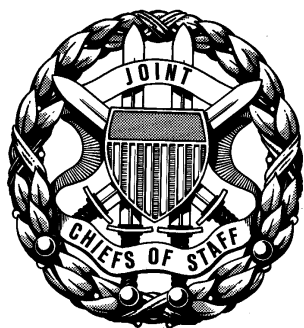


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EXPLOSIVES SAFETY AND MUNITIONS RISK MANAGEMENT FOR JOINT OPERATIONS PLANNING, TRAINING, AND EXECUTION

References:

See Enclosure D

1. Purpose. This instruction:

a. Establishes policies and practices for integrating Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management (ESMRM) in the Joint Operation Planning Process (JOPP) to facilitate planning in support of the full spectrum of operations during peacetime and wartime periods, as defined in reference a.

b. Establishes procedures for identifying the potential explosives hazards, consequences, and risks associated with Department of Defense (DoD) munitions, and, when applicable, foreign munitions to support informed decision making.

c. Clarifies the level of U.S. leadership that will approve and accept munitions-related risk decisions when the applicable explosives safety requirements of reference b cannot be met. Enclosure C of this instruction provides a framework for conducting a Munitions Risk Management Assessment (MRMA).

d. Clarifies DoD Component roles in the coordination of munitions-related risk decision making with multinational partners when DoD munitions are involved.

e. Clarifies the staffing and approval processes for required explosives safety submissions (e.g., explosives safety site plans) and deviations identified in planning and execution for overseas (outside the United States and its territories) enduring, contingency, training, and exercise locations. The framework includes the processes for:

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(1) Requesting approval of Explosives Safety Site Plan for locations that meet the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b and can be sited per reference c.

(2) Deviating from the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b.

(3) Submitting Explosives Safety Site Plans or requesting deviations at sea and aerial ports of embarkation/debarkation (S/APOE and S/APOD) and at enroute infrastructure support facilities (DoD and non-DoD controlled) that are used to support U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) distribution processes.

f. Approving DoD or host nation funded military construction within areas that cannot meet the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b and require a deviation (i.e., Secretarial Exemptions or Certifications).

2. Superseded/Cancellation. CJCSI 4360.01B, 31 August 2018, “Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management for Joint Operations Planning, Training, and Execution” is hereby superseded.

3. Applicability

a. This instruction applies to the Joint Staff, Military Services, Defense Agencies, Combatant Commands (CCMDS), National Guard Bureau (NGB), sub-unified commands, joint task forces (JTFs), and their subordinate component commands (hereafter referred to collectively as the “DoD Components”).

b. This instruction applies to the S/APOD and S/APOE and enroute infrastructure (e.g., munitions staging and storage) identified in operational plans.

c. Enclosure C provides a framework for the MRMA methodology for assessing munitions-related risks when the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b cannot be met.

d. The Military Services will continue to use the established chains of command to submit Explosives Safety Site Plans specified in reference c to the DoD Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) for approval.

e. The Combatant Commander (CCDR) or delegated authority’s acknowledgement and risk decision is required for deviations when the

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applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b cannot be met or when required for explosives safety siting per reference c at overseas operating locations. The affected Military Service or Functional Combatant Command (FCC) will provide the DDESB a copy of either the risk decision with the supporting MRMA documentation or a Hybrid Safety Submission (HSS) with the associated risk decision documentation.

(1) Deviations accomplished for enduring locations as defined in reference d will be prepared in accordance with the lead Military Service's process and approved by the CCDR or delegated authority.

(2) The documented risk decision, including the potential consequences to personnel, infrastructure, or material damage and loss (on- and off-base) will be included in the HSS.

f. Nonrecurring Event Waivers, which do not require a CCDR risk decision, will be managed in accordance with the lead Military Service's explosives safety requirements.

g. When outside the United States, apply applicable international agreements and implement host-nation or multinational explosives safety regulations when they are equivalent to or more protective than applicable U.S. regulations and the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b.

h. When two or more DoD Components or multinational forces share the same installation, comply with the applicable explosives safety requirements the designated lead nation or lead Military Service established, provided those requirements are equivalent to or more protective than applicable U.S. regulations and applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b.

4. Executive Summary

a. The ability of the United States to project and sustain military power depends on effective joint military logistics. Logistics functions involving DoD munitions and other explosives or munitions (e.g., foreign munitions) pose inherent risk to personnel, facilities, equipment, and effective military operations. History and experience have demonstrated a catastrophic incident involving explosives or munitions regardless of origin has the potential to significantly disrupt and adversely impact military operations.

b. Explosives Safety Site Plan approvals must be obtained using guidance in references b and c for locations where DoD munitions are present or forecasted for future U.S. military operations and/or when DoD personnel and

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property are endangered by known host-nation or off-installation munitions-related risks. This instruction details the procedures and the process for attaining munitions-related risk decisions when the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b cannot be met or as required for siting per reference c. Planning for potential risks and potential consequences from an unintended or intentional initiation of DoD munitions provides commanders the information needed to make informed risk decisions based on ESMRM principles. Such planning also contributes to mission success.

c. CCDR command authority “provides full authority for a CCDR to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training (or in the case of USSOCOM, training of assigned forces), and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command” (reference a). Explosives safety is a critical function where the CCDR can influence decisions relating to identifying and reducing munitions-related risks. This instruction provides a process to incorporate ESMRM into planning, training, and operations; supports informed decision making concerning the acceptability of munitions-related risk at the appropriate level within the operational chain of command; and fosters a holistic, command-wide perspective of accepted explosives safety risks.

d. Making munitions-related risk decisions requires close coordination between key stakeholders (e.g., Geographic Combatant Command (GCC), FCC, Military Services, international partners, and host nation organizations). GCCs are ultimately responsible for risk decisions within their assigned area of responsibility, per reference (e). However, FCCs and the Military Services have vital roles in the identification, analysis, and risk reduction process. As such, they must be included in the development of explosives safety deviation packages submitted to CCDRs, or their delegated representative, for risk decisions.

e. Enclosure A specifies roles, responsibilities, and processes for integrating ESMRM into each phase of military planning, training, and operations.

f. Enclosure B outlines the process and types of Explosives Safety Site Plans to be developed and submitted through Military Service channels to the DDESB for review and approval of locations that can be sited per reference c, when DoD munitions are present or forecasted to be present and/or when DoD personnel and property are endangered by known host-nation or off-installation munitions hazards.

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g. Enclosure C outlines the MRMA process for assessing munitions-related risks for locations that cannot meet the applicable explosives safety requirements of reference b or cannot be sited per reference c. DoD Components may use alternative processes (e.g., Military Service's risk management processes) for assessing munitions-related risks. Hereafter, MRMA is used to denote the Enclosure C process or an alternative assessment process that meets the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b throughout this instruction. Whatever assessment process is used, it must include an analysis of the potential numbers of fatalities, injuries, infrastructure damage and risks to mission.

(1) MRMA support commanders in making informed operational risk decisions. The level of risk decision is dependent upon the level of risk associated with a deviation from the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b.

(2) The MRMA team lead will determine the risk level using the lead Military Service's operational risk management requirements or MIL-STD 882E.

h. The MRMA process is applicable throughout the JOPP, and during planning, training, deployment, and execution. It requires continuous, candid communication, a systematic identification of the risks posed, and recommended actions to mitigate the risks. This information must be presented to the appropriate level of leadership to allow leadership to make an informed munitions-related risk decision when the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b cannot be met or as required for siting per reference c.

(1) The CCDR's decision regarding munitions-related risk(s) is required unless the CCDR has delegated, in writing, the CCDR's risk decision authority to a general/flag officer (GO/FO), subordinate commander, component commander, or staff directorate. At no time will risk decision authority for high/serious or lead Military Service's equivalent risk assessment level be delegated below the GO/FO level.

(2) The approved MRMA and the derived quantitative measures used to identify the hazard severity must be forwarded through the operational chain of command to the CCDR, with copies of approved deviations also forwarded to the applicable Service's Explosives Safety Center and the DDESB, as a consolidated package.

i. The CCDR will provide specific guidance for managing DoD munitions-related risk and consequences during initial stages of operations at

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contingency operating locations. The ESMRM procedural requirements in this instruction will be applied at contingency operating locations once the CCDR determines it appropriate, given operational and force protection considerations.

5. Policy. This instruction requires DoD Components to integrate ESMRM into the planning, training, and execution processes in accordance with reference f. This instruction establishes and clarifies procedures for incorporating ESMRM practices into planning and specifies roles and responsibilities for the GCC, FCC, subordinate unified, JTF, and Service Component commanders.

6. Definitions. See Glossary.

7. Responsibilities. See Enclosure A.

8. Summary of Changes. This instruction has been updated to address administrative changes. Key changes include: the DDESB assigning explosives safety specialists to GCCs in order to assist with and coordinate this instruction's implementation; a requirement for commands to document both risk acknowledgements and decisions; a requirement for the MRMA's results to include the potential consequences to personnel, infrastructure, and material damage or loss (on- and off-base) and the need to provide those details in an HSSs; clarification of MRMA applicability; the deletion of language conflicting with United States Code; the addition of barricade details and lightning protection systems as support infrastructure for DoD munitions and munitions processes; and numerous administrative corrections and clarifications.

9. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This instruction is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on NIPRNET. DoD Components (including the Combatant Commands), Allied Partners, other Federal Agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this instruction through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at <https://www.jcs.mil/library>. Joint Staff activities may also obtain access via the SIPRNET directives Electronic Library Web site.

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10. Effective Date. This INSTRUCTION is effective upon receipt.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



WILLIAM D. BYRNE, JR., RADM, USN
Vice Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

- A – Roles and Responsibilities
- B – ESMRM Site Planning Process
- C – ESMRM Risk Assessment Process
- D – References
- GL – Glossary

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ENCLOSURE A

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Background. This enclosure defines the roles and responsibilities for those commanders, commands, and organizations having responsibilities in the ESMRM process.

a. Purpose of ESMRM. The ESMRM process, which should be applied throughout the JOPP, and during each phase of military planning, training, and operations, involves providing the appropriate level of command the information required to make an informed munitions-risk management decision. This information includes identifying the munitions-related risks, the consequences to and from DoD munitions and other explosives or munitions (e.g., foreign munitions), and potential mitigation measures. Commanders should always seek to gain an approved Explosives Safety Site Plan for munitions storage, operating, and enroute infrastructure locations in accordance with applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b. When operations at these locations cannot meet the requirements of reference b or a deviation is required to support siting per reference c, a CCDR risk acknowledgement and decision is required.

b. Role of ESMRM in Military Planning, Training, and Operations

(1) Implementing effective ESMRM procedures to identify and address the potential hazards, consequences, and risks associated with DoD munitions and/or when DoD personnel and property are endangered by known host-nation or off-installation munitions hazards is a command priority.

(2) ESMRM requires advanced planning to support the identification and assessment of munitions-related risks. The MRMA process should be implemented and continued throughout every military planning, training, and operational cycles to support informed risk decision-making when the operating location does not meet the explosives safety criteria of reference b or as required for siting per reference c. Specific objectives during each cycle include:

(a) All cycles:

1. Identification of each location where munitions are or are forecasted to be present. This includes S/APODs, S/APOEs, and supporting logistics nodes.

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2. Application of the MRMA process throughout the Integrated 12-month MRMA Schedule, as outlined per the MRMA Integrated Schedule Development (see Figure A-1, ESMRM MRMA Process, and Figure A-2, MRMA Integrated Schedule Development).

3. Completion of MRMA or review of existing MRMA documentation for identified locations.

4. Documentation of MRMA and associated CCDR risk decision.

(b) Additional objectives during planning:

1. Review and application of ESMRM lessons learned and mitigation strategies used during previous training, exercises, and operations.

2. Incorporation of JOPP-derived MRMA documentation in operation plan (OPLAN) or concept plan (CONPLAN) Annex D, Logistics.

(c) Additional objectives during training and exercises:

1. Implementation of MRMA-specified risk reduction strategies.

2. Collection and documentation of ESMRM lessons learned and mitigation strategies from the training and exercise evolutions.

(d) Additional objectives during operations:

1. Implementation of MRMA-specified risk reduction strategies.

2. Continuous evaluation of mission, planning factors, and operating environments that may alter MRMA variables and increase risk to and from munitions. Reassess munitions risk as warranted and inform or update leadership as applicable.

3. Documentation of ESMRM lessons learned.

4. Update of applicable OPLAN or CONPLAN.

(3) The ESMRM MRMA process overview (Figure A-1) provides a methodology for senior leaders to gain awareness of the potential risks and consequences to a mission from DoD munitions and/or when DoD personnel and property are endangered by known host-nation or off-installation

munitions hazards. The MRMA process provides the information necessary to make informed risk decisions balancing potential risks and consequences with operational requirements. Management of risks is a critical component of ESMRM, particularly when risks cannot be mitigated or eliminated.

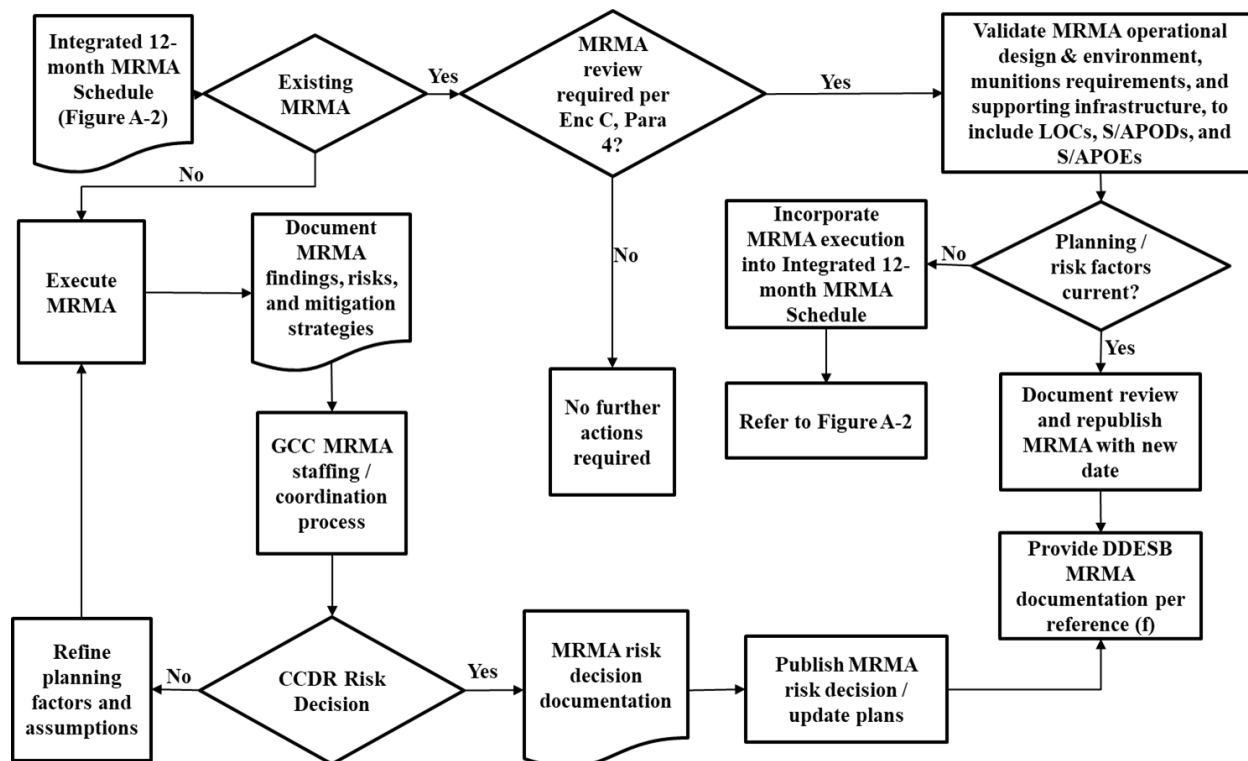


Figure A-1. ESMRM MRMA Process

(4) ESMRM information must be included as part of joint and combined exercises and training. Lessons learned from exercises and training should be used, as appropriate, to update existing munitions-risk assessments.

(5) Multinational Operations

(a) Integrate ESMRM into multinational operations when DoD munitions are involved. For example, use North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ESMRM Standardization Agreement, as implemented in Allied Logistics Publication-16, "Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management (ESMRM) in NATO Planning, Training, and Operations," for NATO specific planning, training, and operations.

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(b) Communicate ESMRM risk decisions to multinational partners.

(c) When DoD military munitions or munitions-related operations that do not meet the applicable requirements of reference b may affect coalition, host nation or multinational partners, at a minimum, brief the affected force commander and if amenable obtain their signature. This acknowledgement must be submitted as part of the risk decision package.

(6) Military Construction

(a) When a Military Construction (MILCON) (to include Host Nation and/or multinational force funded) project is required and does not meet the applicable explosives safety requirements of reference b, or requires a Secretarial Exemption or Certification, the following will occur prior to construction:

1. A munitions risk management assessment must be conducted to identify the potential risks associated with the construction project; identify, if possible, alternative locations for construction or projects that comply with the applicable requirements of reference b; and develop risk reduction recommendations for the planned construction.

2. A statement of compelling operational necessity for the project will be developed based on mission requirements and risks.

3. The CCDR or delegated risk decision authority will review the proposed MILCON project and supporting MRMA documentation; validate the statement of compelling operational necessity, which must both identify the risks, exposures, and, when possible, mitigation measures to be implemented with the MILCON; make a munitions-related risk decision on the MILCON execution; and forward the MILCON deviation packet through command channels to the appropriate Service Secretary for review and approval. Each level of command must validate the compelling necessity, confirm the risk measures to be implemented, and acknowledge the associated risk.

4. The responsible Military Service Secretary or their delegate will review the MILCON project. The Service Secretary may approve, modify, or disapprove the MILCON project in accordance with established Service processes.

(b) CCDRs and subordinate commanders are not required to obtain Secretarial Exemption or Certification that reference b requires, for construction activities performed in support of contingency operations at

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contingency locations (see reference g) that violate reference b's explosives safety criteria but do not exceed the congressionally established MILCON low-cost threshold.

1. GCCs, in collaboration with Services, will publish, or integrate into existing ESMRM policy, the risk decision levels and approval process for construction projects falling under these criteria.

2. These criteria are not applicable to enduring locations as defined by reference d.

2. Responsibilities. DoD Components will implement and maintain ESMRM tenants in accordance with the following:

a. All Commanders

(1) Integrate ESMRM into each phase of military planning, training, and operations.

(2) Develop and maintain ESMRM Explosives Safety Site Plans per Enclosure B for operation locations that can be sited per reference c.

(3) Apply the MRMA process for operating locations that do not meet the applicable explosives safety requirements of reference b or as required to support siting per reference c.

(a) Use the lead Military Service's risk management requirements to determine the hazard severity and probability of the potential consequences unless directed to use other operational risk management requirements by the CCDR or the CCDR's delegated authority.

(b) Provide the completed MRMA documentation to the GCC and DDESB, through the appropriate Service Component and/or Joint channels, per reference f.

(4) Request the advice of the DoD General Counsel (DoD GC) to ensure the Command is in compliance with applicable international agreements for which the DoD GC is responsible per reference h.

(5) Establish scheduling guidelines and assign responsibilities to facilitate effective execution of the MRMA process.

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(6) Review and provide recommendations to the appropriate risk decision authority on munitions risk management decisions submitted for locations within the theater of operations when the applicable explosives safety requirements of reference b cannot be met or as required for siting per reference c.

(7) Assign risk reduction mitigating strategy responsibilities to specific organizations, as necessary.

(8) Maintain awareness of and, where appropriate, take action to eliminate or mitigate deviations from the explosives safety criteria of reference b.

(9) Implement MRMA recommendations to the maximum extent possible, for all operating locations, logistics nodes, and lines of communication (LOCs) to mitigate munitions risks to personnel, property, and the environment, while optimizing operational capabilities and readiness.

(10) Validate existing munitions-related risk decision documents during the operational planning process.

(11) When risk decision authority is delegated:

(a) Risk decision authority delegation will be in writing.

(b) Review and take appropriate action on MRMA submitted for locations within the theater of operations when the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b cannot be met or as required for siting per reference c.

(c) Provide copies of risk decisions and supporting MRMA and HSSs to the appropriate GCC, its respective Service Component, and affected FCC and/or Service.

(12) Maintain or have access to all supporting MRMA documentation for their assigned area of responsibility (AOR) or functional responsibility.

(13) Ensure explosives safety lessons learned are submitted to the Joint Lessons Learned Information System per reference i.

b. Geographic Combatant Commanders

(1) Publish GCC-specific supplemental ESMRM policy. Guidance will include a process for notifying host nation leadership of potential risks to host

nation personnel or assets associated with DoD logistics operations involving DoD munitions per Enclosure A, paragraphs 2.d.(1) and 2.e.(2), and the process for addressing contingency location construction per Enclosure A, paragraph 1.b.(5).

(2) Assign Service Components to develop and submit explosives safety site plans, through the Service's administrative chain of command, to the DDESB for approval per reference c at munitions operating locations not assigned a lead Service.

(3) Provide specific guidance on risk and consequence management for DoD munitions at contingency operating locations.

(4) Develop and maintain a prioritized list of OPLAN/CONPLAN specified operating locations, exercise and training locations, and logistic nodes where munitions are, or are forecasted to be, present within the GCC (See Figure A-2, MRMA Integrated Scheduled Development).

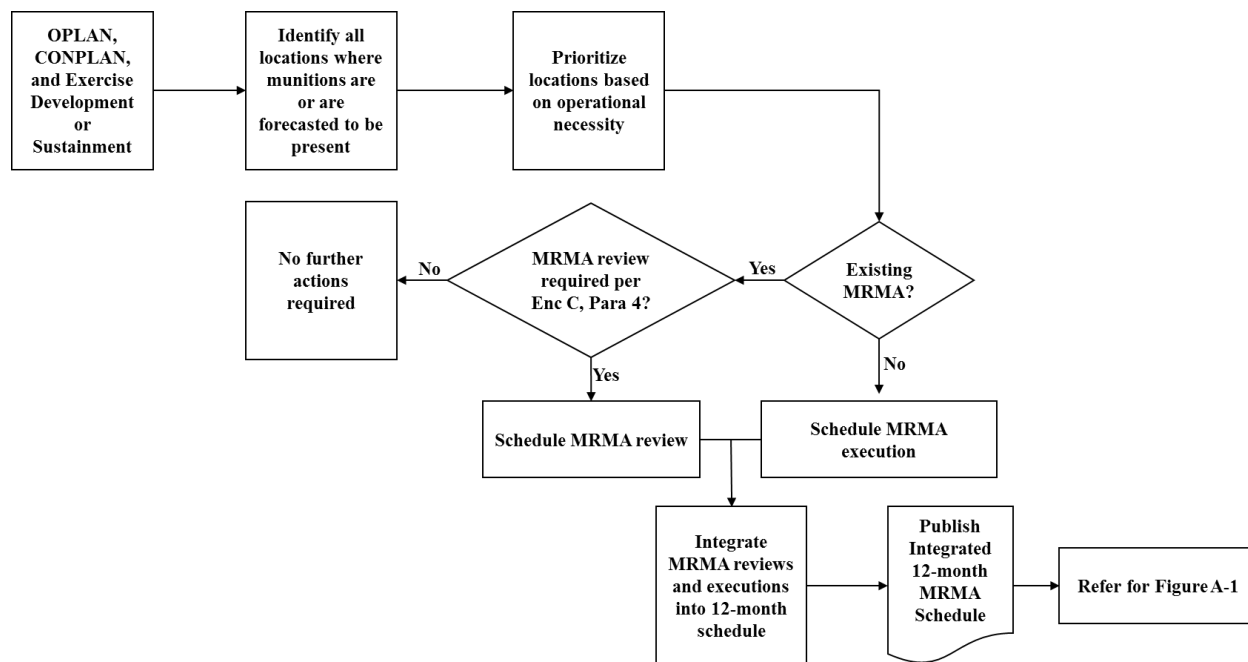


Figure A-2. MRMA Integrated Schedule Development

(a) Develop a schedule to accomplish MRMAs for each location that has not yet been assessed.

(b) Incorporate into the schedule periodic reviews of existing MRMAs as specified in Enclosure C, paragraph 4.

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(5) Be responsible for all munitions-related risk decisions at operating locations within AOR. CCDRs may delegate the risk decision authority, in writing, to GO/FOs, subordinate commanders, component commanders, or staffs to make munitions-related risk decisions. At no time will the risk decision authority for high/serious or greater risk be delegated below GO/FO level.

(6) Assess DoD munitions-related risks using the MRMA process or assign subordinate commanders to conduct MRMA at munitions operating locations not assigned a lead Service.

(7) Review all munitions-related risk decision documents for all locations, logistics nodes, and LOC when the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b cannot be met and/or when required for siting per reference c.

(8) Assess munitions-related risks using the MRMA process at designated S/APODs or S/APOEs in support of GCC requirements.

(a) Provide munitions-related risk decision-documents and MRMA of S/APODs and S/APOEs approved and conducted within the GCC AOR to USTRANSCOM and the DDESB.

(b) Seek Joint Staff/J-2 assistance when strategic S/APOD and S/APOE infrastructure information is not available to support conducting MRMA execution.

(9) Task, as necessary, a Service Component or JTF with Base Operating Support-Integrator (BOS-I) responsibilities at contingency locations. Coordinate with FCCs operating in their AOR on ESMRM matters.

(10) U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) must maintain awareness of risk decision documents for all U.S. strategic locations, logistics nodes, and LOCs. Military Service Components will provide USNORTHCOM with updates to support situational awareness of all strategic locations, logistics nodes, and LOCs as required.

c. Functional Combatant Commanders

(1) Comply with lead Service's explosives safety requirements when operating at locations with an assigned lead Military Service.

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(2) Request GCC designate a Service Component to develop and submit for approval Explosives Safety Site Plans per reference c at locations not assigned a lead Service.

(3) Request GCC assess munitions-related risks using the MRMA process when FCC mission requirements exceed the explosives safety criteria of reference b.

(4) Support requests for assistance to conduct MRMAs. Whenever possible, combine MRMAs with existing assessments to minimize duplication of effort.

(5) USTRANSCOM, as the Joint Deployment and Distribution Coordinator, will maintain or have access to a repository of ESMRM information related to individual port studies for exercise and operation planning.

d. Subordinate Unified and Joint Task Force Commanders will notify affected U.S. and host nation government officials, as directed by the GCC, of the potential risk to host nation personnel or assets associated with DoD logistics operations involving DoD munitions. Communications with host nation government officials will be made in coordination with the U.S. Embassy (Defense Attaché Office) or Department of State, as appropriate.

e. Service Component Commanders

(1) Assist designated Service base commanders and BOS-I in assessing munitions-related risks using the MRMA process when the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b cannot be met or as required for siting per reference c.

(2) Notify affected U.S. and host nation government officials, as directed by the GCC, of the potential risk to host nation personnel or assets associated with DoD munitions operations. Communications with host nation government officials will be made in coordination with the U.S. Embassy (Defense Attaché Office) or Department of State, as appropriate.

(3) Review explosives safety deviations in accordance with Service guidance and explosives safety criteria of reference b.

f. Contingency Location or Base Commander

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(1) Communicate DoD munitions-related infrastructure support requirements and any explosives safety concerns to the GCC or assigned lead Military Service as appropriate.

(2) Identify and resolve when possible DoD munitions storage requirements and potential encroachment concerns during exercises and operational mission execution.

(3) Deconflict tenant (e.g., U.S. and multinational forces) munitions operations requirements to ensure adherence to existing approvals and conditions. If existing approvals and assessment conditions cannot be met due to operationally required changes, develop and submit HSS for approval per reference c or assess the munitions-related risks using the MRMA process.

(4) Integrate approved ESMRM Explosives Safety Site Plans and approved deviations into base master plans and monitor compliance with those terms and conditions.

g. Base Operating Support-Integrator

(1) Implement explosives safety and ESMRM tenets into master planning and real estate and infrastructure management. The BOS-I role is critical for ESMRM due to the significant consequences, to DoD personnel and property, when potentially endangered by DoD munitions and/or known host-nation or off-installation munitions hazards, that can occur when risks are not addressed during planning or if identified risk mitigation measures are not implemented and maintained throughout mission execution.

(2) Identify DoD munitions space requirements and potential encroachment issues during exercises and operational mission execution to the base commander for resolution.

(3) Initiate, through the base or contingency location commander, MRMA request for munitions processes, storage, and/or operations that do not meet the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b and/or as required for siting per reference c.

h. Joint Staff

(1) Assist CCMDs and Military Services in resolving ESMRM issues.

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(2) Ensure, as appropriate, information requirements necessary to support ESMRM for operation planning is added to the Intelligence Task List for all current applicable OPLANs and CONPLANs.

(3) Serve as the Office of Primary Responsibility for this instruction, in coordination with the DDESB.

(4) Provide implementation training for this instruction as requested.

(5) Ensure DoD publications with explosives safety equities incorporate ESMRM process and associated requirements.

(6) Conduct ESMRM review of orders prior to approval.

i. DoD Explosives Safety Board

(1) Provide ESMRM support, advice, and assist in munitions-related risk assessments.

(2) Provide subject matter expertise during review and validation of operational plans in coordination with the component commander's supporting Service explosives safety organization, as requested.

(3) Provide ESMRM training and/or assistance with the implementation of this instruction as requested.

(4) Maintain a repository of ESMRM and MRMA information, to include risk decision documents provided by the GCCs, FCCs, and Military Services.

(5) Provide an explosives safety specialist to the GCC to coordinate the implementation of this instruction.

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ENCLOSURE B

EXPLOSIVES SAFETY AND MUNITIONS RISK MANAGEMENT SITE PLANNING PROCESS

1. Background. Requests for explosives safety site plan approval or HSS will go through the DoD Military Service Component Command's chain of command to the DDESB. Figure B-1 provides a graphic description of the process contained in this enclosure.

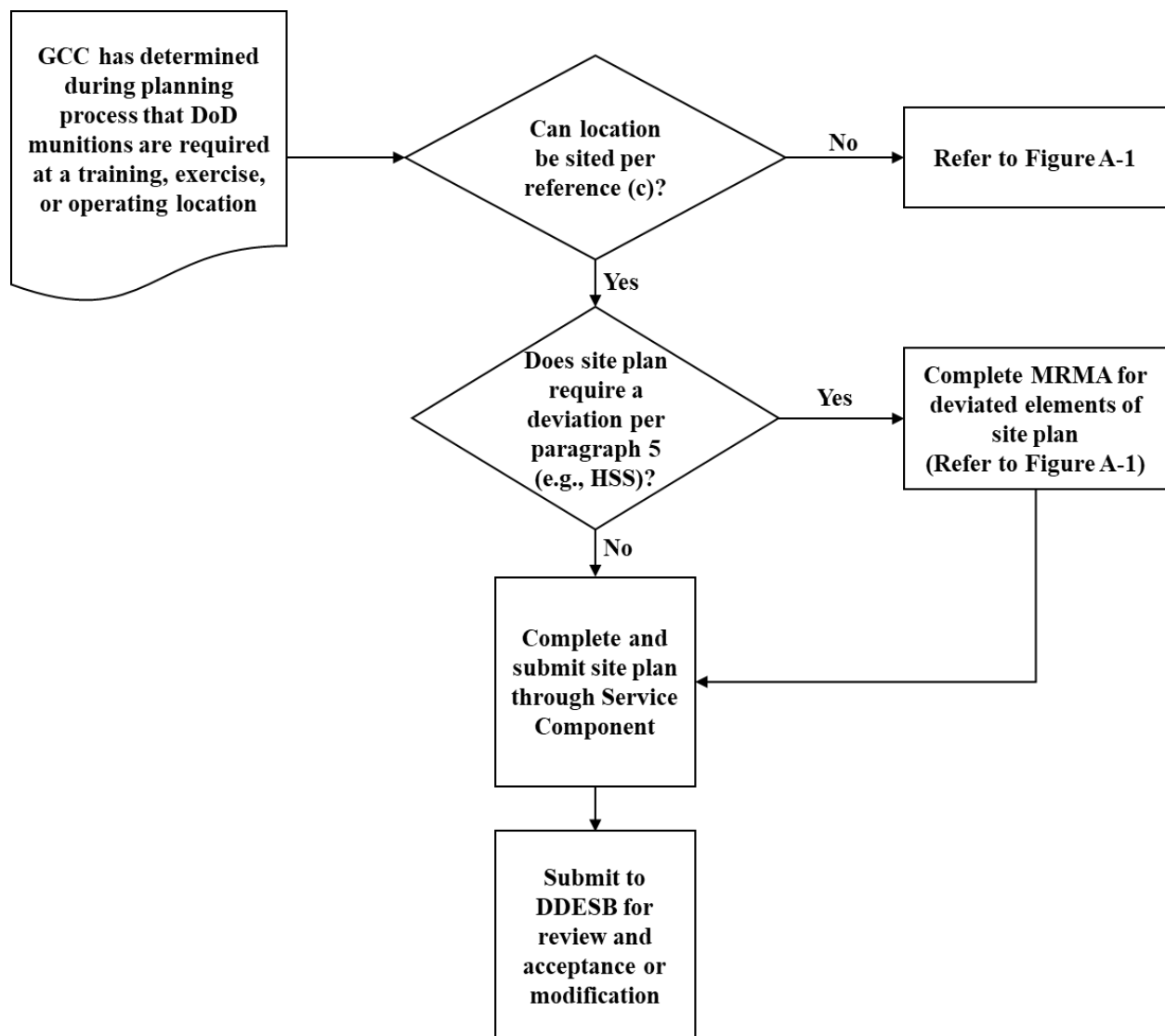


Figure B-1. Explosives Safety Site Plan Planning Process Decision Matrix

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2. Applicability. This enclosure applies to locations that can meet the exposed sites (ES) requirements of reference b without deviations for Explosives Safety Site Planning approval or for locations with deviations to be approved as part of a HSS. The ESMRM Explosives Safety Site Planning process is based on explosives safety criteria of reference b. Reference b is applicable to DoD Military Service Component Commands and DoD operations, activities, and installations worldwide. ESMRM is designed to:

a. Manage the potential risks associated with DoD munitions and other encumbering explosives or munitions (e.g., foreign munitions).

b. Provide the minimum requirements for protection against loss of life, serious injury, and damage to property or the environment while enabling mission execution.

3. Purpose of ESMRM Explosives Safety Site Planning Process. The ESMRM explosives safety site planning process includes conducting and documenting a comprehensive assessment of current and planned potential explosion sites (PES) and existing and future ES.

a. PES include facilities or logistics operations involving DoD munitions regardless of location, and non-DoD munitions when located on a DoD installation or when encumbering DoD munitions. ES may be munitions-related, non-munitions-related, or collateral PES.

b. Effective Explosives Safety Site Plans consists of evaluating PES and ES with respect to the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b and DoD Component explosives safety requirements.

c. An Explosives Safety Site Plan incorporates risk management, mission criticality, operational, economic, and security considerations. It also considers applicable environmental and legal criteria to meet international agreements and DoD Component's policies, goals, and mission objectives.

4. Explosives Safety Site Plans. Requires commands to submit explosives safety submissions through command channels to the DDESB for final review and approval for:

a. New construction of DoD munitions facilities and/or host nation munitions facilities that pose a munitions-related risk to DoD personnel and property.

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b. New construction of facilities within an Explosives Safety Quantity-Distance arc.

c. DoD PES modifications, change of mission, or change of operations that increase the explosives hazards (e.g., personnel exposures, Net Explosives Weight, change in hazard division, nature of operation) associated with the facility.

d. Change of use in an ES that requires the application of reference b quantity-distance (QD) criteria for the first time or the application of more stringent reference b explosives safety criteria.

e. In addition to reference c, submit explosives safety submissions for stability, steady state, and contingency operations, and associated training locations that are determined to be semi-permanent contingency locations per reference g if they can be sited per reference c.

5. Deviations. A MRMA risk decision will be accomplished when strategic or compelling operational requirements necessitate deviation from currently established site plans that meet the explosives safety criteria of reference b or as required for siting per reference c. CCDR, or delegated risk decision authority, will accept the risk in accordance with paragraph 3.e. of this instruction.

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ENCLOSURE C

EXPLOSIVES SAFETY AND MUNITIONS RISK MANAGEMENT RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS

1. **Background.** There are a number of locations where DoD munitions are handled, assembled, tested, staged, and stored that cannot meet the requirements of reference b. Figure C-1 provides a graphic illustration of a decision process for CCDR's and/or their delegates' use for addressing those situations and determine if an Explosives Safety Site Plan or an MRMA risk decision is required.

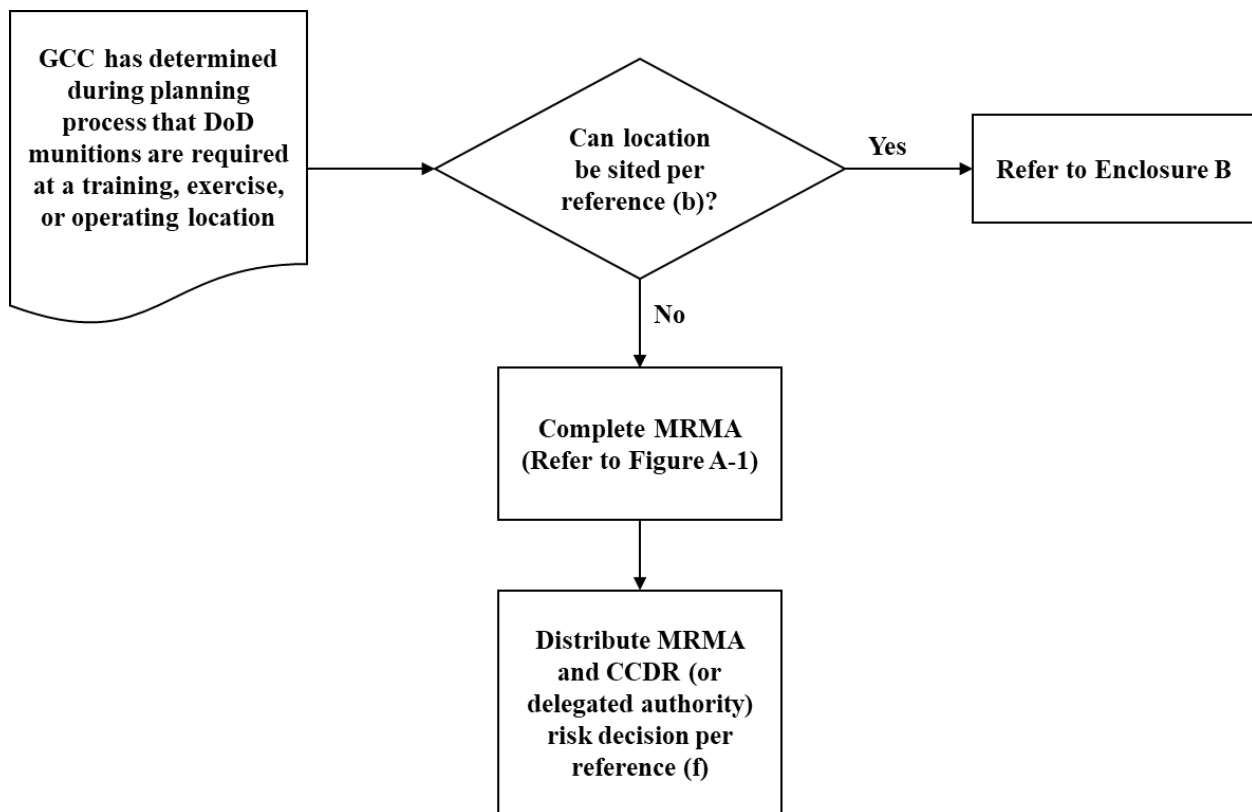


Figure C-1. Site Planning/MRMA Process Decision Matrix

a. An MRMA will inform leaders of the risk associated with DoD munitions and/or when DoD personnel and property are endangered by known host-nation or off-installation munitions hazards based on the potential consequence associated with an explosives incident. Service-unique risk management processes can be used to quantify hazard severity and mishap probability in order to determine the risk decision authority level that can approve a deviation from the applicable explosives safety criteria of reference b.

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b. MRMAs will analyze the potential consequences of a DoD munitions-related incident at an operating location, to include an estimate of:

(1) Number of personnel exposed, potential fatalities, and potential injuries.

(2) Combat assets and infrastructure exposed.

(3) Operational impact and cost of lost combat assets and potential infrastructure damage.

c. MRMAs will analyze risks to and from DoD munitions-related operations. Site-specific risk reduction recommendations to mitigate identified risks will be included in the analysis.

d. The CCDR is responsible for MRMA risk decisions made within the CCDR's respective AOR. MRMA risk decision authority will be delegated no lower than the prescribed levels in the MRMA methodology used (i.e., Service-specific risk management policy or MIL-STD-882E). At no time will the risk decision authority be delegated below GO/FO level for risk determined to be high/serious or greater.

e. The CCDR will forward a copy of the approved MRMA and qualitative measures used to identify the hazard severity through the appropriate chain of command to DDESB as a single package for situational awareness. This helps to ensure the potential consequences and mitigating strategies are effectively communicated throughout the chain of command.

2. Applicability. This enclosure applies to locations that cannot be sited per reference (c) or locations where the requirements of reference b cannot be met and an assessment is required to support a risk decision.

3. Purpose. This enclosure:

a. Establishes the MRMA framework standardizing a repeatable process for assessing DoD munitions-related risks. The primary focus of a MRMA is to identify risks and consequences to and from DoD munitions and munitions-related operations when deviating from the applicable requirements of reference b.

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b. Identify risks and consequences to and from DoD munitions at locations where munitions are either present, or are forecasted to be, to the appropriate level of command for an MRMA risk decision.

4. Assessment Maintenance and Update Frequency. Strategic, operational, and tactical environments are dynamic and fluid. MRMAs should be maintained and updated to reflect changes in the operating environment and mission scope. An MRMA will be re-evaluated as specified below.

a. An MRMA that supports explosives safety deviations (e.g., waivers, exemptions) as defined in reference b will be updated per the timelines specified in reference b.

b. An MRMA that supports a strategic, contingency, or exercise locations that are not under DoD control (e.g., commercial seaports and airfields) will be validated every 24 months.

c. An MRMA that supports a strategic, enduring, contingency, or exercise location under DoD control (e.g., military seaports and airfields) will be validated every 24 months for waivers and five years for exemptions when the deviation is required to support either temporary operational requirements or the completion of corrective actions to eliminate a deviation.

d. MRMA risk decisions are subject to review or updating, as indicated below, when a risk decision authority changes (i.e., MRMAs will be updated and the risk will be assumed by the incoming commander) or when conditions and/or risks considered during an MRMA have changed. Specifically, MRMA risk decisions will be reviewed or updated when:

(1) GCC has undergone a change of command. CCDR will be informed of each approved MRMA affecting the GCC upon assuming command.

(2) FCC has undergone a change of command. CCDR will be informed of each approved MRMA affecting USTRANSCOM's distribution network.

(3) Changes have occurred to OPLANs or CONPLANs that impact conditions considered during the MRMA.

(4) The risk associated with DoD munitions at a specific location, or that was considered in the MRMA, that affects personnel, equipment, or infrastructure (e.g., hazard class, NEW) has changed.

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e. GCCs, FCCs, and Services may elect to require more frequent MRMA or reevaluation of risk decisions based on administrative or operational considerations.

5. Process. Figure C-2 illustrates nine discrete steps in a MRMA.

6. Methodology. The MRMA process is based on a variety of tools and other data. These include QD and risk-based tools, observations, interviews, information gathered before and during the MRMA process; and both an analysis and the use of applicable DoD and DoD Component issuances. The methodologies used in each MRMA will be identified in draft and final assessment reports.

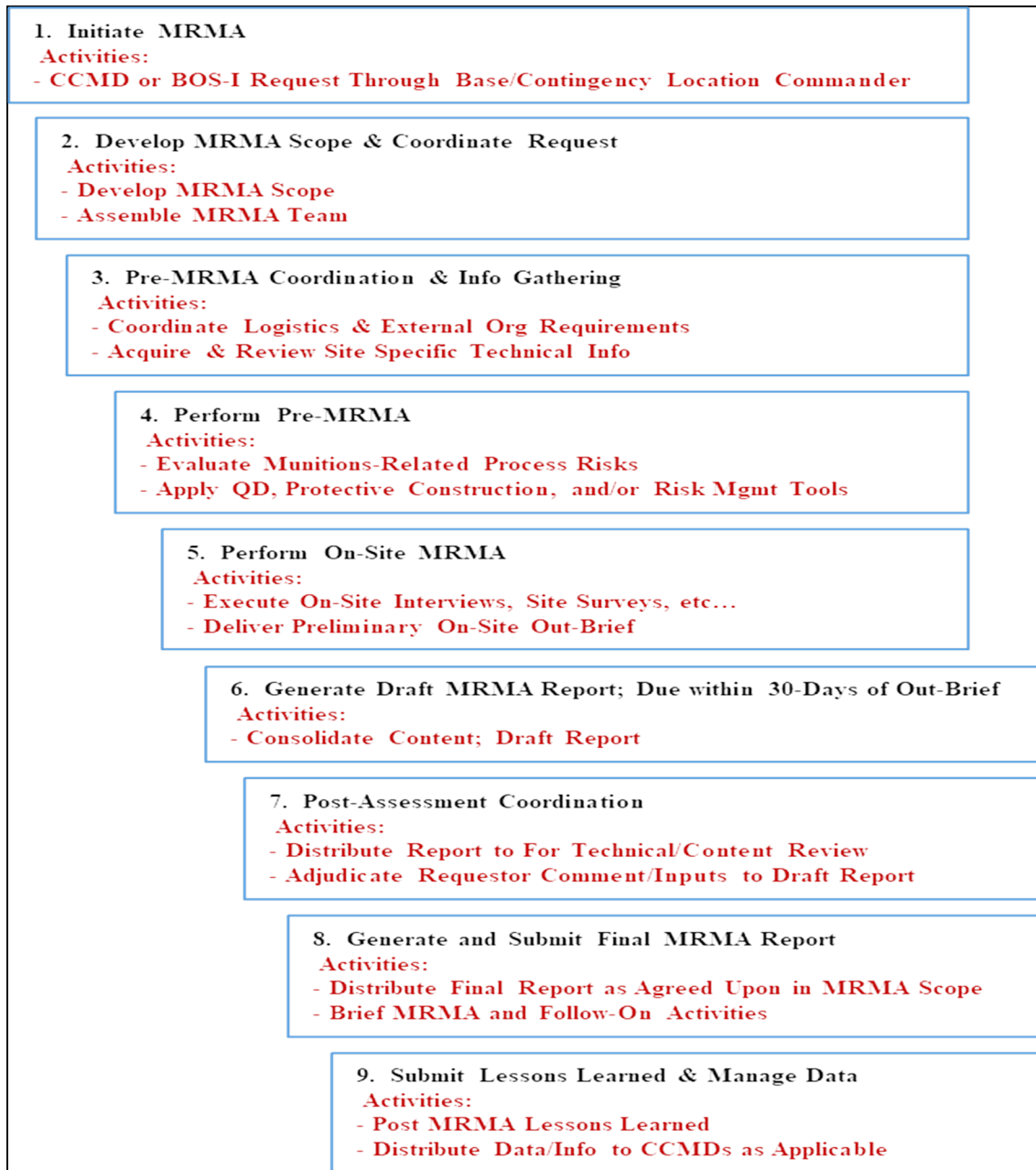


Figure C-2. MRMA Process Flow

7. MRMA Process Steps

a. Step 1: Initiate MRMA. Commands requesting an MRMA will work through BOS-I, base or installation commander to request the applicable DoD Service Component initiate an MRMA. GCCs, FCCs, Component Commanders, or subordinate commanders will initiate requests for MRMAs at non-DoD

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controlled facilities or locations not assigned a lead Service. BOS-I can conduct an MRMA using internal assets in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Enclosure. Such MRMA will be tailored to meet the risk assessment's objectives. Completed MRMAs must be distributed to the GCC and affected FCC and/or Service.

b. Step 2: Develop MRMA Scope and Coordinate with Requestor

(1) Content. The MRMA's scope will include, at a minimum:

(a) Scope and content agreement and signature page with both the requestor and assessment team lead signatures to ensure process and output expectations are understood.

(b) Assessment location and associated LOC.

(c) Assessment approach and methodology.

(d) Assessment team composition.

(e) Timelines (assessment and deliverables).

(f) Deliverables and their distribution (report and briefs).

(g) Any required follow-on actions.

(2) Modifications

(a) An MRMA's scope may require modification to assess and develop a comprehensive final report.

(b) Modifications to the scope will be documented for complete understanding and become part of the report.

(c) The requestor and assessment team lead must agree to each modification. Either party can initiate a modification.

(d) Final modifications and Service Component Letters of Risk Acknowledgement will be forwarded to the GCC.

(3) MRMA Team Composition. The MRMA team lead will assemble a team based on the type of assessment requested, scope, and the location. Team members may include representatives from:

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- (a) DDESB.
- (b) Service Explosives Safety Center.
- (c) USTRANSCOM Components.
- (d) Supporting engineering command (e.g., Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), throughput assessors and engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)).
- (e) GCC Joint Munitions Officer or designated representative.
- (f) FCC Joint Munitions Officer or designated representative.
- (g) Requesting Service Component.
- (h) Installation Support Organizations (e.g., Explosives Safety Specialist, Safety and Occupational Health, Logistics Management Specialist, Installation Master Planners, Planning Elements, Quality Assurance Specialist - Ammunition Surveillance, etc).

c. Step 3: Pre-MRMA Coordination and Information Gathering. Arrange to conduct an effective MRMA. Activities include:

- (1) Pre-site survey travel to the assessment location.
- (2) Acquisition and review of site-specific technical information. Site-specific technical information may include:
 - (a) Existing explosives safety site plans.
 - (b) Prior MRMAs, existing deviations and/or munitions-related risk decision documents.
 - (c) Operations plan details and supporting information.
 - (d) Concept of operations for exercise or other military operations.
 - (e) Maps and overhead imagery.
 - (f) Supporting infrastructure (e.g., barricade details, lightning protection system details) relating to DoD munitions and munitions processes.

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- (g) Status of forces agreements.
 - (h) International agreements.
 - (i) Host nation munitions and munitions process information.
 - (j) Local host nation logistic node laws and regulations.
 - (k) Allied Ammunition Storage and Transport Publications.
 - (l) Host nation explosives safety laws, limitations, and regulations.
 - (m) Exposures (e.g., population density, vehicles, infrastructure).
 - (n) Coordination with external organizations.
- (3) Validation of MRMA logistics support requirements, to include:
- (a) Medical (e.g., vaccinations, certificates).
 - (b) Country clearance.
 - (c) Personal protective equipment.
 - (d) Transportation and billeting.
 - (e) Advance notifications to affected parties/organizations.
 - (f) Applicable restrictions and limiting factors.
 - (g) Host nation and local requirements.
 - (h) Political conditions (country brief).
 - (i) Training (e.g., antiterrorism/force protection and combatant command-specific).
 - (j) Equipment critical to mission success (e.g., Global Positioning System, camera, laptop, computer, range finder, communications equipment).
 - (k) Personal security clearance (Joint Personnel Adjudication System or Defense Information Security System) information as required.

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- (l) Passport and/or Visa (as required).
- (m) Government Travel Card.
- (n) Host Nations Site Access Approval.
- (o) International Driver's License (as required).
- (4) Coordination with external organizations (as required):
 - (a) CCMD.
 - (b) Service Components.
 - (c) FCC (to include appropriate components).
 - (d) Joint Staff J2/-3/-4/-5/-7.
 - (e) DDESB.
 - (f) Service Explosives Safety Centers (i.e., U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety, Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity, Air Force Safety Center, and Marine Corps Systems Command).
 - (g) Supporting engineering activity (e.g., NAVFAC, USACE, SDDC).
 - (h) Department of State.
 - (i) Military Attaché.
 - (j) Defense Intelligence Agency.
 - (k) National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.
 - (l) Service Component expeditionary support team.
 - (m) Host nation support.
- d. Step 4: Perform Pre-MRMA. Analyze data and materials compiled within Step 3. Assess the risks associated with DoD munitions and munitions-related operations. Identify information gaps that require resolution prior to and during an on-site assessment, if required.

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e. Step 5: Perform On-Site Assessment (as required). The MRMA team assesses each phase of DoD munitions operations and munitions-related operations as a single system with respect to the mission, vulnerabilities, and hazards to and from the munitions operations based on the potential consequences associated with an explosives incident. This assessment includes when DoD personnel and property are endangered by known host-nation or off-installation munitions hazards.

(1) Assess scoped locations, LOC, and supporting infrastructure to identify the consequences and risks to and from DoD munitions and munitions-related operations, assigned missions, environment, and surrounding community. Consider the following, as applicable:

(a) Reception, staging, onward movement, and integration elements and associated support equipment requirements.

(b) Supporting LOCs.

(c) Surface transportation routes of ingress and egress (e.g., rail or road) used for munitions transport. Road assessment should include width assessment based on the type of vehicles used.

(d) Clear zones around unloading and loading points.

(e) Ability to access the unloading and loading points.

(f) Containerized munitions on and off-load support equipment (e.g., cranes, material handling equipment).

(g) Supporting munitions-enabling infrastructure (e.g., operating facilities, storage pads/facilities, in-transit holding areas).

(h) Ability to throughput multiple missions at a single location.

(i) Tactical assembly areas and large gun siting and checkout areas.

(j) Emergency response capabilities, equipment, and timelines.

(k) Location and information about potential ES, such as shopping centers, hospitals, schools, apartment complexes, and houses.

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(l) Location of hazardous materials (e.g., liquefied natural gas or bulk fuels facilities).

(m) Utilities location (e.g., gas pipes, power stations, electrical lines, critical communication nodes both above and below ground).

(n) Commercial operations.

(o) Lightning protection and/or warning systems.

(2) Assess risk in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Enclosure. Develop risk management measures that will mitigate or eliminate identified risks for the MRMA risk decision authority for consideration.

(3) Generate and deliver preliminary on-site out-brief to the appropriate U.S. commander. Emphasis must be placed on the preliminary nature of information pending draft report coordination and finalization.

f. Step 6: Generate Draft MRMA Report. Report will include:

(1) Executive summary. Executive Summary will contain the recommended decision and risk-reducing actions detailed in the report.

(2) MRMA Purpose.

(3) Scope of assessment (with signatures and modifications).

(4) MRMA Methodology.

(5) Explosives safety technical information (e.g., site plans, deviations, exposures).

(6) Identification of DoD munitions and munitions-related operations.

(7) Infrastructure analysis based on risk to and from DoD munitions, other explosives, and munitions-related operations.

(8) Overall risks to and from DoD munitions and munitions-related operations.

(9) Recommendations for mitigating munitions-related risks.

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(10) Proposed organizations/units responsible for implementing and/or supporting risk-reduction actions and expected duration of MRMA risk decision document.

g. Step 7: Post-Assessment Coordination. MRMA team lead is responsible for ensuring coordination execution and report accuracy.

(1) Coordination will be accomplished using Document Comment Resolution Matrix (Table C-1). Critical inputs require adjudication or clarification with input source.

(2) Coordination timeline and finalization of MRMA report will vary based on the number of locations and number of PES and ES relationships. MRMA report finalization generally takes up to 6 months.

Name:							Phone:		
Organization:							Phone:		
#	Staff	Type	Page	Para	Line	Comments	Rationale	Adjudication Decision	

Type

- Critical – Comments are such that you will recommend nonconcurrence on the final if not incorporated. You must provide convincing support for such nonconcurrence in the Rationale section.
- Substantive – Comments will not necessarily justify a nonoccurrence if not incorporated.
- Administrative – Comments are those that require consideration.

Page. Page numbers are expressed in decimal form using this format, Page 1-2 = 1.02, enabling proper sorting of consolidated comments.

Paragraph. Paragraph number that pertains to the comment expressed (e.g., 4a, 6g).

Line. Line number on the designated page that pertains to the comment, expressed in decimal form (e.g., line 1=1, line 4-5 = 4.5, line 45-67 = 45.67).

- For figures where there is no line number, use "F" with the figure number expressed in decimal form (i.e., figure II-2 as line number F2.02).
- For appendices, use the "F" and the appendix letter with the figure number (e.g., Appendix D, Figure 13 as line number FD.13; Appendix C, Annex A, Figure 7 as line number FCA.07)

Comment. Provide comments using line-in-line-out format. To facilitate adjudication of comments, copy and insert complete sentences into the matrix. This makes it unnecessary to refer back to the publication to understand the rationale for the change. **Do not use Tools/Track Changes mode to edit the comments in the matrix.** Include deleted material in the comment in the strikethrough mode. Add material in the comment with underlining. Do not combine separate comments into one long comment in the matrix, (i.e., five comments rolled up into one).

Rationale. Provide concise, objective explanation of the rationale for the comment.

Adjudication Decision

- A – Accept
- R – Reject (Rationale required for rejection)
- M – Accept with modification (Rationale required for modification)

Table C-1. Document Comment Resolution Matrix

h. Step 8: Generate and Submit Final MRMA Report

(1) Final Briefs. MRMA team will develop and coordinate final brief in conjunction with developing the report. Final briefs will be provided by the MRMA team lead and members as agreed to in paragraph 7.b.(l)(f) of this Enclosure.

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(2) Final Report. MRMA team lead will provide the final report to the requestor during final brief and subsequently distribute report to DDESB and parties as agreed to in paragraph 7.b.(l)(f) of this Enclosure.

(3) Follow-On Actions. As required.

i. Step 9: Lessons Learned and Information Management

(1) MRMA team lead will capture lessons learned from assessment team and requesting organization per reference i. Inputs should focus on improving MRMA processes (e.g., coordination, scoping, logistics, data gathering, information management, etc).

(2) Requesting organization will distribute MRMA information and the risk management decisions to CCMD planners for integration into plans, training exercises, and operational documents.

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ENCLOSURE D

REFERENCES

- a. DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
- b. Defense Explosives Safety Regulation (DESR) 6055.09, 13 January 2019
- c. DoDI 6055.16, 31 August 2018, "Explosives Safety Management Program"
- d. DoDI 3000.12, 8 May 2017, "Management of U.S. Global Defense Posture"
- e. DoDD 5100.01, 17 September 2020, "Functions of the Department of Defense and Its Major Components"
- f. DoDD 6055.09E, 26 June 2019, "Explosives Safety Management (ESM)"
- g. DoDD 3000.10, 31 August 2018, "Contingency Basing Outside the United States"
- h. DoDD 5530.03, 4 December 2019, "International Agreements"
- i. CJCSI 3150.25 series, 31 January 2018, "Joint Lessons Learned Program"

Other Supporting Documentation

1. Title 10, U.S. Code, section 164: United States Code, 2006 Edition, Supplement 4, Title 10 – Armed Forces, Subtitle A - General Military Law, Part I – Organization and General Military Powers, Chapter 6 – Combatant Commands, Sec. 164 – (Commanders of combatant commands: assignment; powers and duties)
2. Title 10, U.S. Code, section 172: United States Code, 2006 Edition, Supplement 3, Title 10 – Armed Forces, Subtitle A - General Military Law, Part I – Organization and General Military Powers, Chapter 7 – Boards, Councils, and Committees, Sec. 172 - (Ammunition Storage Board)
3. AASTP series, "Allied Ammunition Storage and Transport Publications"
4. CJCSI 3100.01 Series, "Joint Strategic Planning System"

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5. CJCSI 3141.01 Series, "Management and Review of Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)-Tasked Plans"
6. CJCSI 4310.01 Series, "Logistics Planning Guidance for Pre-Positioned War Reserve Materiel"
7. CJCSI 4600.02 Series, "Exercise-Related Construction (ERC) Program Management"
8. CJCSM 3122.05 Series, "Operating Procedures for Joint Operation Planning and Execution System"
9. DDESB Technical Paper 23, "Assessing Explosives Safety Risks, Deviations, and Consequences"
10. DDESB Technical Paper 26, "Guidance for Explosives Safety Site Plans"
11. DoDD 4270.5, "Military Construction"
12. DoDD 4715.1E, "Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (ESOH)"
13. DoDD 5158.04, "United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)"
14. DoDM 4140.01 series, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures"
15. JP 1, "Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States"
16. JP 2-0, "Joint Intelligence"
17. JP 3-0, "Joint Operations"
18. JP 3-10, "Joint Security Operations in Theater"
19. JP 3-34, "Joint Engineer Operations"
21. JP 4-0, "Joint Logistics"
22. JP 4-01, "Joint Doctrine for the Defense Transportation System"
23. JP 5-0, "Joint Planning"
24. MIL-STD-882E, "Department of Defense Standard Practice: System Safety"

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25. DoDD 4500.9-R, "Defense Transportation Regulation"

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GLOSSARY

PART I-ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Items marked with an asterisk () have definitions in PART II*

AOR	Area of Responsibility
BOS-I	Base Operating Support-Integrator
CCDR	Combatant Commander
CCMD	Combatant Command
CONPLAN	Concept Plan
DDESB	Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDGC	General Council of the Department of Defense
ES	Exposed Site
ESMRM	Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management
FCC	Functional Combatant Command
GCC	Geographic Combatant Command
GO/FO	General Officer/Flag Officer
HSS	Hybrid Safety Submission
JOPP	Joint Operation Planning Process
JTF	Joint Task Force
LOC	Lines of Communication
MILCON	Military Construction
MIL STD	Military Standard
MRMA	Munitions Risk Management Assessment
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NEW	Net Explosives Weight
OPLAN	Operational Plan
PES	Potential Explosion Site

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QD	Quantity-Distance
S/APOD	Sea and Aerial Ports of Debarkation
S/APOE	Sea and Aerial Ports of Embarkation
SDDC	Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
USACE	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
USNORTHCOM	U.S. Northern Command
USSOCOM	U.S. Special Operations Command
USTRANSCOM	U.S. Transportation Command

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PART II-DEFINITIONS

Base Operating Support Integrator. The designated Service component or joint task force commander assigned to synchronize all sustainment functions for a contingency location. Also called BOS-I. (JP 4-0)

Combatant Command. A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (JP 1)

Combatant Commander. A commander of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President. Also called CCDR. (JP 3- 0)

Contingency Locations. A non-enduring location outside of the United States that supports and sustains operations during named and unnamed contingencies or other operations as directed by appropriate authority and is categorized by mission life-cycle requirements as initial, temporary, or semi-permanent. (DoDD 3000.10)

Deviations. Refers to the mechanisms by which a DoD Component can accept, assess, and document the risk for not complying with or “deviating” from the requirements of reference b. Specific deviation mechanisms include waivers (nonrecurring and recurring), exemptions, and Secretarial exemptions and certifications. In certain situations, strict compliance with explosives safety standards (reference b) could adversely affect the successful outcome of DoD operations. In such situations, any DoD military munitions safety risk must be weighed against strategic or compelling operational requirements. (DoDI 6055.16)

DoD Components. The Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Department of Defense agencies, Department of Defense field activities, and all other organizational entities in the Department of Defense. (JP 1)

Enduring Location. A geographic site designated by the DoD for strategic access and use to support U.S. security interests for the foreseeable future. The following types of sites are considered enduring for U.S. Government purposes: Main Operating Base; Forward Operating Site; and Cooperative

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Security Location. All three types of locations may be composed of more than one distinct site. (DoDI 3000.12)

Explosives Safety Munitions Risk Management. Systematic approach that integrates risk analysis into operational planning, military training exercises, and contingency operations with the goal of identifying potentially adverse consequences associated with munitions operations, and risk reduction alternatives and providing risk acceptance criteria for senior officials to make informed risk decisions. Also called ESMRM. (DoDD 6055.09)

Main Operating Base. An enduring Global Defense Posture location characterized by the presence of permanently assigned U.S. Forces and robust infrastructure that typically includes command and control, highly developed force protection measures, hardened facilities, and significant quality-of-life amenities, often including family support facilities.

United States. Includes the land area, internal waters, territorial sea, and airspace of the United States, including: United States territories; and other areas over which the U.S. Government has complete jurisdiction and control or has exclusive authority or defense responsibility. (Source: JP 1)