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# CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT

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# INSTRUCTION



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J-3  
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## UNCLASSIFIED SHARED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

### References:

See Enclosure F for References

1. Purpose. This instruction establishes reporting policies, responsibilities, and other activities required to maintain a robust Unclassified Shared Situational Awareness Sharing Environment (USSASE) that enables Combatant Commands (CCMDs), Services, Agencies (C/S/As), and the Joint Staff to develop an Unclassified Common Operational Picture (UCOP) and supports Unclassified Shared Situational Awareness (USSA) in accordance with references a through m. It follows the guidance and organization of the Joint Reporting Structure outlined in reference a. Although the general policies in this instruction provide a framework for standardization, commanders at all levels must determine specific detailed implementation procedures that meet the intent of this instruction.
2. Superseded/Cancellation. N/A
3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Joint Staff, C/S/As, and other activities reporting to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) supporting missions that dictate use of USSA tools outlined in reference b.
4. Policy. In order to effectively perform the full range of military operations, a critical need exists for a Department of Defense (DoD) UCOP and the ability to share USSA and geospatial data with multinational mission partners, U.S. Government (USG) agencies, State, Local, Tribal and Territorial (SLTT) agencies, as well as public and private sectors. Unclassified mission sets include Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief (HA/DR), Homeland Defense (HD), Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA), Stability, Security, Transition and Reconstruction (SSTR), aerospace warning and control, maritime warning, search and rescue, navigation and environmental safety, force tracking, support to Multinational Operations, and critical infrastructure

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assessment and protection. In the current operational environment, the conduct of these mission sets often requires that CCMDs and the DoD engage with a dynamic set of extended partners for USSA information via unclassified sources and means.

a. USSA Sharing Environment. The USSASE is a North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) and U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) (N&NC)-managed database that provides access to logistics, operational track, force status, weather, and other mission specific authoritative data from C/S/As, mission partners, and other authoritative data sources. The USSASE provides commanders with access to data to develop their UCOP and the ability to share their USSA information in a secure manner with DoD and USG users. C/S/As can also coordinate with N&NC for authorization to release USSASE data to non .mil or .gov mission partners. The USSA Concept of Operations (CONOPS) identifies a Family of Programs as well as general guidelines for C/S/As that produce and use USSA data to provide strategic, operational, and tactical situational awareness. While the USSA CONOPS recognizes three systems as part of the USSA Family of Programs, N&NC uses the Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise (SAGE) to fuse the USSASE data into an integrated strategic level DoD UNCLASSIFIED picture or UCOP while at the same time providing consumable geospatial and unclassified data access to C/S/As and mission partners via web-enabled capabilities to support enduring and episodic sharing requirements at the operational and tactical levels. For USSASE access or assistance, contact N&NC at DSN 312-692-4950 or commercial at 719-554-4950.

b. Secretary of Defense and Joint Staff. N&NC fuses information from the USSASE database to create a DoD UCOP in SAGE that provides necessary and vital operational information for senior decision makers to provide strategic direction for commanders in accordance with references a and b.

c. Standardized Procedures. Standard procedures and conditions for transmitting data to the USSASE are necessary to facilitate situation reporting in support of strategic-level USSA. C/S/As may utilize any visualization tool to support USSA at the tactical and operational levels and sharing of USSA information with foreign mission partners and NGOs; however, in support of interoperability, C/S/As must ensure that their tactical and operational USSA data can be transmitted via DoD approved standards, and, where appropriate, Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)-tested standards to N&NC for incorporation into the USSASE. While an UCOP is an integral facet of the command and control (C2) process, not all CCMDs or missions have a requirement to maintain an UCOP for USSA on a daily basis; therefore, appropriate tactics, techniques, and procedures must be documented and

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exercised as necessary to ensure proficiency and continued development to enable use and reporting to the USSASE when mission dictates.

d. Support the USSASE. Combatant Commanders (CCDRs) and Joint Force Commanders (JFCs) will support the USSASE according to the policies in this instruction. CCDRs and JFCs will establish standing and situation-dependent mission event reporting requirements as appropriate. CCDRs and JFCs will submit event report data to maintain an accurate and timely DoD UCOP. It is key that the operational community retains the responsibility for the quality of the information contained in the USSASE. USSASE data integrity is both an operational and a technical responsibility.

e. Exercising Judgment. The establishment of standing and situation-dependent USSASE reporting requirements promotes the ability to maintain reliable, accurate, and timely exchange of information essential for mission success. As outlined in reference b, commanders will exercise judgment in applying joint procedures while still meeting the intent of this instruction. These procedures provide a baseline that is adaptable to the situation at hand and are driven by the importance of the information to the commander, the force level of observation, and the response being exercised. Commanders must determine necessary information for the mission at hand and allow data/content managers to maintain an UCOP or USSA at the appropriate level of hierarchy. Commanders have the flexibility to tailor reporting criteria as situations warrant while striving to meet the intent of this instruction. Commanders should recommend any changes to reporting procedures in this document based on their need for USSA.

f. Value of Unclassified Operational Environment Situational Awareness to USSA. Operational environment situational awareness (OESA) is essential to the commander's ability to plan, execute, and assess the mission. Complete unclassified OESA includes knowledge not only of friendly forces, but also of the land, maritime, and air environment in which they operate. This instruction provides guidance based on current technology and is designed to provide the warfighter the appropriate view of the operational environment for the majority of situations. The value of an UCOP is the ability to easily share unclassified data and display operational environment information using a standard graphical display to enable common understanding or USSA. A properly managed UCOP reduces operational uncertainty, enhances commanders' decision making, and provides USSA to coordinate joint operations.

5. Definitions. See Glossary

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6. Responsibilities. Refer to Enclosure C.
7. Summary of Changes. N/A
8. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on NIPRNET. DoD Components (to include the combatant commands), other Federal agencies, and the public, may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at <http://www.jcs.mil/library>. JS activities may also obtain access via the SIPR directives Electronic Library websites.
9. Effective Date. This INSTRUCTION is effective upon signature.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



WILLIAM D. BYRNE, JR., RADM, USN  
Vice Director, Joint Staff

## Enclosures

- A - UCOP Reporting Requirements
- B - Data Management
- C - Responsibilities
- D - Combatant Commander Documentation Checklist
- E - OPTASK UCOP Request/Reply Messages
- F - References
- GL - Glossary

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## ENCLOSURE A

### USSA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. The requirement for maintaining an UCOP for USSA is mission dependent. Some C/S/As must maintain persistent USSA; other C/S/As only require USSA when mission dictates to support HA/DR, DSCA, Non-combatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) events, etc. This document provides the overarching policy to assist C/S/As in generating and sustaining USSA as required (persistent or episodic) and provide that data to N&NC for fusion into USSASE regardless of tools or systems used to maintain an UCOP for USSA locally.

2. General. The Geographic CCDRs are responsible for providing USSA information to N&NC for fusion into the USSASE. To accomplish this, CCDRs maintain USSA predicated on mission requirements and designate reporting responsibility for elements within their respective area of responsibility (AOR). These requirements may be altered or modified by the Secretary of Defense or CJCS if conditions warrant.

a. To facilitate clear, accurate, and timely (real or near-real time) SSA as missions prescribe, CCMDs must develop a single reporting structure for their USSA data. CCDRs are ultimately responsible for managing theater USSA for their respective AORs and passing information in accordance with this instruction to N&NC for fusion into the USSASE.

b. The purpose of these reporting requirements is to provide consistent and critical operational information to users at all levels, to include mission partners, so they can make decisions, analyze, and plan and execute operations. This instruction provides specific requirements to build and properly manage the USSASE to support an accurate DoD UCOP. To achieve the goals of this instruction, the reporting system must be flexible enough to allow for: operational and tactical differences in organizational structures; persistent and episodic USSA; coordination requirements with mission partners; situational variances caused by the type of operation at hand (DSCA, HA/DR, NEO); and different operating styles of each CCDR. Hence, CCDRs have the responsibility of designating the appropriate level of information required to ensure that ultimately the DoD UCOP accurately displays the current situation in their respective AOR.

c. USSA data consists of a collection of air, space, land, maritime, units, event tracks, and in some cases cyber tracks. A track is a single entity

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reported on an UCOP, and displayed in accordance with MIL-STD 2525 symbology, such as an aircraft, ship, or emitter location. A unit can designate an aggregation of military personnel, weapon systems, vehicles, and support elements or any other operationally significant item. An event track may also be used to disseminate critical events such as civil events (criminal activity, protests, looting etc.), improvised explosive device placements, fires, explosions, cyberspace event, reference points, etc., across the joint force to facilitate coordination. Unless track and/or unit reporting are automated, manual inputs may be limited to the most operationally significant items as determined by the CCDR or specifically designated by the National Military Command Center (NMCC). The size of reported forces will vary by CCMD, operation, situation, and plan.

3. Baseline USSA Information. Commanders establish USSA reporting requirements and ensure that those reporting requirements are satisfied through USSA procedures, training, and policy. Baseline USSA information may include:

a. Current position and associated status of forces of interest within a CCDR's AOR.

b. Overlays (e.g., boundaries, coordination measures), manual inputs, labels, etc., that show the commander's intent; location of major headquarters; environmental information; and functional boundaries the CCDR determines to be relevant to the operation at hand (e.g., area of interest, area of influence). Wherever possible, commanders should push for automated input of this information.

c. Amplifying information is essential for mission success and may include status information, force laydowns, imagery, and logistics information.

4. Basic USSASE Development. USSA data contained in the USSASE may be shared via web browser or by connecting to the SAGE Web Service. N&NC can also facilitate sharing of USSA data using other interfaces such as the COP Synchronization Tool (CST) Beacon Track communication tools.

a. N&NC acts as the USSASE track/information fusion center. As such, they consolidate all USSA data from the strategic level down to the CCMDs/ components maintaining USSA as mission dictates and makes it available for sharing. This data can be combined with the local command's Geographic Information System (GIS) data and relevant unclassified information which can be used to build a theater UCOP.

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b. CCDRs have the responsibility to direct procedures for components and deployed forces within their respective AORs to maintain theater USSA data. The CCDR coordinates/tasks organizations via operations task (OPTASK) UCOP messages and determines information acceptable to be shared via Data Owner's Guidance (DOG).

c. There are several means to establish an UCOP for USSA at the CCMD level.

(1) Establish the infrastructure and software required to have an on-premises capability. This could range from a simple viewer capable of displaying USSASE data that allows the site to manage their own display to a more robust capability to manage and fuse their own data feeds for dissemination and display.

(2) Coordinate with N&NC to establish a CCMD Story Map within the SAGE GeoPortal. In this case, N&NC will work with the CCMD to establish the required data feeds in order to build out the CCMD's UCOP within SAGE. Additionally, users may manipulate other geospatial clients by adding overlays/additional information to SAGE data. Data can be pushed to N&NC using one of the following formats:

(a) CST. Sites employing locally accredited instantiations of the Global Command and Control System – Joint on NIPR may send/receive USSA track data directly to/from N&NC utilizing CST.

(b) DoD Information Technology Standards Registry. USSASE data will be sent with DoD preferred and approved standard formats. GIS data can be sent using DoD-approved OGC standard formats, e.g., KML, JSON, REST service, etc. Figure 1 below depicts basic USSASE development.

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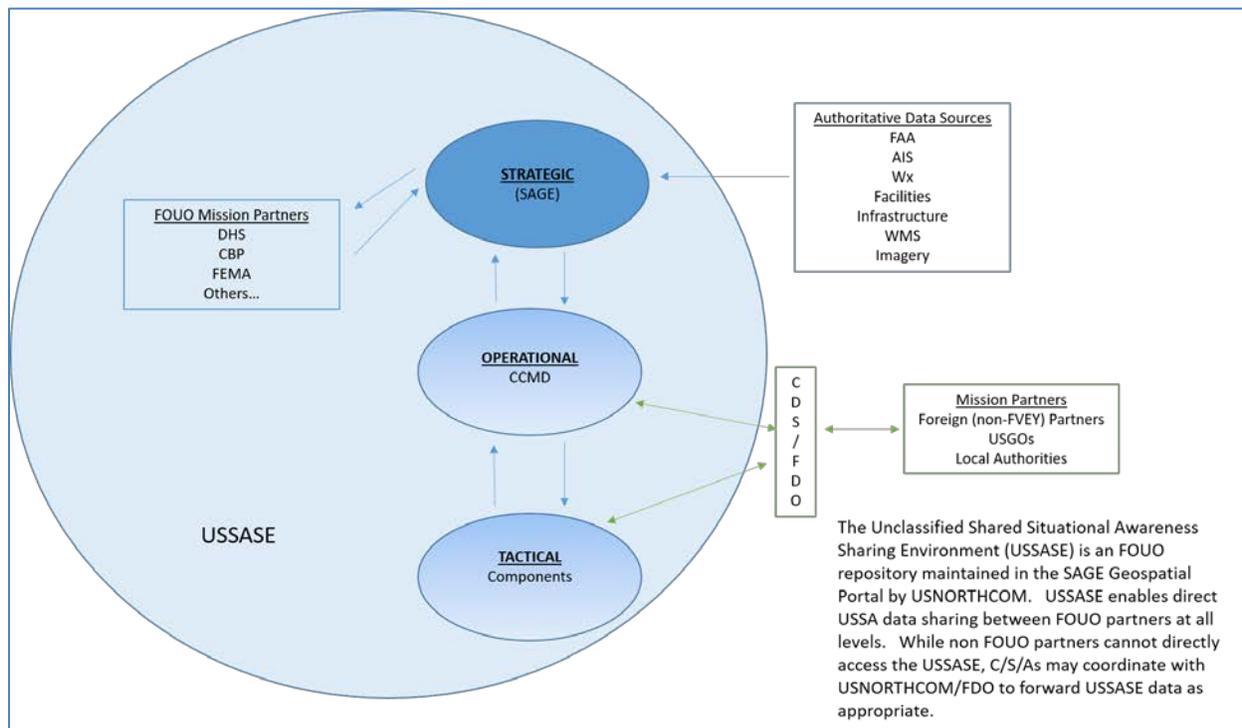


Figure 1 - USSASE Development

d. Elements within a CCMD AOR that consolidate, manage, and forward track and/or unit data to the CCMD or N&NC are designated COP Correlation Sites.

e. N&NC, NMCC, Service headquarters, agencies, and supporting CCMDs need to coordinate with the supported CCMD to get unique information not resident in the USSASE.

f. Enclosure E provides basic guidance for USSA documentation development.

g. USSA displays on local workstations can be tailored to mission needs; however, the following guidelines are in effect to provide the basis for a common picture throughout the theater:

(1) Icons. MIL-STD 2525 and the Naval Tactical Data System define the correct symbology for track display and transmission. Tailored symbology may be used at a particular display site for easy icon recognition, but MIL-STD 2525 must be used for all track communications and broadcasts.

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(2) Geospatial intelligence. MIL-STD 2401, World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS-84) is the standard to which positional information is registered. The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Global Area Reference System and World Geographic Reference System is the standard for area references. The majority of USSA geospatial data is shared via web services or KML files

5. USSASE. The USSASE provides access to fused track data from each CCMD's AOR. Specific responsibilities, resources required, and reporting requirements are detailed in reference b.

6. Daily Operations. While a classified COP is an integral part of daily operations for CCMDs, components, and DoD support agencies, not all organizations have a daily mission need for an UCOP or even to maintain USSA. To ensure user proficiency when mission dictates, each CCMD should plan for and exercise sending USSA data from within its respective AOR to the USSASE. USSA data must include information according to the guidance below and any additional information the CCMDs deem significant to their AOR. Commanders are responsible for establishing USSA reporting requirements based on standing and situation dependent mission events. N&NC maintains a help desk to assist users during normal business hours.

a. Friendly Force Tracking. Friendly Force Tracking (FFT) employs techniques to identify and track U.S., allied, or coalition forces for the purpose of providing the CDR enhanced battlespace situational awareness and for reducing fratricide. An example of FFT capability is the Army's Force XXI Battle Command Brigade-and-Below - Blue Force Tracking (FBCB2-BFT). FFT and FFT-capable devices may be automatically injected into the USSASE architecture via the Space and Missile Defense Command/U.S. Army Forces Strategic Command (SMDC/ARSTRAT) Mission Management Center (MMC). Coordination is essential with SMDC/ARSTRAT MMC to deconflict and standardize naming for each AOR, operation, mission etc.

b. Air Component of the USSASE. The air component of the USSASE will include unclassified sensor-generated air platform tracks that are relevant to ongoing operations and major exercises within the CCMD's AOR.

c. Ground Component of the USSASE. The ground component of the USSASE may depict garrison, deployed locations, and relevant in-transit locations of major forces and resources relevant to ongoing operations and major exercises within the CDR's AOR.

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d. Maritime Component of the USSASE. The maritime component of the USSASE will depict relevant surface vessels operating within the CCDR's AOR, to include Automatic Identification System. Additionally, they will depict all naval aircraft and naval ground forces directly involved with an unclassified operation as appropriate.

e. Special Interest Tracks. Include unclassified tracks, regardless of size or composition, of special importance that are key to an operation, linked to major negotiations, have national-level interest, and may involve the Secretary of Defense. This may include space, cyber, search and rescue operations, HA/DR forces, NEO, and DSCA tracks.

7. Service and Component Information. Services and components may provide USSA information to the CCMD or directly to N&NC at the discretion of the CCDR. Functions that support reporting to the USSASE must ensure whole of government approach as well as joint and follow DoD Information Technology Standards Registry (DISR) and military standards. In addition to Service and Component information, other organizations may contribute to the CCDR's Theater UCOP.

8. Unified Action. Operations may involve participation of nonmilitary organizations or agencies. In some instances, these agencies will function to provide reporting of information. However, there may be cases where USSA information will be useful to these agencies in their role. CCMDs can coordinate with N&NC regarding release of non-FOUO USSASE data to non .mil or .gov organizations.

9. Security Considerations. Both the CCDR and JFC classification authority must provide active oversight of USSA data to maintain proper classification and protection of data in accordance with reference 1.

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## ENCLOSURE B

### DATA MANAGEMENT

1. Time Value. The USSA information that an UCOP displays may be time sensitive and rely on “near-real time” information. Delays due to data processing, slow communications networks, or any other transparent delays can further degrade the value of information. Track managers and operators must understand the time value of data being displayed on an UCOP and communicate this to the commanders.

#### 2. Data Sources

a. The providers of USSA information (e.g., Pacific Disaster Center, N&NC, C/S/As, and mission partners) and data are designated as the DoD injection points for USSA information germane to their area. Each is responsible for maintaining and managing their respective data on the systems they manage and/or the information they provide to the USSASE.

b. In order to reduce the risk to critical activities, operations, and programs each data/information provider is responsible for ensuring information provided meets operational security requirements in accordance with (IAW) references i, j, and k, to include appropriate metadata tagging.

c. For the USSASE, there are several sources for information coming into the database N&NC maintains.

(1) Maritime tracks originate from the U.S. Coast Guard.

(2) Air tracks are fed by Continental U.S. NORAD Region (CONR).

(3) FFT tracks are fed to SAGE from the SMDC/ARSTRAT MMC.

(4) The primary source of geospatial data is NGA.

(5) The principal GIS data set will be the Homeland Security Infrastructure Protection data set.

(6) Other unclassified information obtained from applications such as Risk Assessment Planning Incident Decision Support System (RAPIDS) and All Partners Access Network can also be fed into the USSASE.

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d. The N&NC USSASE Managers will monitor the data and information provided and report any issues or concerns to data providers. In addition, each CCMD will build their AOR specific data and information sets and post them internally or have N&NC post them into the USSASE.

e. To the greatest extent possible, the authority for granting access to information will remain with the data owner or manager. Information Exchange Package Descriptions and sharing agreements must be established in order to ensure the data reaches the applicable data consumers. CCMD or Service agreements should be coordinated with N&NC to ensure appropriate access levels to USSASE data are observed.

3. Track data. Tracks can originate from a variety of sources both in and outside an AOR, and can be incorporated into an UCOP via automated or manual methods. Near-real-time data are typically sensor generated and incorporated into the UCOP via automated feeds. This information may arrive at N&NC via FFT architecture, CST from another CCMD, or FAA data from U.S. Transportation Command. Some data feeds may come from multinational sources through appropriate filters or security devices. Manual input of data from Situation Reports (SITREPs), readiness systems, or other information sources may occur at any level, but care should be exercised to ensure validity.

a. Reporting methods of data from source locations may come in one of four ways:

(1) Automatic detection by remote, dedicated, or organic surveillance sensors.

(2) Units that automatically report their position or status (e.g., through non-terrestrial FBCB2-BFT and Joint Battle Command/Joint Capabilities Release family of systems).

(3) Data automatically injected from other databases.

(4) Manually entered data from SITREPS, readiness systems, or other source reports.

b. Track managers must pay particular attention to the time value of data coming from correlation, processing, and screening sites. Processed data has high operational value, but good judgment with regards to the time value and close coordination between operational and intelligence personnel is an important planning factor.

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c. Manual input of data is the least preferred method to update UCOP displays due to probability of error. Commanders at all levels, particularly the Services, must make automated reporting a top priority. Manual inputs can provide force or unit locations not connected to an automated reporting mechanism; however, manual input of data is resource intensive and usually has a time delay due to data processing. Unless specifically instructed by the N&NC or NMCC, CCDRs will need to further define manual reporting relevant for the type and scope of operation in their AOR.

## 4. Track management

a. Effective track management discipline requires that only the reporting authority can delete tracks or merge tracks. When sufficient information proves that erroneous tracks exist, theater USSA managers may take action to correct.

b. The CCMD USSA managers are the controlling authority over data coming from outside the AOR.

c. Track correlation and fusion of data are the key functions of track management. Track correlation is a process to match contact reports to visually displayed tracks. Fusion is a process to integrate already correlated track information with additional data to refine the track. It consolidates all reports associated with one object into a single track.

d. In all cases, reporting nodes are responsible for maintaining the communications to support broadcast of information to the USSASE as required. CCDRs or their designated representatives appoint USSA data/content managers for their respective AORs. Reporting responsibility may be by the type of track and/or unit (air, space, ground, or maritime), geographic area, or a combination of both. When a Joint Task Force (JTF) is established, the mission may dictate that they stand up an UCOP and share information with mission partners within the CCMD AOR in which they are operating.

e. Sources of Data. To improve USSA, mission-relevant political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time information must be shared with authorized mission partners. Consequently, the sources of data transcend national and international and governmental and non-governmental boundaries. The types of information and sources include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Warning and Alerts. RAPIDS as needed.

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(2) Environmental Information. RAPIDS and other federal agencies that provide this type of data.

(3) FFT. The CCMD determines operational need to track friendly forces within its AOR, and identifies an associated priority in relation to other command requirements. N&NC automatically incorporates FFT feeds directly from the MMC for incorporation into the USSASE based on each CCMDs DOG.

(4) Tactical Data Links. Joint Range Extension Applications Protocol and Link 16 for air traffic.

5. Track Latency Guidance. The goal of an UCOP is to present accurate and timely USSA information for use by decision makers. CCDRs will develop track latency guidance as mission dictates.

6. Foreign Releasability. Operations may require information sharing with multinational partners in which foreign disclosure policy will be followed. Releasability of USSA data/information should be reviewed by the cognizant Foreign Disclosure Office (FDO).

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## ENCLOSURE C

### RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The CJCS sets information requirements for the USSASE. For JTF operations, general administration messages will supplement execute orders or warning orders if any additional reporting requirements for USSA are necessary.

a. Responsibilities of the C2 governance and management forums, comprised of the Joint Staff, functional and geographic CCMDs, the Services, Defense Information Systems Agency, and other DoD agencies in Enclosure A of reference e.

b. A broader description of the structure as it relates to requirements, acquisition, resources, and integration structures is referenced in Enclosure B of reference e.

2. Geographic Combatant Commanders. CCDRs maintain and control the information in their AOR. Each CCDR will designate USSA reporting responsibilities for their respective AOR or functional area to meet requirements in this instruction and maintain overall management of the USSA data within their theaters. They will determine the most appropriate technical architecture to meet CJCS requirements. In addition to ensuring CJCS reporting requirements are met, they may also specify additional theater requirements. The CCDR:

a. Advises CJCS of any additional resources required to support the strategic and theater USSA management.

b. Establishes priorities for information reporting consistent with CJCS priorities.

c. When required, controls the release of USSA data to supporting and multinational forces.

d. Designates the support data requirements and content authorities.

e. Coordinates and tasks respective organizations via OPTASK UCOP messages (Enclosure E).

f. Provides annual USSASE data flow diagram to N&NC or within 30 days of changes. Diagrams should be labeled with "Current as of."

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g. Manages FFT emitters in accordance with approved CCDRs CONOPS, reference d, and MMC database support requirements.

h. Develops, promulgates, and enforces USSA CONOPS, standard operating procedures, and other directives as needed.

3. Functional and JFCs. Functional and JFCs maintain USSA as appropriate. They will also manage FFT emitters in accordance with approved CCDRs CONOPS, reference d, and MMC database support requirements.

4. Commander, Joint Task Force

a. Maintain USSA, as appropriate for their respective joint operations area (JOA), in accordance with the CCDR's reporting requirements and using procedures outlined in reference b.

b. Establish liaison with multinational forces within the JOA to ensure their inclusion in the USSASE in accordance with multinational agreements. If no agreement exists, establish a liaison with the CCMD and Country team to work releasability issues.

5. UCOP Content Managers (all levels)

a. Ensure reporting requirements are met and arbitrate any conflicts in data among reporting elements IAW OPTASK UCOP.

b. Ensure tasked reporting systems support USSA requirements.

c. Ensure adequate communications capabilities exist to support receipt and distribution of USSA data.

d. Establish effective USSA data management procedures that ensure reliable data using 3130.03 Annex I guidance as a starting point.

e. Maintain USSA at the appropriate level of detail defined by the CCDR or Commander, JTF for the operation at hand.

f. Maintain the integrity of the CCDR's UCOP in accordance with the CCDR's UCOP documentation and direction.

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## ENCLOSURE D

### COMBATANT COMMANDER DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST

1. General. This example checklist serves as a guide to the CCDR in producing USSA documentation to support operations that cover the key areas. This checklist identifies the major areas to be addressed.

Does the CONOPS address?	Comments:
USSA reporting requirements and standards	
Deletion and management of late tracks/data	
Manual inputs	
Overlays and labels	
Organizational roles and responsibilities	
Communication utilized	
Use of geographic filters	
Normal daily operations as required	Describe normal daily operations
Crisis situations	Reference action plan
JTF operations	
Major joint field exercises	
USSA data/content responsibility	
FFT devices	
Sharing USSA data	OPTASK UCOP message
FDO Guidance	
JTF and component authority to forward data	
Overview of current capabilities	
Bandwidth considerations	
Naming Conventions	
CDS/DOG	
Metadata tagging labels and procedures	

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## ENCLOSURE E

### OPTASK UCOP REQUEST/REPLY MESSAGES

1. General. Due to the complexity, size, and continuing changes required within the USSA environment, proper coordination and direction must be managed in a uniform manner. The OPTASK UCOP is used to provide reporting policies and responsibilities required to initiate and maintain USSA. The use of the message allows changes to the USSA data reporting requirements without rewriting this CJCSI. The OPTASK UCOP is used in conjunction with published documentation to provide amplifying technical information that cannot be incorporated into this instruction.
2. Responsibilities. The responsibilities for the message are as follows:
  - a. N&NC. As the USSASE Manager, N&NC will publish an OPTASK UCOP to establish reporting policies for CCDRs and other supporting organizations.
  - b. CCDRs. Establish an OPTASK UCOP for their subordinates and update when necessary.
  - c. Services and JTF. Each Service produces an OPTASK UCOP Supplement (SUP) on an as-needed basis. The OPTASK UCOP SUP must follow the guidance provided within the CCDR's OPTASK UCOP and also include the additions of the respective Service(s) and JTF guidance.
3. Sharing of USSA data. Data owners are responsible to insure appropriate operational security (OPSEC) measures, to include appropriate metadata tagging, are applied and enforced during the decision process to include or deny specific information for insertion into any of the USSA systems. A CCMD will share only information originating within its AOR. CCMDs will provide N&NC with appropriate release instructions for their data sets. N&NC incorporates CCMD data into the USSASE and provides access to users according to CCMD release instructions. Additionally, CCMD's may authorize the management and distribution of USSA data throughout component commands and assigned JTF in accordance with their DOG, operational needs, and mission requirements. Due to the sensitivity of some information, National Disclosure Policy (NDP-1) is referred to in order to control dissemination of USSA elements not generated within a specific CCMD, but outside of the U.S. operational chain of command (e.g., mission partners). CCMDs will include procedures to control and verify USSA information in their OPTASK UCOP message.

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### REFERENCES

- a. CJCSM 3150.01 Series, “Joint Reporting Structure General Instructions”
- b. Director, JSJ3, 11 November 2015, “Unclassified Shared Situational Awareness (USSA) Concept of Operations”
- c. Department of Defense Information Technology Standards Registry current Baseline Release located on the NIPRNET at <https://gtg.csd.disa.mil/uam/homepage>.
- d. CJCSI 3910.01 Series, “Friendly Force Tracking Operations Guidance”
- e. CJCSI 3265.01 Series, “Command and Control Governance and Management”
- f. Department of Defense Architecture Framework (DoDAF), Version 2.02, 30 September, 2010
- g. MIL-STD 2525 series, Joint Military Symbology
- h. MIL-STD 2401 World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS-84)
- i. DoDD 5205.2, 20 June 2012, DoD Operations Security (OPSEC) Program (*incorporating CH 2, 20 August 2020*)
- j. DoDM 5205.2-M, 3 November 2008, DoD Operations Security (OPSEC) Program Manual (*incorporating CH2, 29 Oct 2020*)
- k. DoDD 5200.27, 7 January 1980, Acquisition of Information Concerning Persons and organizations not Affiliated with the Department of Defense
- l. DoD 5200.01 series, DoD Information Management Security Program
- m. NDP-1, National Disclosure Policy

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## GLOSSARY

### PART I-ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

*Items marked with an asterisk (\*) have definitions in PART II*

AOR*	area of responsibility
C2	Command and Control
C4I	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence
CBP	Customs and Border Protection
CCDR	Combatant Commander
CCMD	Combatant Command
CDS	Cross Domain Solution
CFC	COP Fusion Center
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
CONR	Continental U.S. NORAD Region
COP*	Common Operational Picture
C/S/A	CCMD/Services/Agencies
CST*	COP Synchronization Tool
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DISR*	Department of Defense Information Technology Standards Registry
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDAF	Department of Defense Architecture Framework
DOG	Data Owner's Guidance
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBCB2-BFT	Force XXI Battle Command Brigade-and-Below - Blue Force Tracker
FDO	Foreign Disclosure Office
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFT*	Friendly Force Tracking
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPL	Geospatial Product Library
HA/DR	Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief
HD	Homeland Defense

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IP	Internet Protocol
JFC	Joint Force Commander
JOA	Joint Operations Area
JP	Joint Publication
JTF	Joint Task Force
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation
KML	Keyhole Markup Language
MET	Mission Essential Task
MIL-STD	Military Standard
MMC	Mission Management Center
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDP	National Disclosure Policy
NEO	Non-Combatant Evacuation Operation
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIPR	Non-Classified Internet Protocol Router
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NRTD	Near-Real-Time Dissemination
OGC	Open Geospatial Consortium
OPSEC	Operational Security
OPTASK	Operation Task
RAPIDS	Risk Assessment Planning Incident Decision Support System
REST	Representational State Transfer
REQ	Request
SSA	Shared Situational Awareness
SAGE	Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise
SIPRNET	Secret Internet Protocol Router Network
SITREP	Situation Report
SLTT	State, Local, Tribal and Territorial
SMDC/ARSTRAT	Space and Missile Defense Command/U.S. Army Forces Strategic Command
SSTR	Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction
SUP	Supplement

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TDL*	Tactical Data Link
UCOP	Unclassified COP
USG	U.S. Government
USSA	Unclassified Shared Situational Awareness
USSASE	USSA Sharing Environment
WAN	Wide Area Network
WGS	World Geodetic System

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## PART II-DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise stated, the terms and definition contained in this glossary are for the purpose of this instruction only.

Architecture – A framework or structure that portrays relationships among all the elements of the subject force, system, or activity. In the DoDAF there are three components (reference f):

a. Operational view – The operational view captures the operational nodes, the tasks or activities performed, and the information that must be exchanged to accomplish DoD missions. It conveys the types of information exchanged, the frequency of exchange, which tasks and activities are supported by the information exchanges, and the nature of information exchanges.

b. Systems and services view – The system view captures system, service, and interconnection functionality providing for, or supporting, operational activities. DoD processes include warfighting, business, intelligence, and infrastructure functions. The system view, system functions, and services resources and components may be linked to artifacts in the operational view. These system functions and service resources support the operational activities and facilitate the exchange of information among operational nodes.

Area of responsibility – The geographical area associated with a CCMD within which a geographic Combatant Commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. Also called AOR. (DoD Dictionary)

Common Operational Picture – A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness. Also called COP. (DoD Dictionary, Source: JP 3-0)

Common Operational Picture Synchronization Tool (CST) – Supports tactical commanders by providing an automated method of sharing and synchronizing filtered data for a common operating picture across the battlespace. CST allows the near-real-time exchange of track data between the sites (or nodes) participating in the CST network over the wide area network. Each node can receive raw and processed track information and can distribute the results of track correlation and fusion throughout the common operational picture synchronization tool network.

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COP fusion center – The CCDR-designated location where the CCDR integrates, correlates, fuses, manages, and disseminates common operational picture correlation site data for inclusion with the theater and strategic COPs. Also called CFC.

COP correlation site – The CCDR-designated locations where data in the COP is generated, correlated, managed, and disseminated for inclusion with the CCDR's COP at the COP Fusion Center.

Correlation – Matching display information with the actual contact it represents. Example: Making the determination that an aircraft is the same as indicated on the visual display (derived from DoD Dictionary). There are two types of correlation: manual and automatic. Manual correlation is performed by the track database manager or operator when two tracks for the same object appear on the display and involves verifying tracks with situation reports. The software performs automatic correlation when a track is reported from two different feeds. For example, a track reported simultaneously on the tactical information broadcast system and the tactical data dissemination system is automatically correlated into one track.

Crisis – An incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its citizens, military forces, or vital interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, or military importance that commitment of military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national objectives. (DoD Dictionary, Source: JP 3-0)

Data/Content Manager – Responsible for GIS content (layers), and working with system administrators to integrate diverse geospatial data processes, sources, tools, and information into a cohesive geographic information system.

Data Owners Guidance (DOG) – Provides directions and restrictions on the dissemination of data originating from an organization.

DoD information technology standards registry (DISR) – Provides the minimal set of rules governing the arrangement, interaction, and interdependence of system parts or elements, whose purpose is to ensure that a conformant system satisfies a specified set of requirements. It defines the service areas, interfaces, standards (DISR elements), and standards profiles applicable to all DoD systems. Use of standards mandated in the DISR is required for the development and acquisition of new or modified fielded Information Technology (IT) and National Security Systems (NSS) systems throughout the DoD. The DISR replaced the Joint Technical Architecture.

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Friendly Force Tracking – The process of fixing, observing, and reporting the location of friendly forces. Also called FFT (JP 3-09).

Fusion – (1) Combining automatically correlated information with data that refines the information or presents it in an intuitive format. Fused data in many cases will arrive later than real or near-real-time data. (2) In intelligence usage, the process of examining all sources of intelligence and information to derive a complete assessment of activity. (DoD Dictionary, Source: JP 2-0)

High interest tracks – High interest tracks, designated by the joint force commander or above, are significant or carry significant information. Examples are use of a unique weapon system, VIP tracks, or special missions. Size of the track does not matter in determining its interest value.

Tactical Data Link – A Joint Staff approved, standardized communication link suitable for transmission of digital information, which interfaces two or more command and control or weapon systems via a single or multiple network architecture and multiple communication media for exchange of tactical information. Also called TDL. (DoD Dictionary, Source: JP 6-0)

Timeliness – The acceptable age of the latest report of a track is determined based on the expected reporting frequency of the platform, unit, or facility. The following terms will be used to refer to the timeliness characteristics of common operational picture tracks and not overlays.

Track – A series of related contacts displayed on a data display console or other display device. Specific to USSASE, a track is a single entity reported on an UCOP, and displayed in accordance with MIL-STD 2525 symbology such as an aircraft, ship, or emitter location.

Track correlation – Correlating track information for identification purposes using all available data. (DoD Dictionary, source JP 3-01)

Track management – Defined set of procedures whereby the commander ensures accurate friendly and enemy unit and/or platform locations and a dissemination procedure for filtering, combining, and passing that information to higher, adjacent, and subordinate commanders. (DoD Dictionary)

Unclassified Common Operational Picture (UCOP) – An unclassified instantiation of a COP which resides on a .mil network.

Unclassified Shared Situational Awareness (USSA) – Two or more entities/units/CCMDs etc having a common understanding or perception of

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elements and events in respect to time and space at the unclassified level.

USSA Sharing Environment (USSASE) - The USSASE is an N&NC-managed database that provides access to logistics, operational track, force status, weather, and other mission specific authoritative data from C/S/As, mission partners, and other authoritative data sources.