The US National Grid (USNG): A Simple and Powerful Geospatial Tool

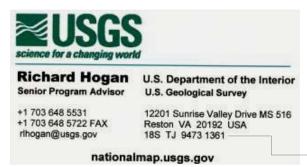
Information Sheet 4 in this series.

FGDC-STD-011-2001

From www.fgdc.gov/usng

<u>The Problem.</u> In a time of growing location based services (i.e. Global Positioning System, etc.), need to support homeland security/emergency services, the general public, and commercial activities with better geospatial information capabilities, we had no standard, nationally consistent map grid. *For example:* Washington, DC maps for consumers. - 35 maps, 30 different atlas grids. - Same street names, but different grids, none of which work with GPS. - No universal map index.





The Solution. US National Grid (USNG).

This standard established a nationally consistent grid reference system, just as all street maps use a common set of street names. USNG provides a seamless plane coordinate system across jurisdictional boundaries and map scales; it enables precise position referencing with GPS, web map portals, and hardcopy maps. Unlike latitude and longitude, the USNG is *simple* enough that it can be taught and effectively used at the 5th grade level. It enables a practical system of *geoaddresses* and the *universal map index*.

Point of Interest	Street Address	USNG Grid: 18S UJ	Telephone: (202)
Subway Sandwich & Salads	2030 M St., NW	2256 0826	223-2587
Subway Sandwich & Salads	1412 Good Hope Rd., SE	2781 0387	889-5888
Subway Sandwich & Salads	3504 12th St., NE	274 112	526-5999
Subway Sandwich & Salads	1500 Benning Rd, NE	2815 0757	388-0421

Three purposes of the USNG on larger-scale maps:

- Provide a N-S baseline for measuring direction.
- Provide visual scale and to measure distance.
- Provide a standard XY convention to describe locations.

Scale - 1:25,000

Organization and abbreviation of a USNG grid value.

Complete USNG value: 18S UJ 2337 0651 - World wide unique.

Without Grid Zone Designation (GZD): UJ 2337 0651 - Regional areas.

Without GZD and 100,000-m Square ID: 2337 0651 - Local areas.

A flexible reference system: Use the precision you require, truncate insignificant digits. 2 to 10-digits -- each additional digit pair improves precision by an order of magnitude squared.

How we graph locations with the grid: Read *right*, then *up*.

Locating the Jefferson Pier at: 18S UJ 23371 06519

Four digits: 23 06 Locating a point within a 1,000-m square.

Requires two more characters than the classic atlas grid (i.e. A3), yet seamlessly ties into a standards based, globally extent, locally optimized grid reference system.

Six digits: 233 065 Locating a point within a 100-m square (football field size). Think, "23.3 06.5" Another digit pair guides the eye to 1% of the 1,000-m grid square.

Eight digits: 2337 0651 Locating a point within a 10-m square (modest size home).

Adding another digit pair allows easy measurable, discrimination of 1 / 10,000 of the grid square.

This is too precise for visual estimation, but is easily and accurately measured with a Romer Scale.

Ten digits: 23371 06519 Locating a point within a 1-m square (manhole cover size). Another pair of digits allows discrimination of 1 / 1,000,000 of the grid square.

This is far too precise for measurement on a map of this scale. It is useful on maps larger than \sim 1:5,000 using a Romer Scale.

Consumer GPS receivers (<\$100) can locate a USNG point position to within 4-meters half of the time, and to within 8-meters 95% of the time.

Examples of use include in New Orleans, LA during Hurricane KATRINA response, and adoption by Skagit County, WA, Clark County, CO, the State of Florida, FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R), USGS, Census Bureau, DoD, Garmin, Magellan GPS, ESRI, Delorme, and others.

07

its.
d.

USNG: 18S UJ 24

06

The USNG enables a nationally consistent language of location, optimized for local applications.
6 and 8-digit grids: The most commonly used formats in a local setting.

