REPORT BY THE STANDING GROUP
to the
MILITARY COMMITTEE
on
REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE SUPREME
ALLIED COMMANDER ATLANTIC

References:  
a. DC 24/2 (FINAL),  
b. MC 22/10 (FINAL)

INTRODUCTION

1. At its Fourteenth Session, the North Atlantic Military
Committee approved MC 57 (FINAL) and directed the Standing Group
to re-examine the Terms of Reference of the Supreme Allied Commander
Atlantic (SACLANT), to bring them into conformance with MC 57 (FINAL).
The Standing Group's report on the revised terms of reference is
at Enclosure.

2. It should be noted that the arrangements for the IBERLANT
Command have not yet been finalized.

RECOMMENDATION

3. The Standing Group recommends that the Military
Committee:

a. Approve SACLANT's revised terms of reference in
supersession of DC 24/2 (FINAL) and MC 22/10 (FINAL).

b. Forward this report to the North Atlantic Council
for its information and approval of the supersession of
DC 24/2 (FINAL).

DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, D, F, G.
CONFIDENTIAL - NATO

ENCLOSURE

REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE
SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER ATLANTIC

COMMANDER

1. A Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT) is hereby designated. He shall be a United States naval officer with a United Kingdom deputy. His command shall be established in a Supreme Headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia. SACLANT shall have an integrated staff composed of officers from all nations which have forces or facilities earmarked for assignment to his command. These nations will have national liaison representatives accredited to SACLANT.

REGION OF COMMAND

2. The boundaries of the Allied Command Atlantic (ACLANT) are at Appendix "A".

ORGANIZATION OF COMMAND

3. The Allied Command Atlantic (ACLANT) region shall be divided into three ocean areas and Continental Portugal:

a. The Eastern Atlantic Area (EASTLANT), commanded by a United Kingdom officer, Commander-in-Chief Eastern Atlantic Area (CINCEASTLANT), with headquarters at Northwood, England.

b. The Western Atlantic Area (WESTLANT), commanded by a United States officer, Commander-in-Chief Western Atlantic Area (CINCWESTLANT), with headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia.

c. The Iberian Atlantic Area (IBERLANT)*, commanded by a United States officer, Commander-in-Chief Iberian Atlantic Area (CINCIBERLANT), with headquarters at Lisbon, Portugal.

*Not yet established.

CONFIDENTIAL - NATO  - 2 - Enclosure

MC 58 (Revised)

(Page revised by Corrig.No.5, 14 Mar 60)
d. Continental Portugal, although affiliated with ACLANT, is regarded as a Zone of the Interior. The Commander Continental Portugal is responsible to his national authorities for its defense and is not, therefore, a subordinate of SAACLANT. He does, however, have the responsibility for the coordination of his national plans with the overall NATO plans of SAACLANT for the adjacent ocean area.

4. The ocean areas will be further subdivided into sub areas and islands with commanders for each as set forth at Appendix "B".

5. The terms of reference of SAACLANT's subordinate commanders shall be as prescribed by SAACLANT.

POWERS OF SUPREME COMMANDER

6. The powers of SAACLANT are as follows:

a. In war

(1) SAACLANT in war will exercise the powers of a Supreme Commander. These powers may be defined in greater detail by the North Atlantic Council after consultation with the Military Committee.

(2) SAACLANT will be responsible to the Standing Group for the overall direction and conduct of wartime operations within his region. He will also be directly responsible to the Standing Group for the general formulation and dissemination of policy: the assignment of forces, missions and operational areas to his subordinate commanders; and for the development of operational plans. He will, consistent with his other responsibilities, support the operations of the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, the Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel and the Commanders responsible for the defense of Canada - United States region.
b. In peace

(1) One of the functions of SACLANT in peacetime is to ensure that the NATO forces which will be made available by nations for the defense of the ACLANT region will be organized, equipped, trained and ready to operate together to implement his war plans and that their support will be provided for. Since his peacetime functions are in effect a prelude to his wartime responsibility for the defense of his region of command, his peacetime responsibilities shall include:

(a) The development of plans and the preparations necessary for the execution of his assigned wartime missions.

(b) The organization for and conduct of international combined training of the forces earmarked for assignment to his operational command in wartime, which the nations are willing to place under his operational control for training in peacetime.

(c) Informing national authorities of his wartime operational and logistic requirements for the forces earmarked for assignment to him.

(d) The coordination of his planning with that of other NATO and national territorial commanders, and cooperation with them in the accomplishment of their missions.

(e) Making recommendations to the Standing Group and to national authorities on the notice at which forces should be held in readiness to reach their war stations, based on current intelligence. Similarly, he should make recommendations on infrastructure, training standards, adequacy of forces, and such other military matters as will affect his ability to discharge his war and peacetime missions.
(f) Proposing to the Standing Group any changes in planning and command organizations which he considers desirable.

(g) The establishment of an efficient organization which will be the nucleus for expansion in war for the control of his region of command.

(2) To execute the peacetime functions detailed above, SACLANT shall have authority:

(a) To coordinate international combined training of forces which are earmarked for assignment to him in war, so as to ensure that the forces of different nations can operate together effectively in carrying out assigned tasks.

(b) Under arrangements agreeable to the national military authorities concerned, to conduct international combined exercises of such forces as may be made available, in order to improve the state of training and to determine the efficiency of forces which are earmarked for assignment to his operational command in war, or to direct that such exercises be carried out.

(c) To call for reports based on inspections to be carried out by national authorities concerned on the state of readiness of the forces earmarked for assignment to his operational command on the outbreak of war, but not under his operational control in peacetime. Should there be any shortcomings in these earmarked forces, the shortcomings should be reported by him to the national authorities with information to the Standing Group.
To communicate with National Chiefs of Staff and with their respective Defense Ministers and Heads of Government directly, as necessary, to facilitate the accomplishment of his mission.

(e) To make recommendations direct to National Chiefs of Staff on the notice at which forces should be held in readiness to reach their war stations, based on current intelligence, and on logistic and administrative matters affecting the efficiency or readiness of these forces.

c. General

(1) SACLANT shall have operational control in peacetime, and operational command in war, of those land, air and naval forces which may specifically be assigned to him, which includes authority to establish such functional task forces as he deems necessary, and may delegate within this framework such authority as may be necessary for the discharge of his responsibilities.

(2) In war SACLANT will make such operational arrangements with adjacent national and NATO Commanders as may be necessary for providing each other with mutual support.

(3) The responsibility for logistic support to national component forces will, in general, remain with the responsible authorities of the nations concerned. The responsibility for coordination will, however, rest with SACLANT, and with his subordinate commanders.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES BETWEEN SACLANT, OTHER MAJOR COMMANDERS AND CUSR

7. The division of responsibility in fields of mutual interest or overlap between SACLANT and SACEUR, SACLANT and CINCHAN, and SACLANT and CUSR, shall be as mutually agreed upon by them.
DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY BETWEEN SAACLANT AND NATIONAL TERRITORIAL COMMANDERS

8. The division of responsibility between SAACLANT and the National Territorial Commanders of the NATO nations shall be as prescribed in MC 36/1 (FINAL).
1. The boundaries set forth below reflect the current agreements between SACLANT and adjacent NATO commands and CUSR.

2. Wherever the boundary is given as the coastline of a non-NATO country, the actual boundary will be the limit of national territorial waters.

3. The boundaries of the Allied Command Atlantic (ACLANT) are as follows:

   a. Eastern Limits

      (1) The Tropic of Cancer northwards along the West African Coast to

      (2) The Southern Frontier of Morocco; thence through the following positions:

          (a) 10 miles off Agadir

          (b) 10 miles off Cape Ghir

          (c) 10 miles off Cape Sim

          (d) 10 miles off Cape Cantin

          (e) 10 miles off Cape Mazagan

          (f) 10 miles off El Hank Light (Casablanca)

          (g) 10 miles off Port Lyautey

      (3) thence along the Moroccan coast to

      (4) Longitude 5° 55' W; Thence due North to the coast of Spain.

      (5) Thence westwards and northwards along the Spanish coast to the Southern extremity of the Portuguese - Spanish frontier;

      (6) Thence by way of this frontier to its northwest extremity;

      (7) Thence northwards and eastwards following the coast of Spain to Cape Higuer Light;

      (8) Thence through positions:
(a) 45° 26' N. - 01° 40' W.
(b) 48° 03' N. - 05° 32' W.
(c) 48° 39' N. - 05° 35' W.
(d) 49° 50' N. - 07° 00' W.
(e) 50° 03' N. - 05° 50' W. (3' off Long Ships)

The eastern limit then follows the coastline of Great Britain, the actual boundary will be the limit of National territorial waters. However, a functional delineation of responsibilities has been agreed between SACLANT and the United Kingdom.

The boundary leaves the English coast at:

54° 16' N. - 00° 16' W.

and passes thence through positions:

(f) 55° 00' N. - 01° 00' E.
(g) 55° 00' N. - 06° 39' E.
(h) 57° 51' N. - 06° 39' E.
(i) 58° 24' N. - 05° 26' E.
(j) 59° 14' N. - 04° 32' E.
(k) 61° 02' N. - 04° 08' E.
(l) 62° 00' N. - 04° 11' E.
(m) 65° 42' N. - 10° 44' E.
(n) 67° 37' N. - 11° 14' E.
(o) 70° 05' N. - 16° 33' E.
(p) 71° 16' N. - 23° 48' E.
(q) 71° 21' N. - 25° 48' E.
(r) 71° 14' N. - 28° 49' E.
(s) 70° 25' N. - 31° 50' E.
(t) 70° 00' N. - 31° 00' E.

and to:

The Territorial Waters of the Irish Republic and of Northern Ireland are excluded from ACLANT. In

Appendix A

(Page revised by Corrig. No. 8, 5 July 1966)
respect of the Territorial Waters of Northern Ireland, however, a functional delineation of responsibilities has been agreed between SACLANT and the United Kingdom.

b. Western Limits

The eastern coast of North America north of latitude 18° 10' N. There is no geographical boundary to the coastal area of the Canada - United States Region, however, a delineation of responsibilities has been agreed between SACLANT and the CUSRPG.

c. Southern Limits

(1) The Southern boundary is the Tropic of Cancer extending due West from the coast of West Africa to position 23° 27' N. - 77° 50' W.; Thence to
   (a) CAYO FRANCES Light (22° 39' N. - 79° 14' W.) off the North coast of Cuba;
   (b) Thence along the North coast of Cuba to Cape SAN ANTONIO (21° 52' N. - 84° 58' W.);
   (c) Thence due West to 85th Meridian;
   (d) Thence due South to Latitude 18° 10' N.;
   (e) Thence due West to a point on the Yucatan Peninsula at the Mexico - British Honduras border:

(2) There is no adjacent NATO command south of the Southern limits of the ACLANT Region and it may be necessary for NATO forces to conduct operations south of the Tropic of Cancer but outside of national territorial waters in the discharge of their NATO responsibilities.

d. Northern Limits

There is no Northern boundary of ACLANT, since the responsibility of SACLANT extends to the North Pole.

4. Charts of the ACLANT Region are at Tabs A and B.
OUTLINE CHART OF BOUNDARIES

NORTHERN SUB AREA

LEGEND:
- - - - ALLIED COMMAND ATLANTIC REGION BOUNDARY
- - - - SUB-AREA BOUNDARY

NATO CONFIDENTIAL
NO 30 (Revised)
Tab. B to Appendix A
(Page revised by Corrig. No. 8. 5 July 1966)

NATO UNCLASSIFIED
APPENDIX "B"

The following lists the sub-areas and Island Commands of the ACLANT Region, the nationality of each Commander and the location of each headquarters.

EASTERN ATLANTIC SUB-AREAS

a. Northern Sub-Area (NORLANT) commanded by a United Kingdom officer, Commander Northern Sub-Area (COMNORLANT), with headquarters at Pitreavie, Scotland.

b. Central Sub-Area (CENTLANT) commanded by a United Kingdom officer, Commander Central Sub-Area (COMCENTLANT), with headquarters at Plymouth, England.

c. Bay of Biscay Sub-Area (BISCLANT) commanded by a French officer (COMBISCLANT), with headquarters at Brest, France.

WESTERN ATLANTIC SUB-AREAS

a. Canadian Atlantic Sub-Area (CANLANT) commanded by a Canadian officer (COMCANLANT), with headquarters at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

b. Ocean Sub-Area (OCEANLANT) commanded by a United States officer (COMOCEANLANT), with headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia.

IBERIAN ATLANTIC SUB-AREAS

The question of whether IBERLANT, when activated, will be sub-divided is still under study. Meanwhile, planning for this area will be conducted as directed by SACLANT.
ISLAND COMMANDS

a. Island Command Azores - Commanded by a Portuguese officer (ISCOMAZORES), with headquarters at Ponta Delgada.

b. Island Command Bermuda - Commanded by a United Kingdom officer (ISCOMBERMUDA), with headquarters at Hamilton.

c. Island Command Faeroes - Commanded by a Danish officer (ISCOMFAEROES), with headquarters at Thorshavn.

d. Island Command Greenland - Commanded by a Danish officer (ISCOMGREENLAND), with headquarters at Gronnedal.

e. Island Command Iceland - Commanded by a United States officer (ISCOMICELAND), with headquarters at Keflavik.

f. Island Command Madeira (when established) - Commanded by a Portuguese officer (ISCOMMADEIRA), with headquarters at Funchal.
15 March 1957

CORRIGENDUM NO. 1 to MC 58 (Revised)

1. Holders of MC 58 (Revised) (Revised Terms of Reference for the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic) are requested to replace page 6 with the attached page 6.

2. Removed page is to be destroyed by burning or reducing to pulp.

3. This cover page may be downgraded to RESTRICTED - NATO when the attached page has been removed.

FOR THE STANDING GROUP:

W. E. ABBLITT
Lt Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Assistant Secretary

WEA/eh

REGRADED NATO UNCLASSIFIED
Per Authority IMSM-130-96
By... Date...
1. Holders of MC 58 (Revised) (Revised Terms of Reference for the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic) are requested to replace pages 1 and 2 with the attached pages 1 and 2.

2. Removed pages are to be destroyed by burning or reducing to pulp.

3. The only effect of this change is to rectify the wording of the Recommendation in paragraph 3 of page 1. Since DC 24/2 (FINAL) is a Council paper, only the Council can approve its supersession.

4. This cover page may be downgraded to UNCLASSIFIED-NATO when the attached pages have been removed.

FOR THE STANDING GROUP:

R. A. PICOT
Colonel, Royal Marines
Deputy Secretary

RAP:McC

REGRADED NATO UNCLASSIFIED
IMSM-130-96

DISTRIBUTION: as for basic paper
21 February 1958

CORRIGENDUM NO. 3

to MC 58 (Revised)

1. Holders of MC 58 (Revised) (Revised Terms of Reference for the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic) are requested to replace pages 9 and 10 with the attached pages 9 and 10.

2. Removed pages are to be destroyed by burning or reducing to pulp.

3. This cover page may be downgraded to RESTRICTED-NATO when the attached pages have been removed.

FOR THE STANDING GROUP:

W. E. ABBLETT
Lt Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Assistant Secretary

WBA:McC

REGRADED NATO UNCLASSIFIED
Per Authority: IMSM-134-96
By: Clewson Date: 29/1/58

DISTRIBUTION: as for basic paper
6 April 1959

NORTH ATLANTIC MILITARY COMMITTEE
COMITE MILITAIRE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

CORRIGENDUM NO. 4
Pages 1 to MC 58 (Revised)

1. Holders of MC 58 (Revised) (Revised Terms of Reference for the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic) are requested to replace pages 11 through 13 with the attached pages.

2. Removed pages are to be destroyed by burning or reducing to pulp.

3. This cover page is regraded RESTRICTED-NATO when attached pages have been removed.

FOR THE MILITARY COMMITTEE:

MAURICE E. KAISER
Colonel, U.S. Army
Secretary

ENCLOSURE (2 page changes)
Pages 11 through 13 of MC 58 (Revised)

DISTRIBUTION: same as for basic

MC 58 (Revised) - Corrigendum No. 4

NATO UNCLASSIFIED
14 March 1960

NORTH ATLANTIC MILITARY COMMITTEE
COMITE MILITAIRE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

CORRIGENDUM NO. 5
Pages 1 to MC 58 (Revised)(Final)

1. Holders of MC 58 (Revised)(Final)(Revised Terms of Reference for the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic) are requested to replace pages 1-6, 12-13 with the attached pages.

2. Removed pages will be destroyed by burning or reducing to pulp.

3. This cover page is regraded RESTRICTED-NATO when attached pages have been removed.

FOR THE MILITARY COMMITTEE:

MAURICE E. KAISER
Colonel, U.S. Army
Secretary

GHD/vv

ENCLOSURES (4 page changes)
Pages 1-6, 12-13 of
MC 58 (Revised)(Final)

DISTRIBUTION: same as for basic
NORTH ATLANTIC MILITARY COMMITTEE
COMITE MILITAIRE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

26 February 1964

CORRIGENDUM NO. 6

to MC 58 (Revised)(Final)

1. Holders of MC 58 (Revised)(Final) (Revised Terms of Reference for the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic) are requested to replace pages 9-10 with the attached pages.

2. Removed pages are to be destroyed by burning or reducing to pulp.

3. This cover page is regraded NATO RESTRICTED when the attached pages have been removed.

FOR THE MILITARY COMMITTEE:

WILLIAM C. LEE, JR.
Brigadier General, USAF
Secretary

ENCLOSURE (2 page changes)

Pages 9-10 of MC 58 (Revised)(Final)

DISTRIBUTION: Same as for basic paper
NORTH ATLANTIC MILITARY COMMITTEE
COMITE MILITAIRE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

21 October 1964

CORRIGENDUM NO. 7

1. Holders of MC 58 (Revised)(Final) (Revised Terms of Reference for the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic) are requested to replace page 11 with the attached page.

2. Removed page is to be destroyed by burning or reducing to pulp.

3. This cover page is regraded NATO RESTRICTED when the attached page has been removed.

FOR THE MILITARY COMMITTEE:

[Signature]

A. TAVERNA
Brig. General, Italian Army
Acting Secretary

ENCLOSURE (1 page change)
Page 11 of MC 58 (Revised)(Final)

REGRADED NATO UNCLASSIFIED
Per Authority IMSM-136-96

DISTRIBUTION: Same as for basic paper

This document consists of two pages
1. Consequent upon the agreement of MOD UK in December 1964 to the absorption of the Sea Areas of the United Kingdom Home Station into Adjacent NATO Commands and following discussions on boundary changes between CINCEASTLANT (on behalf of SACLANT) CINCHAN and MOD UK in February 1965, SACLANT submitted a proposed amendment to MC 58.

2. The Military Committee reviewed and agreed this Amendment (Enclosure 1 hereto) and the Council noted it on 29 June 1966.

3. Holders of MC 58(Revised)(Final) (Revised Terms of Reference for the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic) are requested to replace pages 9-10 with the attached pages and page 11 by pages 11 and 11a.

4. Removed pages are to be destroyed by burning or reducing to pulp.

5. This cover page is regraded NATO RESTRICTED when the attached pages have been removed.

FOR THE MILITARY COMMITTEE:

ERNST FERBER
Major General, German Army
Director.

ENCLOSURE (3 Pages change)
Pages 9,10,11 (1 page additional)
page 11a of MC 58 (Revised)(Final)

DISTRIBUTION: as for basic paper
NORTH ATLANTIC MILITARY COMMITTEE
COMITE MILITAIRE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

10 January 1968

CORRIGENDUM NO. 9 to
MC 58 (Revised)(Final), 12 July 1957

Holders of MC 58 (Revised)(Final) are requested to make
the following pen and ink changes:
Appendix A, para 3a(4) for "Longitude 5° 26' West" read "Longitude 5° 55' West."

FOR THE MILITARY COMMITTEE:

EZIO PISTOTTI
Lieutenant General, Italian Army
Director, International Military Staff

REGRADED NATO UNCLASSIFIED
Per Authority ILSM-130-96
By Claudia Date 29/1/67

COPY TO: Same as for basic document

This document consists of one page
NORTH ATLANTIC MILITARY COMMITTEE
COMITÉ MILITAIRE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

7 March 1968

CORRIGENDUM NO. 10 to
MC 58 (Revised)(Final) 12 July 1957

Revised Terms of Reference for the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic

1. Holders of MC 58 (Revised)(Final) are requested to
downgrade Corrigendum No. 9 dated 10 January, 1968, to NATO
CONFIDENTIAL.

FOR THE MILITARY COMMITTEE:

/\[Signature\]

M.S. HANCOCK
Brigadier, U.K. Army
for Director, International Military Staff

Distribution: Same as for basic document.

REGRADED NATO UNCLASSIFIED
IMSM-130-96
Per Authority ..............
By CREUSE Date 29/7/62

NATO CONFIDENTIAL
Corrigendum No. 10
to MC 58 (Revised)(Final)

NATO UNCLASSIFIED
REPORT BY THE STANDING GROUP
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MILITARY COMMITTEE
on
REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE SUPREME
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References: a. DC 24/2 (FINAL)

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CONFIDENTIAL—NATO  
MC 58 (Revised)  

(Pages revised by Corrig. No. 2, 27 May 57)
ENCLOSURE

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(a) To coordinate international combined training of forces which are earmarked for assignment to him in war, so as to ensure that the forces of different nations can operate together effectively in carrying out assigned tasks.

(b) Under arrangements agreeable to the national military authorities concerned, to conduct international combined exercises of such forces as may be made available, in order to improve the state of training and to determine the efficiency of forces which are earmarked for assignment to his operational command in war, or to direct that such exercises be carried out.

(c) To call for reports based on inspections to be carried out by national authorities concerned on the state of readiness of the forces earmarked for assignment to his operational command on the outbreak of war, but not under his operational control in peacetime. Should there be any shortcomings in these earmarked forces, the shortcomings should be reported by him to the national authorities with information to the Standing Group.
(d) To communicate with National Chiefs of Staff and with their respective Defense Ministers and Heads of Government directly, as necessary, to facilitate the accomplishment of his mission.

(e) To make recommendations direct to National Chiefs of Staff on the notice at which forces should be held in readiness to reach their war stations, based on current intelligence, and on logistic and administrative matters affecting the efficiency or readiness of these forces.

c. General

(1) SACLANT shall have operational control in peace-time, and operational command in war, of those land, air and naval forces which may specifically be assigned to him, and may delegate within this framework such authority as may be necessary for the discharge of his responsibilities.

(2) In war SACLANT will make such operational arrangements with adjacent national and NATO Commanders as may be necessary for providing each other with mutual support.

(3) The responsibility for logistic support to national component forces will, in general, remain with the responsible authorities of the nations concerned. The responsibility for coordination will, however, rest with SACLANT, and with his subordinate commanders.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES BETWEEN SACLANT, OTHER MAJOR COMMANDERS AND CUSR

7. The division of responsibility in fields of mutual interest or overlap between SACLANT and SACEUR, SACLANT and the Allied Commanders-in-Chief Channel, and SACLANT and CUSR, shall be as mutually agreed upon by them.
(a) Proposing to the Standing Group any changes in planning and command organizations which he considers desirable.

(g) The establishment of an efficient organization which will be the nucleus for expansion in war for the control of his region of command.

(2) To execute the peacetime functions detailed above SACLANT shall have authority:

(a) To coordinate international combined training of forces which are earmarked for assignment to him in war, so as to ensure that the forces of different nations can operate together effectively in carrying out assigned tasks.

(b) Under arrangements agreeable to the national military authorities concerned, to conduct international combined exercises of such forces as may be made available, in order to improve the state of training and to determine the efficiency of forces which are earmarked for assignment to his operational command in war, or to direct that such exercises be carried out.

(c) To call for reports based on inspections to be carried out by national authorities concerned on the state of readiness of the forces earmarked for assignment to his operational command on the outbreak of war, but not under his operational control in peacetime. Should there be any shortcomings in these earmarked forces, the shortcomings should be reported to him to the national authorities with information to the Standing Group.
(d) To communicate with National Chiefs of Staff and with their respective Defense Ministers and Heads of Government directly, as necessary, to facilitate the accomplishment of his mission.

(e) To make recommendations direct to National Chiefs of Staff on the notice at which forces should be held in readiness to reach their war stations, based on current intelligence, and on logistic and administrative matters affecting the efficiency or readiness of these forces.

c. General

(1) SACLANT shall have operational control in peacetime, and operational command in war, of those land, air and naval forces which may specifically be assigned to him, which includes authority to establish such functional Task Forces as he deems necessary, and may delegate within this framework such authority as may be necessary for the discharge of his responsibilities.

(2) In war SACLANT will make such operational arrangements with adjacent national and NATO Commanders as may be necessary for providing each other with mutual support.

(3) The responsibility for logistic support to national component forces will, in general, remain with the responsible authorities of the nations concerned. The responsibility for coordination will, however, rest with SACLANT, and with his subordinate commanders.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES BETWEEN SACLANT, OTHER MAJOR COMMANDERS AND CUSR

7. The division of responsibility in fields of mutual interest or overlap between SACLANT and SACEUR, SACLANT and the Allied Commanders-in-Chief Channel, and SACLANT and CUSR, shall be as mutually agreed upon by them.
(a) 45° 26' N. - 01° 40' W.
(b) 48° 03' N. - 05° 00' W.

position

(c) 49° 50' N. - 07° 00' W.
(d) 50° 30' N. - 11° 30' W.
(e) 53° 00' N. - 12° 00' W.
(f) 59° 00' N. - 09° 00' W.

Thence through positions:

(g) 55° 00' N. - 01° 00' E.
(h) 55° 00' N. - 07° 38' E.
(i) 55° 36' N. - 07° 10' E.
(j) 57° 08' N. - 08° 10' E.
(k) 58° 24' N. - 05° 26' E.
(l) 59° 14' N. - 04° 32' E.
(m) 61° 02' N. - 04° 08' E.
(n) 62° 00' N. - 04° 11' E.
(o) 65° 42' N. - 10° 44' E.
(p) 67° 37' N. - 11° 14' E.
(q) 70° 05' N. - 16° 33' E.
(r) 71° 16' N. - 23° 48' E.
(s) 71° 21' N. - 25° 48' E.
(t) 71° 14' N. - 28° 49' E.
(u) 70° 25' N. - 31° 50' E.

and to (v) 70° 00' N. - 31° 00' E.

b. Western Limits

The eastern coast of North America north of latitude 18° 10' N. There is no geographical boundary to the coastal
area of the Canada - United States Region, however, a delineation of responsibilities has been agreed between SACLANT and the CUSRPG.

c. Southern Limits

(1) The Southern boundary is the Tropic of Cancer extending due West from the coast of West Africa to position 23° 27' N - 77° 50' W; Thence to

(a) CAYO FRANCES Light (22° 39' N - 79° 14' W) off the North coast of Cuba;
(b) Thence along the North coast of Cuba to Cape SAN ANTONIO (21° 52' N - 84° 58' W);
(c) Thence due West to 85th Meridian;
(d) Thence due South to Latitude 18° 10' N;
(e) Thence due West to a point on the Yucatan Peninsula at the Mexico - British Honduras border.

(2) There is no adjacent NATO command south of the Southern limits of the ACLANT Region and it may be necessary for NATO forces to conduct operations south of the Tropic of Cancer but outside of national territorial waters in the discharge of their NATO responsibilities.

d. Northern Limits

There is no Northern boundary of ACLANT, since the responsibility of SACLANT extends to the North Pole.

4. A chart of the ACLANT Region is at Tab "A".
(a) 45° 26' N. - 01° 40' W.
(b) 48° 03' N. - 05° 32' W.

position: 48° 39' N. - 05° 35' W.

(9) Thence through positions:
(c) 49° 50' N. - 07° 00' W.
(d) 50° 30' N. - 11° 30' W.
(e) 53° 00' N. - 12° 00' W.
(f) 59° 00' N. - 09° 00' W.

Thence 065° to UNST Light (Northern point of Shetland Islands);

(10) Thence through positions:
(g) 55° 00' N. - 01° 00' E.
(h) 55° 00' N. - 07° 38' E.
(i) 55° 36' N. - 07° 10' E.
(j) 57° 08' N. - 08° 10' E.
(k) 58° 24' N. - 05° 26' E.
(l) 59° 14' N. - 05° 32' E.
(m) 61° 02' N. - 04° 08' E.
(n) 62° 00' N. - 04° 11' E.
(o) 65° 42' N. - 10° 44' E.
(p) 67° 37' N. - 11° 14' E.
(q) 70° 05' N. - 16° 33' E.
(r) 71° 16' N. - 23° 48' E.
(s) 71° 21' N. - 25° 48' E.
(t) 71° 14' N. - 28° 49' E.
(u) 70° 25' N. - 30° 00' E.

and to (v) 70° 00' N. - 30° 00' E.

h. Western Limit.

The eastern coast of North America north of latitude 18° 10' N. There is no geographical boundary to the coastal
area of the Canada - United States Region, however, a delineation of responsibilities has been agreed between SACLANT and the CUSHFO.

c. Southern Limits

(1) The Southern boundary is the Tropic of Cancer extending due West from the coast of West Africa to position 23° 27' N - 77° 50' W.; Thence to

(a) CAYO FRANCES Light (22° 39' N. - 79° 14' W.) off the North coast of Cuba;
(b) Thence along the North coast of Cuba to Cape SAN ANTONIO (21° 52' N. - 84° 58' W.);
(c) Thence due West to 85th Meridian;
(d) Thence due South to Latitude 18° 10' N.;
(e) Thence due West to a point on the Yucatan Peninsula at the Mexico - British Honduras border.

(2) There is no adjacent NATO command south of the Southern limits of the ACLANT Region and it may be necessary for NATO forces to conduct operations south of the Tropic of Cancer but outside of national territorial waters in the discharge of their NATO responsibilities.

d. Northern Limits

There is no Northern boundary of ACLANT, since the responsibility of SACLANT extends to the North Pole.

4. A chart of the ACLANT Region is at Tab "A".
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CCNFI DENTM ""^tOT:

(a) 45° 26' N. - 01° 40' W.
(b) 48° 03' N. - 05° 32' W.

position: 48° 39' N. - 05° 35' W.

(9) Thence through positions:

(c) 49° 50' N. - 05° 00' W.
(d) 50° 30' N. - 05° 31' W.
(e) 53° 00' N. - 12° 00' W.
(f) 59° 00' N. - 09° 00' W.

Thence 065° to UNST Light (Northern point of Shetland Islands);

(10) Thence through positions:

(g) 55° 00' N. - 01° 00' E.
(h) 55° 00' N. - 06° 39' E.
(i) 57° 51' N. - 06° 39' E.
(j) 58° 24' N. - 05° 26' E.
(k) 59° 14' N. - 04° 32' E.
(l) 61° 02' N. - 04° 08' E.
(m) 62° 00' N. - 04° 11' E.
(n) 57° 42' N. - 10° 44' E.
(o) 61° 37' N. - 11° 14' E.
(p) 70° 05' N. - 16° 33' E.
(q) 71° 16' N. - 23° 48' E.
(r) 71° 21' N. - 25° 48' E.
(s) 71° 14' N. - 28° 49' E.
(t) 70° 25' N. - 31° 50' E.

and to (u) 70° 00' N. - 31° 00' E.

b. Western Limits

The eastern coast of North America north of latitude 18° 10' N. There is no geographical boundary to the coastal

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area of the Canada - United States Region, however, a delineation of responsibilities has been agreed between SACLAN and the CUSRE.

c. Southern Limits

(1) The Southern boundary is the Tropic of Cancer extending due West from the coast of West Africa to position 25° 27' N - 77° 50' W, thence to NATO FRANCES Light (22° 39' N. - 79° 14' W.) off the North coast of Cuba;

(b) Thence along the North coast of Cuba to Cape SAN ANTONIO (21° 52' N. - 84° 53' W.);

(c) Thence due West to 85° Meridian;

(d) Thence due South to Latitude 18° 10' N.;

(e) Thence due West to a point on the Yucatan Peninsula at the Mexico - British Honduras border.

(2) There is no adjacent NATO command south of the Southern limits of the ACLANT Region and it may be necessary for NATO forces to conduct operations south of the Tropic of Cancer but outside of national territorial waters in the discharge of their NATO responsibilities.

d. Northern Limits

There is no Northern boundary of ACLANT, since the responsibility of SACLAN extends to the North Pole.

b. A chart of the ACLANT Region is at Tab "A".
Outline Chart of Boundaries

This line represents the limit of territory of Greenland and indicates the boundary between Greenland and the Canadian Atlantic Sub-Area.

LEGEND

- Allied Command: Atlantic Region Boundary
- Area Boundary
- Sub-Area Boundary
Outline chart of boundaries.
The following lists the sub-areas and Island Commands of the ACLANT Region, the nationality of each Commander and the location of each headquarters.

**EASTERN ATLANTIC SUB-AREAS**

a. Northern Sub-Area (NORLANT) - Jointly commanded by United Kingdom officers, Commander Northern Sub-area (COMNORLANT) and Air Commander Northern Sub-area (COMAIRNORLANT), collective short title JOINTCOMNORLANT, with headquarters at Pitreavie, Scotland.

b. Central Sub-area (CENTLANT) - Jointly commanded by United Kingdom officers, Commander Central Sub-area (COMCENTLANT) and Air Commander Central Sub-area (COMAIRCENTLANT), collective short title JOINTCOMCENTLANT, with headquarters at Plymouth, England.

c. Bay of Biscay Sub-area (BISCLANT) - Commanded by a French officer (COMBISCLANT), with headquarters at Brest, France.

**WESTERN ATLANTIC SUB-AREAS**

a. Canadian Atlantic Sub-area (CANDLANT) - Commanded by a Canadian officer (COMCANDLANT), with headquarters at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

b. U.S. Atlantic Sub-area (USLANT) - Commanded by a United States officer (COMUSLANT), with headquarters at New York, N.Y.

c. Ocean Sub-area (OCEANLANT) - Commanded by a United States officer (COMOCEANLANT), with headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia.

**IBERIAN ATLANTIC SUB-AREAS**

The question of whether IBERLANT, when activated, will be sub-divided is still under study. Meanwhile, planning for this area will be conducted as directed by SACLANT.
ISLAND COMMANDS

a. Island Command Azores - Commanded by a Portuguese officer (ISCOMAZORES), with headquarters at Ponta Delgada.

b. Island Command Bermuda - Commanded by a United Kingdom officer (ISCOMBERMUDA), with headquarters at Hamilton.

c. Island Command Faeroes - Commanded by a Danish officer (ISCOMFAEROES), with headquarters at Thorshavn.

d. Island Command Greenland - Commanded by a Danish officer (ISCOMGREENLAND), with headquarters at Gronnedal.

e. Island Command Iceland - Commanded by a United States officer (ISCOMICELAND), with headquarters at Keflavik.

f. Island Command Madeira (when established) - Commanded by a Portuguese officer (ISCOMMADEIRA), with headquarters at Funchal.
APPENDIX "B"

The following lists the sub-areas and Island Commands of the ACLANT Region, the nationality of each Commander and the location of each headquarters.

EASTERN ATLANTIC SUB-AREAS

a. Northern Sub-Area (NORLANT) — Jointly commanded by United Kingdom officers, Commander Northern Sub-area, (COMNORLANT) and Air Commander Northern Sub-area (COMAIRNORLANT), collective short title JOINTCOMNORLANT, with headquarters at Pitreavie, Scotland.

b. Central Sub-area (CENTLANT) — Jointly commanded by United Kingdom officers, Commander Central Sub-area (COMCENTLANT) and Air Commander Central Sub-area (COMAIRCENTLANT), collective short title JOINTCOMCENTLANT, with headquarters at Plymouth, England.

c. Bay of Biscay Sub-area (BISCLANT) — Commanded by a French officer (COMBISCLANT), with headquarters at Brest, France.

WESTERN ATLANTIC SUB-AREAS

a. Canadian Atlantic Sub-area (CANLANT) — Commanded by a Canadian officer (COMCANLANT), with headquarters at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

b. Ocean Sub-area (OCEANLANT) — Commanded by a United States officer (COMOCEANLANT), with headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia.

IBERIAN ATLANTIC SUB-AREAS

The question of whether IBERLANT, when activated, will be sub-divided is still under study. Meanwhile, planning for this area will be conducted as directed by SAACLANT.
ISLAND COMMANDS

a. Island Command Azores - Commanded by a Portuguese officer (ISCOMAZORES), with headquarters at Ponta Delgada.

b. Island Command Bermuda - Commanded by a United Kingdom officer (ISCOMBERMUDA), with headquarters at Hamilton.

c. Island Command Faeroes - Commanded by a Danish officer (ISCOMFAEROES), with headquarters at Thorshavn.

d. Island Command Greenland - Commanded by a Danish officer (ISCOMGREENLAND), with headquarters at Gronnedal.

e. Island Command Iceland - Commanded by a United States officer (ISCOMICELAND), with headquarters at Keflavik.

f. Island Command Madeira (when established) - Commanded by a Portuguese officer (ISCOMMADEIRA), with headquarters at Funchal.