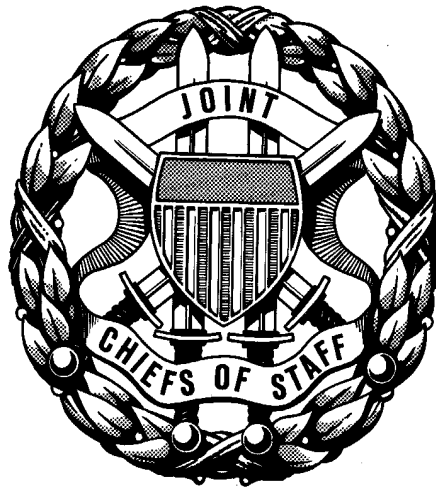


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20 November 2009**

**Standard Specified Geographic
Location File Request**

(GEOREQ)



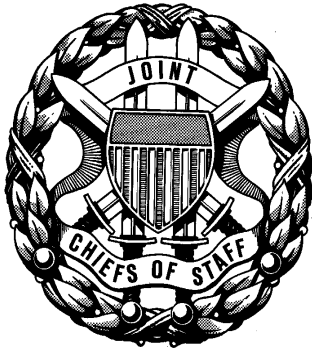
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STANDARD SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION FILE REQUEST (GEOREQ)

Reference(s): See Enclosure F.

1. Purpose. This manual outlines procedures supporting the maintenance of the Standard Geographic Location file (GEOFILE), as part of the joint reporting structure as described in reference a.
2. Cancellation. CJCSM 3150.15B, 1 October 2002 with CH-1, 31 October 2003 and CH-2, 1 November 2005 are canceled.
3. Applicability. This manual applies to all combatant commanders, subunified commands, joint task forces, subordinate commands and all others, as appropriate, involved in using GEOFILE during military planning and operations.
4. Policy. The GEOFILE is the authoritative automated repository of the Department of Defense for the registration of military installations and worldwide geographic locations subject to reference during military planning and operations.
5. Definitions
 - a. Specified Geographic Location File Request (GEOREQ). The GEOREQ provides the Joint Staff with the means to manage the registration, cancellation, and maintenance of GEOLOC codes and their associated descriptive elements. See Enclosure A for GEOREQ content.
 - b. Specified Geolocation (GEOLOC) Code. The GEOLOC code provides a standard coded representation to identify a specified geographic location when that location is identified within DOD data systems. As such, GEOLOC codes facilitate rapid and compatible data interchange within DOD systems.

6. Responsibilities

a. The Deputy Director for Global Operations, Command Systems Operations Division (J-3/DDGO/CSOD), is responsible for the overall management and administration of the GEOFILE and is the approving authority for the registration of all GEOFILE data.

b. The Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; Chief of Naval Operations; Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; Commandant of the Marine Corps; DOD agencies that use the GEOFILE; combatant commanders, and the Joint Staff are responsible for originating GEOREQs, as required.

c. USTRANSCOM is responsible for reporting data values to populate the GEOFILE with defense transportation regulation (DTR) codes for air terminals, water ports, consolidation and containerization points, and CONUS freight distribution centers. When air terminal identifier codes/International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) codes have not been assigned, USTRANSCOM may create “pseudo” values when coded data is required to support air transportation operations.

d. NGA is the primary agency responsible for reporting data for the four-character ICAO code (as determined from appropriate sources) to be used in the GEOFILE. ICAO codes reported for the GEOFILE should match the ICAO codes in the NGA automated air facilities intelligence file (AAFIF). When an established code for the GEOFILE ICAO code value does not exist, USTRANSCOM may create “pseudo” ICAO values when required to support air transportation operations. ICAO value adjustments can be made as necessary to support operational requirements. NGA is a major requesting agency for the registration of airports, which could include ICAO codes. In accordance with the following procedures, NGA may also originate GEOLOC codes for air facilities.

(1) In order to expedite the identification of air installations with GEOLOC codes to be both in the AAFIF and the GEOFILE, the following block of 400 codes is reserved for use by NGA: (AF00-AF99, AG00-AG99, AH00-AH99, and AJ00-AJ99).

(2) GEOLOC code is one of the descriptive data elements available when an air facility is added to the AAFIF. If the added air facility may be used in any military or USG activity requiring location identification, a GEOLOC code should be entered in the AAFIF. If upon examination of the specified GEOFILE database an existing GEOLOC is not found, NGA may assign a GEOLOC from the next available code in the block of codes reserved for NGA.

(3) When NGA assigns a GEOLOC code from the NGA-reserved block of codes, prompt action must be taken to have that GEOLOC code registered in the GEOFILE. By e-mail, by newsgroup, by telephone, by fax, or other expeditious communications media, NGA must provide J-3/DDGO/CSOD or its designated agent the data necessary to add a new GEOLOC to the GEOFILE.

e. DISA'S Joint Staff Support Center (JSSC) is responsible for receiving GEOREQs, processing updates to the GEOFILE, and networking data to JOPES database sites.

7. Procedures. Requests for GEOLOC codes, changes to descriptive data, and cancellations will be prepared per instructions contained in Enclosure A and its appendix. Requests will be submitted to DISA/JSSC in accordance with the following procedures.

a. When to submit a GEOREQ

- (1) To request the registration of a specified geographic location.
- (2) To change any data elements describing a registered GEOLOC.
- (3) To cancel a registered GEOLOC code.

b. Jurisdiction. The Service having jurisdiction over the installation will normally request a GEOLOC code identifying a military installation. Unless overriding justification exists, tenant Services or DOD agencies at these installations will use the GEOLOC codes established at the request of the Service or agency having jurisdiction. Only one GEOLOC code will be used to identify a specific installation type code for specific geographic location.

c. How to submit a GEOREQ

(1) Transmit GEOREQs to the J-3/CSOD or JSSC by fax, letter, gccs.jopes.fm newsgroup message, memorandum, NIPRNET e-mail, or SIPRNET e-mail (jopes@nmcc.smil.mil). Any input medium is acceptable as long as the basic data elements are identified. The basic data elements are location name, country and/or state code, type of installation, geographic coordinates, and the identification of the requesting organization. If known, the ICAO should be provided for air-capable geolocations. The DTR code should also be provided if available. Additional geolocation-related data elements can be determined at the time of record creation. See table 1 for information to be submitted.

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Information	Required/Optional	Comments
Request Type	Required	Add/Change/Cancel
Requesting Organization	Required	
GEO Location Name	Required	Max of 35 Characters – A/N
Installation Type (ITC)	Required	See Encl B, pg B-1
Country/State Code	Required	See Encl C, pg C-A-1 & C-B-1
Longitude	Required	
Latitude	Required	
Security Classification	Required	Always “U” (unclassified)
GEOCODE	Optional	Required for change or cancel requests
DTR Code	Optional	
ICAO	Optional	
Record Owner’s UIC	Optional	
Logistic Planning and Reporting Code	Optional	See Encl D, pg D-1

Table 1. Information for GEO Location Registration

(2) GEOREQ requests will normally be processed with a routine priority. When GEOLOC code information is essential to the planning or execution of current military operations, the highest priority will be used. In these instances, transmission during MINIMIZE is authorized.

d. Annual Validation. The GEOLOC code requester will be responsible for providing accurate and current data for all descriptive data elements. Record owners will verify the accuracy and utility of their records once a year. The Joint Staff, J-3/DDGO/CSOD will be advised of the results of these verifications not later than the last workday of March. Negative reports are required.

e. Special Geographic Locations. Special geographic locations have been created to support a generic environment for locations when a GEOLOC is required for data entry, but a specific GEOLOC is not immediately in the GEOFILE.

(1) For each country code used in the GEOFILE, a generic center-of-country GEOLOC has been created to allow reference to a location within a country when a specific name and coordinates are not already in the file or specific data is not desired. These GEOLOC codes generally begin with the values "UN," "XO," or "XQ."

(2) For general military planning, to allow a requirement for GEOLOC entry for a military operation, the installation type code (ITC) "OPA" is defined. Using the ITC of OPA, a series of generic locations are provided in the GEOFILE. These locations can be used for maritime operating activities, amphibious landing zones, maneuver areas, and/or other military operations.

f. Cancellations

(1) A request for the cancellation of a GEOLOC should be submitted when it is no longer required. Recipients will be responsible for coordinating with their subordinates, as appropriate, and notifying J-3/DDGO/CSOD if a GEOLOC should be returned to active status.

(2) Canceled GEOLOC records are not deleted but remain in the database as a historical record.

g. Newsgroup Reporting. The GCCS-J Newsgroup, gccs.jopes.fm, is available via the SIPRNET for requesting changes to or reporting any problems noted with GEOFILE or any of the standard reference files. The newsgroup provides users with easy access to the functional database manager for quick application of requested changes and resolution of problems. All GEOFILE users are encouraged to describe any suspected GEOFILE problems by reporting the incident directly to J-3/DDGO/CSOD via this Newsgroup. J-3/DDGO/CSOD will be responsible for problem resolution.

h. Distribution

(1) GEOFILE updates will be distributed as necessary to support operational requirements. Changes may be made as frequently as every 30 minutes. Distribution of GEOFILE updates to JOPES database sites is an automated process. A newsgroup message will be posted to the GCCS newsgroup when the GEOFILE is updated.

(2) DISA/JSSC processes transactions for GEOFILE updates interactively online. Delete processing will be in accordance with paragraph 7.f.

8. Summary of Changes

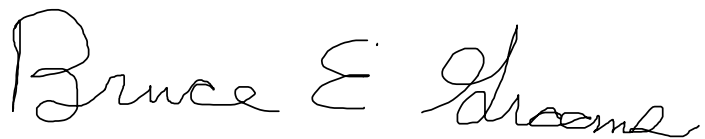
a. Primary changes are (1) the addition of USAFRICOM and subsequent realignment of areas of responsibility for USEUCOM and USCENTCOM, (2) an update of the table containing Installation Type Codes (ITCs), and (3) the use of the ISO (International Organization for Standardization) 3166 2-character codes as the standard for naming countries of the world, replacing the previous Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Publication 10-4.

b. This document has adopted the ISO 3166 2-character code in all but 34 instances. In these instances, where there is a conflict with U.S. Department of State recognized country names or a country is not listed in ISO 3166, the FIPS 10-4 code was retained.

9. Reports Requirements. Reports required by this manual are exempt from normal reporting procedures in accordance with DOD Manual 8910.01M, reference b.

10. Releasability. NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE. This manual is approved for limited release. DOD components (to include the combatant commands), Joint Staff, and other federal agencies may obtain copies of this manual through controlled Internet access from the CJCS directives library on the SIPRNET at <http://jointstaff.js.smil.mil/portal/site/jsportal/jelmgr>. Additional information may be obtained from the J-3/CSOD JOPES Program Manager's office.

11. Effective Date. This manual is effective upon receipt.



B. E. GROOMS
RADM, USN
Vice Director, Joint Staff

Enclosure(s):

- A - GEOREQ Content
- B - Installation Type Codes
- C - Standard DOD Data Elements
- D - Logistics Planning and Reporting Codes
- E - Geographical AOR Codes for Combatant Commands
- F - References
- GL - Glossary

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ENCLOSURE A

GEOREQ CONTENT

1. General. This enclosure describes the content of the GEOREQ, including field length and composition. When appropriate, it designates the authoritative sources for codes and spelling of locations. It also provides abbreviations for common geographical modifiers. Example format, content, structure, and report preparation instructions are included in the appendix to this enclosure.
2. Report Identifier. Enter GEOREQ, the report identifier.
3. Security Classification. A one-character alphabetic code used for the classification of the data included in the report. At present, only unclassified reports will be made and will be represented by the code "U."
4. Transaction Code. A one-character alphabetic code, either "A" for add, "C" for change, or "D" for cancel (delete), to indicate the type of request involved in the transaction. GEOLOC records normally will not be deleted but will remain in the database in a canceled status. Selected canceled GEOLOC records can be deleted after close coordination between the JS-CSOD/JSSC and the record owner.
5. Specified Geolocation Code. A four-character alphanumeric entry used to represent the specified geographic location of a location or place at which a military organization may be located or a location or place of military significance. This code is assigned by the Joint Staff. The GEOLOC field must be blank when requesting registration. The location must have a registered GEOLOC code when requesting a change to data elements of a registered GEOLOC code or cancellation of a GEOLOC.
6. Geolocation Name (GEONA). A distinguishable and meaningful name with a maximum of 35 alphanumeric characters that identifies the specified geographic location of interest (e.g., CP Peary, Ft. Lee, Andrews AFB, Norfolk NAS). Its use is required in all requests for registration and cancellation. When a GEONA contains a modifier, the abbreviation for the modifier can be used in place of the modifier (see Table A-1).

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MODIFIER	ABBREVIATION
Camp	CP
East	E
Fort	FT
Mount	MT
Mountain	MTN
North	N
Northeast	NE
Northwest	NW
Saint	ST
South	S
Southeast	SE
Southwest	SW
West	W

Table A-1. Samples of GEONA Modifiers and Their Abbreviations

7. Installation Type Code. A three-character alphabetic entry identifying the type of installation represented by a GEOLOC code, e.g., “CTY” for city, “PRT” for Port, and required in all requests for registration. (Authorized codes and their explanations are contained in Enclosure B.)
8. DTR Code. A three-character alphanumeric code for air terminals, water ports, consolidation and containerization points, and CONUS freight distribution centers published in DOD Regulation 4500.9-R. USTRANSCOM provides DTR codes for input to the GEOFILE. (See reference c.)
9. Country/State/Bodies of Water Code. A two-character alphanumeric entry representing geographic-political areas. Required in all requests for registration. Appendixes A, B, and C of Enclosure C list these codes for quick reference and are current as of this publication. (See references d, e, and f.)
10. GSA City Code. A four-character nonmilitary code for cities of the United States as contained in reference e.
11. Geographic Coordinates. The 15 alphanumeric characters indicating the intersecting lines of latitude and longitude determining the coordinate point of a geographic location. Required in all requests for registration. Coordinates

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will be entered in the sequence prescribed by the DOD standard data chain "Geographic Coordinates, Seconds." The coordinates for a specified geographic location should be those reasonably available from a good quality source, e.g., Global Positioning System, well-known commercial references such as *The Times Atlas of the World*, charts and maps, base or station engineer records, and celestial or geographic fixes. Although not necessary for general use, the positions for seconds are included in the field to satisfy those instances requiring more definitive coordinates. Otherwise, enter zeros in the seconds' positions.

12. Logistic Planning and Reporting Code. A two-character alphanumeric code designated to meet the needs of the military logistic community. The code is described in Enclosure D. The code is assigned by the Joint Staff.

13. Record Status. A one-character alphabetic code indicating the record is active ("A") or canceled ("C") by record owner. If canceled, the GEOLOC records normally will not be deleted but will remain in the database for historical purposes. Selected canceled GEOLOCs will be deleted after close coordination between the JS-CSOD/JSSC and the record owner.

14. Record Owner's UIC. The six-character alphanumeric code identifying the reporting organization for a GEOLOC code. The record owner's UIC organization is responsible for maintenance of GEOLOC code data. The Joint Staff will use this field to identify record owners of the data.

15. Prime Geolocation Code (COGEO). A four-character alphanumeric GEOLOC used to group different installation types at the same location with a common code. The GEOLOC code assigned to the host or predominant installation will normally be the Prime Geolocation Code for other installation type codes registered at that location. For example, the GEOLOC code assigned for Minot AFB will be the COGEO for all other installation type codes registered for that location such as administration (ADM), ammunition storage (AMO), and storage (STG).

16. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Code. A four-character code in the GEOFILE used to identify air facilities that may be used for worldwide airlift operations. The GEOFILE ICAO code includes codes for areas of the world not listed by the ICAO (i.e., host nation identified code and USTRANSCOM-created pseudo codes).

17. Geographical Area of Responsibility (GEOAOR) Code. A one-character numeric code representing the combatant command area in which the GEOLOC is located. GEOAOR codes are listed in Enclosure E.

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APPENDIX TO ENCLOSURE A

GEOFILE AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING CRITERIA

1. Purpose. This appendix describes the format, allowable characters, and report content of GEOREQ transactions. A format for external systems interface is also provided.

2. Allowable Characters for Field Content (TYPE DATA)

- a. Alphabetic characters (A) from A to Z. Left-justified with trailing or embedded blanks.
- b. Numeric characters (N) from 0 to 9. Right-justified with leading zeros.
- c. Alpha/Numeric (A/N)
 - (1) Comma (,).
 - (2) Open and close parenthesis ().
 - (3) Hyphen, dash, minus sign (-).
- d. Table A-A-1 lists the specific data fields contained in the GEOREQ.

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DATA FIELD	DATA ELEMENT NAME	FIELD DESCRIPTOR	TYPE DATA
1	Security Classification		1 A
2	Transaction Code		1 A
3	Geolocation Code	GEOLOC	4 A/N
4	Geolocation Name	GEONA	35 A/N
5	Installation Type Code	GEODE	3 A
6	Defense Transportation Regulation Code	DTR	3 A/N
7	Country/State Code	CRTCD	2 A/N
8	GSA City Code	GCITY	4 A/N
9	Geographic Coordinates	POINT	15 A/N
10	Logistic Planning and Reporting Code	LPRCO	2 A/N
11	Record Status	RECSTAT	1 A
12	Record Owner's UIC	RUIC	6 A/N
13	Prime Geolocation Code	COGEO	4 A/N
14	International Civil Aviation Organization Code	ICAO	4 A/N
15	Geographic Area of Responsibility Code	GEOAOR	1 N

Table A-A-1. GEOREQ Data Fields

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3. Table A-A-2 contains a sequential ASCII file format for the GEOFILE database for interface with external systems. The GCCS core database contains a different GEOFILE structure in Oracle tables.

COLUMNS	SIZE	FIELD NAME	DESCRIPTION
1-4	4	GEOLOC	Geographic Location Code
5-5	1	RECLEV	Fixed Value Of 1
6-7	2	RECTYP	Fixed Value Of 01
8-12	5	FILLER	Blanks
13-29	17	GEONA	Geographic Location Name
30-32	3	GEODE	Installation Type Code
33-34	2	CRTCD	Country/State Code
35-39	5	CRTNM	Abbreviated Country/State Name
40-58	19	FILLER	Blanks
59-73	15	POINT	Geographic Coordinates
74-75	2	LPRCO	Logistic Planning And Reporting Code
76-79	4	COGEO	Prime Geolocation Code
80-85	6	RUIC	Record Owner's UIC
86-88	3	DTR	Defense Transportation Regulation Codes
89-99	11	FILLER	Blanks
100-103	4	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization Code
104-112	9	FILLER	Blanks
113-118	6	UPDATE	Date Of Last Update
119-124	6	ADATE	Date Record Added
125-130	6	CDATE	Date Record Canceled
131-145	15	COSNM	Country/State Name
146-146	1	GEOAOR	Geographic Area of Responsibility Code
147-147	1	RECSTAT	Record Status
148-148	1	RECCLAS	Record Classification
149-156	8	FILLER	Blanks

Table A-A-2. ASCII File Format for GEOFILE Database

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ENCLOSURE B

INSTALLATION TYPE CODES

This enclosure contains the codes, names, and descriptions of authorized installation type codes. Only those geographic locations and military installations meeting the purpose and scope of the file will be added to this list. Recommended additions, deletions, and changes to the list should be referred to the Joint Staff, J-39/CSOD for evaluation in coordination with other users of the GEOFILE.

INSTALLATION TYPE CODES		
CODE	NAME	DESCRIPTION
ABS	Air Base	An installation from which operations can be conducted and/or that is capable of providing sustained support for major activities of importance to Air Force combat, combat support, and training missions. Usually applied to installations located in a foreign country where the name cannot indicate permanency.
ADM	Administration	An installation not part of a larger installation (such as an Air Force base) used for the management and execution of all military matters not included in tactics and strategy primarily in the fields of logistic and personnel management. Included under this description are such items as police, postal, plant representation, development, unit administration, attaché, and foreign mission, including regional offices.
AFB	Air Force Base	An installation from which operations can be conducted and/or that is capable of providing sustained support for major activities of importance to Air Force combat, combat support, and training missions. Usually applied to permanent installations located within the United States.
AFD	Airfield	A primary or auxiliary installation with an aircraft operating area in which the Department of Defense and others have concurrent use of the real property involved, and the designation "airfield" is in general use by a civil, commercial, or governmental service agency or foreign country.

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INSTALLATION TYPE CODES		
CODE	NAME	DESCRIPTION
AFS	Air Force Station	An installation without an aircraft operating area that, as its primary mission, supports a function of the radar or communications system, supply, major headquarters, or other non-flying functions approved by HQ USAF.
AGB	Air National Guard Base	A base with an aircraft operating area used exclusively by the Air National Guard.
AGS	Air National Guard Station	A station without an aircraft operating area used exclusively by the Air National Guard.
AIN	Army Installation	An Army installation not elsewhere described in this list.
AMO	Ammunition Storage	A facility for storing ammunition, ordnance, or explosive material.
ANX	Annex	A facility for miscellaneous functions, such as garages, parking, motor pool, gap fillers, and guard compounds.
APT	Airport	An installation with an active aircraft operating area not meeting the criteria to be an international airport, a civil airport (CAP), a joint use airport, or a military airport and having natural or permanent-type surface runway. Airfields under construction with no runway yet usable are included in this category.
ARB	Air Force Reserve Base	An AFB with an aircraft operating area used exclusively by the Air Force Reserve. Usually applied to permanent installations located within the United States.
ARP	Air Refueling Point	A point at the beginning of an aircraft's air refueling operations. This point will usually be the air refueling track's initial point (IP), entry point (EP), anchor navigation point (AN). The specific type of point will depend on the characteristics of the air refueling track identified.
ARS	Air Force Reserve Station	An Air Force station without an aircraft operating area used exclusively by the Air Force Reserve. Usually applied to permanent installations located within the United States.

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INSTALLATION TYPE CODES		
CODE	NAME	DESCRIPTION
ASN	Air Station	An installation without aircraft operating areas that, as its primary mission, supports a function of major headquarters, radar or communications systems, supply, or other non-flying functions. Usually applies to installations located in a foreign country where the name cannot indicate permanency.
ATM	Air Terminal	An installation provided with the facilities for loading and unloading aircraft and the transit handling of traffic (passengers, cargo, and mail) moved by aircraft. The term "air terminal" is generally used by civil, commercial, or a governmental service agency or foreign country where the U.S. Government has concurrent use of real property.
BAY	Bay	A recess in the shore or an inlet of a sea between two capes or headlands -- not as large as a gulf but larger than a cove.
BHG	Bachelor Housing	Housing for single military personnel, including transient quarters.
CAP	Civil Airport	An installation with an active aircraft operating area not meeting the criteria to be called an international airport but controlled and operated by civil authorities. Civil aircraft primarily uses it, although the military may have landing privileges and/or contract rights. Minimum facilities are available that include a control tower or some similar control system, such as a flight service station (FSS) that issues clearances and advises when there is no tower or the tower is not in operation. The FSS can also have a remote communication outlet or can be collocated with an aeronautical advisory station. The Common Air Traffic Advisory Frequency advises on known traffic around airfields with no tower. Lighting (may be flare pots, etc.), petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL), and facilities for first-echelon maintenance or better must also be available.
CGI	Coast Guard Installation	A Coast Guard installation not elsewhere described in this list.

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INSTALLATION TYPE CODES		
CODE	NAME	DESCRIPTION
CHL	Channel	1. A natural or artificial waterway that either periodically or continuously contains moving water, or forms a connecting link between two bodies of water. 2. The deepest portion of a stream, bay, or strait through which the main volume or current of water flows.
CHP	Civil Heliport	A permanent landing area used for civilian helicopter operations.
CLN	Clinic	A facility for providing general clinic (outpatient) services, primarily for active duty military personnel. Subject to the availability of space and facilities and capabilities of the medical staff, provides general clinic services for other authorized persons as prescribed by title 10, U.S. Code, and other current directives.
CNL	Canal	1. An artificial watercourse cut through land. 2. A long narrow arm of the sea extending inland, between islands, or between islands and the mainland.
COC	Command Operations Center	A facility from which a commander or his or her representatives direct operations and control forces. It is organized to gather, process, analyze, display, and disseminate planning and operational data and to perform other related tasks.
COM	Communication Strategic	For ground-to-ground, ground-to-air, radio, telephone, or other communications, except radio relay or repeat functions (see radio relay).
CPE	Cape	A point or head of land projecting into a sea or other body of water.
CTY	City	A geographical location within a city or the metropolitan area of a city.
DEP	Depot	An installation with a primary mission to support an activity for the receipt, classification, storage, accounting, issue, maintenance, procurement, manufacture, assembly, research, salvage, or disposal of material.

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INSTALLATION TYPE CODES		
CODE	NAME	DESCRIPTION
DFP	Defense Fuel Support Point	An installation under the jurisdiction of the Defense Logistics Agency engaged in receiving, processing, and shipping of bulk petroleum products.
DOC	Dock	A pier, wharf, or boat dock.
DSS	Deep Space Surveillance Facility	A facility used to collect deep-space metric track and deep-space space object identification data. Ground-based electro-optical deep-space surveillance.
DZC	Drop Zone Center Point	A point representing the designated air point for the drop zone or the geographic center of the drop zone.
FHG	Family Housing	Family or dependent housing, including transient family quarters.
GLF	Gulf	A large embayment in the coast in which the entrance generally is wider than the length.
HSP	Hospital	An installation with the capability of providing inpatient medical treatment.
IAP	International Airport	An installation with an active aircraft operating area meeting the criteria established by the ICAO to be designated as an international airport. (Any airport designated by the contracting state as an airport of entry and departure for international air traffic, where the formalities of customs, immigration, public health, animal and plant quarantine, and similar procedures are carried out.)
JAP	Joint-Use Airport	An installation with an active aircraft operating area not meeting the criteria to be called an international airport, but is jointly controlled, used and/or operated by both civil and military agencies. The military agencies must be permanent operational flight line tenants, with or without the aircraft stationed on the airport. Facilities are the same as for CAPs.
LKE	Lake	An inland body of water, usually fresh water, formed by glaciers, river drainage, etc., larger than a pool or pond.

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INSTALLATION TYPE CODES		
CODE	NAME	DESCRIPTION
MAP	Military Airport	An installation with an active aircraft operating area not meeting the criteria to be called an international airport, but is an active military airfield controlled and operated by military authorities. It is primarily for use by military aircraft, although civil aircraft may have landing privileges and/or contract rights. Facilities are the same as for CAPs.
MAS	Marine Corps Air Station	An installation from which operations can be conducted and that is capable of providing sustained support for major activities of importance to Marine Corps operations, sustainment, combat support, and training missions. Can be applied to permanent installations located both in CONUS and OCONUS.
MBK	Marine Barracks	Provides such security as approved by the Chief of Naval Operations or Commandant of the Marine Corps.
MCC	Marine Corps Camp	Provides training facilities, logistic support, and limited administrative support for Fleet Marine Force units.
MFC	Maintenance	For maintenance functions at other than depot or plant level.
MGI	Marine Ground Installation	A Marine Corps ground installation.
MHP	Military Heliport	A permanent landing area used for military helicopter operations. Also applies to joint military-civil use.
MSL	Missile	A separate but not self-sustaining installation used by operational units for the assembly, launch, guidance, etc., of air defense, tactical, or strategic missiles.
MTK	Missile Tracking Site	An installation or facility used for electronic or optical tracking of missiles during research, testing, and/or development phases.
NAC	Naval Activity	An installation officially designated a naval activity.

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INSTALLATION TYPE CODES		
CODE	NAME	DESCRIPTION
NAS	Naval Air Station	An installation from which operations can be conducted and that is capable of providing sustained support for major activities of importance to Navy operations, sustainment, combat support, and training missions. Can be applied to permanent installations located both in CONUS and OCONUS.
NAV	NAVAID Site	An installation providing navigational aid, either visually or electronically, such as a TACAN, VOR, ILS Marker, and BEACON, LORAN.
NBA	Naval Base	A naval installation officially designated a naval base.
NYI	Navy Installation	A Navy installation not elsewhere describe in this list.
OCN	Ocean	1. The intercommunicating body of salt water occupying the depressions of the earth's surface. 2. One of the major primary subdivisions of the above, bounded by continents, the equator, and other imaginary lines.
OPA	Operating Area	A defined area of operation for exercises, war games, or real world.
POL	POL Retail Distribution Station	A facility for receiving, processing, and shipping bulk petroleum products. Primarily for depot-level storage and resupply.
PRT	Port	An installation at which ships may discharge or receive cargo. The term "port" should not be used in conjunction with air facilities designated as aerial ports or airports, etc.
PSG	Passage	A narrow navigable pass or channel between two landmasses or shoals.
RBS	Radar Bomb Scoring	Facilities supporting radar bomb scoring detachments and equipment.
REC	Recreation	A recreation facility of any sort.
RPA	Rural Populated Area	An unincorporated area.

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INSTALLATION TYPE CODES		
CODE	NAME	DESCRIPTION
RRC	Radar Receiver	A site whose primary mission is the operation of a radar receiver and that exists apart from any major military installation.
RRJ	Railroad Junction	A railhead or railroad junction.
RRL	Radio Relay	A site primarily occupied by a radio relay, microwave relay, and repeater equipment, manned or unmanned.
RSC	Research Facility or Center	An installation having a primary function of increasing knowledge of natural phenomena, environment, and the solution of problems in the field of science.
RTC	Reserve Training Center	A facility for training nonassigned Reserve personnel.
RTR	Radar Installation	A site whose primary mission is the operation of radar transmitting arrays or receivers existing apart from any major military installation.
SCH	School	A Service or dependents' school.
SEA	Sea	A subdivision of an ocean. All seas except inland seas are physically interconnected parts of the earth's total salt water system. Two types are distinguished, Mediterranean and adjacent. Mediterranean seas are groups of seas, collectively separated from the major water body as an individual sea. Adjacent seas are those connected individually to the larger body.
STG	Storage	A facility primarily used for storing other than ammunition, explosive, or POL supplies having no depot functions.
STR	Strait	A narrow sea channel separating two landmasses.
SVC	Service	A facility primarily used for personnel services, troop or dependents, such as post or base exchange facilities, commissaries, Service clubs, noncommissioned officers' clubs, officers' clubs, or bus station.

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INSTALLATION TYPE CODES		
CODE	NAME	DESCRIPTION
TNG	Training	Any type of training installation not elsewhere described in this list.
TST	Test Annex	Facilities used in direct support of equipment and personnel required for testing materiel and systems.
WAE	Weather Station	An installation for the collection, processing, or dissemination of weather data (except an installation collecting such data for research only).
WSS	Water System	Water supply facilities, including wells, reservoirs, water pipelines, filter plants, pumping stations, etc.

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ENCLOSURE C

STANDARD DOD DATA ELEMENTS

This enclosure contains the standard DOD data elements for “Countries of the World,” “States of the United States,” and “Water Bodies of the World.” Appendixes A, B, and C, respectively, list these codes for ready reference. These codes are current as of the date of this publication. Updates to Appendixes A, B, and C can be found in reference E.

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APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE C

DATA ELEMENT: COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
AFGHANISTAN	AF
AKROTIRI SOVEREIGN BASE AREA **	AX
ALBANIA	AL
ALGERIA	DZ
AMERICAN SAMOA **	AG
ANDORRA	AD
ANGOLA	AO
ANGUILLA	AI
ANTARCTICA **	AY
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	AG
ARGENTINA	AR
ARMENIA	AM
ARUBA	AW
ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS **	AT
AUSTRALIA **	AS
AUSTRIA **	AU
AZERBAIJAN	AZ
BAHAMAS, THE ** (AJA BAHAMAS)	BF
BAHRAIN	BH
BAKER ISLAND **	FQ
BANGLADESH	BD
BARBADOS	BB
BASSAS DA INDIA **	BS
BELARUS	BY

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<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
BELGIUM	BE
BELIZE	BZ
BENIN	BJ
BERMUDA	BM
BHUTAN	BT
BOLIVIA, (AKA PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA) *	BO
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA
BOTSWANA	BW
BOUVET ISLAND	BV
BRAZIL	BR
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY	IO
BRUNEI, (AKA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM) *	BN
BULGARIA	BG
BURKINA FASO **	UV
BURMA, (AKA MYANMAR)	MM
BURUNDI	BI
CAMBODIA	KH
CAMEROON	CM
CANADA	CA
CAPE VERDE	CV
CAYMAN ISLANDS	KY
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CF
CHAD	TD
CHILE	CL
CHINA	CN
CHRISTMAS ISLAND	CX

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<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
CLIPPERTON ISLAND **	IP
COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS	CC
COLOMBIA	CO
COMOROS	KM
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE), (AKA CONGO) *	CG
CONGO (KINSHASA), (AKA THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO)*	CD
COOK ISLANDS	CK
CORAL SEA ISLANDS **	CR
COSTA RICA **	CS
CÔTE D'IVOIRE *	CI
CROATIA	HR
CUBA	CU
CYPRUS	CY
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZ
DENMARK	DK
DHEKELIA SOVEREIGN BASE AREA **	DX
DJIBOUTI	DJ
DOMINICA	DM
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DO
ECUADOR	EC
EGYPT	EG
EL SALVADOR	SV
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GQ
ERITREA	ER
ESTONIA	EE
ETHIOPIA	ET

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<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
ETOROFU, HABOMAI, KUNASHIRI AND SHIKOTAN ISLANDS **	PJ
EUROPA ISLAND **	EU
FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS), (AKA FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)) *	FK
FAROE ISLANDS	FO
FIJI	FJ
FINLAND	FI
FRANCE	FR
FRENCH GUIANA	GF
FRENCH POLYNESIA	PF
FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS, (AKA FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES) *	TF
GABON	GA
GAMBIA	GM
GAZA, (AKA PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, OCCUPIED)	PS
GEORGIA	GE
GERMANY	DE
GHANA	GH
GIBRALTAR	GI
GLORIOSO ISLANDS	GO
GREECE	GR
GREENLAND	GL
GRENADA	GD
GUADELOUPE	GP
GUAM	GU
GUATEMALA	GT
GUERNSEY	GG

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<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
GUINEA	GN
GUINEA - BISSAU	GW
GUYANA	GY
HAITI	HT
HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS	HM
HONDURAS	HN
HONG KONG	HK
HOWLAND ISLAND **	HQ
HUNGARY	HU
ICELAND	IS
INDIA	IN
INDONESIA	ID
IRAN, (AKA ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN)	IR
IRAQ	IQ
IRELAND	IE
ISLE OF MAN *	IM
ISRAEL	IL
ITALY	IT
JAMAICA	JM
JAN MAYEN **	JN
JAPAN	JP
JARVIS ISLAND **	DQ
JERSEY	JE
JOHNSON ATOLL **	JQ
JORDAN	JO
JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND **	JU
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ

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<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
KENYA	KE
KINGMAN REEF	KQ
KIRIBATI	KI
KOREA, (NORTH), (AKA DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	KP
KOREA, (SOUTH), (AKA REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	KR
KOSOVO **	KV
KUWAIT	KW
KYRGYZSTAN	KG
LAOS, (AKA LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)	LA
LATVIA	LV
LEBANON	LB
LESOTHO	LS
LIBERIA	LR
LIBYA, (AKA LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA)*	LY
LIECHTENSTEIN	LI
LITHUANIA	LT
LUXEMBOURG	LU
MACAO	MO
MACEDONIA, (AKA THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA)	MK
MADAGASCAR	MG
MALAWI	MW
MALAYSIA	MY
MALDIVES	MV
MALI	ML
MALTA	MT

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<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
MARSHALL ISLANDS	MH
MARTINIQUE **	MB
MAURITANIA	MR
MAURITIUS	MU
MAYOTTE	YT
MEXICO	MX
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF	FM
MIDWAY ISLANDS **	MQ
MOLDOVA, (AKA REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA)	MD
MONACO	MC
MONGOLIA	MN
MONTENEGRO	ME
MONTSERRAT	MS
MOROCCO	MA
MOZAMBIQUE	MZ
NAMIBIA	NA
NAURU	NR
NAVASSA ISLAND **	BQ
NEPAL	NP
NETHERLANDS	NL
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	AN
NEW CALEDONIA	NC
NEW ZEALAND	NZ
NICARAGUA	NI
NIGER	NE
NIGERIA	NG

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<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
NIUE	NU
NORFOLK ISLAND	NF
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	MP
NORWAY	NO
OMAN	OM
PAKISTAN	PK
PALAU	PW
PALMYRA ATOLL **	LQ
PANAMA	PA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PG
PARACEL ISLANDS **	PF
PARAGUAY	PY
PERU	PE
PHILIPPINES	PH
PITCAIRN ISLANDS, (AKA PITCAIRN)	PN
POLAND	PL
PORTUGAL	PT
PUERTO RICO	PR
QATAR	QA
REUNION	RE
ROMANIA	RO
RUSSIA, (AKA RUSSIAN FEDERATION)	RU
RWANDA	RW
SAINT BARTHELEMY	BL
SAINT HELENA	SH
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	KN

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<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
SAINT LUCIA	LC
SAINT MARTIN	MF
SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON	PM
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	VC
SAMOA	WS
SAN MARINO	SM
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	ST
SAUDI ARABIA	SA
SENEGAL	SN
SERBIA	RS
SEYCHELLES	SC
SIERRA LEONE	SL
SINGAPORE	SG
SLOVAKIA	SK
SLOVENIA	SI
SOLOMON ISLANDS	SB
SOMALIA	SO
SOUTH AFRICA	ZA
SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS	GS
SPAIN	ES
SPRATLEY ISLANDS	PG
SRI LANKA	LK
SUDAN	SD
SURINAME	SR
SVALBARD, (AKA SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN)	SJ
SWAZILAND	SZ

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<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
SWEDEN	SE
SWITZERLAND	CH
SYRIA, (AKA SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC)	SY
TAIWAN, (AKA TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA)	TW
TAJIKISTAN	TJ
TANZANIA, (AKA UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA)	TZ
THAILAND	TH
TIMOR-LESTE	TL
TOGO	TG
TOKELAU	TK
TONGA	TO
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TT
TROMELIN ISLAND **	TE
TUNISIA	TN
TURKEY	TR
TURKMENISTAN	TM
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	TC
TUVALU	TV
UGANDA	UG
UKRAINE	UA
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (UAE)	AE
UNITED KINGDOM	GB
UNITED STATES	US
UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS *	UM
URUGUAY	UY
UZBEKISTAN	UZ

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<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
VANUATU	VU
VATICAN CITY, (AKA VATICAN CITY STATE)	VA
VENEZUELA, (AKA BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA)	VE
VIETNAM	VN
VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH	VG
VIRGIN ISLANDS, UNITED STATES, (AKA VIRGIN ISLANDS, US)	VI
WAKE ISLAND **	WQ
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	WF
WEST BANK **	WE
WESTERN SAHARA	EH
YEMEN	YE
ZAMBIA	ZM
ZIMBABWE	ZW

* New addition IAW ISO 3166

** Retained FIPS 10-4 code

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APPENDIX B TO ENCLOSURE C

DATA ELEMENT: STATES OF THE UNITED STATES

<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
ALABAMA (AL)	01
ALASKA (AK)	02
ARIZONA (AZ)	04
ARKANSAS (AR)	05
CALIFORNIA (CA)	06
COLORADO (CO)	08
CONNECTICUT (CT)	09
DELAWARE (DE)	10
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC)	11
FLORIDA (FL)	12
GEORGIA (GA)	13
HAWAII (HI)	15
IDAHO (ID)	16
ILLINOIS (IL)	17
INDIANA (IN)	18
IOWA (IA)	19
KANSAS (KS)	20
KENTUCKY (KY)	21
LOUISIANA (LA)	22

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<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>CODE</u>
MAINE (ME)	23
MARYLAND (MD)	24
MASSACHUSETTS (MA)	25
MICHIGAN (MI)	26
MINNESOTA (MN))	27
MISSISSIPPI (MS)	28
MISSOURI (MO)	29
MONTANA (MT)	30
NEBRASKA (NE)	31
NEVADA (NV	32
NEW HAMPSHIRE (NH)	33
NEW JERSEY (NJ)	34
NEW MEXICO (NM)	35
NEW YORK (NY)	36
NORTH CAROLINA (NC)	37
NORTH DAKOTA (ND)	38
OHIO (OH)	39
OKLAHOMA (OK)	40
OREGON (OR)	41
PENNSYLVANIA (PA)	42
RHODE ISLAND (RI)	44
SOUTH CAROLINA (SC)	45
SOUTH DAKOTA (SD)	46

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DATA ITEM NAME

CODE

TENNESSEE (TN)

47

TEXAS (TX)

48

UTAH (UT)

49

VERMONT (VT)

50

VIRGINIA (VA)

51

WASHINGTON (WA)

53

WEST VIRGINIA (WV)

54

WYOMING (WY)

56

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APPENDIX C TO ENCLOSURE C

DATA ELEMENT: WATER BODIES OF THE WORLD

<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>ABBREVIATION</u>	<u>CODE</u>
ADRIATIC SEA	ADRTC SEA	8D
AEGEAN SEA	AGEN-SEA	8G
ALBORAN SEA	ALBRN-SEA	8Y
AMUNDSEN SEA	AMDSN-SEA	4D
ANDAMAN SEA	ADMN-SEA	6N
ARABIAN SEA	ARB-SEA	6R
ARAFURA SEA	ARFUR-SEA	4U
ARAL SEA	ARAL-SEA	8R
ARCTIC OCEAN	ARTC OCN	5A
BAFFIN BAY	BAFN-BAY	1P
BALEARIC SEA	BALRC-SEA	8J
BALI SEA	BALI-SEA	4L
BALTIC SEA	BLTC-SEA	7B
BANDA SEA	BANDA-SEA	4B
BARENTS SEA	BRNTS-SEA	5B
BASS STRAIT	BASS-STR	6F
BAY OF BENGAL	BAY-BNGL	6B
BAY OF BISCAY	BAY-BSCY	1B
BAY OF FUNDY	BAY-FDY	1F
BEAUFORT SE	BUFRT-SEA	5U
BELLINGSHAUSEN SEA	BLGHSN-SEA	4G

<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>ABBREVIATION</u>	<u>CODE</u>
BERING SEA	BER-SEA	5D
BERING STRAIT	BER-STR	5R
BISMARCK SEA	BSMRK-SEA	4K
BLACK SEA	BLK-SEA	8B
BOSPORUS	BSPRS	8P
BRISTOL CHANNEL	BRSTL-CHNL	1C
CARIBBEAN SEA	CRBN-SEA	1X
CASPIAN SEA	CSPN-SEA	8C
CELEBES SEA	CLEBS-SEA	3C
CERAM SEA	CERAM-SEA	4Q
CHUKCHI SEA	CKCHI-SEA	5C
COASTAL WATERS OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA	CSTL-WTR-ALS	5E
CORAL SEA	CORAL-SEA	4C
DARDANELLES	DRDNLS	8U
DAVIS STRAIT	DVS-ST	1V
DENMARK STRAIT	DENMK-STR	1D
DRAKE PASSAGE	DRK-PSG	2D
EAST CHINA SEA	E-CHI-SEA	3E
EAST SIBERIAN SEA	E-SBRN-SEA	5S
ENGLISH CHANNEL	ENGH-CHNL	1E
FLORES SEA	FLRS-SEA	4F
FORMOSA STRAIT	FMSA-STR	3F

<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>ABBREVIATION</u>	<u>CODE</u>
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT	GT-AUSTLN-BHT	6G
GREENLAND SEA	GRNLND-SEA	5G
GULF OF ADEN	GLF-ADEN	6D
GULF OF ALASKA	GLF-ALS	5F
GULF OF ANADYR	GLF-ADYR	5Y
GULF OF AQABA	GLF-AQB	6Q
GULF OF BONE	GLF-BONE	4E
GULF OF BOTHNIA	GLF-BTHNA	7T
GULF OF CALIFORNIA	GLF-CAL	3L
GULF OF CARPENTARIA	GLF-CRPNTA	4P
GULF OF CHIHUI	GLF-CHLI	3X
GULF OF FINLAND	GLF-FINI	7F
GULF OF GUINEA	GLF-GUIN	1G
GULF OF LION	GLF-LION	8X
GULF OF MEXICO	GLF-MEX	1M
GULF OF OMAN	GLF-OMAN	6M
GULF OF RIGA	GLF-RIGA	7H
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE	GLF-ST-L	1T
GULF OF SAKHALIN	GLF-SAKHLN	3B
GULF OF SAN JORGE	GLF-SAN-JRG	2J
GULF OF SAN MATIAS	GLF-SAN-MTAS	2M
GULF OF SIAM	GLF-SIAM	3T
GULF OF SUEZ	GLF-SUEZ	6W

<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>ABBREVIATION</u>	<u>CODE</u>
GULF OF TATARY	GLF-TARY	3D
GULF OF TOMINI	GLF-TMNI	3V
GULF OF TONKIN	GLF-TNKN	3G
HALMAHERA SEA	HLMRA-SEA	3H
HUDSON BAY	HUDN-BAY	1H
HUDSON STRAIT	HUDN-STR	1U
INDIAN OCEAN	INDN-OCN	6A
INLAND SEA	INL-SEA	3N
INNER SEAS (WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND)	INNER-SEAS	1K
IONIAN SEA	IOAN-SEA	8N
IRISH SEA	IRISH-SEA	1R
JAVA SEA	JAVA-SEA	4J
KARA SEA	KARA-SEA	5K
KATTEGAT	KTGAT	7K
KOREA BAY	KOR-BAY	3R
LABRADOR SEA	LBDR-SEA	1L
LACCADIVE SEA	LACDV-SEA	6L
LAKE ERIE	LK-ERIE	9E
LAKE HURON	LK-HRN	9H
LAKE MICHIGAN	LK-MICH	9M
LAKE ONTARIO	LK-ONT	9N
LAKE SUPERIOR	LK-SUPR	9S
LAPTEV SEA	LPTV-SEA	5P

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<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>ABBREVIATION</u>	<u>CODE</u>
LIGURIAN SEA	LGURN-SEA	8L
LINCOLN SEA	LCLN-SEA	5L
LUZON STRAIT	LZN-STR	3I
MAKASSAR STRAIT	MKSR-STR	4M
MALACCA STRAIT	MALCA-STR	6C
MEDITERRANEAN, EASTERN	E-MED-SEA	8E
MEDITERRANEAN, WESTERN	W-MED-SEA	8W
MOLUCCA SEA	MLUCA-SEA	3M
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL	MOZB-CHNL	6Z
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN	N-ATL-OCN	1A
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN	N-PAC-OCN	3A
NORTH SEA	N-SEA	1N
NORTHWEST PASSAGE	NW-PSG	5T
NORWEGIAN SEA	NRWGN-SEA	5N
PANAMA CANAL	PNMA-CNL	1J
PERSIAN (ARABIAN) GULF	PERSN-GLF	6P
PHILIPPINE SEA	PHIL-SEA	3P
RED SEA	RED-SEA	6E
RIO DE LA PLATA	RIO-PLTA	2R
ROSS SEA	ROSS-SEA	4R
ST. GEORGES CHANNEL	ST-GRGS-CHNL	1Q
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY	ST-LAWR-SEAW	9L
SAVU SEA	SAVU-SEA	6S

<u>DATA ITEM NAME</u>	<u>ABBREVIATION</u>	<u>CODE</u>
SCOTIA SEA	SCTA-SEA	2S
SEA OF AZOV	SEA-AZV	8Z
SEA OF JAPAN	SEA-JPN	3J
SEA OF MARMARA	SEA-MRMRA	8M
SEA OF OKHOTSK	SEA-OKHIK	3Q
SHELEKOVA GULF	SHLKHV-GLF	3K
SINGAPORE STRAIT	SGPOR-STR	3Z
SKAGERRAK	SKGRK	1S
SOLOMON SEA	SOLM-SEA	4S
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN	S-ATL-OCN	2A
SOUTH CHINA SEA	S-CHI-SEA	3U
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN	S-PAC-OCN	4A
STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR	STR-GBRLTR	8S
SUEZ CANAL	SUEZ CNL	6U
SULU SEA	SULU-SEA	3S
TASMAN SEA	TASM-SEA	4T
TIMOR SEA	TIMOR-SEA	6T
TYRRHENIAN SEA	TYRN-SEA	8T
WEDDELL SEA	WEDL-SEA	2W
WHITE SEA	WHT-SEA	5W
YELLOW SEA	YLOW-SEA	3Y

LOGISTIC PLANNING AND REPORTING CODES

1. This enclosure contains the two-character alphanumeric logistic planning and reporting (LPR) codes and their associated explanations used by the military logistic community. LPR codes generally follow the geographical boundaries outlined in the current version of the Unified Command Plan (UCP) shown below and in reference g. For logistic planning purposes, these areas are further broken down into subareas, as defined in this section.



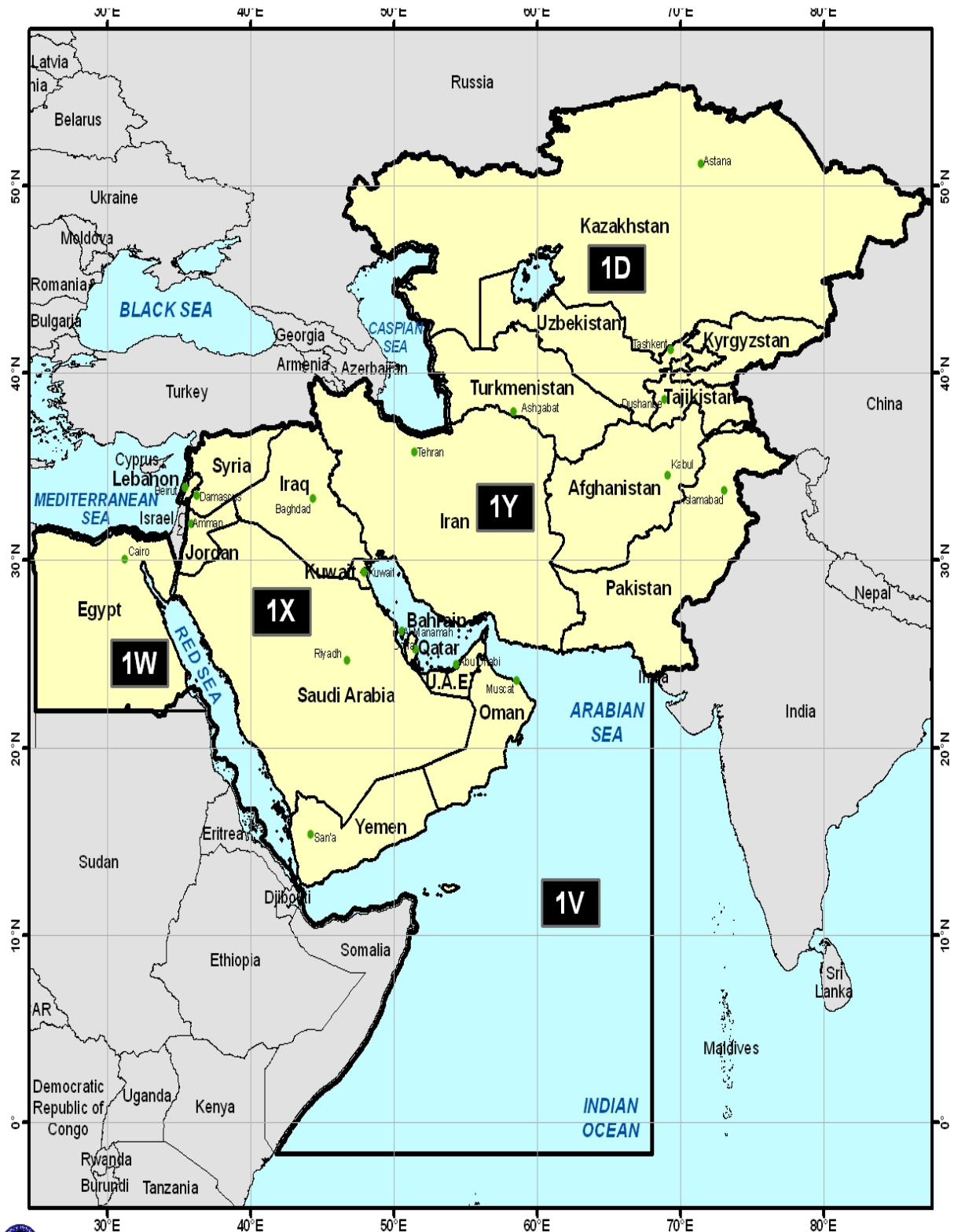
Figure D-1. The World with Combatant Commanders' AORs

2. The LPR code for USCENTCOM is 1Z. Subarea codes are in Table D-1 and are depicted in Figure D-2.

CODE	SUBAREA
1D	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan
1V	The area including the Gulf of Oman, the Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the portion of the Indian Ocean from 68°E. to 5°S., and northwest to the Kenya and Tanzania coastal border.
1W	Egypt and the Red Sea
1X	Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Kuwait, Persian Gulf, Jordan, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon
1Y	Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan

Table D-1. Subarea LPR Codes for USCENTCOM

USCENTCOM AOR



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Figure D-2. LPR Area 1 (USCENTCOM) Subareas

3. The LPR code for USNORTHCOM is 3Z. Subarea codes are listed in Table D-2 and are depicted in Figure D-3.

CODE	SUBAREA
3A	Eastern CONUS (includes FEMA Regions 1 through 4 (see Figure D-4 for FEMA Regions) and the U.S. staging area for the Arctic)
3B	Western CONUS (includes FEMA Regions 8 through 10 less Hawaii and Alaska]
3C	Mid-CONUS (includes FEMA Regions 5 through 7)
3D	Eastern Canada (includes Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland)
3F	Mexico, Lower California (includes Gulf of California), and the Gulf of Mexico out to a line joining the tip of Florida and the tip of the Yucatan Peninsula
3X	Western Canada (includes Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Yukon)
34	The waters of the Arctic Ocean, Beaufort Sea, and Lincoln Sea (bounded on the North by the North Pole, on the east by 45°W; on the south by Greenland, Canada's Northwest Territory, and 68°N; and on the west by 170°W).
35	An area including all of Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, the Bering Sea east of USPACOM, and the waters of the Gulf of Alaska down to 50°N between 180°W and the west coast of Canada. (Note: Forces in Alaska remain assigned to USPACOM. Territory in Alaska is assigned to USNORTHCOM for homeland security mission.)
36	The waters of the North Pacific Ocean bounded on the east by the U.S. west coast, Mexico, and 92°W; on the south by 8°N; on the west by USPACOM; and on the north by 50°N (excludes the Gulf of California).
37	An area bounded on the north by 50°N, Newfoundland, and eastern Canada (includes the Gulf of St. Lawrence); on the east by 45°W; on the south by USSOUTHCOM; and on the west by the eastern United States and a line joining the tip of Florida and the tip of the Yucatan Peninsula).
38	An area bounded on the north by the limits of Baffin Bay; on the east by Greenland and USEUCOM; on the south by 50°N; and on the west by the coast of Canada.
39	All of the Northwest Territory.

Table D-2. Subarea LPR Codes for USNORTHCOM

USNORTHCOM AOR

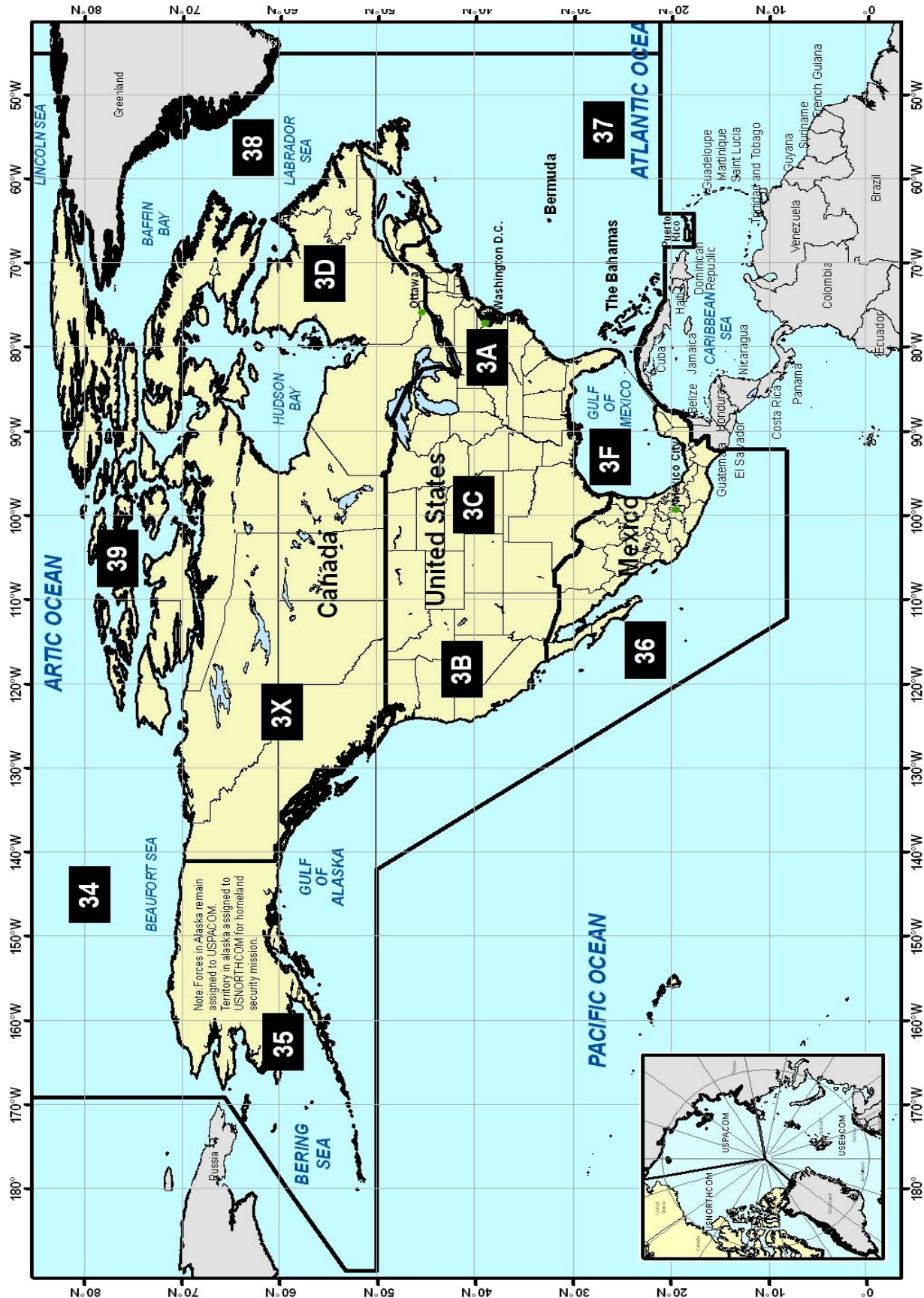


Figure D-3. LRP Area 3 (USNORTHCOM) Subareas

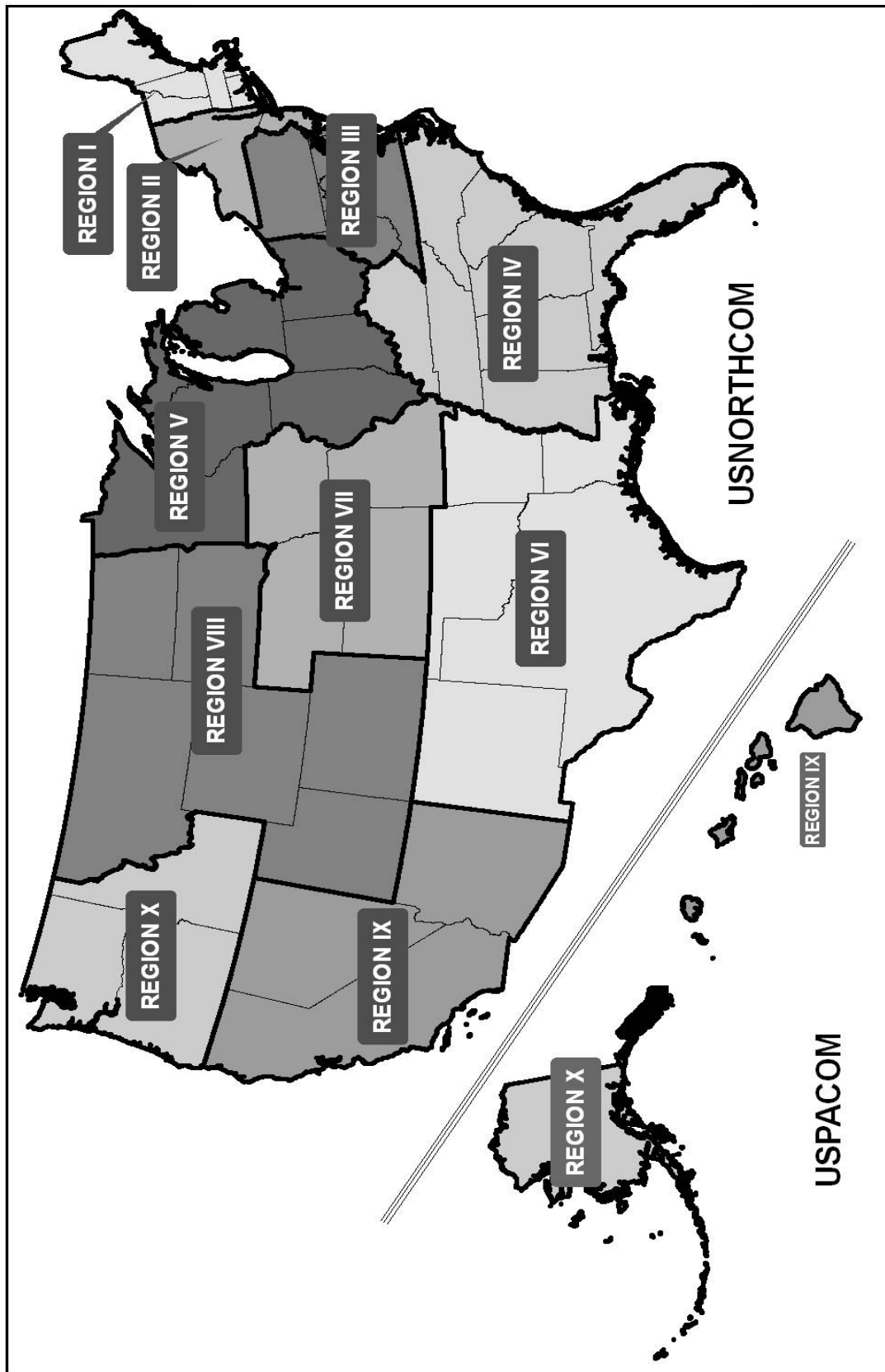
4. For certain planning and reporting purposes, it is necessary to identify the coastal subareas of CONUS. The coastal subareas, divided into three geographical areas, are East Coast, Gulf Coast, and West Coast. For ready reference, the principal ports, Army ports of embarkation, and aerial ports of embarkation located within each subarea are listed in the Table D-3. FEMA regional boundaries are depicted in Figure D-4.

SUBAREA LPR CODES FOR East Coast	
CODE	SUBAREA
3G	New England (Canadian Border to New York Port): Bath, Casco Bay, Portland, and Searsport, Maine; Boston, Fall River, Gloucester, and New Bedford, Massachusetts; Bridgeport, New Haven, New London, and Stamford, Connecticut; Davisville, Newport, and Providence, Rhode Island; and Portsmouth, New Hampshire
3H	Greater New York Port (Extended): Albany, Brooklyn, and New York, New York; and Bayonne, Caven Point, Earle, Elizabethport, and Port Newark, New Jersey
3J	Middle Atlantic Coast (New York Port to Hampton Roads): Baltimore and Piney Point, Maryland; Camden, Gloucester, Trenton, and McGuire AFB, New Jersey; Chester and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Delaware City, Dover AFB, Lewes, and Wilmington, Delaware
3K	Hampton Roads: Hampton Roads Army Terminal, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Richmond, Virginia
3L	South Atlantic Coast (Hampton Roads to Key West): Beaufort, Morehead City, Southport, and Wilmington, North Carolina; Brunswick, Kingland, and Savannah, Georgia; Charleston, Charleston AFB, and Georgetown, South Carolina; and Fernandina, Jacksonville, Miami, Palm Beach, and Port Everglades, Florida

SUBAREA LPR CODES FOR Gulf Coast	
CODE	SUBAREA
3M	Eastern Gulf Coast (Key West to New Orleans): Gulfport and Pascagoula, Mississippi; Mobile, Alabama; and Panama City, Pensacola, Port St. Joe, Tampa, and St. Petersburg, Florida
3N	New Orleans Port Area: Baton Rouge, Braithwaite, Chalmette, New Orleans Army Terminal, New Orleans, and St. Rose, Louisiana
3P	Western Gulf Coast (New Orleans to Mexican Border): Lake Charles, Louisiana; and Beaumont, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Freeport, Galveston, Houston, Orange, Port Arthur, Port Isabel, and Texas City, Texas

SUBAREA LPR CODES FOR West Coast	
CODE	SUBAREA
3R	South California (Mexican border to San Francisco Bay): Estero Bay, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Port Hueneme, San Diego, and San Pedro, California
3S	San Francisco Bay: Alameda, Concord, Oakland, Oakland Army Terminal, Stockton, Rough and Ready Island, Sacramento, San Francisco, Richmond, and Travis AFB, California
3T	Pacific Northwest (San Francisco Bay to Canadian Border): Astoria and Portland, Oregon; Bellingham, Bremerton, Everett, Gray's Harbor, Longview, McChord AFB, Olympia, Port Angeles, Seattle, Tacoma, and Vancouver, Washington; and Vancouver, British Columbia

Table D-3. Subarea LRP Codes for East Coast, Gulf Coast, and West Coast

FEMA Regional Boundaries

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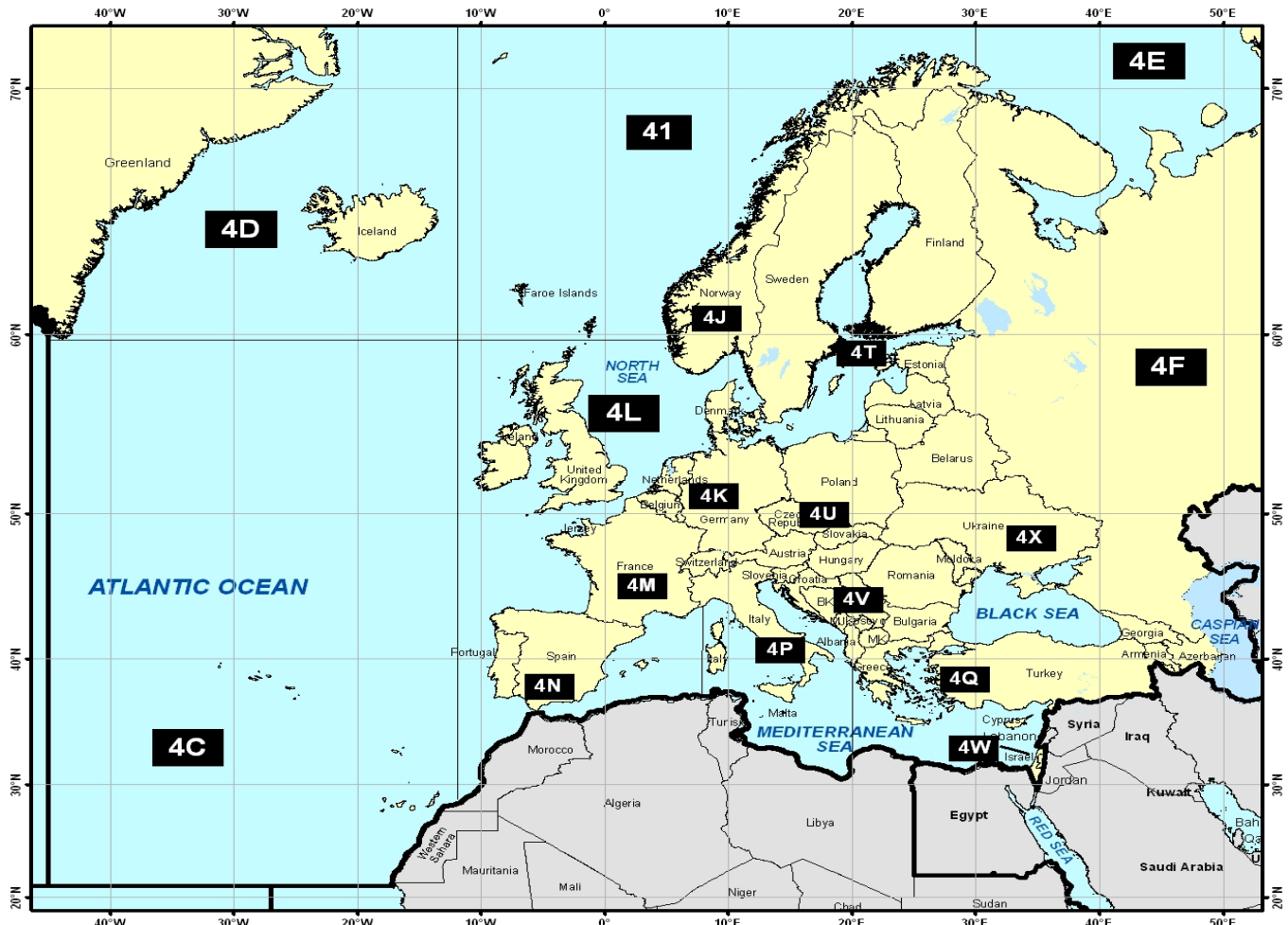
Figure D-4. FEMA Regional Boundaries

5. The LPR code for USEUCOM is 4Z. Subarea codes are in Table D-4 and are depicted in Figure D-5.

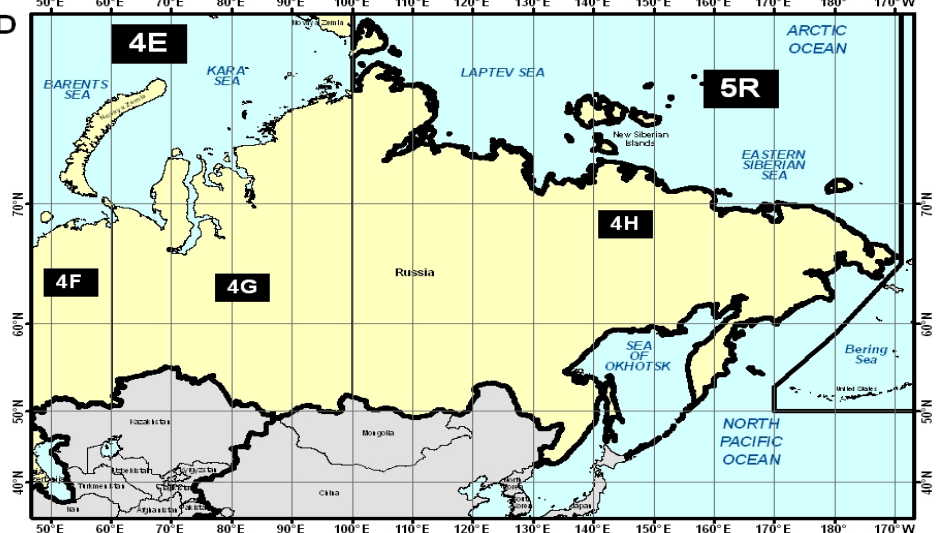
CODE	SUBAREA
4C	An area of the North Atlantic Ocean bounded on the north by 59°N; on the east by 12°W and the coast of Africa (Western Sahara and Mauritania); on the south by 18°N; and on the west by 45°W (USNORTHCOM). Replaces LPR subarea codes 2F and 2K.
4D	Greenland, Iceland, and adjacent waters to their north, east, and south (bounded by the North Pole, 12°W and 59 ° N).
4E	The Barents Sea, Kara Sea, and Arctic Ocean between 30°E and 100°E (Figure D-7)
4F	Russia west of 60°E (i.e., the Ural Mountains), including offshore islands, all of Novaya Zemla Island in the Barents Sea, and the Caspian Sea.
4G	Russia between 60°E and 100°E, including offshore islands.
4H	Russia east of 100°E, including offshore islands.
4J	Norway
4K	Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg
4L	Denmark and the Baltic Sea west of 16°E, United Kingdom, Ireland, the Irish Sea (includes the Isle of Man), North Sea, English Channel (includes Guernsey and Jersey), Celtic Sea, Bay of Biscay, and North Atlantic Ocean (bounded on the north by 59°N and on the west by 12°W)
4M	France and Monaco
4N	Andorra, Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean Sea west of 8°E
4P	Italy, San Marino (an enclave in central Italy), the Holy See (Vatican City), Malta, and the Mediterranean Sea between 8°E and 20°E (west of a line drawn from the coast of Libya at 20°E to the coast where Albania and Greece meet)
4Q	Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea East of area 4P
4T	Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, and the Baltic Sea, excluding the area designated in 4J
4U	Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, and Liechtenstein
4V	Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro) Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia, Slovenia, Albania, Romania, and Bulgaria
4W	Israel
4X	Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and the Sea of Azov
41	An area of the Greenland Sea, Barents Sea, and the Arctic Ocean bounded on the north by the North Pole, on the east by 30°E, on the south by the coast of Norway and 59°N, and on the west by 12°W. Includes Svalbard, Jan Mayen, and Faroe Islands.

Table D-4. Subarea LPR Codes for USEUCOM

USEUCOM AOR



US EUROPEAN COMMAND

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Figure D-5. LPR Area 4 (USEUCOM) Subareas

6. The LPR code for USPACOM is 5Z. Subarea codes are in Table D-5 and are depicted in Figure D-6.

CODE	SUBAREA
5B	An area bounded on the north by 30°N; on the east by 180°E; on the south by the Equator; and on the west by 160°E
5C	An area including Taiwan, the Philippine Islands, Hong Kong, the Philippine Sea, the South China Sea, Burma (Myanmar), Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and surrounding ocean areas (generally bounded on the north by Southeast Asia and 30°N; on the east by 130°E; on the south by areas 5E and 5S; and on the west by 90°E)
5E	An area including Australia and the surrounding ocean area between the northern coast of Australia and 45°S and between 160°E and 110°E
5F	An area bounded on the north by the Equator; on the east by 135°W; on the south by 30°S; and on the west by 165°E
5G	An area bounded on the north by 30°N; on the east by 160°E; on the south by the Equator; and on the west by 130°E
5H	An area including Japan, Korea, and adjacent ocean areas from 160°E to the China mainland, south to 30°N; and area 5C and 5G
5J	An area bounded on the north by the Russian mainland; on the east by 180° and USNORTHCOM; on the south by 30°N; and on the west by 160°E
5K	An area bounded on the north by 50°N; on the east by USNORTHCOM; on the south by 30°N; and on the west by 180°
5N	An area bounded on the north by 30°N; on the east by USNORTHCOM and 120°W; on the south by the Equator; and on the west by 180°
5P	An area bounded on the north by USNORTHCOM and 8°N; on the east by 92°W; on the south by the Equator; and on the west by 120°W
5Q	An area bounded on the north by the Equator; on the east by 92°W; on the south by 30°S; and on the west by 135°W
5R	An area bounded on the north by 90°N (North Pole); on the east by 170°W; on the south by the north coast of Russia (including offshore islands); and on the west by 100°E
5S	An area bounded on the north by areas 53 and 5C; on the east by areas 5E and 160°E; on the south by the South Pole; and on the west by 68°E (includes Antarctica between 68°E. and 160°E)
5U	An area bounded on the north by the Equator; on the east by 165°E; on the south by 30°S; and on the west by Australia and 130°E
5V	New Zealand and surrounding ocean areas (bounded on the north by 30°S; on the east by 165°W; on the south by 50°S; and on the west by 160°E)
5W	An area bounded on the north by 30°S; on the east by 92°W and the coast of Antarctica between 27°W. and 92°W; on the south by the South Pole; and on the west by 160°E
53	An area bounded on the north by the coast of India (less Sri Lanka); on the east by area 5D; on the south by the Equator; and on the west by 68°E
54	Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, India, Bhutan, and Nepal
58	The Peoples Republic of China and Mongolia

Table D-5. Subarea LPR Codes for USPACOM

20 November 2009

USPACOM AOR

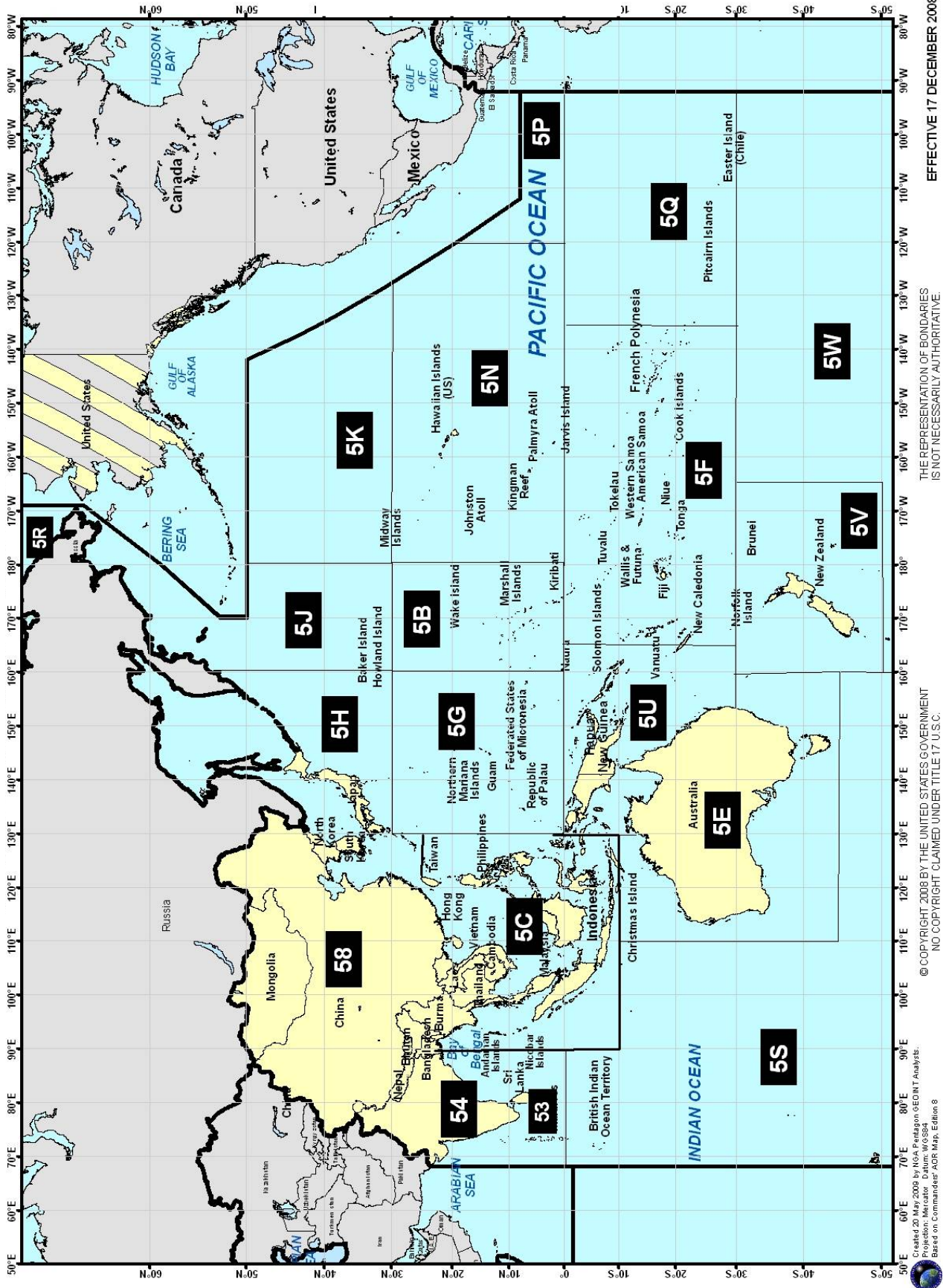


Figure D-6. LPR Area 5 (USPACOM) Subareas

7. The LPR code for USSOUTHCOM is 6Z. Subarea codes are in Table D-6 and are depicted in Figure D-7.

CODE	SUBAREA
6A	Guatemala, Nicaragua, Belize, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, and El Salvador
6B	Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Venezuela
6C	Guyana, French Guiana, Suriname, and Brazil
6D	Bolivia and Chile
6E	Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay
6F	This subarea was replaced by USNORTHCOM subarea 3F to be consistent with UCP revision 17 December 2008
6G	Caribbean region (exclusive of the U.S. Virgin Islands, British Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, the Bahamas, and Turks and Caicos Islands); bounded on the north by 20° 30' N; west to 073° W, west along the northern Cuban territorial waters to 23° N/084° W, southwest to the tip of the Yucatan peninsula; on the east by 45° W; and on the south by the coast of South and Central America
6H	An area bounded on the north by 20° 30' N and on the west by 45°; on the east by 27°W; on the south by Antarctica; the coast of South America, and on the west by 70°W
6I	An area bounded on the north by the coast of Central America (including the Panama Canal Zone); on the east by the coast of South America and 70°W; on the south by Antarctica; and on the west by 92°W

Table D-6. Subarea LPR Codes for USSOUTHCOM

USSOUTHCOM AOR



Figure D-7. LPR Area 6 (USSOUTHCOM) Subareas

8. USAFRICOM'S Geographic AOR for the conduct of normal operations includes the entire continent of Africa (minus Egypt), the Atlantic Ocean east and south of the line from Antarctica at 27° W, north to 21° N/27° W, and east to the African coast at 21° N; the Indian Ocean west and south of the line from Antarctica at 068° E, north to 01°40' S/068° E, and west to the African Coast at 01°40' S.) The LPR code for USAFRICOM is 7Z. Subarea codes are in Table D-7 and are depicted in Figure D-8.

CODE	SUBAREA
7A	Western Sahara, Togo, Mauritania, Benin, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Guinea, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Liberia, Chad, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Central African Republic, and Ghana
7B	Equatorial Guinea, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Uganda, Botswana, Angola, South Africa, Rwanda, Lesotho, Burundi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Malawi, Gabon, Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa) (Figure D-6)
7Y	An area bounded on the north by 18°N and the coastline of Africa, on the east by 42°E, on the south by Antarctica, and on the west by 27°W. Includes the following islands: Bouvet, Cape Verde, Saint Helena, Sao Tome & Principe, Ascension, Prince Edward, and Tristan de Cunha Group. The Mozambique Channel is divided with USPACOM.
77	An area bounded by 5°S on the north; on the east by 68°E; on the west by 42°E; and on the south by the South Pole. Includes Madagascar and the Seychelles Islands and a portion of Antarctica between 27°W and 68°E. The Mozambique Channel is divided with USEUCOM
7C	Sudan, Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Eritrea
7R	Morocco and Algeria
7S	Tunisia and Libya

Table D-7. Subarea LPR Codes for USAFRICOM

20 November 2009

USAFRICOM AOR

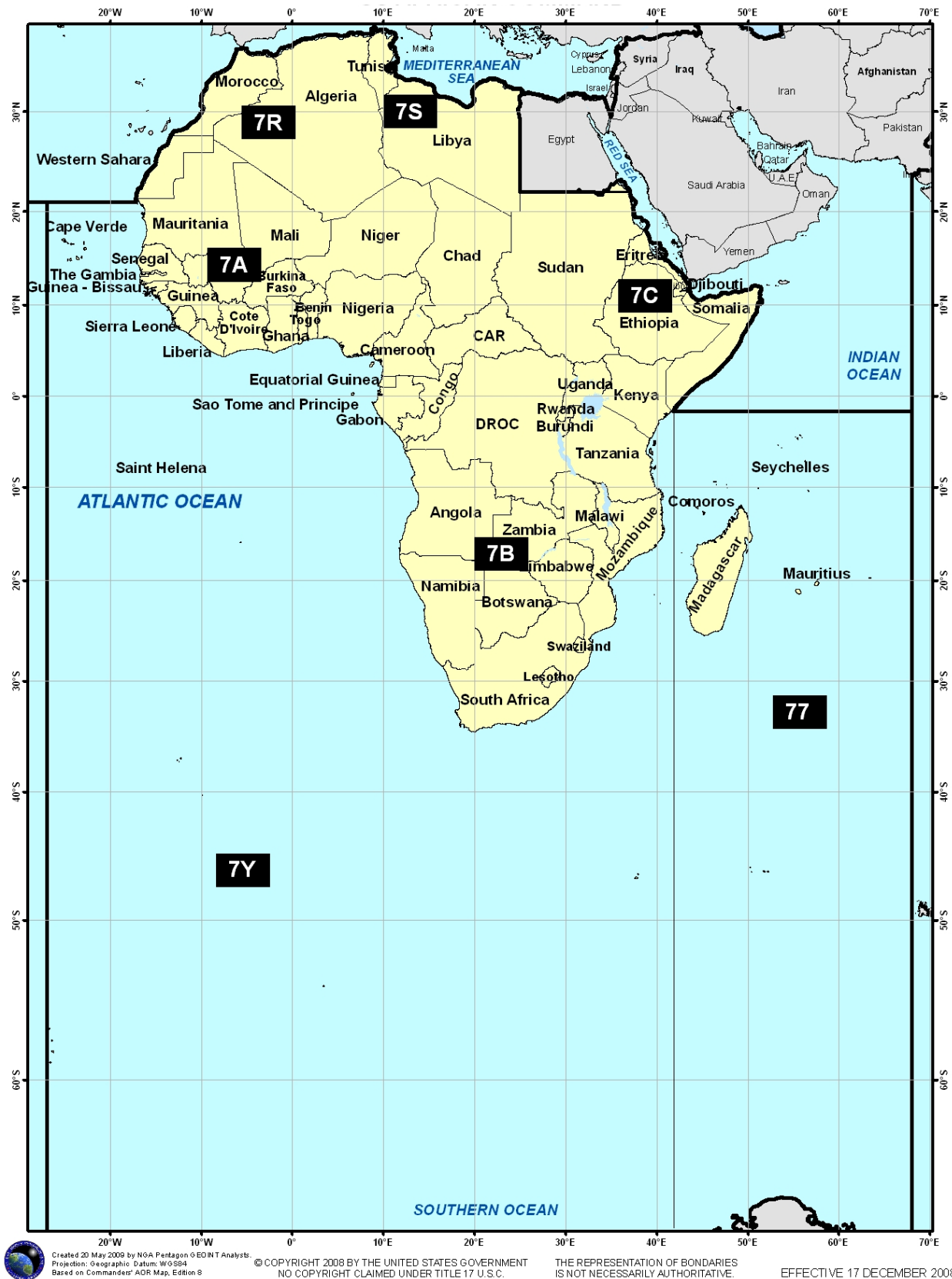


Figure D-8 LPR Area 7 (USAFRICOM) Subareas

9. Views of the combatant command area from the North Pole are depicted in Figure D-9 (USEUCOM, USPACOM, and USNORTHCOM); from the South Pole, in Figure D-10 (USEUCOM, USPACOM, and USSOUTHCOM).

COMMANDERS' AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY AT THE NORTH POLE

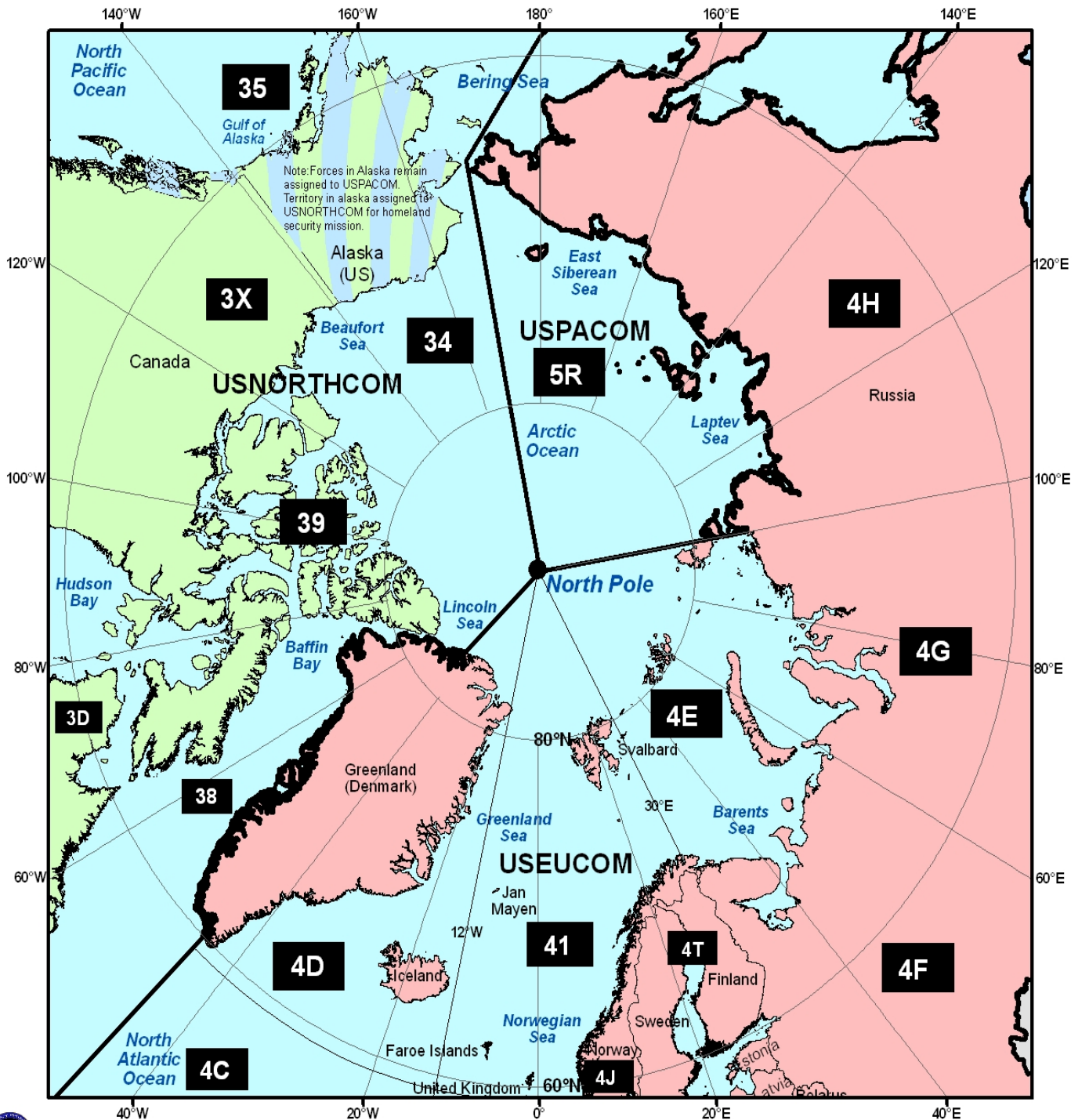
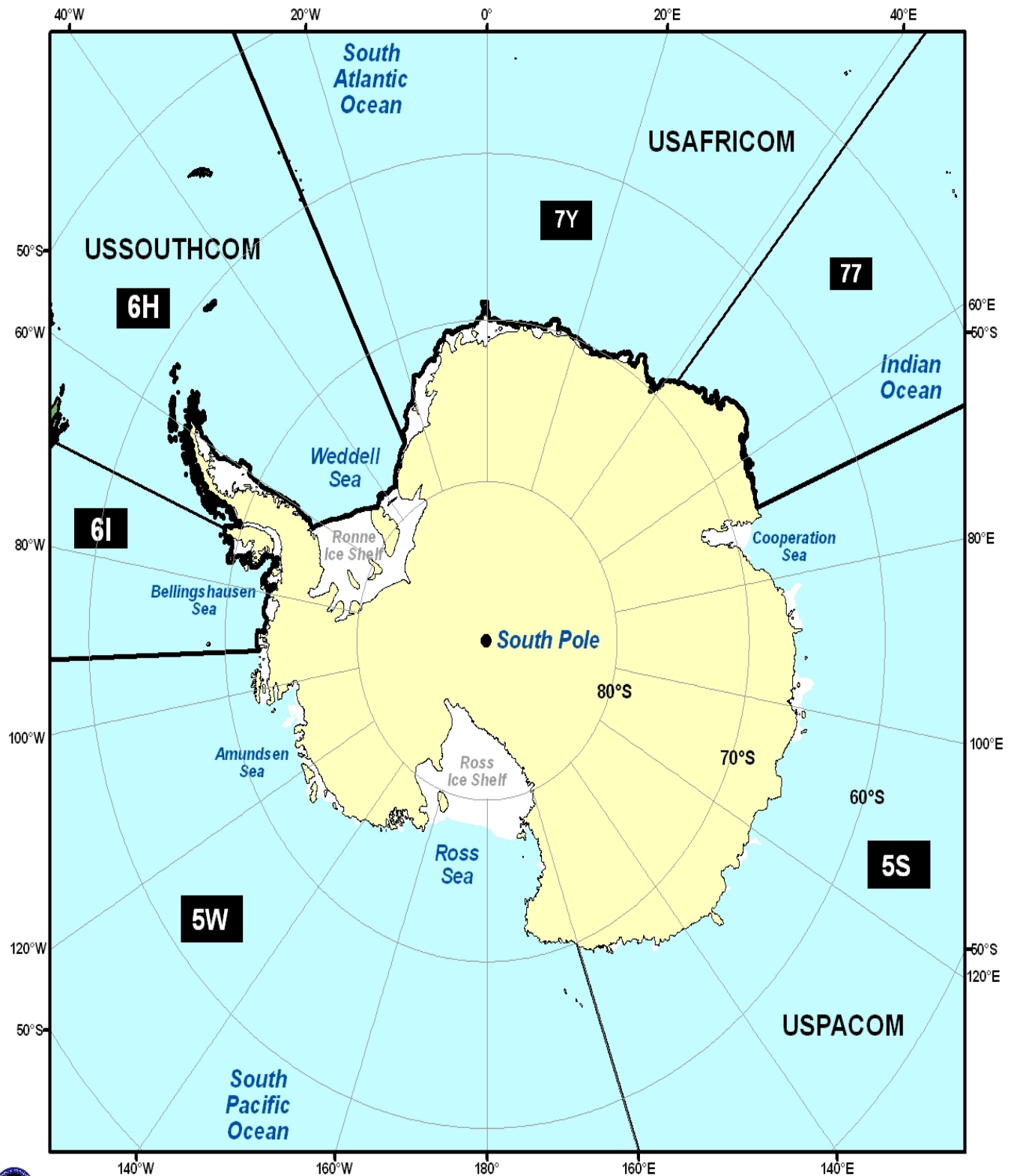


Figure D-9 USEUCOM, USPACOM, USNORTHCOM (North Pole View)

COMMANDERS' AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY AT THE SOUTH POLE



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Figure D-10. USAFRICOM, USPACOM, USSOUTHCOM (South Pole View)

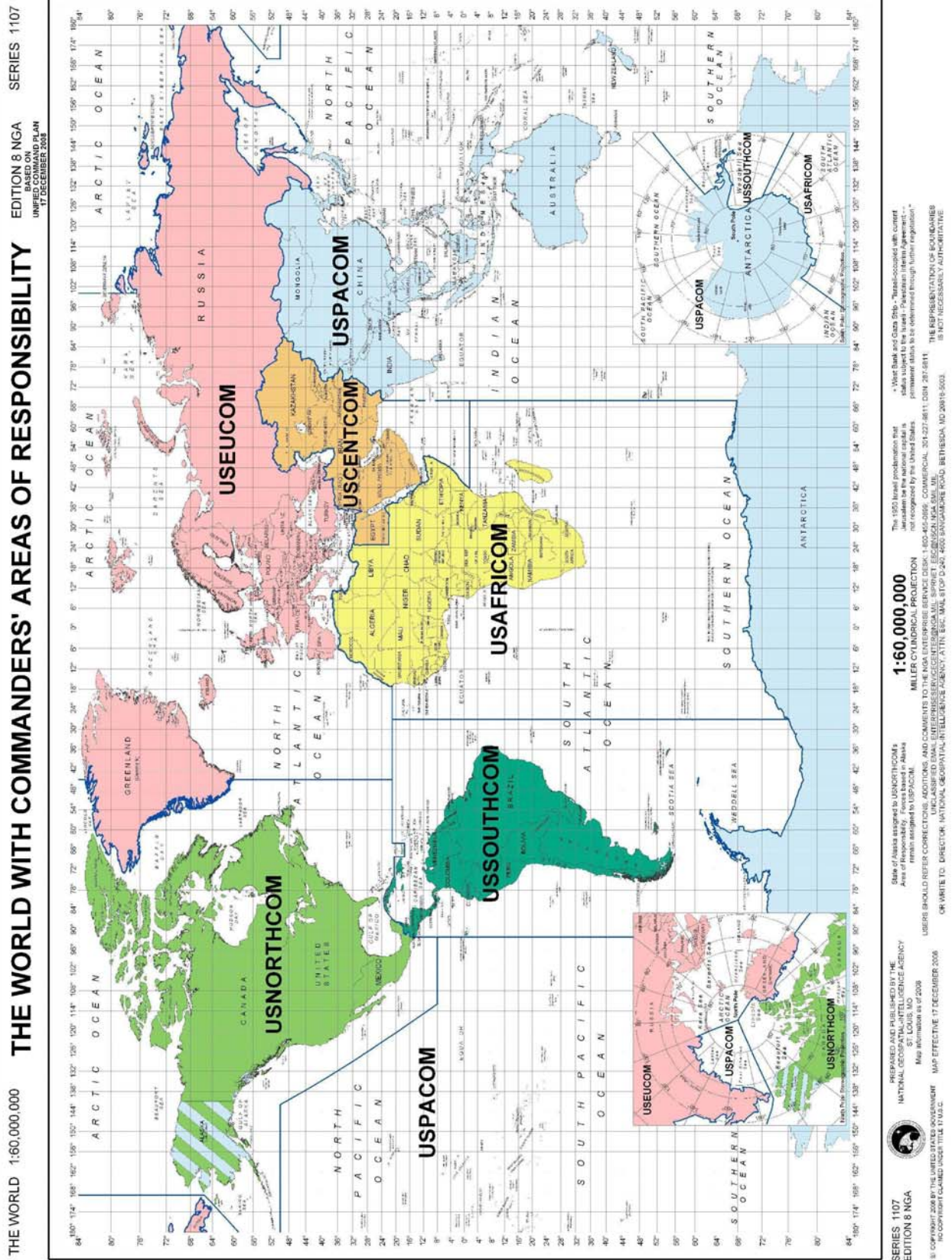


Figure D-11. The World with Combatant Command AORs

ENCLOSURE E

GEOGRAPHICAL AOR CODES FOR COMBATANT COMMANDS

This enclosure contains the codes for the combatant commands that have GEOAOR.

- 1 USCENTCOM
- 3 USNORTHCOM
- 4 USEUCOM
- 5 USPACOM
- 6 USSOUTHCOM
- 7 USAFRICOM

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ENCLOSURE F

REFERENCES

- a. CJCSM 3150.01 Series, "Joint Reporting Structure (JRS) General Instructions"
- b. DOD Manual 8910.1-M, June 1998, "DOD Procedures for Management of Information Requirements"
- c. DOD Regulation 4500.9-R, Parts I-VI, date varies per part, "Defense Transportation Regulation (DTR)"
- d. ISO 3166. A three-part standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) that defines codes for the names of countries, dependent territories, and special areas of geographical interest as well as their principal subdivisions (e.g., provinces or states). The official name is *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions*. See http://www.iso.org/iso/english_country_names_and_code_elements
- e. Government Services Administration (GSA) standard, Geographic Locator codes (GLCs) for the states in the United States and the codes for the cities of the United States. See <http://www.gsa.gov> and search the GLCs for US and DC
- f. Defense Intelligence Agency standard, "Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Manual 58-12 (Water Body Codes), defines the codes for the Water Bodies of the World. See <http://www.dia.smil.mil/admin/REG-MAN/m58-12/m58-12.appb.html>
- g. "Unified Command Plan," 18 December 2008
- h. CJCSM 3150.16 Series, "Joint Operation Planning and Execution System Reporting Structure (JOPESREP)"

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GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAFIF	automated air facilities intelligence file
AFB	Air Force Base
CAP	civil airport
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff manual
COGEO	Prime Geolocation Code
CONUS	continental United States
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DTR	defense transportation regulation
EP	entry point
FAX	facsimile
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards
FSS	flight service station
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GEOAOR	geographical area of responsibility
GEOFILE	standard specific geographic location file
GEOLOC	geolocation
GEONA	geolocation name
GEOREQ	geographic location code request
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILS	instrument landing system
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITC	installation type code
J-3/DDGO/CSOD	Deputy Director for Global Operations, Command Systems Operations Division
JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JSSC	Joint Staff Support Center
LPR	logistics planning and reporting
NAS	naval air station
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
OCONUS	outside the continental United States

SIPRNET	SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
UCP	Unified Command Plan
USAFRICOM	United States Africa Command
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command

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