



DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20340-5100



FAC-2C

January 22, 2021

John Greenewald
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Castaic, CA 91384

This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, dated August 23, 2017 case number FOIA-00065-2019, that you submitted to the National Security Agency (NSA) for information requesting a copy of the Intellipedia entry for Geospatial Intelligence Base for Contingency Operations and Center of Gravity. I apologize for the delay in responding to your request. DIA continues its efforts to eliminate the large backlog of pending FOIA requests.

The NSA forwarded 6 documents (13 pages) to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for review and direct response to you.

Upon review, I have determined that some portions of 6 documents (13 pages) must be withheld in part from disclosure pursuant to the FOIA. The withheld portions are exempt from release pursuant to Exemptions 3 and 6 of the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(3) and (b)(6). Exemption 3 applies to information specifically exempted by a statute establishing particular criteria for withholding. The applicable statutes are 10 U.S.C. § 424 and 50 U.S.C. § 3024(i). Statute 10 U.S.C. § 424 protects the identity of DIA employees, the organizational structure of the agency, and any function of DIA. Statute 50 U.S.C. § 3024(i) protects intelligence sources and methods. Exemption 6 applies to information which if released would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of other individuals.

If you are not satisfied with my response to your request, you may contact the DIA FOIA Requester Service Center, as well as our FOIA Public Liaison at 301-394-5587.

Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. You may contact OGIS by email at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770, toll free at 1-877-684-6448 or facsimile at 202-741-5769; or you may mail them at the following address:

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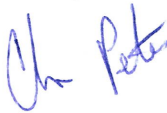
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You may also exercise your right to file an administrative appeal by writing to the address below and referring to case number FOIA-00065-2019. Your appeal must be postmarked no later than 90 days after the date of this letter.

Defense Intelligence Agency
7400 Pentagon
ATTN: FAC-2C (FOIA)
Washington, D.C. 20301-7400

Sincerely,



for
Steven W. Tumiski
Chief, Records Management and Information Services

Enclosures: a/s

(U) Center of gravity

UNCLASSIFIED

From Intellipedia

(U) **center of gravity** — The source of power that provides moral or physical strength, freedom of action, or will to act. Also called **COG**. See also **decisive point**.^[1]
Source: JP 5-0

References

1. JP 1-02, DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (thru Dec 2012)

(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Retrieved from (b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Categories: Planning Intelligence Planning Dictionary Intelligence Terms and Definitions
Military Terms

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(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

8/24/2017

(U//~~FOUO~~) Center of Gravity

UNCLASSIFIED

From Intellipedia

(U) **center of gravity** — The source of power that provides moral or physical strength, freedom of action, or will to act. Also called **COG**. See also decisive point. (JP 5-0).^[1]

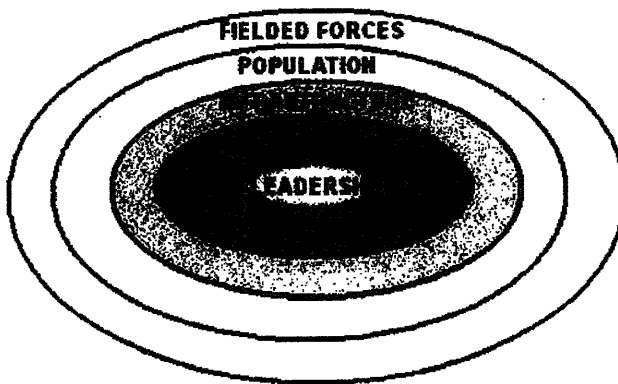
(U) A COG is always linked to the objective. If the objective changes, the COG could also change. At the strategic level, a COG could be a military force, an alliance, political or military leaders, a set of critical capabilities or functions, or national will. At the operational level a COG often is associated with the adversary's military capabilities — such as a powerful element of the armed forces — but could include other capabilities in the operational environment. Since the adversary will protect the COG, the COG most often is found among strengths rather than among weaknesses or vulnerabilities. JIPOE analysts continuously assess the adversary's leadership, fielded forces, resources, infrastructure, population, transportation systems, and internal and external relationships to determine from which elements the adversary derives freedom of action, physical strength, or the will to fight. A determination is made to see if candidate COGs are truly critical to the adversary strategy and must include a thorough examination of the mechanisms and linkages by which COGs affect adversary strategy and potential COAs.^[2]

(U) Planners and intelligence analysts should analyze COGs within a framework of three critical factors—capabilities, requirements, and vulnerabilities—to aid in this understanding.

- Critical capabilities are those that are considered crucial enablers for a COG to function as such, and are essential to the accomplishment of the adversary's assumed objectives.
- Critical requirements are the conditions, resources, and means that enable a critical capability to become fully operational.
- Critical vulnerabilities are those aspects or components of critical requirements that are deficient or vulnerable to direct or indirect attack in a manner achieving decisive or significant results. In general, a JFC must possess sufficient operational reach and combat power or other relevant capabilities to take advantage of an adversary's critical vulnerabilities while protecting friendly critical capabilities within the operational reach of an adversary.^[3]

(U//~~FOUO~~) The center of gravity (CoG) is a concept developed by Carl von Clausewitz, a Prussian military theorist, in his work *On War*.^[4]

(U//~~FOUO~~) Thus, the center of gravity is usually seen as the "source of strength". Accordingly, the Army tends to look for a single center of gravity, normally in the principal capability that stands in the way of the accomplishment of its own mission. In short, the Army considers a "friendly" CoG as that element—a characteristic, capability, or locality—that enables one's own or allied forces to accomplish their objectives. Conversely, an opponent's CoG is that element that prevents friendly forces from accomplishing their objectives.

**THE STRATEGIC RING MODEL**

SOURCE: John Warden, *Brief Planning to Win*, Venturist Inc., 1998

References

1. JP 1-02, DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, amended through Aug 2012

(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

2. JP 5-0, Joint Operation Planning, 11 Aug 2011

(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

3. JP 5-0, Joint Operation Planning, 11 Aug 2011

(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

4. Echevarria, Antulio J., II; Clausewitz's Center of Gravity: It's Not What We Thought; Naval War College Press, 2003

External links

- From Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College: Clausewitz's Center of Gravity: Changing Our Warfighting Doctrine--Again! (<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/Pubs/display.cfm?pubID=363>)
- Reining in" the Center of Gravity Concept (<http://www.airpower.au.af.mil/airchronicles/apj/apj03/sum03/echevarria.html>)
- The Relevance of Carl Von Clausewitz in Operation Iraqi Freedom (<http://www.airpower.maxwell.af.mil/airchronicles/cc/sidoti.html>)

COG Applications

- (U//~~FOUO~~) CIPE Center of Gravity Analysis (CIPE COG)

Retrieved from (b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Categories: Military Strategy | CIPE | Dictionary | Center of Gravity | Planning Intelligence Planning
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- 2 (b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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(b)(3):10 USC 424;
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3024(i)

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) Center of Gravity

UNCLASSIFIED

From Intellipedia

Center of Gravity (COG): Joint doctrine definition - The source of power that provides moral or physical strength, freedom of action, or will to act.^{[1][2]}

A COG is the source of moral or physical strength, power, and resistance what Clausewitz (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_von_Clausewitz#) called "the hub of all power and movement, on which everything depends . . . the point at which all our energies should be directed."^[3] A COG comprises the source of power that provides freedom of action, physical strength, and will to fight. COGs exist in an adversarial context involving a clash of moral wills and/or physical strengths. They are formed out of the relationships between the two adversaries and they do not exist in a strategic or operational vacuum. Centers of Gravity are inherently singular in nature, in that each entity in the operational environment has but one per level of war. At the strategic level, a COG might be a military force, an alliance, a political or military leader, a set of critical capabilities or functions, or national will. At the operational level, a COG often is associated with the adversary's military capabilities such as a powerful element of the armed forces but could include other capabilities in the operational environment associated with the adversary's political, economic, social, information, and infrastructure systems. Commanders consider not only the enemy COGs, but also identify and protect their own COGs (e.g., During the 1990-91 Persian Gulf War the coalition itself was identified as a friendly strategic COG, and the CCDR took measures to protect it, to include deployment of theater missile defense systems).^[2]

In the context of counterinsurgency, according to Army FM 3-24, an insurgency's center of gravity is equated with its "ability to generate and sustain popular support, or at least acquiescence and tolerance...."^[4]

External links

- Center of gravity (military) ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Center_of_gravity_\(military\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Center_of_gravity_(military)))

References

- JP 1-02, "Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms" (8 Nov 2010. As Amended Through 15 Jan 2012) (http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/new_pubs/jp1_02.pdf)
- (JP 3-0 (http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/new_pubs/jp3_0.pdf), "Joint Operations," 22 Mar 2010 w/chg 2)
- Clasewitz, Carl von, *On War*, Wildside Press 2009 (<http://books.google.com/books?id=fG1l9YBsusEC&pg=PA144#v=onepage&q=gravity&f=false>), p. 413 (republishation of Col. Graham's 1873 translation from the German original, *Vom Krieg*, which was published in 1832). NB- This reference does not appear in the JP 3-0.
- U.S. Army, FM 3-24, "Counterinsurgency," Dec 2006 (http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/coin/repository/FM_3-24.pdf), 3-13

Retrieved from (b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Categories: Strategic Concepts Dictionary

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(U) Dynamic Threat Assessment

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From Intellipedia

(U) The **Dynamic Threat Assessment (DTA)** is a Defense Intelligence strategic assessment developed by DIA's Directorate for Analysis (DIA/DI) that identifies the capabilities and intentions of adversaries for each Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan(JSCP)-directed top priority plan, except Theater Campaign Plans (TCPs). CCDRs and CCMD planning staffs use the DTA to inform Mission Analysis during Strategic Guidance. To support Plan Assessment, DIA analysts update DTAs periodically or as changes to the strategic environment are identified. CCDRs will consider the most likely and/or most dangerous enemy courses of action (COAs) from the range of scenarios and associated confidence level reflected in the DTA. The version of the DTA used will be cited in Annex B. CCDRs who deviate from the DIA validated or produced baseline will brief departures during IPRs.^[1]

DIA Link (b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

References

1. CJCSM 3314.01A, **Intelligence Planning**, 17 Sep 2012

(b)(3):10 USC 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Retrieved from (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Categories: Intelligence Planning Planning Acronyms
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(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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(U) Dynamic Threat Assessment

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From Intellipedia

(U) The **Dynamic Threat Assessment** is a Defense Intelligence strategic assessment developed by DIA's Directorate for Analysis (DIA/DI) that identifies the capabilities and intentions of adversaries for each JSCP-directed top priority level-3 and level-4 contingency plans and Global Campaign Plans except Theater Campaign Plans (TCPs). These plans are listed in the second column (IPR to SECDEF) of JSCP Table B-2. CDRs and CCMD planning staffs use the DTA to inform Mission Analysis during Strategic Guidance (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) DIA analysts update DTAs periodically or as changes to the strategic environment are identified. CDRs will consider the most likely and/or most dangerous enemy courses of action (COAs) from the range of scenarios and associated confidence level reflected in the DTA. The version of the DTA used will be cited in Annex B. CDRs who deviate from the DIA validated or produced baseline will brief departures during IPRs.^{[1][2]}

(U) Completed DTAs can be found on DIA's Dynamic Threat Page: [Dynamic Threat Assessment](#)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Contents

- 1 (U) Current DTA Outline (b)(3):10 USC 424
 - 1.1 Executive Summary
 - 1.2 Geostrategic Context
 - 1.3 Leadership Analysis
 - 1.4 Organization and Order of Battle
 - 1.4.1 Forces
 - 1.4.2 Underground Facilities
 - 1.4.3 Training
 - 1.4.4 Asymmetric Applications
 - 1.4.5 Vulnerabilities
 - 1.5 Threat Overview
 - 1.6 Probable Effect of Adversary Capabilities
 - 1.7 Mission Analysis
 - 1.8 Intelligence Gaps
- 2 (U) References

(U) Current DTA Outline (b)(3):10 USC 424

(U) Standard Threat Assessment Template V5

Executive Summary

Recommended two pages or less – includes timeframe and confidence in assessment based on sources and analytic confidence.

Analysis Sections

Geostrategic Context

Includes but not limited to the following:

- Demographics, economics and population density
- Background of U.S. and specified nations relations
- Map illustrating size of specified nation in relations to the U.S.

Leadership Analysis

Organization and Order of Battle

Overview with links to GEMINI and MEPED databases for more detailed information

Forces

primarily those that affect strategy and operations vice tactics

- Strategic Missile Forces
- Air Forces
- Air Defenses
- Naval Forces
- Ground Forces
- Special Operations Forces
- Other weapons of mass effects (radiological, environmental, etc.)

Underground Facilities

function, location, strengths, vulnerabilities and methods of functional defeat

Training

level of effectiveness in terms of preparing for military operations

Asymmetric Applications

adversary plans/capabilities/intentions to attack U.S. or allied weaknesses, using means/techniques not normally defined as conventional or standard

Vulnerabilities

Center of Gravity -- Adversary characteristic, capabilities, or localities from which a military force derives its freedom of action, physical strength, or will to fight

Threat Overview

Includes, but not limited to the following:

- Threats Weapons, Tactics and Targets
- Adversaries of the Threat State
- International relations of the nation
- National Strategy, Goals, and Objectives
- National Policies that support its Strategy, Goals, and Objectives
- Nations Diplomatic, Information, Military or Economic
- Strengths or Weaknesses
- Future Developments if known

Probable Effect of Adversary Capabilities

based on COA factors such as:

- Time Phasing
- Geographic Location
- Functional Event
- Potential actions of subordinates
- Opponent reactions
- Any counter reactions

Mission Analysis

Includes but is not limited to the following:

- Military Strategic Direction
- Alliance/ Coalition Direction

Doc ID: 6590684

- Conflict Termination Objectives per CPG 04 Guidance
- Tasks – list by priorities
- Probable Outcomes – conclusions –
 - summary of assumptions
 - adversary capabilities “how the enemy is likely to respond” and the
 - probable effect on the U.S. or Allied missions.
 - Include the potential impact/consequences of U.S. actions on the geostrategic context of the conflict or crisis under review

Intelligence Gaps

What we don't know or possibly will never know.

(U) References

1. CJCSM 3314.01A, Intelligence Planning, 17 Sep 2012 (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

2. CJCSI 3110.02G Intelligence Objectives, Guidance, and Tasks, 30 Nov 2011

(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Retrieved from (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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Categories: Intelligence Planning Planning Acronyms

(b)(3):10 USC 424

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(U) Dynamic Threat Assessment

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From Intellipedia

(U) A **Dynamic Threat Assessment (DTA)** is an intelligence assessment developed by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) that details the threat, capabilities, and intentions of adversaries in each of the priority plans in the Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG). DTAs are produced electronically, based on a standardized template and coordinated throughout the Intelligence Community and with the respective COCOM. DTAs are maintained on the DIA website and updated continuously as the security environment changes. DTAs are available on the <http://cko.dia.ic.gov/cko/action/crisis> AP-DTA Core Knowledge Online (CKO) Adaptive Planning Link.

(U) The DTA is produced by the DIA in collaboration with the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy (OUSDP) as they develop the CPG and with the Joint Staff J5 as they develop the JSCP. DIA will validate or produce a baseline DTA for each JSCP directed plan. The CPG and JSCP require IP efforts for only the highest priority plans; however, JSCP directed Lesser Priority Plans, which do not require IP effort, may require a DTA. In accordance with the JSCP, Combatant commanders who deviate from the J2/DIA validated or produced dynamic threat assessment baseline will provide rationale to CJCS before or during IPR A (Assumptions), during any IPR R (Review) or before developing courses of action. In support of CJCS and Combatant Commanders (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unified_Combatant_Command#) (CCDRs) plan approval and review process, each OPLAN/CONPLAN will cite the dynamic threat assessments used for plan development. This reference will help ensure that military planning is based on valid assumptions and is consistent with national strategy and priorities.

(U) The goal is to produce the DTA 30 days after the release of the CPG. The DTA is coordinated with the JSCP directed COCOM. The DTA will be placed on the DIA Homepage, on both JWICS and SIPRNET. An AP goal is to post the DTA on the J7/Joint Operational War Plans Division's Homepage and linked to the CFAST portal on SIPRNET and JWICS. During the current Initiation Stage of AP, the DTAs will be produced in a Microsoft Word document and reviewed and updated bi-annually or as the threat environment dictates. As we move into the Integration and Implementation stages of AP the DTAs will be developed using tools that will allow them to be updated more dynamically.

Adaptive Planning and Intelligence Planning Reference Library

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(b)(3) 10 U.S.C. 424;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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