Appendix A

Entry List 11
Location

There are several different ways of giving a location in JINTACCS messages. This entry list shows you how to write locations in the following ways:

- UTM coordinates
- Abbreviated UTM coordinates
- Latitude and longitude (Lat/Long)
- Verified latitude and longitude
- Geographic reference (GEOREF)
- Bearing and range (meters)
- Bearing and range (nautical miles)
- Basic Encyclopedia number (BE number)

When you use this entry list make sure to use the section called for by the Chapter 3 message instructions. Also make sure to write your location to the accuracy called for by the message instructions.

UTM

Follow the directions below to enter UTM coordinates.

(1). Enter the grid zone designator in first 3 spaces (2 numbers, 1 letter).

(2). Enter 100,000 meter grid square (2 letters).

(3). The next spaces (up to 5) are for casting.

(4). The next spaces (up to 5) are for northing.

EXAMPLES:															
	NEAREST 1 METER	3	2	S	M	V	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	NEAREST 10 METERS	3	2	S	M	V	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
	NEAREST 100 METERS	3	2	S	M	V	1	2	3	1	2	3				
	NEAREST 1000 METERS	3	2	S	M	V	1	2	1	2						

NOTE: Make sure to write UTM coordinates to the accuracy required by Chapter 3 directions. If you do not have the location to the required accuracy put zeros in the spaces for the unknown values. For example, if you must write coordinates to the nearest 1 meter, but you only know them to the nearest 100 meters enter:

3 2 S M V 1 2 3 0 0 1 2 3 0 0

ABBREVIATED UTM

Enter abbreviated UTM coordinates by following the same steps as above for UTM coordinates EXCEPT start with step 2. (Do not enter in the grid zone designator.) You can write abbreviated UTM coordinates to the accuracies shown in the examples below.

EXAMPLES:	**NEAREST 10 METERS**	M V 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
	NEAREST 100 METERS	M V 1 2 3 1 2 3

LAT/LONG

Follow the directions below to enter Latitude and Longitude coordinates.

(1). Enter latitude in degrees (00-90), minutes (00-59), seconds (00-59). If message instructions call for it, you may enter minutes or seconds to the nearest tenth (.1).

(2). Enter N for North latitude or S for South latitude.

(3). Enter longitude in degrees (000-180), minutes (00-59), seconds (00-59). If a message instructions call for it, you may enter minutes or seconds to the nearest tenth (.1).

(4). Enter E for East latitude or W for West latitude.

EXAMPLES:	**NEAREST TENTH OF A SECOND**	4 5 2 3 1 3 . 4 N 1 2 2 4 6 1 7 . 2 W
	NEAREST SECOND	4 5 2 3 1 3 N 1 2 2 4 6 1 7 W
	NEAREST TENTH OF A MINUTE	4 5 2 3 . 1 N 1 2 2 4 6 . 2 W
	NEAREST MINUTE	4 5 2 3 N 1 2 2 4 6 W
	NEAREST DEGREE	4 5 N 1 2 3 W

NOTE: Make sure to write LAT/LONG coordinates to the accuracy required by Chapter 3 directions. If you do not have the location to the required accuracy put zeros in the spaces for the unknown values. For example, if you must write coordinates to the nearest second, but you only know them to the nearest minute enter:

4 5 2 3 0 0 N 1 2 2 4 6 0 0 W

VERIFIED LAT/LONG

Follow the directions below to enter verified Latitude and Longitude coordinates.

(1). Enter latitude in degrees (00-90), minutes (00-59), and seconds (00-59).

(2). Enter N for North latitude or S for South latitude.

(3). Enter the checksum digit for latitude (righthand digit of the sum of all the digits in latitude).

(4). Enter a hyphen (-).

(5). Enter longitude in degrees (000-180), minutes (00-59), and seconds (00-59).

(6). Enter E for East longitude or W for West longitude.

(7). Enter the checksum digit for longitude (righthand digit of the sum of all the digits in longitude).

EXAMPLES: NEAREST SECOND 4 5 2 3 1 3 N 8 - 1 2 2 4 6 1 7 W 3
NEAREST MINUTE 4 5 2 3 N 4 - 1 2 2 4 6 W 5

NOTE: Make sure to write verified LAT/LONG coordinates to the accuracy required by Chapter 3 directions. If you do not have the location to the required accuracy put zeros in the spaces for the unknown values. For example, if you must write coordinates to the nearest second, but you only know them to the nearest minute enter:
4 5 2 3 0 0 N 4 - 1 2 2 4 6 0 0 W 5

GEOREF

Follow the directions below to enter GEOREF coordinates.

(1). Enter 2 letters for the 15-degree segment of the Earth defined by the GEOREF system.

(2). Enter 2 letters for the l-degree segment of the Earth defined by the GEOREF system.

(3). Enter 2 digits (00-59) to show the casting coordinate to the nearest minute.

(4). Enter 2 digits (00-99) to show the casting coordinate to the nearest hundredth of a minute.

(5). Enter 2 digits (00-59) to show the northing coordinate to the nearest minute.

(6). Enter 2 digits (00-99) to show the northing coordinate to the nearest hundredth of a minute.

EXAMPLES:		
	Nearest hundredth of a minute	D K Q A 2 4 1 5 1 2 2 4
	Nearest minute	D K Q A 2 4 1 2
	Nearest degree	D K Q A

NOTE: Make sure to write GEOREF coordinates to the accuracy required by Chapter 3 directions. If you do not have the location to the required accuracy put zeros in the spaces for the unknown values. For example, if you must write coordinates to the nearest minute, but you only know them to the nearest degree enter:
D K Q A 0 0 0 0

BEARING AND RANGE (METERS)

NOTE: Use this method only in the MCMOPS and MINEOPS messages.

Follow the steps below to give location of one object by giving its direction and distance in meters from another object.

(1). Enter direction (degree magnetic) in the first three spaces (000-359).

(2). Enter a hyphen. Then enter the distance in meters. You can use up to five spaces (1-99999).

(3). Enter a hyphen. Then enter the name of the location you are measuring from (city, town, terrain feature, call sign, reference point from an operations order, etc.). You can use up to 12 spaces.

EXAMPLE: The following example shows an object located 500 meters from Hill 239 in a direction of 50 degrees magnetic:

0 5 0 - 5 0 0 - H I L L 2 3 9

NOTE: You can use bearing and range in meters to outline an area in set "MINEFIELD" of the MINEOPS message or sets "MCMACT, MOA, and SAFELANE" of the MCMOPS message. Use the repeatable field "location" as shown below:

(1). In the first field give the location of the first reference point. (Use LAT/LONG, UTM, or location name.)

(2). In the next fields use bearing and range in meters to give the relative location of each point from the point before it.

EXAMPLE: The example below shows an area where:

- Point A is at 22° 15' north latitude and 30° 9' east longitude.
- Point B is 5000 meters from the Point A in a direction of 45° magnetic.
- Point C is 3000 meters from Point B in a direction of 325° magnetic

/ 2 2 1 5 N 0 3 0 0 9 E / 0 4 5 - 5 0 0 0 - A / 3 2 5 - 3 0 0 0 - B / /

(POINT A) (POINT B) (POINT C)

BEARING AND RANGE (NAUTICAL MILES)

Follow the steps below to give the location of one object by giving its direction and distance in nautical miles from another object.

(1). Enter 3 digits (000-359) to give the direction (degrees true for maritime, degrees magnetic for all other) from one object to the other object.

(2). Enter a hyphen, Then enter up to 12 characters to give the location from which you are measuring (city, town, terrain feature, call sign, reference point from an operations order, etc.).

(3). Enter a hyphen. Then enter up to 3 digits (0-999) to give a distance (nautical miles) from one object to the other object.

EXAMPLE

The following example shows an object 25 nautical miles from Hill 123 on a bearing of 75 degrees magnetic.

0 7 5 - H I L L 1 2 3 - 2 5

BASIC ENCYCLOPEDIA NUMBERS

There are several ways to write basic encyclopedia (BE) numbers. The tables on the next two pages show you how to write each one. (Each of the columns labeled A-H is for a different type BE number. Make sure to use the right table and column for the message you are writing).

Some BE numbers are assigned by DIA. They are in the columns marked by an *. If you have a DIA assigned BE number you don't need to follow the instructions to enter it. Just enter it as is. The instructions are just to help you read DIA assigned numbers in messages you receive.

To enter BE numbers you originate in the field follow the instructions in the proper column and table shown below.

- Use Table I (any column) for:

IIR and RECCEXREP

- Use Table II (any column) for:

AFU.MFN	FM.CFF	FP.FPO	NUCWARN
AFU.MFR	FM.FMC	FP.FPT	TACELINT
ATI.ATR	FM.MTO	FP.NUCSCD	TARBUL
ATI.TIR	FM.NCF	INTREP	TGTINFOREP
ATO.CONF	FM.SUB	MISREP	

- Use Table II, Column F for:

AIRSUPREQ	ALLOREQ	REQCONF	SARSIT
ALORD	JSARREQ	REQSTATTASK	SORTIEALOT

TABLE I

USE FOR IIR AND RECCEXREP ONLY

(FOR ALL OTHER MESSAGES SEE TABLE II)

A*	B	C	D	E	
X	X	X	X	X	(1) Enter the DIA assigned world area number (0000-9999).
X X X	 X 	 	 X X X 	 X 	(2) Enter one of the following program indicator codes to show type of installation or target: PROGRAM/TYPE — CODE Electronics — E Ficticious — F Suspect — X Directed search area — V Broad search area or transitory target — W Line of communication — U No particular type — 0(NOTE: DIA printouts use a hyphen (-) instead of 0)
		X	X		(3) Enter the two letter producer unit identification code from DIAM 57-5.
	X		X	 X	(4) If you entered X, V, or U in step (2) above, enter the two letter producer unit identification code from DIAM 57-5 and a 3 digit originator assigned number within the world area. OR If you entered W in step (3) above, enter the DIA assigned 200 world area grid (WAG), the 50WAG, and the 3WAG.
X					(5) Enter the 5 character DIA assigned installation identification serial number (00000-99999 or A0000-Z0000).
	X				(6) Enter the 4 digit originator assigned installation identification serial number (0000-9999).
					(7) Enter the 3 digit sequence number (001-999).

* Instructions in Column A are for reading DIA assigned BE numbers.

TABLE II

USE FOR ALL MESSAGES EXCEPT IIR AND RECCEXREP

F*	G*	H	
			(1) Enter one of the following codes to show the type of BE NUMBER: TYPE — CODE BE number — B BE number with suffix — S Field initiated BE number — F
X	X	X	
X	X	X	(2) Enter the DIA assigned world area number (0000-9999).
			(3) Enter one of the following program indicator codes to show type of installation or target: PROGRAM/TYPE — CODE Electronics — E Ficticious — F Suspect — X Directed search area — V Broad search area or transitory target — W Line of communication — U No particular type — 0(NOTE: DIA printouts use a hyphen (-) instead of 0)
X	X		
X	X		
X	X		
		X	(4) Enter the two letter producer unit identification code from DIAM 57-5.
			(5) If you entered X, V, U or W in step (3) above, enter the two letter producer unit identification code from DIAM 57-5 and a 3 digit originator assigned number within the world area. OR If you entered W in step (3) above, enter the DIA assigned 200 world area grid (WAG), the 50WAG, and the 3WAG.
X	X		(6) Enter the 5 character DIA assigned installation identification serial number (00000-99999 or A0000-Z9999).
		X	(7) Enter the 4 digit originator assigned installation identification serial number (0000-9999).
X			(8) Enter the DIA assigned BE category suffix number (00-99). NOTE: 00 means no suffix value.

* Instructions in Columns F and G are for reading DIA assigned BE numbers.