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**CJCSM 3150.15G
31 May 2024**

**STANDARD SPECIFIED
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
FILE REQUEST**



**JOINT STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20318**

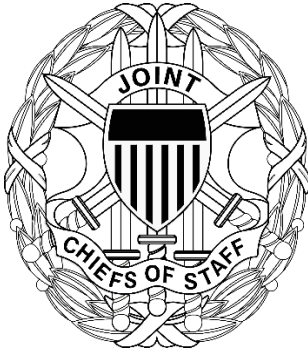
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STANDARD SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION FILE REQUEST

References:

See Enclosure F

1. Purpose. This manual outlines the procedures supporting the maintenance of the standard specified geographic location file (GEOFILE) as part of the joint reporting structure as described in reference (a).

2. Superseded/Canceled. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual (CJCSM) 3150.15F, 25 January 2019, is superseded.

3. Applicability. This manual applies to Combatant Commanders (CCDRs), sub-unified commands, joint task forces, subordinate commands, and all others involved in using the GEOFILE during military planning and operations, as appropriate.

4. Procedures. See Enclosure A. Reports required by this manual are exempt from normal reporting procedures in accordance with reference (b). The GEOFILE is the authoritative automated repository of the Department of Defense (DoD) for the registration of military installations and worldwide geographic locations subject to reference during military planning and operations.

a. Responsibilities

(1) Joint Staff Deputy Directorate for Regional Operations and Force Management, J-35, South (Joint Staff J-35S) is responsible for the overall management and administration of the GEOFILE and is the approving authority for the registration of all GEOFILE data.

(2) The Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; Chief of Naval Operations; Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; Commandant of the Marine Corps; Commandant of the Coast Guard; Directors of DoD Agencies that use the GEOFILE; CCDRs; and

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Joint Staff are responsible for originating standard specified geographic location code request (GEOREQs), as required.

(3) U.S. Transportation Command (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 continental United States (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.

(4) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (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 ICAO code for the GEOFILE ICAO code value does not exist, the established Federal Aviation Administration/host nation four-character code will be used. ICAO value adjustments may be made when 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 geographic location (GEOLOC) codes for air facilities.

(a) In order to expedite the identification of air installations with GEOLOC codes to be in both 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.

(b) The 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 U.S. Government 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.

(c) 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, newsgroup, telephone, facsimile (fax), or other expeditious communications media, NGA must provide Joint Staff J-35S or its designated agent the data necessary to add a new GEOLOC to the GEOFILE.

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(5) Defense Information Systems Agency/Joint Staff Support Center (DISA/JSSC) is responsible for receiving GEOREQs, processing updates to the GEOFILE, and the networking of data to the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) and Joint Planning and Execution Services (JPES) database sites.

b. Definitions

(1) Specified Geolocation Code. A standard coded representation to identify a specified geographic location when that location is identified within DoD data systems.

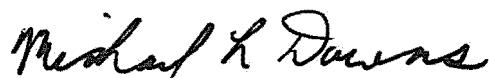
(2) Standard Specified Geographic Location Code Request. A GEOREQ provides the Joint Staff with the means to manage the registration, cancellation, and maintenance of GEOLOC codes and their associated descriptive elements. See Enclosure B for GEOREQ content.

5. Summary of Changes. This document has been updated to reflect current Geopolitical Entities, Names, and Codes (GENC) standards. Area of Responsibility (AOR) responsibilities are changed to reflect that Israel and associated territories have changed from U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) to U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM). Installation type codes are updated to reflect Space Force-designated installations. AOR figures in Enclosure E redundant to the Unified Command Plan (UCP) have been deleted.

6. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on Non-classified Internet Provider Router Network (NIPRNET). DoD Components (to include the Combatant Commands (CCMDs)), other Federal agencies, and the public, may obtain copies of this directive through the internet from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff directives electronic library at: <<http://www.jcs.mil/library>>. Joint Staff activities may also obtain access via the SECRET Internet Provider Router Network (SIPRNET) directives electronic library websites.

7. Effective Date. This manual is effective upon signature.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



MICHAEL DOWNS, Maj Gen, USAF
Vice Director, Joint Staff

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Enclosures:

- A -- Procedures
- B -- Geographic Location Code Request Content
- C -- Installation Type Codes
- D -- Standard DoD Data Elements
- E -- Logistics Planning and Reporting Codes
- F -- References

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ENCLOSURE A

PROCEDURES

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

2. When to Submit a Geographic Location Code Request

- a. To request the registration of a specified geographic location.
- b. To change any data elements describing a registered GEOLOC.
- c. To cancel a registered GEOLOC code.

3. Jurisdiction. The Service, CCMD, or its component command 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 (ITC) for a specific geographic location.

4. Submission of Geographic Location Code Request

a. Transmit GEOREQs via appropriate newsgroup or to the DISA/JSSC Mailbox at <DISA.Pentagon.JSSC.mbx.JPES-Support@mail.smil.mil> to DISA/JSSC, with an information copy to Joint Staff J-35S, Deputy Directorate for Regional Operations and Force Management and the CCMD functional manager for the AOR where the GEOREQ is physically located. The GEOREQ should provide all applicable data elements in Table 1, to include point of contact information for the submitter.

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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 Code (ITC)	Required	See Enclosure C, page C-1
Country Code	Required	See Enclosure D, table 6, page D-A-1
State Code (if in USA)	Required	See Enclosure D, table 7, page D-A-13
Longitude	Required	Max 180 59 59 E or W1
Latitude	Required	Max 90 59 59 N or S1
Security Classification	Required	Always Unclassified
GEOCODE	Optional	Required for change or cancel requests
DTR Code	Optional	
ICAO	Optional	
Record Owner's Unit Identification Code (UIC)	Required	
Logistics Planning and Reporting (LPR) Code	Optional	See Enclosure E, (system will populate the code if not provided)

Table 1. Information for GEO Location Registration

b. 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.

5. 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, reporting the results in the 2nd quarter of the fiscal year JPES action sub-working group. In coordination with the GEOLOC code record owner, CCMDs

¹ These are the maximum values allowed in the database table for each position, though it is acknowledged that any value greater than either 180° longitude or 90° latitude is a measurement value that cannot exist.

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may request assistance from DISA/JSSC to cancel outdated, unused, duplicative, or otherwise unnecessary GEOLOC codes physically located in their AOR. If there are disagreements whether to cancel GEOLOC codes, CCMDs may contact Joint Staff J-35S, for resolution. USTRANSCOM will verify the accuracy of the DTR and ICAO field entries.

6. 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.

a. 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.”

b. For general military planning, to allow a requirement for GEOLOC entry for a military operation, the ITC “Operating Area (OPA)” is defined. Using the ITC of OPA, a series of generic locations are provided in the GEOFILE. These locations may be used for maritime operating activities, amphibious landing zones, maneuver areas, and/or other military operations.

7. Cancellations

a. A request to cancel a GEOLOC should be submitted to DISA/JSSC and info copied to Joint Staff J-35S and the applicable CCMD when it is no longer required. Organizations originating cancellation requests will be responsible for coordinating with/notifying their subordinates and the applicable CCMD, as appropriate. Additionally, Joint Staff J-35S will be notified in the event a canceled GEOLOC is returned to active status.

b. Canceled GEOLOC records are normally not deleted and remain in the database as a historical record.

c. DISA/JSSC will notify the JPEC of a request to cancel a GEOLOC to enable all concerned to determine the impact of the cancellation.

8. Newsgroup Reporting. The Global Command and Control System-J Newsgroup Server Name is located at <j42new.nmcc.smil.mil>. The Global Command and Control System-J Newsgroup used for geolocation reporting is <gccs.jopes.fm>. The newsgroup is available via the SIPRNET for requesting

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changes to or reporting any problems noted with the 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 DISA/JSSC and Joint Staff J-35S. Joint Staff J-35S will be responsible for problem resolution.

9. Distribution

a. GEOFILE updates will be posted as necessary to support operational requirements. Changes may be made as frequently as every 30 minutes. Distribution of GEOFILE updates to JPES database sites is an automated process. External organizations or systems that require access to the GEOFILE may request access through Joint Staff J-35S. A request must come from the government point of contact for the system requesting data. Include the name and description of the system requesting the data, along with the reason the data is required, how it will be used, and how it will be safeguarded. The requester must ensure the applicable JPES CCMD/Service Functional Manager is contacted prior to the request.

b. DISA/JSSC processes transactions for GEOFILE updates interactively online. Delete processing will be in accordance with paragraph 6.

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ENCLOSURE B

STANDARD SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION CODE REQUEST 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 they will be represented by the code "U."
4. Transaction Code. A one-character alphabetic code ("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 may be deleted after coordination between the J-35S 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 the location or place of military significance. The Joint Staff assigns this code. 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. The geolocation name (GEONA) is a maximum of 35 alphanumeric characters with a distinguishable and meaningful name that identifies the specified geographic location of interest (e.g., Camp Peary, Fort Lee, Andrews Air Force Base (AFB), Norfolk Naval Air Station (NAS)) and required in all requests for registration and cancellation. There are two GEONA fields. The 17-character field will always be used, and both fields will be used if the name exceeds 17 characters. When a GEONA contains a modifier, the abbreviation for the modifier may be used in place of the modifier (Table 2).
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, etc.) that is required in all requests for registration. (Enclosure C provides a list of authorized codes and their explanations.)

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Enclosure B

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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 2. Samples of GEONA Modifiers and Their Abbreviations

8. Defense Transportation Regulation Code. A three-character alphanumeric code for air terminals, water ports, consolidation and containerization points, and CONUS freight distribution centers. A list of DTR codes is published in reference (c). USTRANSCOM provides DTR codes for input to the GEOFILE (formerly known as MILSTAMP codes) (reference (c)).

9. Country/State/Bodies of Water Code. A two-character alphanumeric entry representing geographic-political areas that is required in all registration requests. Country codes are used for all locations outside the United States and when the OPA is all of the United States. State codes are assigned to all specific locations in the United States when the state is identifiable. Appendixes A, B, and C of Enclosure D list these codes for quick reference (references (d) and (e)). Note: There is no current publication listing water bodies of the world. The listing in Enclosure D was last published in 2009. This document will use the 2009 names and codes until a new listing is established and published.

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10. General Services Administration City Codes. City codes are no longer retained as part of the GEOFILE. However, General Services Administration maintains a geographic locator code (GLC) listing that provides a number and letter city code. Additional information concerning these GLCs can be found at <<http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/104507>>.

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 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; for example, the NGA, 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. Logistics Planning and Reporting Code. A two-character alphanumeric code designated to meet the needs of the military logistics community. The first character is the geographic AOR (GEOAOR) code (as described in Enclosure F). The Logistics Planning and Reporting (LPR) code is described in Enclosure E. The code is assigned by the Joint Staff in consultation with geographic CCMDs.

13. Record Status. A one-character alphabetic code indicating the record is active ("A") or canceled ("C") by the record owner. If canceled, the GEOLOC records normally will not be deleted and will remain in the database serving as a historical record. Selected canceled GEOLOCs will only be deleted after close coordination among Joint Staff J-35S, DISA/JSSC, the record owner, and the JPEC.

14. Record Owner's Unit Identification Code. Record owner's unit identification code (UIC) is a 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. 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 (COGEO) for other ITCs registered at

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that location. For example, the GEOLOC code assigned for Minot AFB will be the prime COGEO for all other ITCs registered for that location such as administration (ADM), ammunition storage (AMO), storage (STG), etc.

16. International Civil Aviation Organization 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. Geographic Area of Responsibility Code. A one-character numeric code representing the CCMD area in which the GEOLOC is located. GEOAOR codes are listed in Enclosure F.

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APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE B

STANDARD SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION FILE AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING CRITERIA

1. Purpose. This appendix describes the format, allowable characters, and report content of GEOREQ transactions. It also provides a format for the external systems interface.

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 parentheses ().

(3) Hyphen, dash, minus sign (-).

d. Data fields currently in use in the GEOREQ are shown in Table 3.

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DATA ELEMENT NAME	DATA ITEM	TYPE DATA
Security Classification		1 A
Transaction Code		1 A
Geolocation Code	GEOLOC	4 A/N
Geolocation Name	GEONA	17 A/N
Installation Type Code	GEODE	3 A
Defense Transportation Regulation Code	DTR	3 A/N
Country/State Code	CRTCD	2 A/N
Geographic Coordinates	POINT	15 A/N
Logistics Planning and Reporting Code	LPRCO	2 A/N
Record Status	RECSTAT	1 A
Record Owner's UIC	RUIC	6 A/N
Prime Geolocation Code	COGEO	4 A/N
International Civil Aviation Organization Code	ICAO	4 A/N
Geographic Area of Responsibility Code	GEOAOR	1 N

Table 3. GEOREQ Data Fields in Use

3. Table 4 contains a sequential American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) file format for the GEOFILE database for interface with external systems. This file does not contain the long name for any of the GEOCODES. The JPES core database contains a different GEOFILE structure in its database tables.

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COLUMNS	SIZE	FIELD NAME	DESCRIPTION
1-4	4	GEO_CODE	Geographic Location Code
5-5	1	RECLEV	Fixed Value Of 1
6-7	2	RECTYP	Fixed Value Of 01
8-12	5	FILLER_SPACES	Blanks
13-29	17	GEO_NAME	Geographic Location Name
30-32	3	INSTALL_TYPE_CODE	Installation Type Code
33-34	2	CNTRY_STATE_CODE	Country/State Code
35-39	5	CNTRY_STATE_NAME	Abbreviated Country/State Name
40-58	19	FILLER_SPACES	Blanks
59-73	15	LAT_LON	Geographic Coordinates
74-75	2	LPRCO	Logistics Planning and Reporting Code
76-79	4	PRIME_GEO_CD	Prime Geolocation Code
80-85	6	RECOWN_UIC	Record Owner's UIC
86-88	3	DTR	Defense Transportation Regulation Codes
89-99	11	FILLER_SPACES	Blanks
100-103	4	ICAO_FAC_CODE	International Civil Aviation Organization Code
104-112	9	FILLER_SPACES	Blanks
113-118	6	UPDATE_DATE	Date Of Last Update
119-124	6	ADDREC_DATE	Date Record Added
125-130	6	CANCEL_DATE	Date Record Canceled
131-145	15	CNTRY_STATE_NAME	Country/State Name
146-146	1	GEOAOR	Geographic Area of Responsibility Code
147-147	1	REC_STAT_ID	Record Status
148-148	1	SCTY_CLSN_CD	Record Classification
149-156	8	FILLER_SPACES	Blanks

Table 4. ASCII File Format for GEOFILE Database

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Appendix A
Enclosure B

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Appendix A
Enclosure B

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ENCLOSURE C

INSTALLATION TYPE CODES

1. Table 5 contains the codes, names, and descriptions of authorized ITCs.
2. Only those geographic locations and military installations meeting the purpose and scope of the file will be added to this list. The definitions below apply for the purpose of this manual only. Recommended additions, deletions, and changes to the list should be referred to the Joint Staff J-35S 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 logistics and personnel management. Included under this description are items such 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 DoD 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.
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 Headquarters (HQ), U.S. Air Force.

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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, entry point, or anchor navigation point. 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.
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.

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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, is a Headquarters, Area, District, and Sector Command, logistics base, air station, station, and deployable specialized force command.
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 representative directs 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.

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CSL	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION	A facility located outside the United States and U.S. territories with little or no permanent U.S. presence, maintained with periodic Service, contractor, or host-nation support.
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.
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.
FOS	FORWARD OPERATING SITE	A scalable location outside the United States and U.S. territories intended for rotational use by operating forces.
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.)
ISL	ISLAND	A tract of land surrounded by water and smaller than a continent.
JAP	JOINT-USE AIRPORT	An installation with an active aircraft operating area not meeting the criteria to be called an international airport, but 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.

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LKE	LAKE	An inland body of water, usually fresh water, formed by glaciers, river drainage, etc., larger than a pool or pond.
MAP	MILITARY AIRPORT	An installation with an active aircraft operating area that does not meet 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 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, logistics 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.
MOB	MAIN OPERATING BASE	A facility outside the United States and U.S. territories with permanently stationed operating forces and robust infrastructure.
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.
NAS	NAVAL AIR STATION	An installation from which operations can be conducted 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 as a naval base.

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NYI	NAVY INSTALLATION	A Navy installation not elsewhere described in this list.
OCN	OCEAN	1. The intercommunicating body of saltwater 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 the 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	A non-incorporated area.
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, the environment, and solving scientific problems.
RTC	RESERVE TRAINING CENTER	A facility for training non-assigned 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.

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SBS	SPACE BASE	An installation from which operations can be conducted and/or that is capable of providing sustained support for major activities of importance to Space Force combat, combat support, and training missions. Usually applied to installations located in a foreign country where the name cannot indicate permanency.
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 saltwater 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.
SFB	SPACE 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 Space Force combat, combat support, and training missions. Usually applied to permanent installations located within the United States.
SFS	SPACE 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, U.S. Space Force.
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 for troops or dependents, such as post or base exchange facilities, commissaries, Service clubs, noncommissioned officers' clubs, officers' clubs, or bus stations.
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.

Table 5. Installation Type Codes

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ENCLOSURE D

STANDARD DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DATA ELEMENTS

1. This enclosure contains the standard DoD data elements for “Countries of the World” (Table 6), “States/Territories of the United States” (Table 7), and “Water Bodies of the World” (Table 8). Appendixes A, B, and C, respectively, list these codes for ready reference. Authoritative data sources for the content of Appendixes A, B, and C are found in references (d) and (e). As a convenience, LPR codes (see Enclosure E) have been included as a quick reference to Table 6, “Countries of the World.” Similarly, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regions and LPR codes have been included as a quick reference to Table 7, “States/Territories of the United States.”
2. Country codes shown in this enclosure are taken from reference (d), the GENC standard, which derives from International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 3166-1, but is the U.S. Government profile for approved geographic names. The GENC standard complies with U.S. Public Law 80-242 (1947), requiring the U.S. Federal Government to use geographic names that have been approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. The GENC standard is maintained on the NGA unclassified website.
3. As noted above, this document lists only the two-character country codes. It does not list the corresponding three-character alpha codes or the numerical codes. If either of these two sets of corresponding codes is required, it is available from the unclassified GENC Web site.

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APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE D

COUNTRIES, REGIONS, AND TERRITORIES OF THE WORLD

COUNTRY NAME	COUNTRY CODE	LPR CODE
AFGHANISTAN	AF	1Y
AKROTIRI *	QZ	4Q
ALAND ISLANDS	AX	4T
ALBANIA	AL	4V
ALGERIA	DZ	7R
AMERICAN SAMOA	AS	5G
ANDORRA	AD	4N
ANGOLA	AO	7B
ANGUILLA	AI	6G
ANTARCTICA	AQ	77
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	AG	6G
ARGENTINA	AR	6E
ARMENIA	AM	4X
ARUBA	AW	6G
ASHMORE & CARTIER ISLANDS *	XA	5E
AUSTRALIA	AU	5E
AUSTRIA	AT	4S
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	4X
BAHAMAS, THE	BS	37
BAHRAIN	BH	1T
BAKER ISLAND *	XB	5N

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BANGLADESH	BD	54
BARBADOS	BB	6G
BASSAS DA INDIA *	QS	7B
BELARUS	BY	4X
BELGIUM	BE	4K
BELIZE	BZ	6A
BENIN	BJ	7A
BERMUDA	BM	37
BHUTAN	BT	54
BOLIVIA	BO	6B
BONAIRE, SAINT EUSTATIUS AND SABA	BQ	6G
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	4V
BOTSWANA	BW	7B
BOUVET ISLAND	BV	7Y
BRAZIL	BR	6C
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY	IO	5S
BRUNEI	BN	5C
BULGARIA	BG	4U
BURKINA FASO	BF	7A
BURMA	MM	5C
BURUNDI	BI	7C
CAMBODIA	KH	5C
CAMEROON	CM	7D
CANADA	CA	3X, 3D
CABO VERDE	CV	7Y

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CAYMAN ISLANDS	KY	6F
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CF	7D
CHAD	TD	7D
CHILE	CL	6E
CHINA	CN	58
CHRISTMAS ISLAND	CX	5S
CLIPPERTON ISLAND *	CP	36
COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS	CC	5S
COLOMBIA	CO	6B
COMOROS	KM	77
CONGO	CG	7D
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE	CD	7D
COOK ISLANDS	CK	5F
CORAL SEA ISLANDS *	XC	5U
COSTA RICA	CR	6A
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	CI	7A
CROATIA	HR	4V
CUBA	CU	6F
CURACAO	CW	6G
CYPRUS	CY	4Q
CZECHIA	CZ	4U
DENMARK	DK	4L
DHEKELIA *	XD	4Q
DIEGO GARCIA *	DG	5S
DJIBOUTI	DJ	7C

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DOMINICA	DM	6G
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DO	6G
ECUADOR	EC	6B
EGYPT	EG	1W
EL SALVADOR	SV	6A
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GQ	7D
ERITREA	ER	7C
ESTONIA	EE	4T
ETHIOPIA	ET	7C
ETOROFU, HABOMAI, KUNASHIRI, AND SHIKOTAN ISLANDS *	QP	5H
EUROPA ISLAND *	XE	7B
FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)	FK	6H
FAROE ISLANDS	FO	4I
FIJI	FJ	5F
FINLAND	FI	4T
FRANCE	FR	4M
FRENCH GUIANA	GF	6D
FRENCH POLYNESIA	PF	5F
FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS	TF	7Y
GABON	GA	7D
GAMBIA, THE	GM	7A
GAZA STRIP *	XG	1W
GERMANY	DE	4K
GHANA	GH	7A

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GIBRALTAR	GI	4N
GLORIOSO ISLANDS *	QX	77
GREECE	GR	4Q
GREENLAND	GL	4D
GRENADA	GD	6G
GUADELOUPE	GP	6G
GUAM	GU	5G
GUATEMALA	GT	6A
GUERNSEY	GG	4L
GUINEA	GN	7A
GUINEA-BISSAU	GW	7A
GUYANA	GY	6D
HAITI	HT	6G
HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS	HM	77
HONDURAS	HN	6A
HONG KONG	HK	5C
HOWLAND ISLAND *	XH	5N
HUNGARY	HU	4U
ICELAND	IS	4D
INDIA	IN	54
INDONESIA	ID	5C
IRAN	IR	1Y
IRAQ	IQ	1X
IRELAND	IE	4L
ISLE OF MAN	IM	4L
ISRAEL	IL	1W

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ITALY	IT	4P
JAMAICA	JM	6F
JAN MAYEN *	XJ	41
JAPAN	JP	5H
JARVIS ISLAND *	XQ	5B
JERSEY	JE	4L
JOHNSTON ATOLL *	XU	5N
JORDAN	JO	1X
JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND *	QU	77
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	1D
KENYA	KE	7C
KINGMAN REEF *	XM	5N
KIRIBATI	KI	5G
KOREA, NORTH	KP	5H
KOREA, SOUTH	KR	5H
KOSOVO *	XK	4V
KUWAIT	KW	1X
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	1D
LAOS	LA	5C
LATVIA	LV	4T
LEBANON	LB	1X
LESOTHO	LS	7B
LIBERIA	LR	7A
LIBYA	LY	7S
LIECHTENSTEIN	LI	4S
LITHUANIA	LT	4T

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LUXEMBOURG	LU	4K
MACAU	MO	5C
MADAGASCAR	MG	77
MALAWI	MW	7B
MALAYSIA	MY	5C
MALDIVES	MV	53
MALI	ML	7A
MALTA	MT	4P
MARSHALL ISLANDS	MH	5B
MARTINIQUE	MQ	6G
MAURITANIA	MR	7A
MAURITIUS	MU	77
MAYOTTE	YT	77
MEXICO	MX	3F
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF	FM	5G
MIDWAY ISLANDS *	QM	5N
MOLDOVA	MD	4X
MONACO	MC	4M
MONGOLIA	MN	58
MONTENEGRO	ME	4V
MONTSERRAT	MS	6G
MOROCCO	MA	7R
MOZAMBIQUE	MZ	7B
NAMIBIA	NA	7B
NAURU	NR	5F
NAVASSA ISLAND *	XV	6F

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NEPAL	NP	54
NETHERLANDS	NL	4K
NEW CALEDONIA	NC	5F
NEW ZEALAND	NZ	5V
NICARAGUA	NI	6A
NIGER	NE	7A
NIGERIA	NG	7A
NIUE	NU	5F
NO MAN'S LAND *	NONE	
NORFOLK ISLAND	NF	5F
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	MP	5G
NORTH MACEDONIA	MK	4V
NORWAY	NO	4J
OMAN	OM	1S
PAKISTAN	PK	1Y
PALAU	PW	5G
PALMYRA ATOLL *	XL	5N
PANAMA	PA	6A
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PG	5U
PARACEL ISLANDS *	XP	5C
PARAGUAY	PY	6E
PERU	PE	6B
PHILIPPINES	PH	5C
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	PN	5Q
POLAND	PL	4U
PORTUGAL	PT	4N

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PUERTO RICO	PR	37
QATAR	QA	1S
REUNION	RE	77
ROMANIA	RO	4U
RUSSIA	RU	4F,4G,4H
RWANDA	RW	7B
SAINT BARTHELEMY	BL	6G
SAINT HELENA, ASCENSION AND TRISTAN DA CUNHA	SH	7Y
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	KN	6G
SAINT LUCIA	LC	6G
SAINT MARTIN	MF	6G
SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON	PM	3D
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	VC	6G
SAMOA	WS	5F
SAN MARINO	SM	4P
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	ST	7Y
SAUDI ARABIA	SA	1X
SENEGAL	SN	7A
SERBIA	RS	4V
SEYCHELLES	SC	77
SIERRA LEONE	SL	7A
SINGAPORE	SG	5C
SINT MAARTEN	SX	6G

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SLOVAKIA	SK	4V
SLOVENIA	SI	4U
SOLOMON ISLANDS	SB	5U
SOMALIA	SO	7C
SOUTH AFRICA	ZA	7B
SOUTH GEORGIA AND SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS	GS	6H
SOUTH SUDAN	SS	7C
SPAIN	ES	4N
SPRATLY ISLANDS *	SP	5C
SRI LANKA	LK	54
SUDAN	SD	7C
SURINAME	SR	6D
SVALBARD *	XR	41
SWAZILAND	SZ	7B
SWEDEN	SE	4T
SWITZERLAND	CH	4S
SYRIA	SY	1X
TAIWAN	TW	5C
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	1D
TANZANIA	TZ	7B
THAILAND	TH	5C
TIMOR-LESTE	TL	5C
TOGO	TG	7A
TOKELAU	TK	5F
TONGA	TO	5F

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TT	5F
TROMELIN ISLAND*	XT	77
TUNISIA	TN	7S
TURKEY (TURKIYE)	TR	4Q
TURKMENISTAN	TM	1D
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	TC	37
TUVALU	TV	5F
UGANDA	UG	7C
UKRAINE	UA	4X
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	AE	1S
UNITED KINGDOM	GB	4L
UNITED STATES	US	3A, 3B, 3C
URUGUAY	UY	6E
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	1D
VANUATU	VU	5F
VATICAN CITY	VA	4P
VENEZUELA	VE	6B
VIETNAM	VN	5C
VIRGIN ISLANDS BRITISH	VG	37
VIRGIN ISLANDS U.S.	VI	37
WAKE ISLAND *	QW	5B
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	WF	5F
WEST BANK	PS	1W
WESTERN SAHARA	EH	7R
YEMEN	YE	1W

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ZAMBIA	ZM	7B
ZIMBABWE	ZW	7B

Table 6. Countries of the World

* Extension—A DoD-assigned code (and associated entry content) in the GENC standard that does not have a corresponding listing in the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code list.

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STATES/TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES

STATE/TERRITORY NAME	STATE NAME ABBREVIATION	STATE CODE	FEMA REGION	LPR CODE
ALABAMA	AL	01	IV	3M
ALASKA	AK	02	X	35
ARIZONA	AZ	04	IX	3R
ARKANSAS	AR	05	VI	3N
CALIFORNIA	CA	06	IX	See Table 15
COLORADO	CO	08	VIII	3Q
CONNECTICUT	CT	09	I	3G
DELAWARE	DE	10	III	3J
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	DC	11	III	3J
FLORIDA	FL	12	IV	3L
GEORGIA	GA	13	IV	3L
GUAM (U.S. TERRITORY)	GU	14	IX	5G
HAWAII	HI	15	IX	3T
IDAHO	ID	16	X	3T
ILLINOIS	IL	17	V	3W
INDIANA	IN	18	V	3W
IOWA	IA	19	VII	3V
KANSAS	KS	20	VII	3V
KENTUCKY	KY	21	IV	3M
LOUISIANA	LA	22	VI	3N

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MAINE	ME	23	I	3G
MARYLAND	MD	24	III	3J
MASSACHUSETTS	MA	25	I	3G
MICHIGAN	MI	26	V	3W
MINNESOTA	MN	27	V	3W
MISSISSIPPI	MS	28	IV	3M
MISSOURI	MO	29	VII	3V
MONTANA	MT	30	VIII	3Q
NEBRASKA	NE	31	VII	3V
NEVADA	NV	32	IX	3S
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NH	33	I	3G
NEW JERSEY	NJ	34	II	3H
NEW MEXICO	NM	35	VI	3P
NEW YORK	NY	36	II	3H
NORTH CAROLINA	NC	37	IV	3L
NORTH DAKOTA	ND	38	VIII	3Q
OHIO	OH	39	V	3W
OKLAHOMA	OK	40	VI	3P
OREGON	OR	41	X	3T
PENNSYLVANIA	PA	42	III	3J
PUERTO RICO (A U.S. TERRITORY)	PR	43	II	37
RHODE ISLAND	RI	44	I	3G
SOUTH CAROLINA	SC	45	IV	3L
SOUTH DAKOTA	SD	46	VIII	3Q
TENNESSEE	TN	47	IV	3M
TEXAS	TX	48	VI	3P

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UTAH	UT	49	VIII	3Q
VERMONT	VT	50	I	3G
VIRGINIA	VA	51	III	3K
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S. TERRITORY)	VI	52	II	37
WASHINGTON	WA	53	X	3T
WEST VIRGINIA	WV	54	III	3J
WISCONSIN	WI	55	V	3W
WYOMING	WY	56	VIII	3Q

Table 7. States/Territories of the United States

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WATER BODIES OF THE WORLD

BODY OF WATER NAME	BODY OF WATER ABBREVIATION	CODE
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 SEA	BUFRT-SEA	5U
BELLINGSHAUSEN SEA	BLGHSN-SEA	4G
BERING SEA	BER-SEA	5D

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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
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT	GT-AUSTLN-BHT	6G
GREENLAND SEA	GRNLND-SEA	5G
GULF OF ADEN	GLF-ADEN	6D
GULF OF ALASKA	GLF-ALS	5F

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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
GULF OF TARTARY	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

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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
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

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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
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

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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

Table 8. Water Bodies of the World

ENCLOSURE E

LOGISTICS PLANNING AND REPORTING CODES

1. This enclosure contains the two-character alphanumeric LPR codes and their associated explanations used by the military logistics community. As an example, LPR codes are an embedded data segment (log area) for war consumables distribution objective data elements. LPR codes follow the CCMD AOR boundaries specified and depicted in the current version of the UCP (reference (f)). For logistics planning purposes, these AOR boundaries are further broken down into subareas, as defined in this section. The first character of the LPR code is the same as the providing organization codes from the JOPES reporting (reference (g)).

2. The LPR code for USCENTCOM is 1Z. Subarea codes are in Table 9.

CODE	SUBAREA LPR CODES FOR USCENTCOM
1D	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan
1S	Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Oman
1T	Bahrain and Persian Gulf
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 01°40'S/068°E, and west to African coast at 01°40'S.
1W	Egypt, Yemen, Israel, Gaza, West Bank, the Palestinian Territory, and the Red Sea
1X	Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Kuwait,
1Y	Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan

Table 9. Subarea LPR Codes for USCENTCOM

3. The LPR code for USEUCOM is 4Z. Subarea codes are in Table 10.

CODE	SUBAREA LPR CODES FOR USEUCOM
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). Includes the Azores, the Canary Islands, and Madeira.
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.
4F	Russia west of 60°E (i.e., the Ural Mountains), including offshore islands, all of Novaya Zemlya 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,

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	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 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.
4S	Switzerland, Austria, and Liechtenstein.
4T	Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, and the Baltic Sea, excluding the area designated in 4J/
4U	Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia, Romania, and Bulgaria.
4V	Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Albania, and Slovakia.
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 the Faroe Islands.

Table 10. Subarea LPR Codes for USEUCOM

4. The LPR code for U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) is 5Z.
Subarea codes are in Table 11.

CODE	SUBAREA LPR CODES FOR USINDOPACOM
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, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, 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 areas 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.

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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 5C; on the south by the Equator; and on the west by 68°E.
54	Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, India, Bhutan, and Nepal.
58	The People's Republic of China and Mongolia.

Table 11. Subarea LPR Codes for USINDOPACOM

5. The LPR code for U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) is 6Z. Subarea codes are in Table 12.

CODE	SUBAREA LPR CODES FOR USSOUTHCOM
6A	Guatemala, Nicaragua, Belize, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, and El Salvador.
6B	Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Venezuela.
6C	Brazil
6D	Guyana, French Guiana, and Suriname.
6E	Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay.
6F	Caribbean region West: Cuba, Jamaica, and Caribbean region west bounded on the north by 20°30'N/072°30'W, west along the northern Cuban territorial waters to 23°N/084°W, southwest to the Yucatan peninsula territorial waters to border with Belize; on the east coast of Central America to the Panama/Columbia border, NNE to 19°N/075°W, NE to 20°30'N, west to 072°30'W.
6G	Caribbean region East: Dominican Republic, Haiti, the Lesser Antilles, and Caribbean region east (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; on the east by 045°W; on the west by 20°30'N/073°45'W southwest to 15°N/077°, then south to the Caribbean border of Panama and Columbia.
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.
6J	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 12. Subarea LPR Codes for USSOUTHCOM

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6. The LPR code for U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) is 7Z. Subarea codes are in Table 13.

CODE	SUBAREA LPR CODES FOR USAFRICOM
7A	Togo, Mauritania, Benin, Senegal, Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Guinea, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana.
7B	Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, Angola, South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Malawi.
7C	Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.
7D	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Kinshasa), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Congo (Brazzaville).
7R	Algeria, Morocco, and Western Sahara.
7S	Libya and Tunisia.
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 and Principe, Ascension, Prince Edward, and Tristan de Cunha Group.
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 Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Antarctica between 27°W and 68°E.

Table 13. Subarea LPR Codes for USAFRICOM

7. The LPR code for U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) is 3Z. Subarea codes are in Table 14. FEMA regional boundaries are depicted in Figure 1.

CODE	SUBAREA LPR CODES FOR USNORTHCOM
3A	Eastern CONUS (includes FEMA regions 1 through 4 (see Figure 1 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 175°W).
35	An area including all of Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, the Bering Sea east of USINDOPACOM, and the waters of the Gulf of Alaska down to 50°N between 180°W and the west coast of Canada.

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 USINDOPACOM; 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). It includes Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, British Virgin Islands, the Bahamas, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.
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 14. Subarea LPR Codes for USNORTHCOM

8. For certain planning and reporting purposes, it is necessary to identify the regional subareas of CONUS. The subareas containing FEMA region groups, divided into three geographic areas, are Eastern CONUS, Mid-CONUS, and Western CONUS. Table 15 links states to FEMA region, and FEMA regions to each of the geographic subareas in CONUS.

CODE	SUBAREA LPR CODES FOR Eastern, Mid-, and Western CONUS.
3G	FEMA Region I (Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island). This is a subsection of LPR subarea code 3A—Eastern CONUS.
3H	FEMA Region II (New York, New Jersey). This is a subsection of LPR subarea code 3A—Eastern CONUS. The territories of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (part of FEMA Region II) are included in LPR code 37.
3J	FEMA Region III states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, and West Virginia. This is a subsection of LPR subarea code 3A—Eastern CONUS.
3K	FEMA Region III state of Virginia. This is a subsection of subarea code 3A—Eastern CONUS.
3L	East coast states in FEMA Region IV including North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. This is a subsection of LPR subarea code 3A—Eastern CONUS.
3M	Inland states and Gulf Coast states in FEMA Region IV including Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. This is a subsection of LPR subarea code 3A—Eastern CONUS.
3N	Easternmost states in FEMA Region VI including Louisiana and Arkansas. This is a subsection of LPR subarea code 3C—Mid-CONUS.
3P	FEMA Region VI (Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico). This is a subsection of LPR subarea code 3C—Mid-CONUS.
3Q	FEMA Region VIII states of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado. This is a subsection of LPR subarea code 3B—Western CONUS.

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3R	FEMA Region IX (California (south of 37° 40'N) and Arizona). This is a subsection of LPR subarea code 3B—Western CONUS.
3S	FEMA Region IX (California (north of 37°40'N) and Nevada. This is a subsection of LPR subarea code 3B—Western CONUS.
3T	FEMA Region X (Oregon, Washington, and Idaho but not Alaska (in LPR code 35). This is a subsection of LPR subarea code 3B—Western CONUS.
3V	FEMA Region VII states of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri. This is a subsection of LPR subarea code 3C—Mid-CONUS.
3W	FEMA Region V states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. This is a subsection of LPR subarea code 3C—Mid-CONUS.

Table 15. Subarea LPR Codes for Eastern, Mid-, and Western CONUS

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FEMA REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

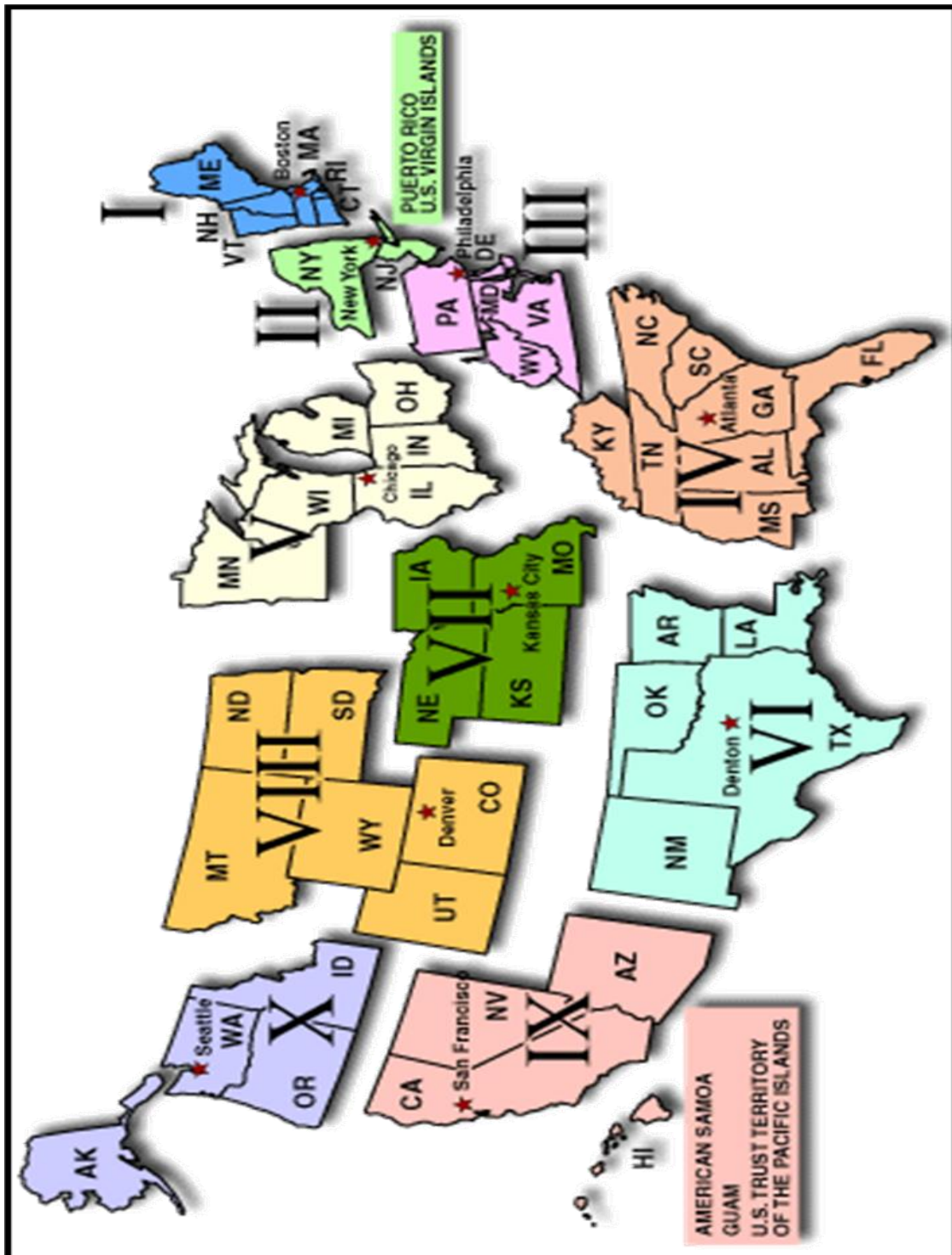


Figure 1. FEMA Regional Boundaries

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- b. DoD manual 8910.1-M, 30 June 1998, “DoD Procedures for Management of Information Requirements”
- c. USTRANSCOM Regulation 4500.09-R, Parts I-VI, “Defense Transportation Regulation (DTR)”
- d. NGA standardization document 033 1.0, 27 November 2012, “Geopolitical Entities, Names, and Codes (GENC) Standard, Edition 1”
- e. Defense Intelligence Agency Manual 58-12, 2009, “Water Body Codes”
- f. Unified Command Plan, 25 April 2023
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GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAFIF	automated air facilities intelligence file
AOR	area of responsibility
CCMD	Combatant Command
COGEO	Prime GEOLOC Code
CONUS	continental United States
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
DTR	defense transportation regulation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards Publication
FSS	flight service station
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GENC	Geopolitical Entities, Names, and Codes
GEOAOR	geographic area of responsibility
GEOFILE	standard specified geographic location file
GEOLOC	geolocation
GEONA	geolocation name
GEOREQ	standard specified geographic location code request
GLC	geographic locator code
GSA	General Services Administration
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILS	instrument landing system
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITC	installation type code
JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JPEC	Joint Planning and Execution Community
JS	Joint Staff
JSSC	Joint Staff Support Center
LPR	logistics planning and reporting
NAS	naval air station
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

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Glossary

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CJCSM 3150.15G
31 May 2024

OCONUS	outside the continental United States
OPA	operating area
POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricants
UIC	Unit Identification Code
USAFRICOM	U.S. Africa Command
USCENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
USEUCOM	U.S. European Command
USNORTHCOM	U.S. Northern Command
USINDOPACOM	U.S. Indo-Pacific Command
USSOUTHCOM	U.S. Southern Command
USTRANSCOM	U.S. Transportation Command

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