustic conditions)
1.2.1.9 Ocean Bioluminescence	Emission of visible light by living marine organisms.	Bright (significantly enhances visibility near water surface)
		Noticeable (provides some additional light near water surface)
		No
C 1.2.2 Ocean Bottom	The characteristics of the sea bottom.	Regular (no significant features)
		Irregular (sea bottom irregularities)
C 1.2.2.1 Sea Bottom Contours	Gradient of the seabed.	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.	Sandy
		Silty
		Rocky
C 1.2.3 Harbor Capacity	The size and characteristics of a harbor.	Large (accommodates many large ships)
		Moderate (accommodates a few large ships)
		Limited (accommodates one large ship)
		No (unable to handle large ships)
C 1.2.3.1 Harbor Shelter	The amount of protection provided from the open ocean by natural features.	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.	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.	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.	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.	Gentle (< 2%)
		Moderate (2 to 5%)
		Steep (> 5%)
C 1.2.4.2 Coastal Composition	Shoreline material, from shallow water to high tide marks.	Firm (hard sand, pebbled, rock)
		Slippery (shale pieces)
		Soft (mud, soft sand)
C 1.2.4.3 Coastal Terrain Features	Those land features that overlook the littoral.	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.	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.	Extreme (dangerous undertow)
		Moderate (some impediment to movement)
		Negligible
C 1.2.5 Riverine Environment	Type of riverine environment.	River
		Canal
		Delta
C 1.2.5.1 Riverine Navigability	Category of navigable waterway.	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.	High
		Moderate
		Low
C 1.2.5.3 Riverine Current	The velocity of flowing water in riverine environment.	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.	Gentle (< 5 degrees)
		Moderate (5 to 15 degrees)
		Steep (> 15 degrees)
C 1.2.6 Shipping Presence	Presence of shipping activity in area.	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.	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)

Code/Name	Description	Values
C 1.2.6.2 Shipping Type	The primary characteristics of the shipping in an operating area.	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.	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.	Natural (climate, visibility)
		Induced (atmospheric weapons effects)
C 1.3.1 Climate	Aggregate long-term weather history for a region.	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.	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.	Clear (high pressure)
		Unsettled (low pressure)
		Major storm
C 1.3.1.3 Weather	Current weather (next 24 hours).	Clear
		Partly cloudy
		Overcast
		Precipitating
		Stormy
C 1.3.1.3.1 Air Temperature	Atmospheric temperature at ground level (degrees Fahrenheit).	Hot (> 850 F)
		Temperate (400 to 850 F)
		Cold (100 to 390 F)
		Very cold (< 100 F)
C 1.3.1.3.10 Weather Observation	Current weather/flight conditions affecting flight rules.next 24 hours).	IMC
		Night VMC
		Night IMC
C 1.3.1.3.11 Ceiling	Height of lowest cloud cover above sea level.	Zero (fog)
		Very low (<100 feet)
		Low (100 to 3,000 feet)
		Medium (3,000 to 10,000 feet)
		High (>10,000 feet)
C 1.3.1.3.2 Barometric Pressure	Measured surface air pressure.	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.	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.	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..	Light (< 20 mph)
		Moderate (20 to 50 mph)
		Strong (50 to 100 mph)
		High (100 to 150 mph)
		Very High (> 150 mph)
C 1.3.1.3.3.3 High Altitude Wind Velocity	The speed at which air moves through the atmosphere at an altitude higher than 25,000 feet.	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.	Head Wind
		Crosswind
		Tail Wind
C 1.3.1.3.5 Relative Humidity	A measure of water vapor in the air.	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.	Type and Intensity
C 1.3.1.3.6.1 Precipitation Type	The form or state of water falling to the surface.	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).	Heavy (>0.3"/hr) Moderate (0.1-0.3"/hr)
		Light (trace-<0.1"/hr) and Trace (does not completely wet or cover an exposed area regardless of duration)
		Frozen (snow, hail, sleet)
C 1.3.1.3.7 Icing	The formation or coating of ice upon surfaces.	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.	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.	Low (sea level to 500 ft)
		Moderately low (500 to 10,000 ft)
		Moderately high (10,000 to 25,000 ft)
		Moderately high (10,000 to 25,000 ft)
		High (25,000 to 45,000 ft)
		Very high (> 45,000 ft)
C 1.3.2 VISIBILITY	Maximum distance to see an object given the moisture and particulate matter (dust, salt, ash) suspended in the atmosphere.	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.	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.	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	Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC). (Conditions that permit flight using external cues and a distinguishable horizon.)	Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC). (Conditions where a visual horizon is not visible.)
C 1.3.3 Atmospheric Weapons Effects	Nuclear, biological, chemical, or electromagnetic impacts.	Immediate danger life, equipment, or facilities
		Delayed danger to life, equipment, or facilities
		Potential long term health hazard or degredation 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.	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.	Severe (nonfunctional, requires reconstruction)
		Moderate (nonfunctional, major repairs)
		Low Light (functional or partially functional, minor repairs)

Code	Description	Values
C 1.3.3.1.2 Nuclear Radiation Effects	Extent of radiation effects (level of exposure to unprotected personnel over period of five days).	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.	Blood, blister, choking, incapacitating nerve, tear, and/or novel Persistent, semi-persistent, nonpersistent Artillery, bomb, bomblet, missile, rocket, spray (aerial), (ground), unconventional, or no. For SSC: Toxic industrial chemical (TIC) Release other than attack (ROTA) Collateral damage
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.	Pathogen (specify e.g., plague, anthrax, botulism, VEE) Toxin (specify, e.g., ricin, bottox, 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, or no For SSC: Biohazard Toxic Industrial Biological (TIB) Antipersonnel, anti-animal, anticrop
C 1.3.3.4 Electromagnetic Effects	Extent to which electronic warfare, nuclear electromagnetic pulse, or directed energy are employed.	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.	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, C2 attack or protect, jamming, or electronic support	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.	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.	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.	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.	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
C 1.4.2 Natural Environment	Geomagnetic and solar activity, high energy particles at satellite altitudes, ionospheric disturbances.	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.).	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.	High (significant presence of high energy particles) Moderate (moderate presence of high energy particles) Little or No (very low presence of high energy particles)
C 1.5 Cyberspace Environment	Global domain within the information environment consisting of the interdependent network of information technology infrastructure	Defensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO) Offensive Cyberspace Operations (OCO) and Defense of the GIG Operation (DGO). GIG is global information grid and will soon change in doctrine to Department of Defense Information Network.
C 1.5.1 System		
C 1.5.1.1 Unclassified	Environment restricted to unclassified data	NIPRNET (Non-secure Internet Protocol Router Network) Internet (a computer network consisting of a worldwide network of computer networks that use the TCP/IP network protocols to facilitate data transmission) LAN (Local Area Network) WAN (Wide Are Network) Wireless (Network operating over air waves
C 1.5.1.2 Classified	Environment restricted to a certain level and below data	SIPRNET (Secure Internet Protocol Router Network) JWICS (Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System) Classified LAN (Classified Local Area Network) Classified WAN (Classified Wide Are Network)
C 1.5.10 Access	The ease with which the cyberspace can be accessed and utilized	Easy (easily penetrable) Minimally difficult (penetrable with minimal difficulty) Difficult (penetrable with major difficulty) Negligible (impenetrable)
C 1.5.11 Degraded Environment	An operating environment in which the availability or reliability of mission essential networks or systems is not assured.	Temporary, intermittent, localized non-availability
C 1.5.12 Denied Environment	An operating environment in which access to, or normal functions of a mission essential network or system are prevented.	Adversary activity, unintended event, commander-directed restriction
C 1.5.2 Information Quality	The accuracy, completeness, relevance, and believability of information available for decision making	Good Average Bad
C 1.5.2.1 Accuracy of Information	Information conveys the true situation.	Highly Accurate Somewhat Accurate Inaccurate
C 1.5.2.2 Relevance of Information	Information that applies to the mission task or situation at hand.	Highly Relevant Somewhat Relevant Irrelevant
C 1.5.2.3 Timeliness of Information	Information is available in time to make decisions	Very Timely Somewhat Timely Just in time Not Timely
C 1.5.2.4 Usability of Information	Information is in common, easily understood formats and displays	Easily useable Useable Unusable
C 1.5.2.5 Completeness of Information	Information provides all necessary data	Complete (provides all necessary data) Partially Complete (provides most of the necessary data) Partially Incomplete (Provides some of the necessary data) Incomplete (Provides very little of the necessary data)
C 1.5.2.6 Brevity of Information	Information has only the level of detail required	Too much detail Just right detail Not enough detail
C 1.5.2.7 Security of Information	Information has been afforded adequate protection where required.	Information has been afforded adequate protection Information has been afforded some protection Information has not been protected
C 1.5.3 Target Audience	Intended receiver of information or data	Physical Informational Cognitive Physical/Informational Physical/Cognitive Informational/Cognitive Physical/Informational/Cognitive
C 1.5.3.1 Human	Decision makers and their decision support personnel	Decision making leadership, Decision making information gatherers, Subject Matter Experts, Subject Matter Organizations

Code	Description	Values
C 1.5.3.2 Decision Support Systems	Systems providing decision support to decision making infrastructure	Data repositories Electronic Systems Transport Devices Display/Presentation devices
C 1.5.4 Classification Level	The highest classification at which the system operates.	Top Secret Secret Code Word NATO Secret NATO Cosmic,Top Secret Multinational Designated
C 1.5.5 Threat Information Operations Capability	The relative operations capability of the potential aggressor.	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 1.5.6 Modern Information & Intelligence Processing Systems	The availability of modern information systems in numbers and types.	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 1.5.7 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.	Unrestricted Restricted Highly restricted
C 1.5.8 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.	Extensive (strong, modern capability) Moderate (significant infrastructure, but not modern) Limited
C 1.5.9 Information Management	A nation's ability to collect and process information.	Extensive (fully integrated and networked) Good (partially integrated and networked) Fair (poorly integrated, but with access to Internet) Poor (limited distributed-computer network)
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.	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.	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.	President and/or Secretary of Defense Combatant Commander Subunified Commander Commander Joint Task Force Joint Force (Functional) Component Commander (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.	No Partial Strong (e.g., NATO)
C 2.1.1.3 Mission Classification	The degree of secrecy assigned to the mission.	Overt Covert
C 2.1.1.4 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.	US President and/or Secretary of Defense Modified NORAD NATO UN (applying to UN operations, from Korea to peacekeeping) Multinational (ROE agreed amongst several nations in a coalition operation)
C 2.1.1.5 SOFA	The degree of control a HN cedes over the conduct and punishment of guest forces under Status of Forces Agreements or like instruments.	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.	Major (robust use of lift or furnishing of major end items) 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.	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.	Peace Military Operations Other Than War 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.	Completed (fully developed plan, including approval) Partially Completed (an 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.	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.	Ashore Afloat Airborne Space
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 AOR.	Single Two More than Two
C 2.1.4.3 Joint Operations Area	Physical scope and breadth of an area designated by the JFC in which joint forces operate.	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).	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 FEBA).	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 aphase in a concept of operations.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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).	No Two Multiple
C 2.2.3 Forces Allocated	The extent to which forces are distributed to a commander for accomplishment of assigned mission.	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.	High (fully trained and equipped) Partial (partially trained and equipped) Low (poorly trained and equipped)

Code	Description	Values
C 2.2.4.1 Personnel Nutrition and Health	The degree to which the members of a force are healthy and free of disease.	Excellent (> 90%) Fair (50 to 90%) Poor (< 50%)
C 2.2.4.2 Personnel Literacy	The literacy level of military personnel.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	TLAM ALCM Tomahawk Harpoon ATACMS Aircraft with bombs
C 2.2.5.2 Modern Information & Intelligence Processing Systems	The availability of modern information systems in numbers and types.	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.	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.	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.	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)
C 2.2.6 Interoperability	The ability of systems, units, or forces to interact and operate effectively with other systems, units, or forces.	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.	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	(no description provided)	
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.	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.	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)
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.	Minimal (employing commander responsible for the force) Moderate (employing commander supported by 1 or 2 supporting commanders or agencies) Complex (employing commander supported by more than 3 commanders or agencies)
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.	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.	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.	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.	Combatant Command (command authority) (COCOM) Operational Control (OPCON) Tactical Control (TACON) (support)
C 2.3.1.6 Communications Connectivity	The degree to which communications can be maintained up and down the chain of command and horizontally.	Continuous (operates with almost no interruptions) Intermittent (some interruptions will occur) Periodic (only operates periodically) Comm Out
C 2.3.1.7 Classification	The highest level of information security at which a headquarters or force is operating.	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.	Unrestricted Restricted Highly restricted
C 2.3.1.9 Information Volume	The volume of data or information generated or made available to decision makers.	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 2.3.2 Military Style	The approach of a nation and its commanders to the conduct of military operations.	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.	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.	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).	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.	Separate Collocation of some Collocation of all
C 2.4 INTELLIGENCE	(No description provided)	
C 2.4.1 Warning	The degree of certitude of warning received.	Unambiguous Ambiguous
C 2.4.2 Intelligence Data Base	The availability of intelligence data or threat assessments to support a mission or task.	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.	Mature Growing Immature
C 2.4.4 Theater Intelligence Access	The ability of intelligence gathering resources to penetrate and cover the AOR.	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.	Strong (thoroughly understand / control enemy sources) Moderate (partial understanding / control over enemy sources) Weak (little understanding / control over enemy sources)
C 2.4.6 Certitude of Data	The degree of confidence in the accuracy of intelligence data.	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.	Fully exists Partially exists Does not exist Little or No (<25% confidence)
C 2.4.8 EW Capability	The ability to make use of electromagnetic and directed energy control. Use the electromagnetic spectrum to attack the enemy.	Strong capability against the enemy Moderate capability Weak capability Little or No (<25% confidence)
C 2.5 DEPLOYMENT, MOVEMENT, AND MANEUVER	(No description provided)	
C 2.5.1 LOC and Planning Status	Status of lines of communication and planning for deployment, movement, or maneuver.	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.	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.	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.	Secure Contested Unsecured
C 2.5.1.4 Intratheater LOCs	Freedom of movement for forces and materiel within a theater.	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.	Strongly Opposed Moderately Opposed Unopposed Administrative
C 2.5.1.6 In-Transit Visibility Capability.	Extent to which deployable forces are able to provide data on forces and materiel to Global Transportation Network via automated identification technologies (AIT).	Full (forces and materiel all use AIT compatible with feeder systems) Partial (some unit AIT and feeder systems use) None (no unit AIT and feeder system ITV available)
C 2.5.2 Lift Assets	Adequacy of lift assets for moving and supporting forces.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	Robust (as planned) Limited (somewhat less than planned) 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	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.	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.	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.	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.	Robust (as planned) Limited (somewhat less than planned) Little or no
C 2.5.4.1 Reception Facilities	Extent to which facilities are available to allow off-load of ships or aircraft.	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.	Generous (> two 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	High (> 10) Medium (4 to 10) Low (1 to 3)
C 2.5.4.1.3 Runway Length	The length of usable runway.	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.	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).	Single-spot Multi-spot Carrier (CV)
C 2.5.4.2 Onward Movement Facilities	Facilities available to marshal cargo and personnel and move them forward in the theater.	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.	Robust (extensive) Limited (less than required) Little or no

Code	Description	Values
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.	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.	Robust (extensive) Limited (less than required) Little or no
C 2.6 FIRES	(No description provided)	
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., FLOT, FEBA, or naval battle group formations.	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 2.6.10 Target Speed	The speed a target is capable of maneuvering.	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 (568 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.	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.	Single Few (2 to 7) Many (>8)
C 2.6.13 Target Altitude	The altitude of a target.	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.	Near Surface (sea level to 120 feet) Deep (120 to 1,000 feet) Very Deep (> 1,000 feet)
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.	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.	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.	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.	Fully (initial targeting complete and current) Partially (initial targeting either incomplete or dated) No
C 2.6.5 Target Mobility	The ability of a potential target to relocate.	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.	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) occuring incidental to military operations given the applications of available methods to mitigate concerns in consideration of required military objectives.	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.	High (greater than 10ØC) Moderate (2ØC to 10ØC) Little or No (< 2ØC)
C 2.6.9 Target Size	The relative size of a target.	Point Distributed
C 2.7 PROTECTION	(No description provided)	
C 2.7.1 Rear Area/Local Security	The extent to which the rear area or local area is secure.	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.	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.	Full Partial No
C 2.7.3.1 Space Platforms	The number of space platforms that are available for the specific joint operations area.	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).	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.	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.	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.	Full Local No
C 2.7.6 Facility Survivability	Vulnerable (not EMP or shock hardened, not concealed)	Shock Hardened EMP Hardened Concealed Mobile Mobile and Enduring
C 2.7.7 Mobile Unit Survivability	Friendly unit construction, mobility, and self-defense capability.	Robust Moderate Vulnerable
C 2.8 SUSTAINMENT	(No description provided)	

C 2.8.1 Sustainment Facilities	Those grounds, buildings, and equipment available to provide and support sustainment of the force.	Abundant Adequate Limited No
C 2.8.2 Deployed Supplies	The number of days of supply available to forces in a military operation.	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.	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-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 hi	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.	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.	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 equivilant 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.	Fully available (> 90% of items normally available in the US) 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	(No description provided)	
C 2.9.1 Threat	Seriousness of threat to the nation.	Extreme (national survival) Grave (national interest) Very serious (treaty commitment) Serious (UN Resolution)
C 2.9.2 Threat Form	Types of potential aggression.	Conventional, Unconventional (guerrilla warfare), Nuclear, Chemical, Biological, Terrorist, Economic, Information Warfare, Paramilitary organizations, Irregular, Insurgency, Cyberspace
C 2.9.3 Threat Existence	The perceived potential for aggression or harm to a nation, government, or its instrumentalities.	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.	Imminent (overt attack has begun) Ready (preparations for immediate attack completed) Near-term (preparations for immediate attack noted) Long-term (long-term indicators noted)
C 2.9.5 Threat Size	The relative size of the potential aggressor to friendly forces.	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.	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.	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.	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.	Overwhelming (significant capability to inhibit operations of friendly space operations) Large (some advantage in inhibiting friendly space force operations) 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.	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.	Full (fully positioned for attack) Partial (partiallypositioned 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.	Known Ambiguous Single
C 2.10 CONFLICT	(No description provided)	
C 2.10.1 State of Conflict	Level of conflict in operational area.	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.	Isolated Localized Theater Multi-Theater Global
C 2.10.3 Type of Conflict	Type of weapons and forces employed.	Unconventional, Conventional, Nuclear, Chemical, Biological, Counterinsurgency, Irregular, Urban, Cyberspace
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.	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.	Full Limited Negative
C 3.1.1.1 Domestic Public Support	Public support for the actions of their government.	Full (large majority of citizens in support) Limited (majority of citizens in support, but many with some reservations) Negative (public opinion in opposition)
C 3.1.1.2 Congressional Support	Legislative Branch support of the Executive Branch or Secretary of Defense	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.	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.	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.	Mutually supportive Cooperative Strained Adversarial

Code	Description	Values
C 3.1.2 International Politics	Those political factors, independent of one's own government, which impact the commander's freedom of action.	Supportive / Indifferent / Opposed (unilateral action)
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.	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.	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.	Complete / Diplomatic / Limited / Negative
C 3.1.2.4 Foreign Public Opinion	Foreign public attitude expressed about a military operation.	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.	Fostering / Limited / Uncertain / No
C 3.1.2.6 Multinational Business Support	The degree of support expressed by multinational business organizations for military actions (e.g., oil companies).	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.	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.	Large (> two) / Moderate (two) / Small (only one)
C 3.1.3.2 Mission Priority	The relationship of one mission compared to another.	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.	Volunteerism (10 USC 12301 (d)) / Military Department Secretary 15-Day Call-up (10 USC 12301(b)) / Presidential Reserve Call-up (10 USC12304) / Partial Mobilization (10 USC - SEC 12302) / Full Mobilization (USC 10 12301 (a)) / Total Mobilization
C 3.1.3.3.1 Force Level	The size of mobilization required.	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.	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.	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.	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.	Granted (most direct route is available) / Pending / Denied / Not Required
C 3.2 CULTURE	Those aspects of a people that relate to their language, history, customs, economics, religion, and character.	Western / Non-Western
C 3.2.1 Language	The spoken and written means of communication.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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).	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.	Strong / Moderate / Indifferent
C 3.2.3.1 Religious Unity	Degree of religious unity within a nation.	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.	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
C 3.2.3.3 Religion-State Relationship	The extent to which a given religion influences the civil government of a nation.	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.	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.	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.	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.	High (blind adherence) / Moderate (willing conformance) / Limited (questioning acceptance) / Low (rebellious nonconformance)
C 3.2.6.2 National Aggressiveness	Tendency to use national power to achieve goals.	High / Moderate / Low
C 3.2.6.3 Nationalism	Belief that the good of the nation is paramount.	High / Moderate / Low
C 3.2.6.4 Ethnocentrism	Degree of emphasis on a particular ethnic grouping or background.	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.	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.	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.	Very large (> 150 million) Large (75 to 150 million) 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.	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.	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 u	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.	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.	Low 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.	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.	Severe (highly disruptive) Moderate (minor impacts) Negligible
C 3.3.2.1 Refugee Type	The principal reason for population dislocation or migration.	Political Economic Religious War
C 3.3.2.2 Refugee Congestion	Degree of disruption of main supply routes, avenues of approach, and LOCs.	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.	Significant (drain on forces) Moderate (some services provided by other groups) No
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.	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.	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.	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	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.	High (> 70%) Moderate (30 to 70%) Low (< 30%)
C 3.3.4.1.2 Self-Sufficiency in Fuel	Amount of fuel consumption produced locally.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	Low (excess infrastructure capacity or low economic needs required to sustain economy) Moderate (economy capable of withstanding some loss of infrastructure) High (full infrastructure required to sustain basic economy)
C 3.3.5 Industry	The general ability of a nation to produce materiel for warfighting.	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.	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.	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.	High (> 4000 kWh) Moderate (1000 - 4000 kWh) Low (< 1000 kWh)
C 3.3.5.4 Armaments Production Capacity	Annual armaments production capacity.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	Abundant Ample Modest Insignificant

C 3.3.7.1 Basic Research	The amount of a nation's intellectual resources applied to basic research.	Abundant Ample Modest Insignificant
C 3.3.7.2 Research Application (Military)	A nation's ability to turn basic research into (militarily) useful products.	Abundant Ample Modest Insignificant
C 3.3.7.3 High Technology Production	A nation's ability to mass-produce high technology products.	Abundant Ample Modest Insignificant
C 3.3.7.4 Information Management	A nation's ability to collect and process information.	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.	TIM with quantity and location TIC with quantity and location TIB with quantity and location TIR with quantity and location