

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION DU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD**

MILITARY AGENCY FOR STANDARDIZATION (MAS)

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ARMY BOARD

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**STANAG 2014 TOP (EDITION 9) - FORMATS FOR ORDERS AND DESIGNATION OF
TIMINGS, LOCATIONS AND BOUNDARIES**

References:

- a. MAS(ARMY)173-TOP/2014 dated 26 May 98 (Edition 8)
- b. MAS(ARMY)890-TOP/2014 dated 12 July 99 (Ratification Draft)

1. The enclosed NATO Standardization Agreement which has been ratified by nations as reflected in page iii is promulgated herewith.
2. The references listed above are to be destroyed in accordance with local document destruction procedures.
3. AAP-4 should be amended to reflect the latest status of the STANAG.

ACTION BY NATIONAL STAFFS

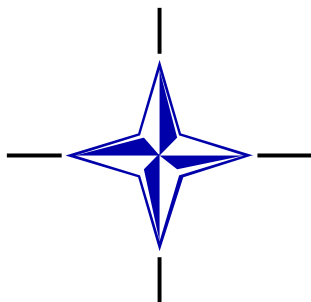
4. National staffs are requested to examine page iii of the STANAG and, if they have not already done so, advise the Army Board, MAS, through their national delegation as appropriate of their intention regarding its ratification and implementation.

Jan H ERIKSEN
Rear Admiral, NONA
Chairman, MAS

Enclosure:

STANAG 2014 (Edition 9)

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
(NATO)**



**MILITARY AGENCY FOR STANDARDIZATION
(MAS)**

**STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENT
(STANAG)**

SUBJECT: FORMATS FOR ORDERS AND DESIGNATION OF TIMINGS,
LOCATIONS AND BOUNDARIES

Promulgated on 17 October 2000

Jan H ERIKSEN
Rear Admiral, NONA
Chairman, MAS

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

No.	Reference/date of amendment	Date entered	Signature

EXPLANATORY NOTES

AGREEMENT

1. This NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) is promulgated by the Chairman MAS under the authority vested in him by the NATO Military Committee.
2. No departure may be made from the agreement without consultation with the tasking authority. Nations may propose changes at any time to the tasking authority where they will be processed in the same manner as the original agreement.
3. Ratifying nations have agreed that national orders, manuals and instructions implementing this STANAG will include a reference to the STANAG number for purposes of identification.

DEFINITIONS

4. Ratification is "In NATO Standardization, the fulfilment by which a member nation formally accepts, with or without reservation, the content of a Standardization Agreement" (AAP-6).
5. Implementation is "In NATO Standardization, the fulfilment by a member nation of its obligations as specified in a Standardization Agreement" (AAP-6).
6. Reservation is "In NATO Standardization, the stated qualification by a member nation that describes the part of a Standardization Agreement that it will not implement or will implement only with limitations" (AAP-6).

RATIFICATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND RESERVATIONS

7. Page iii gives the details of ratification and implementation of this agreement. If no details are shown it signifies that the nation has not yet notified the tasking authority of its intentions. Page iv (and subsequent) gives details of reservations and proprietary rights that have been stated.

FEEDBACK

8. Any comments concerning this publication should be directed to NATO/MAS - Bvd Leopold III - 1110 Brussels - BE.

NATO STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENT
(STANAG)

FORMATS FOR ORDERS AND DESIGNATION OF TIMINGS, LOCATIONS
AND BOUNDARIES

- Annexes:
- A. Format for Warning Order
 - B. Format for Operations Order
 - C. Format for Operations Orders (Overlay Type)
 - D. Format for Fragmentary Order to Existing Operation Orders
 - E. Format for Intelligence Annex to the Operation Order
 - F. Format for Fire Support Annex to the Operation Order
 - G. Format for Engineer Annex to the Operation Order
 - H. Format for Administrative/Logistics Annex to the Operation Order
 - I. Format for Communications and Information Systems Annex to the Operation Order
 - J. Format for Army Aviation Annex to the Operation Order
 - K. Format for Operations Security Annex to the Operation Order
 - L. Format for Movement Annex to the Operation Order
 - M. Format for Administrative/Logistics Order

Related Documents:

- STANAG 2066 MIS - Layout for Military Correspondence
- STANAG 2211 IGEO - Geodetic Datums, Spheroids, Grids, and Grid References
- AAP-6 - NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions
- AMovP-1 - Regulations and Procedures for Road Movements and Identification of Movement Control and Traffic Control Personnel and Agencies
- APP-6 - Military Symbols for Land Based Systems

AIM

1. The aim of this agreement is to standardize for the:
 - a. NATO Forces, the format for and essential details to be included in Operation Orders used in joint or single service operations.
 - b. NATO Land Forces, and the NATO Maritime and Air Forces when operating in support of the Land Forces, the formats and guidance on the preparation of the various annexes to Operation Order, the Administrative/Logistics Order (when issued separately), and Warning Orders.

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- c. NATO Forces, a system of designating days and hours in relation to an operation or exercise.
- d. NATO Forces, the methods of describing ground locations, areas, and boundaries.

AGREEMENT

- 2. Participating nations agree that NATO forces are to use the format and give paragraph headings detailed in Part III and Annex B of this agreement for all Operation Orders for both joint and single service operations.
- 3. Participating nations further agree that NATO Land Forces, and the NATO Maritime and Air Forces when operating in support of the Army Forces, are to use the formats and guidance in Parts II, IV, and V and that NATO Naval Forces will use the format in Annex M when required.
- 4. Participating nations agree that NATO forces are to use the system described in Part I, Paragraph 9, for designating days and hours in relation to an operation or exercise.
- 5. Participating nations agree that NATO forces are to use the methods described in Part I, Paragraphs 10-20, of describing ground locations, areas, and boundaries.

GENERAL

- 6. This STANAG is divided into five parts as follows:
 - a. Part I - Designation of Days and Hours and Designation of Ground Locations, Areas, and Boundaries
 - b. Part II - Warning Orders
 - c. Part III - Operation Plans/Orders and Fragmentary Orders
 - d. Part IV - Annexes to Operation Orders
 - e. Part V - Administrative/Logistics Orders
- 7. Paragraphs and sub-paragraphs for orders and their attachments are to be numbered, lettered, and appropriately indented in accordance with STANAG 2066, Layout for Military Correspondence.
- 8. Abbreviated names for the various orders are as follows (listed in alphabetical order):
 - a. Administrative/Logistics Order - Admin/Log O
 - b. Fragmentary Order - FRAGO
 - c. Operation Plan/Operation Order - OPLAN/OPORD
 - d. Overlay Order - Ov O
 - e. Warning Order - Wng O

PART I – DESIGNATION OF DAYS AND HOURS AND DESCRIPTION OF GROUND LOCATIONS, AREAS, AND BOUNDARIES

DESIGNATION OF DAYS AND HOURS

9. Letter Designations. In OPLANs or OPORDs, designated letters have specific meanings for days and hours. The following table provides the letters which have specific meanings for days and hours:

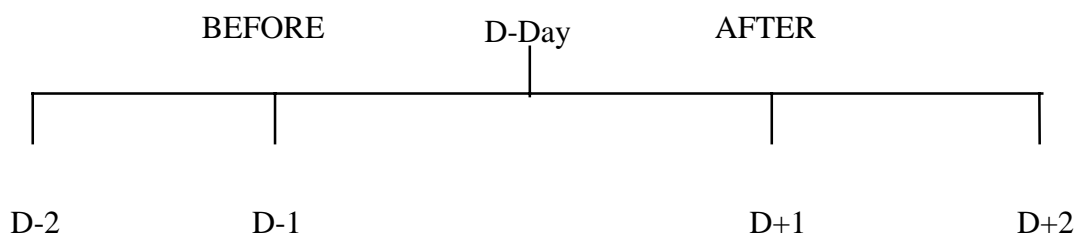
LETTER	HOUR	DAY	MEANING	REMARKS
A			Spare.	
B			Spare.	
C		X	The day on which deployment for an operation commences or is due to commence.	
D		X	The day on which an operation commences or is due to commence. This may be commencement of hostilities or any other operation.	
E		X	The day on which a NATO exercise commences.	
F	X		The time designated for the start of cross-FLOT aviation operations.	
G	X	X	The day and/or time on which an order (normally national) is given to deploy a unit.	
H	X		1. The specific time at which an operation or exercise commences or is due to commence. It is also the time at which the Line of Departure is crossed by the leading element in an attack. 2. In amphibious operations, the time at which the first waterborne wave of an amphibious assault lands on a beach.	
I			Not to be used.	Could cause confusion.
J		X	French equivalent to D day.	
K	X	X	The day and/or time on which a convoy system is introduced or is due to be introduced on any particular land convoy route or sea convoy lane.	Denmark uses the letter X in place of K.
L	X		In amphibious or airmobile operations, the time at which the first helicopter of the heliborne assault wave touches down in the landing zone (LZ).	See also Y hour.

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M		X	The day on which mobilization commences or is due to commence.	
N			Spare.	
O			Not to be used.	Could cause confusion.
P	X		In airborne operations, the time at which the lead parachute element is to arrive over the parachute impact point to begin operations.	
Q			Spare.	
R			Spare.	
S			Spare.	
T	X	X	The day and/or time of Transfer of Authority.	
U			Spare.	
V			Spare.	
W			Spare.	
X			Spare.	
Y	X		In airmobile operations the time at which the first helicopter in the first wave departs the "Pick-up-Point" (PUP).	
Z			Not to be used.	Could cause confusion.

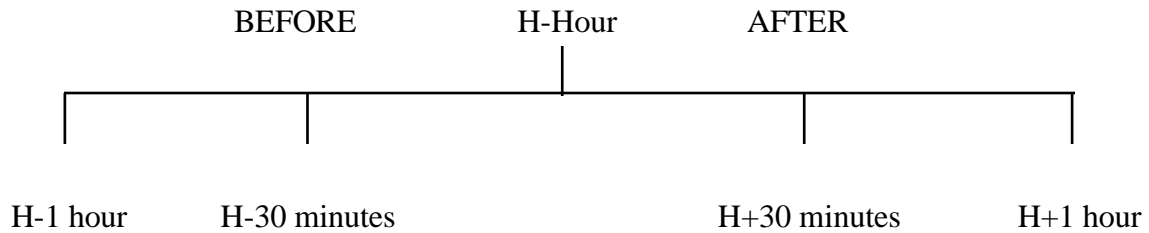
Figure 1. Letter Designations For Days And Hours

- a. Refer to days and hours before and after the designated days and hours by using a minus sign for before and a plus sign for after following the letter designation and an Arabic number following that to designated the time.
- (1) Days before and after designated days are shown in accordance with the following systems:



When using a time element other than days, spell it out, such as D+3 months.

- (2) Hours and minutes before and after a designated time are shown in accordance with the following system:



The words hour(s) and minutes(s) must always be used.

- b. Use of Spare Letters. Where several operations/exercises or phases of an operation/exercise are being planned/conducted spare letters may be used for days or hours to avoid confusion. In all such cases, the operation/exercise plan or order is to have an Annex or Appendix listing the spare letters used and their meaning.
- c. Where it is necessary to identify a particular operation or exercise, a nickname (and/or if applicable, code words) should be placed before the letter; for example:
- BALD EAGLE - E Day
ANVIL EXPRESS - H Hour
- d. Where nations translate operations orders, etc. from one language to another they will retain the letters used in the original orders, except that D must be used for J in English versions of French documents, and vice versa.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATIONS, AREAS, AND BOUNDARIES

10. Use of Maps. Documents, which state locations with reference to a map are to clearly identify the specific map and grid reference used. Map identification will be shown at the top of the document as follows:

- a. Map Series Number (and country or geographic area, if required).
- b. Sheet Number (and name, if required).
- c. Edition.
- d. Grid Reference System (Where more than one grid reference system or if different from NATO MGRS).
- e. Scale (if required).

Example: This information is shown as follows:

Map Series Number	1501 EUROPE
Sheet Number	NM 32-1 ESSEN
Edition	3-DMG
Grid Reference System	NATO MGRS/WGS 84
Scale	1:250, 000

11. Security. Information on the location of headquarters, units, installation facilities or dumps is to be safeguarded from the enemy. Such information is not to be included in documents being delivered to other formations and units unless:

- a. It is essential, and
- b. Transmission is by a method, which provides appropriate security.

12. Names of Places. Names of places are to be written in block capitals exactly as spelt on the map used. At least the first time the place is referred to, the name is to be followed by:

- a. A Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) coordinate, e.g., "NAPIERVILLE (LB6448)". If there are two places of the same name in the grid square, a six figure reference is to be used to identify the place referred to. A superior headquarters or ADP assisted command and control system may require that a "grid zone designator" precede such a grid reference.
- b. A set of geographic coordinates, (degrees/minutes of longitude and latitude) if the maps available do not have an overlaid military grid system.

13. Locations and Points on the Ground.

- a. Locations or points on the ground may be described:
 - (1) By military grid reference coordinates;
 - (2) By longitude and latitude if the maps available do not have the military grid system; or
 - (3) By giving the distance and direction from a simple reference point, e.g., "crossroads 1000 metres southwest of church tower of NAPIERVILLE LB6448
- b. In written orders and reports, grid coordinates, or geographic coordinates must be used the first time the designation of a point or location is given,

e.g., LB644481. A grid zone designator may precede the military grid coordinate if required. Thereafter, nicknames or expressions such as "your ¼", or "my location" may be used and the coordinates repeated only for increased clarity or convenience to the reader

14. Directions. A direction may be indicated in one of three ways:
 - a. By use of two locations or places, e.g., "direction ECKENTAL PV6690-PEGNITZ PA6851"; or
 - b. As a point of the compass, e.g., "NORTH", "NORTHEAST"; or
 - c. As a magnetic, grid or true bearing in either degrees or mils. The type of bearing and the unit of measure must be stated, e.g., "... a magnetic bearing of 85 degrees ...".

15. Tracks, Roads and Railways
 - a. Tracks, roads and railways are to be described by the names of places located on them, or, in the absence of names, grid coordinates. Enough places (or grid coordinates) must be named to ensure the correct track/road/railway is identified.
 - b. The word "road", "track", or "railway" is to precede not follow the place names, e.g., "road LAPRAIRIE - DELSON", not "LAPRAIRIE DELSON road".

16. Routes. Routes are to be described in the same way as tracks, roads and railways, i.e., by a series of place names and coordinates along the route or, in the absence of place names, by grid coordinates:
 - a. Where movement is being described along a route, place names (or grid coordinates) along that route are to be named in the same sequence as the movement.
 - b. Where movement is not involved and only the route itself is being described, the sequence of naming place names (or grid coordinates) along that route will normally be:
 - (1) From left to right on the map (as viewed when facing the general direction of the enemy), or
 - (2) From rear to front on the map (as viewed when facing the general direction of the enemy).
 - c. Points of the compass should always be added for clarity when describing a route if the possibility of confusion exists, e.g., "The route is North West along the road LAPRAIRIE - DELSON".

- d. If a particular route has already been allocated a nickname (e.g., LAME DOG), the route may be referred to using only that designator.

17. Boundaries

- a. Boundaries between units or formations are to be designated by use of military grid or geographic coordinates or named terrain features such as rivers, major roads/highways or rail lines. In using terrain features care must be taken to ensure it is clearly stated as to whether the terrain features are inclusive or exclusive to a particular formation. Whenever possible, the locations/features selected should be easy to identify on the ground.
- b. Boundaries are to be described from rear to front during an advance to contact, attack, or pursuit and from front to rear in a withdrawal, delay or defence. If boundaries such as rear boundaries are generally parallel to the front they are described from left to right, as viewed when facing the general direction of the enemy. Points of the compass may be added.
- c. The designation of a boundary shall state specifically which of adjacent units or formations has responsibility and authority for the place, feature or location referred to in the description. This is done by stating that each location is either "inclusive" or "exclusive" to one, or the other of the adjacent forces. The word "inclusive" or "exclusive" is to precede not follow the designation of the place or location e.g., "inclusive road LAPRAIRIE - DELSON", not "road LAPRAIRIE - DELSON inclusive". Example: 5 Brigade and 6 Brigade are advancing side by side. Because they are advancing, the inter-brigade boundary is described starting from the rear and moving to the front. The most concise way of listing the various references comprising the boundary is by linking them all to one of the brigades. Thus, the inter-brigade boundary would best be described as follows: "The boundary for 5 Brigade is exclusive LAPRAIRIE LB6134, exclusive crossroads LB621352, inclusive wood LB624366, and exclusive road LAPRAIRIE - DELSON LB6238".

18. River Banks. River banks are to be described as:

- a. "Right" or "left" bank from the point of view of an observer facing downstream.
- b. "Near" or "far" in crossing operations.
- c. If there is a possibility that confusion might exist, cardinal points of the compass should be used.

19. Areas. An area is normally described by taking the northernmost (12 o'clock) point first and giving the remaining points in clockwise order.

20. Positions. Friendly positions are described in the sequence from left to right starting at the front and moving to the rear (as viewed when facing the general direction

of the enemy). Cardinal points of the compass should be used to describe all friendly flanks, and enemy positions, e.g., "2 Brigade is on our West flank", or "The enemy tanks are concentrated East of us".

PART II - WARNING ORDERS

AIM

21. The purpose of a Wng O is to assist units and their staffs initiate the preparations for and the execution of their new mission by giving them the maximum warning and essential details of impending operations and information of time available.

GENERAL

22. The production and use of Warning Orders is covered in Annex A.

PART III - OPERATION PLANS/ORDERS AND FRAGMENTARY ORDERS

AIM

23. The purpose of an OPLAN/OPORD is to give subordinate commanders the essentials to first plan for operations and, if necessary, carry out operations. These essentials are: situation, mission, commander's intent, concept of operations, scheme of manoeuvre and main effort, the assignment of tasks/missions to formations/units, the support and assistance to be provided, and command and signal instructions.

GENERAL

24. A plan is a proposal for executing a command decision or project. It represents the command's preparation for future or anticipated operations. Because plans concern future operations and help the staff make assumptions about the nature of the situation at the time of execution, they cannot remain static. As the commander and staff change or adjust their estimates to reflect the current analysis of this situation, they must also change the plans to reflect the results of this analysis.

25. An OPLAN is a mechanism which a command uses to plan/prepare to conduct military operations. Commanders may initiate preparation of possible operations by first issuing an OPLAN. The primary difference between an OPLAN and an OPORD is that the OPLAN states critical assumptions that form the basis of the plan (in paragraph 1d of the OPLAN) and time of execution is not introduced. It is imperative that these assumptions be revalidated to describe the operational situation needed to transform the OPLAN into an executable OPORD. The OPLAN becomes an OPORD when the conditions of execution occur and an execution time is determined.

26. An OPORD should include only such detail as is necessary for commanders of subordinate formations/units to issue their own orders and to ensure coordination. The detail of how supporting and specialist units are to carry out their tasks should be

issued in their own orders, which will use the same format as an OPORD unless otherwise specified.

27. An OPORD may be written, oral, or graphical (traces, overlays, etc.), or a combination of these forms. Where necessary, parts of an OPORD can be issued separately (see FRAGO, paragraph 44 below).

28. When possible, the standard format, modified as appropriate, also applies to OPLANs and directives. An example of an OPLAN/OPORD is at Annex B.

PARAGRAPHING

29. The OPORD consists of five paragraphs. Paragraph 1 always contains at least sub-paragraphs a., b., and c. Paragraph 2 contains no sub-paragraphs. There is no restriction as to the number of sub-paragraphs in paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, which will be laid out to suit the requirements of the operations. All paragraphs and sub-paragraphs must be given headings.

30. Although Paragraphs 1.a., 1.b., 1.c., 2, 3, 4, and 5 with their corresponding headings always appear in the OPLAN/OPORD, terms such as "No Change", "See Overlay (Trace)", "See Annex...", etc., and NIL (meaning no information to enter) are permissible opposite all paragraphs but 2. Such terms should be used as necessary in order to maintain the integrity of the paragraph and the brevity of the order. An OPORD may show all details in the form of an Overlay Order (details of the Ov O format are at Annex C).

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

31. The current rules, as agreed by the NATO Forces, are to be applied to the security classification and marking of such classification.

32. The issuing headquarters allots a copy number to each copy of an order and maintains a record showing the specific copy number or numbers issued to each addressee of the total number of copies published, i.e., copy ... of ... copies.

CHANGE FROM ORAL ORDERS

33. If oral orders are issued, expressions such as: "No change from oral orders" or "No change from oral orders except for Paragraph 4" are to be used. It is generally desirable that the date and time when oral orders were issued together with the place of issue be stated.

DATE AND TIME SIGNATURE

34. The current rules, as agreed by the NATO forces, for describing dates and times in messages apply, except the month and year must also be shown. The date-time group in an OPORD means the date and time at which the order was issued. It is also the date and time at which the order is effective unless stated to the contrary in Paragraph 3 (Execution) of the order. The time used in the Date-Time Group of

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Signature must include a time zone suffix. Example of date and time: 230220Z Jan 2000 (0220 hours, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), 23 Jan 2000).

MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER

35. The purpose of the message reference number is to allow an OPORD to be acknowledged in clear over the radio without the possibility of the enemy learning an OPORD has been issued. It is normally the internal number of the message releasing authority.

TYPES OF OPERATION ORDER

36. The type of OPORD indicates whether it is a Combined, Joint, Army, Navy, Marine, Air Force, or other functional command (e.g. Joint Special Operations Task Force) order, for example:

- a. JOINT OPERATION ORDER No. 5
- b. ARMY OPERATION ORDER No. 2

37. At a single service headquarters it is not necessary to include the type of order as this is indicated in the heading "Issuing Headquarters". In such circumstances the words "OPERATION ORDER No ____" are sufficient.

REFERENCES

38. Under this heading are listed the relevant maps and charts (in accordance with paragraph 10. above). In addition, any other documents which are required by the recipient of the order may also be listed here. It is not necessary to list here standard orders, Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs), i.e., which may, however, be referred to in the body of the order.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT INSTRUCTION

39. Instructions for the acknowledgment of an order are given here if required. The word "ACKNOWLEDGE" may suffice.

40. An acknowledgment to an OPORD means that it has been received and understood.

SIGNATURE OF COMMAND AND AUTHENTICATION

41. The name and grade/rank of the commander appear on all copies of the order. The original copy (No. 1) must be signed by the commander or a specifically authorized representative. If the commander or designated representative signs a master copy, the use of which permits automatic reproduction of the document with his signature thereon, no further authentication is required. If the signature is not reproduced, authentication by the appropriate staff officer is required on all subsequent copies and only the last name and rank of the commander appear on the signature block.

ANNEXES

42. See Part IV below.

DISTRIBUTION

43. When orders are to be distributed either to a unit of a nationality other than that of the issuing headquarters or to a NATO Command, the distribution list is normally given in full. Distribution includes copies of the order furnished either for action or for information.

FRAGMENTARY ORDERS

44. In rapidly changing situations commanders may not have time to issue full OPOD. Instead, a FRAGO, which is an abbreviated form of an OPOD, may be issued. The FRAGO will include only the parts of the original OPOD that have changed. The FRAGO should conform to the same sequence as an OPOD and all five paragraph headings must be used. After each heading, the issuing commander or headquarters will send either "No Change" or the new information, regardless of the paragraph. This ensures that recipients know they have received the entire FRAGO. Not every situation requires a restatement of paragraphs 2 or 3. For example, a commander may only change his "Task Organization", his priority of Combat Support, or his Service Support priority. Each of these decisions would result in a FRAGO, but have all the other portions of the order as "No Change."

PART IV - ANNEXES TO OPERATION ORDERS

AIM

45. The main purpose(s) of annex(es) is[are] to keep the basic text of an order short. It also allows addressees to be given additional copies of certain information, for example movement tables. Annexes provide amplifying information that is not appropriate in the main order, or information that amplifies a specific aspect of the order/combat function, not pertinent to all addressees of an order.

GENERAL

46. An Annex is an integral part of an order. The number and type of annexes used is governed by the needs of the particular order. Annexes, when used, should increase the clarity, usefulness, and brevity of the order.

47. All annexes generally provide information to combat troop, but may also provide the commander's direction to supporting and specialist commanders. An annex to an order should not be an order from supporting, specialist commanders to their troops, except in the case of Intelligence and Movement Annexes, which are addressed separately. Although the annex is an integral part of an order, the information and direction given in the main body of the order may be repeated as necessary because of

differences in distribution which may occur. The number of annexes to an order will be limited by the need of the particular order.

FORMAT

48. An annex may be written, or take the form of a trace, overlay, overprinted map, sketch, plan, or table. It may be used to give the detail of any part of the order where appropriate.

49. Annexes are lettered alphabetically in capitals (A, B, C, etc.) and may have one or more appendices which are numbered in part of the body of the OPORD and are listed under the heading "Annexes" at the bottom of the order. Appendices must similarly be referred to in their parent annex.

50. Annexes shall be issued with and in the same number of copies as the main order and need only be suitably identified with respect to the main order. They must contain a security classification and, when appropriate, a list of appendices.

51. Those annexes which are issued at different times from the main order must, in addition, contain a heading, signature of the commander, or his appropriate representative, or authentication, acknowledgment instructions, and a distribution list.

52. Some examples of manuscript annexes are given in Annexes E to L and M to the STANAG. Only the format is standardized, paragraphing and sub-paragraphing is as required. Annexes other than manuscript, such as traces and overlays should contain the same heading and ending detail.

INTELLIGENCE ANNEX

53. The Intelligence Annex to an OPORD, if used, will follow a slightly more rigid form than that of other annexes. It may well be issued before distribution of the OPORD. Its purpose will be to:

- a. Disseminate intelligence and intelligence assessments about enemy forces essential to the conduct of the operation.
- b. Serve as a medium for instructing subordinate commanders to acquire information and/or intelligence as necessary for the conduct of the operation but which can only be obtained immediately before or when the operations itself has begun. (Note: This annex is NOT intended to serve as a substitute for intelligence collection plans.)
- c. Give any other necessary intelligence orders or guidance for the operation in question.

54. General instructions for the preparation of the Intelligence Annex are the same as for the OPORD, see Part III. The following factors are further guidance to preparation:

- a. It must be kept as brief as is consistent with clarity.

- b. Matters adequately covered in unit or command SOPs should not be repeated.
- c. Reference may be made to appropriate intelligence reports, provided addressees have the reports.
- d. Material of limited interest, or which involves considerable detail may be included in appendices to the annex. The most likely appendices are enemy situation map or overlays, reconnaissance and observation missions, and map distribution tables.

55. The format for the Intelligence Annex is attached at Annex E.

MOVEMENT ANNEX

56. A Movement Order may be issued as an annex to an OPORD or an Admin/Log O (see Annex M) or as a separate order in its own right. Normally it will be used as a basis for the orders of service commanders to their units and to provide information to fighting elements. It may also be used when necessary to give direction to Administrative/Logistics troops without direct reference to an OPORD. The format for a movement order is in Annex L to this STANAG.

PART V - ADMINISTRATIVE/LOGISTICS ORDERS

AIM

57. The purpose of an Admin/Log O is to give the commander's plan for administrative and service support of operations.

GENERAL

58. An Admin/Log O may be issued in conjunction with or in relation to an OPORD. It will be used as a basis for the orders of Combat Service Support (CSS) commanders to their units and to provide information to combat elements.

59. At higher formations, it will generally supplant the Logistics Annex and be referred to in paragraph 4, ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS of the OPORD.

60. Admin/Log O are usually written but may include traces, overlays, and other annexes.

FORMAT

61. The format for an Admin/Log O is given in Annex M. It follows the same format as the OPORD.

PARAGRAPHING

62. The Sequence of paragraphing is shown at Annex M and is the same as an OPOD. Paragraphs 1 and 2, SITUATION and MISSION, are obligatory. The sequence for the other paragraphs sequence is EXECUTION, ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS, and COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

ANNEXES

63. Annexes to Admin/Log O are to follow the regulations and formats described in Part IV.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

64. This STANAG is implemented when the necessary orders/instruction to use the formats and guidance contained in this agreement have been issued to the forces concerned.

FORMAT FOR WARNING ORDERS

GENERAL

1. Units and all branches of the staff at all levels require the earliest possible warning of impending events. Wng Os may be transmitted verbally (radio, telephone, liaison officer), in writing (message, etc.) or electronically (digitally by information systems).
2. Wng Os are intended to provide the essential details of the impending operation, including available planning time. This will allow unit staffs to initiate preparation and develop execution plans for their new mission.
3. To ensure formations/units receive timely notice of impending operations, the promulgation of Wng Os should not be delayed for lack of detailed information. Wng Os should be issued as soon as possible, with additional details of operational significance being passed in supplementary orders.
4. Wng Os which involve movement should clearly state a time before which movement is not authorized. This requires that an additional order be issued before that stated time, either giving actual movement times, extending the period before which movement is not authorized, or placing troops at a degree of notice to move.
5. Use of Wng Os has a considerable bearing on the frame of mind with which troops execute a particular mission. Correct use of a properly prepared Wng O maximizes the available planning time provided to subordinate commands and allows them to prepare for the activities of the next mission in the shortest time possible.
6. Major paragraphs and items of information that should be considered for inclusion in the Wng O are listed below.

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WARNING ORDER

References: Maps, charts and relevant documents (see Part I, Paragraph 10 of this STANAG)

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order (Optional)

Purpose Statement. Indicate specific tasking or request to supported and supporting commanders, such as the deadline for receipt of the COMMANDER'S ESTIMATE and preliminary deployment estimates.

1. SITUATION. Short summary of the situation, including, as appropriate:
 - a. Political situation, and enemy forces in the area of operations.
 - b. Anticipated attitude and actions of friendly nations.
 - c. Type, level, and source of major combat forces available for planning or a request for the commander's assessment of forces and strategic lift requirements.
 - d. Assumptions that may significantly affect the commander's planning.
2. MISSION. A concise statement of the mission to be accomplished and its purpose.
3. EXECUTION.

Intent:

- a. Concept of Operations. Provide as much detail as available, this may be done in the initial Wng O. If the commander issuing the warning order desires that specific phases or Courses of Action (COAs) be examined they

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will be listed here. Otherwise, the supported commander will develop the COAs he considers appropriate.

- b. Tasks/Missions to Manoeuvre Units. Any information on tasks to units for execution.
- c. Tasks/Missions to Combat Support Units. See paragraph 3b:
- d. Coordinating Instructions. Any information available at the time of the Wng O. It may include the following:
 - (1) Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR).
 - (2) Tentative execution timing for use in operation planning.
 - (a) Orders group meeting (including location and attendees)
 - (b) Movements (including degree(s) of notice)
 - (3) Anticipated date of execution (D-day). May be very tentative, but provides the commander and his staff a relative time frame for operational planning. Anticipated duration of operations.
 - (4) Known operational constraints, e.g., overflight restrictions, port clearance requirements, limitations on movements, Recce, etc.
 - (5) Rules of Engagement (ROE) Considerations.
 - (6) Supporting commander coordination or monitoring instructions as required by the Supported commander.
 - (7) Authorization to the extent desired for direct liaison between commanders (i.e., DIRLAUTH authorized between . . . after/NET . . .).
 - (8) Guidance.
 - (a) Risk guidance.
 - (b) Operations Security (OPSEC) and Deception Guidance.
 - (c) Psychological Operations (PSYOP) Guidance.
 - (d) Intelligence Guidance.
 - (e) Counterintelligence (CI) Guidance.

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(f) Civil Affairs (CA) Guidance.

(g) Public Affairs guidance.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE/LOGISTICS.

a. Transportation:

b. Known logistic constraints.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

a. Communications guidance.

b. Command relationships.

c. Code words or nicknames for the operation.

d. Reporting instructions. Special instructions and suspenses for submission of reports.

e. Classification and declassification guidance.

f. Commander's place.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

NAME (Commander's last name)

RANK

OFFICIAL: (Authentication)

ANNEXES:

DISTRIBUTION:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FORMAT FOR OPERATION ORDERS

GENERAL

1. As stated in Part II the essentials of the agreement on OPORD are:
 - a. The five paragraph format.
 - b. Paragraphs 1.a, 1.b., 1.c., 2, 3, 4 and 5, with their headings, are always included.
 - c. Paragraph 2 will neither be sub-paragraphed, nor summarized using terms such as “No Change” or “NIL.”
 2. The remaining information contained in this annex is for guidance only. It should not be construed to restrict the use of a FRAGO to a OPORD in any way:
-

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TYPE AND SERIAL NUMBER OF OPERATION ORDER

References: Maps, charts and relevant documents (see Part I of this STANAG)

Time Zone used throughout the Order:

Task organization: This information may be provided in Paragraph 3 “EXECUTION” or in an Annex, which may be in text or graphical form. Under this heading, as appropriate, give the sub-division of the force, including attached units, command relationships/states of command, together with the names and ranks of the commanders when necessary.

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1. **SITUATION.** Briefly give the general picture so that subordinate commanders will understand the current situation under the following headings:
 - a. **Enemy Forces.** Composition, estimated strengths, identification, disposition, current location, movement anticipated, capabilities, and assessment of intentions. References may be made to other record documents that amplify information included here.
 - b. **Friendly Forces.** Information concerning friendly forces other than those covered by the Operation Order which should directly affect the action of subordinate commanders. These forces include those not attached or organic to the command of the contemplated operation, but whose presence on a flank or other adjacent area is of interest. Include information on such forces that subordinate commanders need to know in order to accomplish their tasks. This includes the mission of the higher unit, and should include the higher commander's intent and/or concept of the operation, one level up.
 - c. **Attachments and Detachments.** Units attached to or detached from the issuing formation/unit, together with the times they are effective may be listed here, in an annex, or both.
 - d. **Commander's Evaluation.** This is an optional subparagraph to be used when directed. It gives briefly the commander's evaluation of the situation.
2. **MISSION.** A clear, concise statement of the task(s) to be accomplished by the commander and its purpose. This paragraph must not be sub-paragraphed.
3. **EXECUTION.** This paragraph will be laid out to suit the requirements of the particular operation. Summarize the overall course of action intended, or concept of operations. In subsequent paragraphs, assign specific tasks to each element of the task organization charged with the execution of operations required to accomplish the concept of operations or in support of those operations, and give details of coordination and task organization not already given in the task organization section. Instructions applicable to two or more elements of the task organization can be set forth in a final paragraph of this section headed "coordinating instructions."

Intent: Accurately convey to subordinates the commander's intent.

- a. **Concept of Operations.** Describe, in brief, how the commander visualizes the execution of the operation from start to completion. The Commander's Intent is a concise expression of the purpose of the operation which describes the desired end state. It should be understood two echelons down and helps his subordinates focus on what has to be accomplished in order to achieve success so that mission accomplishment is possible in the time available and in the absence of additional communications or further instructions. This paragraph should set forth the phases of the operation (if phased); schemes

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of manoeuvre for major subordinate task elements that describe precisely what the commander expects to be done; general plans for the employment of supporting fires and weapons, including nuclear weapons; and the general plan for the landing force in amphibious operations.

- b. Tasks/Missions to Manoeuvre Units. Subsequent subparagraphs assign specific tasks to each element of the command charged with the execution of tactical duties, and give details of coordination and the task organization/groupings if not included under "Task Organization" or in an annex.
 - c. Tasks/Missions to Combat Support Units. Use these subparagraphs only as necessary. List CS units in subparagraphs in the same order as they appear in the task organization. Use CS subparagraphs to list only those specific tasks that CS units must accomplish and that are not specified or implied elsewhere, if information is adequately covered in OPORD do not write an annex.
 - d. Coordinating Instructions. Instructions applicable to two or more elements of the task organization. Typically, such instructions might include boundaries, objective, beaches, lines of departure, time and direction of attack, and other specifics needed to coordinate the activities of different subordinate elements. Other information is also included, such as reporting instructions, anticipated time of execution, and when the order becomes effective for planning and/or execution.
4. ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS. State administrative and logistics arrangements applicable to the operation. Describe the manner of logistics support for the contemplated operation. At higher command levels this paragraph could state "See Administrative/Logistics Order". At lower command levels this paragraph, or the Administrative/Logistics Annex, may eliminate the need for an Administrative/Logistics Order.
- a. Support Concept. Include enough information to make clear the basic concept for logistics support. Summarize the overall operation from the Combat Support and Combat Service Support perspectives.
 - b. Materiel and Services. List materiel and services for supply, maintenance, transportation, and construction, and allocation of labor for logistics purposes.
 - c. Medical Evacuation and Hospitalization. List plans and policies for hospitalization and evacuation of military and civilian personnel.

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- d. Personnel. List unit strengths, replacements, and personnel policies and procedures, including those pertaining to civilians and enemy prisoners of war.
 - e. Civil-Military Cooperation. Describe control of civil population, refugees, and other relevant civil affairs matters.
 - f. Miscellaneous. In many cases, reference to administrative and logistics policies and procedures in an existing plan as amended by the OPORD will suffice.
5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL. Include signal, recognition, and identification instructions; electronic policy; headquarters locations and movement; spectrum control and high ground coordination; code words; code names; and liaison.
- a. Command, Control, and Communications. Give information about pertinent command, control, and communications nets; operating procedures; recognition and identification procedures; electronic emission constraints, etc. A separate annex may be required, or reference to an existing plan may be made.
 - b. Command. Multinational operations can have complex command relationships. Op Os must be specific concerning these arrangements, including shifts that may take place as the operation progresses from one phase to the next. Clearly state all command relationships. Include current and planned command post locations, and alternate command posts with their times of activation and deactivation.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

NAME (Commander's last name)
RANK

OFFICIAL: (Authentication) Use only when applicable. If the commander signs the original, no further authentication is required. If the commander didn't sign, then authentication by the signature of the preparing staff officer with only the last name and rank of the commander appear in the signature block.

ANNEXES:

DISTRIBUTION:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FORMAT FOR OPERATIONS ORDER (OVERLAY TYPE)

GENERAL

1. Format conforms with Annex B.
2. See Appendix 1 for explanation of the notes shown below.
3. See Appendix 2 for an example of an Ov O.
4. The composer of an Ov O type OPORD must be as free as possible to put on the overlay what he deems necessary.
5. This type of order may be issued by any suitable graphic method.
6. The written part of the order must be as set forth in Part III of this STANAG.
7. Writing may be in manuscript (i.e., by hand or typewritten).
8. If tasks are self-evident, they will not be written on the overlay.
9. When the quantity of information makes it necessary, and for the purpose of clarity, the Ov O may consist of more than one overlay.
10. A colon (:) with no text following means that the information is shown on the overlay. Further information may be given by the addition of a short written statement or reference after the colon, for example: "NIL" (no formation to enter), "NA" (not applicable), "NC" no change, "o/o (on order), "See Annex ____", "INTSUM No. ____" (Intelligence Summary No. ____).
11. Paragraph 2 (Mission) and 3.a. (Concept of the operation) must be written.
12. New symbols (i.e., symbols other than those contained in APP-6) may be used, but they must be explained in the legend.

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TYPE AND SERIAL NUMBER OF OPERATION

References

Time Zone used throughout the Order:

Task Organization

NOTE (1)

1. SITUATION

a. Enemy Forces

NOTE (2)

b. Friendly Forces

NOTE (3)

c. Attachments and Detachments

d. Commanders Evaluation

NOTE (4)

2. MISSION

3. EXECUTION

NOTE (5)

Intent

a. Concept of Operations

NOTE (6)

b.

c.

d. Coordinating Instructions

NOTE (7)

4. ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS

NOTE (8)

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

NOTE (9)

ACKNOWLEDGE:

NAME (Commander's last name)

RANK

OFFICIAL: (Authentication)

APPENDIXES:

DISTRIBUTION:

NOTES:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR OPERATION ORDER (OVERLAY TYPE)

1. TASK ORGANIZATION. This can be either detailed here, in Paragraph 3, in a separate Annex, or separately on the Ov O. In the latter case, it must be depicted using military symbols.
2. ENEMY FORCES. Information concerning the enemy may be given as far as possible - on the Ov O or on a separate overlay; information which cannot be depicted must be written down. It is also possible to refer to other documents.
3. FRIENDLY FORCES. Information concerning friendly forces other than that provided in the OPORD which affects the action of subordinate commanders can be drawn on the overlay or stated in the written portion of the order.
4. COMMANDER'S EVALUATION. Not used by all nations.
5. NUCLEAR FIRE SUPPORT PLANNING. Nuclear tasks should always be shown on the main overlay. Preplanned conventional tasks will normally be shown on the main overlay, unless their number is such as to obscure other information. In this case they will be detailed in a separate Annex/overlay.
6. CONCEPT OF THE OPERATIONS. The concept of operation should be repeated whether shown graphically or not. Normally the overall fire support plan will be written.
7. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS. If used, coordinating instructions should always appear as the final sub-paragraph of the execution paragraph.
8. ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS. The service support organization may be shown on a separate overlay or in a written Annex.
9. COMMAND AND SIGNAL. Instructions concerning locations and movements of headquarters will usually be given on the overlay.

COPY No. ___ of ___ copies
4 INF DIV (MECH)
NEIDER-MOOS (FS 0572)
220310Z JUN 92
MSG NUMBER: CB 41

Operation Order 7

- References:
- a. Maps: Series M501, edition 2, GE/1, 50.000; map L2519/L2580
 - b. Documents: INTSUM No. 4, 220030Z JUN 92

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order: ZULU

Task Organization:

1. SITUATION
2. MISSION: 4/D (MECH) attacks in zone at 230510Z JUN 92 to seize Obj. COBRA; 0/O continue the attack to the northeast.

3. EXECUTION

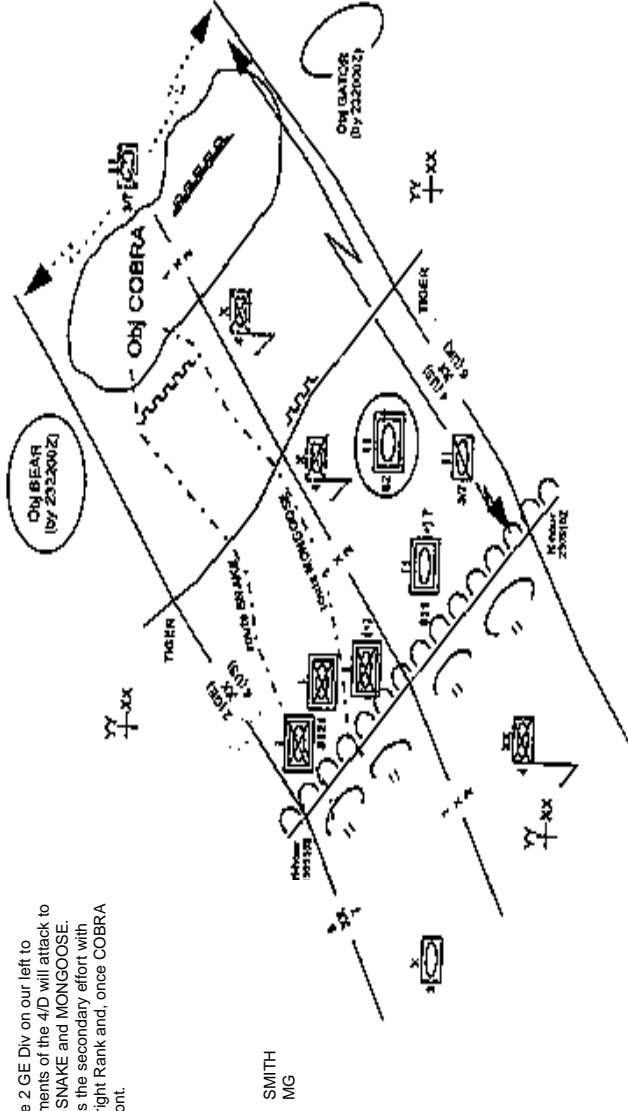
3.a. Concept of the Operations. In support of simultaneous attacks by the 2 GE Div on our left to secure Obj BEAR and by 6th UK Div on the right to secure Obj Gator, elements of the 4/D will attack to secure Obj COBRA. Our main effort will be in 1st Bde along routes SNAKE and MONGOOSE. The 3rd Armored Bde supports the main effort. 2nd Bde attacks in sector as the secondary effort with 3/7 CAV initially screening/maintaining contact with UK elements on our right Rank and, once COBRA is secured, conduct screen/covering force operations to our immediate front.

4. service support/
5. command and signal

ACKNOWLEDGE

official:

DISTRIBUTION



Legend
(if required)

FORMAT FOR FRAGMENTARY ORDERS
TO EXISTING
OPERATION ORDERS

GENERAL

1. As stated in Part III, the FRAGO is an abbreviated form of an OPORD. As with the OPORD, the essentials of the FRAGO are:
 - a. The five paragraph format.
 - b. Paragraph 2 will neither be sub-paragraphed, nor summarized using terms such as “No Change” or “NIL.”
 2. The remaining information contained in this annex is for guidance only. It should not be construed to restrict the use of a FRAGO to an OPORD in any way.
-

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FRAGO No. xx

References: (Mandatory) Reference the order being modified.

Task Organization:

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order (Optional)

1. SITUATION. (Mandatory) Include any changes to the existing order.

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2. MISSION. (Mandatory) List the new mission.

3. EXECUTION.

Intent: (Mandatory) Include any changes to the existing order.

a. Concept of Operations. (Mandatory)

b. Tasks/Missions to Subordinate Units. (Mandatory)

c. Coordinating Instructions. (Mandatory) Include the statement “The current overlay remains in effect” or “See change one to Annex C, Operations Overlay,” “Mark any changes to control measures on the overlay.” As time permits, issue a new overlay.”

4. ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS. No change to OPORD “XX”.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL. No change to OPORD “XX”.

ACKNOWLEDGE: (Mandatory)

NAME (Commander’s last name)

RANK (Mandatory)

OFFICIAL: (Optional)

ANNEXES: (Optional)

DISTRIBUTION: (Optional)

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FORMAT FOR INTELLIGENCE ANNEX TO THE OPORD

GENERAL

1. This annex provides a summary of the intelligence situation affecting the operation. It informs the supported units with more detail of the enemy situation, intelligence concerns/requirements of the commander and details for handling captured personnel and documents. Information provided by the intelligence annex should be used to develop subordinate commanders situation paragraph and intelligence collection priorities.
2. Information shown in this example may be used as a guide for the development of the intelligence annex and should not restrict the content of the annex.
3. If publication of an Intelligence Annex is deferred or omitted, the intelligence and information requirements should appear in the coordinating instruction sub-paragraph of the OPORD. They are not, however, published in both places except when the commander desires that certain requirements be emphasized.

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Place the required classification at the top and bottom of every page

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ANNEX _____ (INTELLIGENCE) TO OPERATION ORDER NO.

References: Maps, charts and relevant documents (see Part I, Paragraph 10 of this STANAG)

Time Zone used throughout the Order:

1. SITUATION

- a. To implement an operation order it is essential to have intelligence about the enemy forces and the effects of weather and terrain. Whether this annex and its related appendices and enclosures contain all such intelligence or merely refer to intelligence available elsewhere is a matter for national determination. Such reference must not be included if participating units have not been issued the reference documents (e.g. reinforcement units).
- b. When in keeping with national doctrine, a second sub-paragraph may include an intelligence assessment which will include the enemies possible courses of action (COA) in order of their probability.

2. MISSION

3. EXECUTION

- a. Scheme of Support
- b. Intelligence Acquisition Tasks to Subordinate Units

In this paragraph, provide orders to subordinate and attached units. A separate numbered sub-paragraph covering detailed instructions for each unit from which a report is required by the headquarters. These sub-paragraphs are listed in the same order as units are listed in the Operation Order.

- c. Counterintelligence
 - (1) This paragraph is covered largely by SOP. Many special operational instructions having counter-intelligence aspects are listed in the Operation Order or in other annexes.
 - (2) Certain instructions and procedures pertaining to the activities of special personnel in the operation may require limited dissemination on a "need to know" basis; therefore, a "Special Counter-Intelligence Measures" appendix may be prepared for a limited and specified number of addresses.
 - (3) CI chain of command.
- d. Coordinating Instructions
 - (1) Intelligence Requirements

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In this paragraph, each priority intelligence requirement should appear in priority order under separate sub-paragraphs. The fact that they are in priority order should be made clear. In a final sub-paragraph, list other intelligence requirements, if any.

(2) Intelligence Acquisition

In this paragraph, provide requests to higher, adjacent and cooperating units. A separate numbered sub-paragraph pertaining to each unit not organic or attached, from which information and/or intelligence is requested.

(3) Measures for Handling Personnel, Documents, and Materiel

This paragraph defines, completes or modifies SOPs in force, whenever required, for the duration of the operation. For example:

- (a) Prisoners of War, Deserters, Repatriates, Refugees or Inhabitants, and Other Persons. Plans including aspects such as segregation and handling to ensure maximum exploitation of these sources of information.
- (b) Captured Documents. Instructions for the handling and processing of captured documents from time of capture to receipt by specified intelligence personnel.
- (c) Captured Materiel and Associated Technical Documents. Designation of items or categories of enemy materiel required for examination, and specific instructions for its processing and disposition.

(4) Information and Equipment Requirements

This paragraph lists, by category, the conditions under which certain documents or equipment required by or allocated to units can be obtained or requested.

(5) Reports and Distribution

This paragraph may be covered largely by SOP. It stipulates the conditions (date, number of copies, issue, etc.) regulating the issue of intelligence reports to the originating command for the duration of the operation. Any or all of the following items may be covered in the paragraph.

- (a) Period to be covered by routine reports and distribution.
- (b) Routine and special reports which differ from SOP required from subordinate units.

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- (c) Periodic or special conferences of intelligence officers.
 - (d) Distribution of special intelligence studies, such as over-prints, imagery intelligence reports, and order of battle overlays.
 - (e) Special intelligence liaison when indicated.
- (6) Other Instructions (if required)

List here, under special sub-paragraphs, necessary items not covered above or in SOP, or which require action different from that detailed in SOPs.

4. ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

ACKNOWLEDGE:

NAME (Commander's last name)

RANK

OFFICIAL: (Authentication)

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DISTRIBUTION:

NOTES:

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FORMAT FOR FIRE SUPPORT ANNEX TO THE OPORD

GENERAL

1. This Annex provides the commander's direction to fire support commanders. It informs the supported units of the fire support they will receive and gives necessary details of fire support coordination and, in particular, the part they play in such coordination. The Fire Support annex serves as the basis for preparing the Fire Support Orders/Appendices of the air, aviation, artillery and naval gunfire support elements and the Fire Support Orders/Appendices for chemical and nuclear weapons when they are required.
 2. A paragraph concerning each type of fire support should be provided. These types of fire support may be in alphabetical order but such an arrangement should not be used if logic dictates otherwise.
 3. The example format shown below provides an aid memory/check list of the content for the sub-paragraphs of the Fire Support Annex. The detailed content of sub-paragraphs should be included as necessary.
-

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Message Reference No.

ANNEX (FIRE SUPPORT) - TO OPERATION ORDER NO.

References: Maps, charts and relevant documents (see Part I, Paragraph 10 of this STANAG)

Time Zone used throughout the Order:

1. SITUATION

(Any items of information which affect fire support and which were not included in Paragraph 1 of the Operation Order or which need to be expanded should be given here.)

a. Enemy Forces:

- (1) See Annex ___ to Operation Order No. ___.
- (2) Enemy air support (fixed wing and helicopters), artillery, AD, chemical, naval gunfire and nuclear capabilities.

b. Friendly Forces:

- (1) Outline higher unit/formation mission and commander's intent.
- (2) Outline of higher and adjacent unit/formation Fire Support Plans.
- (3) Note additional air, naval and nuclear resources supporting the unit/formation.

c. Attachments and Detachments:

(List fire support resources attached to the unit/formation by higher headquarters along with any unit/formation elements detached under command or control of the higher headquarters or adjacent units/ formations. Differences will exist between national command and control terminology.)

2. MISSION. A clear, concise statement of the task or tasks including a unifying purpose of the fire support elements.

3. EXECUTION.

- a. Concept of Operation. A brief statement of the fire support operation to be carried out, including any major grouping/arrangement of forces and allotment of effort.
- b. Air Support:

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- (1) General. Outline major supporting roles/tasks to be carried out by the Air Component (and/or air assets of other components as applicable).
 - (2) Allocation. Allocation by sorties, of close air support (CAS) including any priorities or specific control arrangements.
 - (3) Miscellaneous. Points of detail not covered above or reference to an Air Support Order/ Appendix.
- c. Aviation Support: (This paragraph may be omitted and information put in an Army Aviation Annex)
- (1) General. Outline major roles/tasks to be carried out by Army aviation elements in support of operations.
 - (2) Allocation. Allocation of aviation support including any priorities or specific control arrangements.
 - (3) Miscellaneous. Points of detail not covered above or in the tasks to the Aviation manoeuvre unit subparagraph or the Aviation annex.
- d. Artillery Support:
- (1) Field Artillery:
 - (a) General. General concept, including major comments on the phasing, duration or general employment.
 - (b) Allocation. The grouping/organization for combat.
 - (c) Miscellaneous. Some points to include, if applicable , are:
 1. Deployment areas (overlay).
 2. Counter-battery policy.
 3. Location of Surveillance and Target Acquisition Assets.
 4. Air Observation.
 5. Priority tasks.
 6. Reference to Artillery Order/Appendix.
 7. Artillery Controlled Supply Rate (CSR).

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- (2) Air Defense Artillery: (Can be a separate annex).
 - (a) General. Concept of employment and major comments on tactical control procedures.
 - (b) Allocation. The grouping/organization for combat.
 - (c) Miscellaneous. Some point to include, if applicable, are:
 - 1. Deployment areas (overlay).
 - 2. Rules of engagement (ROE).
 - 3. Command and control procedures.
 - 4. Reference to Artillery Order/Appendix.
 - 5. Air Defense Artillery (ADA)/Controlled Supply Rate (CSR).
 - 6. Weapons Control Status.

- e. Naval Gunfire Support.
 - (1) General. Concept of employment, including limitations related to duration of phasing of the support.
 - (2) Allocation. The grouping/organization for combat, including:
 - (a) Allocation of observers/spotters.
 - (b) Allocation of ships to units/formations.
 - (3) Miscellaneous. Some points to include, if applicable, are:
 - (a) Trajectory limitations.
 - (b) Frequency allocations.
 - (c) Reference to Naval Gunfire Support Order/Appendix.

- f. Nuclear Fire Support:
 - (1) General. Concept of nuclear operations including arrangements or controls for initiating nuclear operations and authority to expend.

- (2) Allocation. Prepared as a detailed table relating yields to weapons systems in support of each formation or unit as applicable. This can be related to an appendix.
 - (3) Miscellaneous. Some points to include, if applicable, are:
 - (a) Deployment of delivery systems (overlay).
 - (b) Troop safety.
 - (c) Restrictions, constraints, e.g., blow down.
 - (d) Reference to Nuclear Fire Support Order/Appendix.
 - g. Coordinating Instructions:
 - (1) Fire Support Coordination Measures, e.g., Fire Support Coordination Line (FSCL), Coordination Fire Line (CFL), Restricted Fire Line (RFL), etc.
 - (2) Timings to include F, H, L, and Y-hours and the hour for nuclear operations to begin.
 - (3) Coordinating instructions on targets to be engaged by more than one delivery system.
 - (4) Modification instructions.
 - (5) Scatterable mines:, barrier free areas, time restrictions for scatterable mine emplacement.
 - (6) Chemical defense.
 - (a) Troop safety
 - (b) Meteorology
4. ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS.
- a. Reference to Administrative/Logistics Orders.
 - b. Location of ammunition supply points.
 - c. Daily maintenance requirements/expenditure rates for each weapons system.

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5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

a. Command:

- (1) Locations of main and alternate headquarters.
- (2) Location of formation artillery Command Post (CP) and/or Fire Support Coordination Cell (FSCC)/Fire Support Element (FSE)/Air Liaison Elements.
- (3) Liaison.

b. Signal:

- (1) Signal Operating Instructions (SOIs). Refer to standing units SOIs or to an appendix to this annex.
- (2) Counter-Surveillance Instructions.
- (3) code-words.
- (4) Nicknames.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

NAME (Commander's last name)
RANK

OFFICIAL: (Authentication)

APPENDIXES:

DISTRIBUTION:

NOTES:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FORMAT FOR ENGINEER ANNEX TO THE OPORD

GENERAL

1. This annex provides the Engineer Commander with orders and informs supported troops of the engineer support they will receive. It will also, where necessary, explain what, if any, work is required by the supported troops. If necessary, it will provide coordinating instructions for work to be done by engineer troops and supported troops. This annex is not a specialist Engineer Order.
 2. In succeeding paragraphs the engineer support should be described.
 3. Paragraphs should be in a logical order as applicable to the operations.
 4. All detail provided as an example only. Headings appropriate to the operation should be used.
 5. Engineer Task Organization: This information may be given in paragraph 3 "EXECUTION" or in an Annex, which may be in text or graphic form. Under this heading, as appropriate, give the sub-division of the force, including attached units, together with the names and ranks of the commanders when necessary.
-

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

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ANNEX _____ (ENGINEER) TO OPERATION ORDER NO.

References: Maps, charts and relevant documents (see Part I, Paragraph 10 of this STANAG)

Time zone used throughout the Order:

1. SITUATION. Any items of information which affect engineer work and where were not covered in Paragraph 1 of the Operation Order or which need to be amplified should be given here.
2. MISSION. Engineer unit/formation mission statement.
3. EXECUTION.
 - a. Scheme of Engineer Operations.
 - (1) Concept of Operations Supporting the Manoeuvre Plan (including the Manoeuvre/Engineer Commander's intent).
 - (2) Engineer Main Effort (organized by mission, unit and phase of the operation).
 - (3) Engineer Support to Close Battle.
 - (4) Division level missions in support of the Brigade.
 - (a) Obstacles.
 1. Countermobility effort.

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2. Obstacle belts supporting the Brigade deep, close, and rear battle. Identify/assign belt responsibilities, priorities and restrictions.
3. Reserve targets. Identify, prioritize and assign responsibility for Division and Brigade reserve targets. Provide criteria for reserve targets.

(b) Situational Targets.

1. Concept for employment, focusing on how they support the Brigade manoeuvre plan.
2. Brigade planned and executed obstacle plan which clearly identifies location, intent and execution criteria.
3. Criteria for each type of obstacle, clearly stating the HQ maintaining the authority to use scatterable mines and any restrictions on duration (by belt).

b. Engineer Tasks to Subordinate Units.

- (1) Engineer level tasks to be accomplished by engineers supporting manoeuvre elements (only as necessary to ensure unity of effort).
- (2) Brigade level tasks assigned to engineer organizations (used to inform subordinate unit commanders of tasks under brigade control being done by brigade level forces).

c. Coordinating Instructions:

- (1) General.
- (2) Coordination of Obstacle/Barrier Plans (including effective time of obstacle belts and details of obstacle handover).
- (3) Defense Works.
- (4) Route Maintenance.
- (5) Engineer supply points.
- (6) Denial Measures.
- (7) Host Nation Coordination.

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- (a) Type and location of NG engineer facilities, assets or support.
- (b) Procedures for requesting and acquiring HN engineer support (including HN engineer support (including limitations of employment/use of HN assets).

4. ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS. Allocation of critical engineer assets, mines, explosives, and defense stores.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

NAME (Commander's last name)

RANK

OFFICIAL: (Authentication)

APPENDIXES:

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FORMAT FOR ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS ANNEX TO THE OPORD

GENERAL

1. This annex provides the commander's direction to combat service support commanders and informs combat troops of the support to be provided by administrative/CSS units. It is not, however, a technical order to service support troops.
 2. The headings used in this annex will be relevant to the operation and influenced by SOP.
 3. Normally it is important to provide the location of supply points and recovery points, medical installations and the like, complete with the times of opening and closing.
 4. All details provided as an example only. Headings appropriate to the operation should be used.
-

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ANNEX _____ (ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS) TO OPERATION ORDER NO.

References: Maps, charts and relevant documents (see Part I, Paragraph 10 of this STANAG)

Time Zone used throughout the Order:

1. SITUATION.
2. MISSION.
3. EXECUTION.

Any items of information which affect engineer work and where were not covered in Paragraph 1 of the Operation Order or which need to be amplified should be given here.

4. ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS. Engineer unit/formation mission statement.
 - a. Materiel and Services
 - 1) Supply.
 - 2) Transportation.
 - 3) Services.
 - 4) Labor.
 - 5)

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6)

7) Maintenance.

b. Medical Evacuation and Treatment.

c. Personnel.

d. Foreign Nation and Host Nation Support.

e. Miscellaneous.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

ACKNOWLEDGE:

NAME (Commander's last name)

RANK

OFFICIAL: (Authentication)

APPENDIXES:

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

H - 3

FORMAT FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS ANNEX TO THE
OPORD

GENERAL

1. This annex is used to give information on command and control matters and includes such things as headquarters locations and movements, liaison arrangements, recognition and identification instructions, code words and general rules concerning the use of communications and information systems. It may also give the commanders' direction to specialist Communications- Information Systems commanders. It is not, however, a specialist order.
2. In succeeding paragraphs all relevant information will be given.
3. All detail provided as an example only. Headings appropriate to the operation should be used.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

Place the required classification at the top and bottom of every page.

(Change from oral orders, if any)

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ANNEX (COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS) TO
OPERATION ORDER NO.

References: Maps, charts and relevant documents (see Part I, Paragraph 10 of this STANAG)

Time Zone used throughout the Order:

1. SITUATION.

a. Enemy

- (1) Terrain. Define all critical terrain aspects that would impact on deployment of command and control communications systems.
- (2) Enemy capability and/or activity. List significant enemy electronic warfare capabilities that impact command and control systems.

b. Friendly situation.

- (1) List primary communications gateways providing connectivity to higher, lower, and adjacent units.
- (2) Highlight critical communications security measures required to counter expected enemy EW capabilities and protect C2 systems.
- (3) List external communication assets that augment capabilities of signal support units.

2. MISSION.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept of communications and information systems (CIS) operations.

(1) Describe the concept of CIS operations to support the manoeuvre plan, including primary and back-up systems supporting critical C2 networks.

(2) Establish the plan for extending C2 systems through each phase of the operation.

(3) List critical links between tactical and strategic communications systems.

(4) Identify critical limitations of signal support assets if applicable.

(5) Tasks to subordinate units.

b. Tasks to subordinate units.

(1) List signal supports tasks that specific manoeuvre elements are to accomplish that the base OPORD does not contain.

(2) List signal support tasks that signal units supporting manoeuvre elements are to accomplish only as necessary to ensure unity of effort.

c. Coordinating Instructions:

(1) List critical signal support instructions not already covered in the base OPORD.

(2) List key times or events critical to information system and network control procedures.

(3). Frequency management

4. ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS.

a. Repair.

b. Resupply.

c. Movement.

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5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

- a. Identify C2 systems control hierarchy for the common user CIS network.
- b. Identify local area network control procedures for network administration and/or management.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

NAME (Commander's last name)
RANK

OFFICIAL: (Authentication)

APPENDIXES:

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FORMAT FOR ARMY AVIATION ANNEX TO THE OPORD

GENERAL

1. This annex provided the commander's direction to Army aviation commanders and informs all troops of the specifics of aviation support during the operation. It is not, however, a technical order to aviation troops.
2. Include information affecting aviation support which paragraph 1 of the OPORD does not cover or which needs to be expanded.
3. All detail provided as an example only. Headings appropriate to the operation should be used.

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(Change from oral orders, if any)

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Date-time group
Message reference no.

References: Maps, charts, and other relevant documents.

Time zone Use Throughout the Order:

1. SITUATION.

- a. Enemy forces. Refer to annex B to OPORD_____, if applicable. Detail enemy air capabilities and AD capabilities.
- b. Friendly forces. Outline higher headquarters plan and note other aviation resources supporting the unit.

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- c. Attachments and detachments. List aviation resources attached and detached to the unit or formation. Include effective times, if applicable.
2. MISSION. Clearly, concisely state the Army Aviation (AAVN) task.
3. EXECUTION.
 - a. Concept of operation. Briefly state the proposed aviation operation. Include priorities.
 - b. Tasks to subordinate and supporting AAVN units. Outline major roles or tasks which AAVN elements are to perform in support of the operation.
 - c. Coordinating instructions. Include instructions which apply to two or more subordinate units. Refer to supporting appendixes not referenced elsewhere. Include instructions which apply to flight operations and/or which refer to the airspace management annex.
4. ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS.
5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

NAME (Commander's last name)

Rank

OFFICIAL: (Authentication)

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FORMAT FOR OPERATIONS SECURITY ANNEX TO THE OPORD

GENERAL

1. This annex provides the commander's direction to operations security.
2. All detail provided as an example only. Headings appropriate to the operation should be used.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

Place the required classification at the top and bottom of every page

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References: Maps, charts, and other relevant documents.

Time zone Use Throughout the Order:

1. SITUATION.

- a. Enemy forces. Include any information affecting OPSEC operations/ measures which paragraph 1 of the OPORD does not confer or which needs to be expanded. Detail enemy intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition, reconnaissance assets, etc., and subversive situation. Outline current enemy activities and potential capabilities. Show the extent of the enemy threat. Address the following subparagraphs:
 - (1) Threat capabilities and subversion. Detail the enemy's capabilities for reconnaissance, intelligence, surveillance and target acquisition (RISTA), including Special Operations Forces, insurgent groups, terrorist organizations and possible support by nonbelligerent powers.

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(a) Intelligence.

1. Ground surveillance and reconnaissance. Include visual observations, patrols, ground radar data, information from unattended ground sensors, and so on.
2. Air surveillance and reconnaissance. Include penetrating, standoff, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) and drone flights, and reconnaissance satellites and ground footprints.
3. Others (such as linecrossers, refugees, local inhabitants and so on).

(b) Espionage.

1. Propaganda.
2. Terrorism.
3. Politics.

(2) Electronic Warfare.

(a) Electronic Warfare Support Measures (ESM). Include COMINT and ELINT data.

(b) Electronic Counter Measures (ECM). Include jamming, deception and destruction.

(3) Terrain. Detail how the terrain could affect enemy ISTAR capabilities and friendly OPSEC measures.

(4) Weather. Detail how the weather could affect enemy capabilities and friendly OPSEC measures.

(5) Time and space. The effect of time and space on enemy activities and on own OPSEC measures. Timeliness of enemy C2 system and gathering assets.

(6) Enemy intelligence and security weaknesses. Outline the enemy's weaknesses. Is the enemy vulnerable to for some specific reason?)

c. Subversion.

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- d. Sabotage.
- e. Terrorism.
- 2. **MISSION** Clearly and concisely state the task(s) and the unifying purpose.
- 3. **EXECUTION.**
 - a. Concept of operation. List OPSEC measures found in the field SOP. Emphasize new or revised OPSEC procedures. List OPSEC measures applicable to the units given special instructions in the OPSEC plan. Refer to each OPSEC measure with the SOPs paragraph and item number (for example, TAPE OVER ALL UNIT VEHICLE MARKINGS, SOP PARA 3-2).
 - b. Tasks to subordinate and supporting OPSEC units. List additional OPSEC measures which the SOP does not cover that require emphasis by all assigned and attached units in the command. These OPSEC measures are designed to counter a specific enemy threat.
 - c. OPSEC measures. List OPSEC measures which specific units are to implement. OPSEC measures are the division's SOP and can relate to regular units or to units in special situations. You may need other paragraphs or subparagraphs to cover items of special importance to some operations. (For example, physical and personnel security measures may need more emphasis at some time, or units responsible for directing COMSEC and ELSEC or monitoring friendly activities may require separate instructions).
 - d. Coordinating instructions. Outline how units can exploit identified enemy vulnerabilities and weaknesses. (The staff element for control of OPSEC must coordinate with adjacent and subordinate units and other staff sections to obtain input on which to build OPSEC measures against the enemy threat).
 - e. Counterintelligence. Summarize the CI threat. Discuss internal security problems within the command (such as compromise of classified material or loss of Communications-Electronics Operation Instructions (CEOI)).
 - f. Other. List special instructions not previously covered, such as the following CI targets (with priorities and locations):

UNITS	TARGETS	PRIORITIES	LOCATIONS
1st Brigade	A	1	Grid Coordinates
	B	3	Grid Coordinates
2nd Brigade	Y	1	Grid Coordinates
	P	5	Grid Coordinates

g. List CI chain of command.

4. ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL. Include liaison and recognition arrangements, identification instructions, and responsibilities for forwarding information to a CEWI unit or staff intelligence officer. List locations of CEWI OPSEC units and teams within the requested, type reports needed, frequencies, and stated priorities.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

NAME (Commander's last name)

RANK

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FORMAT FOR MOVEMENT ANNEX TO THE OPORD

GENERAL

1. This annex provides the subordinate commanders with detailed instructions for movements, prior to or in conjunction with the operation. It will explain the commander's general directives for the movement of subordinate units. It will include coordinating instructions for complex movements or independent movement of subordinate units.
2. Subordinate units will use the annex as guidance for their detailed movement orders.
3. Paragraphs should be in a logical order as applicable to the operation.
4. All detail provided as an example only. Headings appropriate to the operation should be used.

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ANNEX _____ (MOVEMENT) TO OPERATION ORDER NO.

References: Maps, charts and relevant documents (see Part I, Paragraph 10 of this STANAG)

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Time Zone used throughout the Order:

1. SITUATION. Any items of information which affect the government and were not covered in Paragraph 1 of the Operation Order or which need to be amplified.
2. MISSION.
3. EXECUTION.
 - a. Concept of Movement.
 - b. Tasks to Subordinate Units.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
 - f. Coordinating Instructions.
4. ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS.
5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

NAME (Commander's last name)

RANK

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APPENDIXES:

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FORMAT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE/LOGISTICS ORDER

GENERAL

1. As stated in Part V, the essentials of the agreement on Admin/Log O is it follows the same format as the OPORD.
2. The other information contained in this annex is for guidance only. It should not be construed to restrict the use of the Admin/Logistics O in any way.
3. Composition and Location of Administrative and Service Units. This information may be given in the appropriate paragraph of the order, or in a trace or overlay. The heading may be omitted as necessary.

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TYPE AND SERIAL NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE/LOGISTICS ORDER

References: Maps, charts and relevant documents (see Part I, Paragraph 10 of this STANAG)

Time Zone used throughout the Order:

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1. SITUATION. A general statement of administrative and service support affecting support of the operation. Include any information given in Paragraph 1 of the Operation Order of particular interest to service units and expand this information as necessary.
2. MISSION. A clear and concise statement of the task.
3. EXECUTION.
Concept of Support Operations
4. ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS.
 - a. Materiel and Services (May include additional sub-headings as required)
 - (1) Supply
 - (2) Transportation
 - (3) Services
 - (4) Labor
 - (5) Maintenance.
 - b. Medical Evacuation and Hospitalization.
 - c. Personnel.
 - d. Foreign Nation and Host Nation Support.
 - e. Coordinating Instructions.
 - f. Miscellaneous.
5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL. Contains the headquarters location and movements, liaison arrangements, recognition and identification instructions, and general rules concerning the use of communications and other electronic equipment, if necessary. An annex may be used when considered appropriate.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

NAME (Commander's last name)

RANK

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