

UNCLASSIFIED CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-4 DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

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

References: See Enclosure E

1. <u>Purpose</u>. This instruction:

a. Establishes Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management (ESMRM) policies and procedures to mitigate potential risks, hazards, and consequences associated with Department of Defense (DoD) munitions operations.

b. Establishes the development, staffing, and approval process requirements and framework for Explosives Safety Site Plans (ESSPs), Munitions Risk Management Assessments (MRMAs), and Nonrecurring Event Waivers to facilitate planning in support of peacetime and wartime periods, as defined in reference a.

c. Clarifies Combatant Command (CCMD) roles and responsibilities, munitions-related risk decision authority, and delegation authority. Outlines DoD Component responsibilities to obtain ESSPs in accordance with (IAW) reference b. Outlines responsibilities to analyze munitions-related risk and seek munitions-related risk decisions when safety requirements of reference b cannot be met.

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

 <u>Superseded/Cancelled</u>. CJCSI 4360.01C, "Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management for Joint Operations Planning, Training, and Execution," 7 May 2021 is hereby superseded.

UNCLASSIFIED

3. Applicability

a. This instruction applies to the Joint Staff, Military Services, Defense Agencies, CCMDs, sub-unified commands, Joint Task Forces (JTFs), and their subordinate component commands (hereafter referred to collectively as the "DoD Components").

b. When the explosives safety requirements of reference b cannot be met, this instruction applies to:

(1) Sea and aerial ports of embarkation and debarkation (S/APOD and S/APOE) and en route infrastructure (e.g., munitions staging and storage) identified in operational plans.

(2) Contingency and exercise operating locations.

(3) Overseas (outside the United States and its territories) main operating locations, when conditions outside DoD control preclude fully meeting the requirements of reference b.

(4) DoD operations, activities, installations, and facilities, when participating in or supporting multinational or coalition operations or exercises in which DoD personnel or property could be endangered by known hostnation (HN) or off-installation ammunition or explosives hazards.

(5) Transportation of DoD military munitions, to include when they are located or handled at a U.S. or overseas non–DoD-owned or -controlled port of anchorage, regardless of other (e.g., U.S. Coast Guard) authorizations or approvals. This also includes S/APOE and S/APOD infrastructure (e.g., munitions staging and storage).

(6) Within the United States and its territories, at non–DoD-owned or -controlled facilities used as S/APOEs, S/APODs, or logistics nodes when personnel and infrastructure are potentially encumbered by DoD munitions operations.

c. This instruction does not apply to:

(1) DoD installations within the United States and its territories. Services will continue to use their established Service explosives safety criteria and approval processes to manage deviations from explosives safety standards on DoD installations within the United States and its territories.

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

(2) Munitions responses (e.g., environmental restoration) to munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) or material potentially presenting an explosives hazard (MPPEH). DoD policy and explosives safety requirements for munitions responses that involve intentional physical contact with MEC and MPPEH, or ground-disturbing activities, or other intrusive activities in areas known or suspected to contain MEC or MPPEH are specified in references b, c, and f.

4. Policy

a. To sustain and project U.S. military power, commanders balance explosives safety risks with operational requirements. Commanders in sustained high intensity combat operations can better achieve credible deterrence using munitions stored in depots and forward deployed operating sites. However, military operations involving DoD munitions and other explosives or munitions (e.g., foreign munitions) pose risks to personnel, facilities, equipment, and military operations. History and experience have demonstrated that a catastrophic incident involving explosives or munitions, regardless of origin, has the potential to significantly disrupt and adversely impact military operations.

b. This instruction requires DoD Components to integrate ESMRM into the planning, training, and execution processes, IAW reference f. It establishes and clarifies procedures for incorporating ESMRM practices into planning. It specifies roles and responsibilities for commanders of Geographic Combatant Commands (GCCs), Functional Combatant Commands (FCCs), subordinate unified commands, JTFs, and Service components.

c. Where there are conflicts between this instruction and reference b, reference b takes precedence.

d. Enclosure A specifies roles and responsibilities for integrating ESMRM into each phase of military planning, training, and operations. It also outlines how to accept or delegate munitions-related risks when explosives safety requirements of reference b cannot be met.

e. Enclosure B defines ESMRM, outlines its application, and explains requirements associated with multinational operations and military construction (MILCON).

f. Enclosure C specifies ESMRM ESSP development and submittal processes for DoD Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) review and approval for locations that can be sited, IAW reference b. This applies when DoD munitions

are present or forecasted to be present, or when DoD personnel and property are endangered by known HN or off-installation munitions hazards.

g. Enclosure D outlines the MRMA process, or approved alternative process for assessing munitions-related risk, for locations that cannot meet the applicable explosives safety requirements in reference b. It specifies the process for commanders to approve risks as a deviation from standards or as part of a Hybrid Safety Submission (HSS).

h. <u>Nonrecurring Event Waivers</u>. Nonrecurring Event Waivers are only used to support unforeseen emergent tasking, IAW reference b. They do not remove the responsibility to conduct a MRMA for approved plans, operations, or exercises. Risk decision authority for locations in which a single, unrelated casualty is assessed shall not be delegated below the general officer/flag officer (GO/FO) level.

5. <u>Definitions</u>. See Glossary.

6. <u>Responsibilities</u>. See Enclosure A.

7. <u>Summary of Changes</u>. This instruction has been updated to address CCMD comments. The key changes include reformatting of enclosures; expanding this policy to cover logistic nodes at non-DoD controlled locations within the United States; clarification to the MEC applicability; and the addition of GCCs holding annual Explosives Safety Round Table (ESRT) events. The instruction also incorporates administrative changes and clarifications.

8. <u>Releasability</u>. UNRESTRICTED. This instruction is approved for public release. Distribution is unlimited on the Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network. DoD Components, allied partners, other Federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this instruction from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at <https://www.jcs.mil/library>. Joint Staff may access via the Secret Internet Protocol Router Network directives Electronic Library web site.

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

9. Effective Date. This INSTRUCTION is effective upon signature.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

Michael & Dawas

MICHAEL L. DOWNS, Maj Gen, USAF Vice Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

- A Roles and Responsibilities
- **B** ESMRM Purpose and Application
- C ESMRM ESSP Process
- D ESMRM MRMA Process
- E-References
- GL-Glossary



CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

CJCSI 4360.01D 15 July 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ENCLOSURE A – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	A-1
Background	A-1
ENCLOSURE B – ESMRM PURPOSE AND APPLICATION	B-1
Background	B-1
Applicability	B-1
Process	B-1
FNCLOSURE C - FSMRM FSSP PROCESS	C-1
Background	C-1
Applicability	C-1
Purpose of ESMRM ESSP Process	C-2
ESSP Required Submittal Scope	
Deviations	C-2
ENCLOSURE D – ESMRM MRMA PROCESS	D-1
Background	
Applicability	D-1
MRMA Methodology	D-2
MRMA Process Framework and Objectives	D-3
MRMA Requirements	D-5
MRMA Process	D-6
ENCLOSURE E – REFERENCES	E-1
GLOSSARY	GL-1



CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

LIST OF FIGURES

1.	ESSP Planning Process Decision Matrix	C-1
2.	Site Planning/MRMA Process Decision Matrix	D-2
3.	ESMRM MRMA Process	D-3
4.	MRMA Integrated Schedule Development	D-4
5.	MRMA Process Flow	D-6
6.	Document Comment Resolution Matrix	D-13

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

ENCLOSURE A

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. <u>Background</u>. This enclosure defines roles and responsibilities for DoD Components to implement and maintain ESMRM tenets at all levels of command.

2. All commanders will:

a. Integrate ESMRM into each phase of military planning, training, operations, and exercises.

b. Develop and maintain ESSPs IAW Enclosure C for operating locations that can be sited IAW reference c.

c. Apply the MRMA process or alternative processes (e.g., Military Services' risk management processes) for operating locations that do not meet the applicable explosives safety requirements of reference b or as required to support siting IAW reference c.

d. 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 Combatant Commander (CCDR) or the CCDR's delegated authority.

e. Provide the completed MRMA documentation to the GCC and DDESB, through the appropriate Service Component and Joint channels, IAW reference f. Upload completed MRMAs, supporting data, and risk decision documentation into the DDESB's ESMRM SharePoint site: https://deskes.dod-esb.army.mil/sites/collab/esmrm/default.aspx. Request access through DDESB.

f. Comply with multinational operations requirements IAW Enclosure B, paragraph 3.d.(1).

g. Comply with MILCON requirements IAW Enclosure B, paragraph 3.e.(5).

h. Request the advice of the DoD Office of the General Counsel to ensure the command complies with applicable international agreements, IAW reference h.

i. Establish scheduling guidelines, provide appropriate resources, and assign responsibilities to facilitate effective execution of the ESMRM process.

j. Review and provide recommendations to the appropriate risk decision authority on munitions risk management decisions when the applicable explosives safety requirements of reference b cannot be met, or as required for siting, IAW reference c.

k. Assign risk reduction mitigating strategy responsibilities to specific organizations, as necessary.

1. Maintain awareness of deviations from the explosives safety requirements of reference b. Where appropriate, take action to mitigate or eliminate deviations.

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

n. Validate existing munitions-related risk decision documents during the operational planning process.

o. When risk decision authority is delegated:

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

(2) Review and take appropriate action on MRMAs 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 IAW reference c.

(3) Provide copies of risk decisions and supporting MRMAs and HSSs to the appropriate GCC, its respective Service Component, and affected FCC and Service.

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

p. Ensure explosives safety lessons learned are submitted to the Joint Lessons Learned Information System IAW reference i.

3. Geographic CCDRs will:

a. Publish GCC-specific supplemental ESMRM policy. Guidance will include a process for notifying U.S., HN, coalition, or multinational force leadership of potential explosives risks from DoD munitions to respective HN, coalition, or multinational force personnel or assets IAW Enclosure B, paragraph 3.d.(1). Guidance will also include a process for addressing contingency location MILCON, IAW Enclosure B, paragraph 3.e.(5).

b. Assign Service Components to develop and submit ESSPs, through the Service's administrative chain of command, to the DDESB for approval, IAW reference c, at munitions operating locations not assigned to a lead Service.

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

d. Develop and maintain a prioritized list of operational plan (OPLAN)/ concept plan (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 4, MRMA Integrated Scheduled Development).

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

f. Incorporate into the above MRMA schedule periodic reviews of existing MRMAs as specified in Enclosure D, paragraph 7.

g. 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 staff 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. Risk decision authority for locations in which a single, unrelated casualty is assessed shall not be delegated below GO/FO level.

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

i. Review munitions-related risk decision documents for all locations, logistics nodes, and LOCs when the applicable explosives safety requirements of reference b cannot be met and when required for siting IAW reference c.

A-3 **UNCLASSIFIED**

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

k. Provide munitions-related risk decision-documents and MRMAs of S/APODs and S/APOEs approved and conducted within the GCC AOR to U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and the DDESB.

1. Seek Joint Staff Directorate for Intelligence, J-2 assistance when strategic S/APOD and S/APOE infrastructure information is not available to support conducting MRMA execution.

m. 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.

n. Hold annual classified ESRT events with subordinate component commands and relevant Service safety centers, external subject matter experts, and DDESB participation to facilitate ESMRM related OPLAN discussion and share best practices and lessons learned.

4. Functional CCDRs will:

a. Comply with lead Service explosives safety requirements when operating at locations with an assigned lead Military Service.

b. Request GCC designate a Service Component to develop and submit ESSPs for approval, IAW reference c, at locations not assigned a lead Service.

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

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

e. 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.

5. Subordinate Unified and Joint Task Force Commanders will notify affected U.S. and HN government officials, as directed by the GCC, of the potential explosives risks from DoD munitions to HN personnel or assets. Communications with HN government officials will be made in coordination

UNCLASSIFIED

with the U.S. Embassy (Defense Attaché Office) or Department of State (DOS), and via other approved processes as covered under international agreements and Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs) as appropriate to the host/partner nation.

6. Service Component Commanders will:

a. When the applicable explosives safety requirements of reference b cannot be met, or as required for siting IAW reference c, assist designated Service base commanders and BOS-I in assessing munitions-related risks using the MRMA process.

b. Notify affected U.S. and HN government officials, as directed by the GCC, of the potential risk to HN personnel or assets associated with DoD munitions operations. Communications with HN government officials will be made in coordination with the U.S. Embassy (Defense Attaché Office) or DOS, and via other approved processes as covered under international agreements and SOFAs as appropriate to the host/partner nation.

c. Review explosives safety deviations IAW Service guidance and explosives safety requirements of reference b.

7. Contingency Location or Base Commander will:

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

b. Identify and resolve, when possible, DoD munitions storage requirements and potential encroachment concerns during exercises and operational mission execution. Communicate unresolved explosives safety and encroachment issues through BOS-I if present, to lead Military Service, or to GCC, as appropriate.

c. Deconflict all 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 IAW reference c, or assess the munitions-related risks using the MRMA process.

d. Integrate approved ESMRM ESSPs and approved deviations into base master plans and monitor compliance with those terms and conditions.

8. BOS-I will:

a. 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 known HN or offinstallation 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.

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

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

9. Joint Staff will:

a. Assist CCMDs and Military Services in resolving ESMRM issues.

b. 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.

c. Serve as the office of primary responsibility for this instruction, in coordination with the DDESB.

d. Provide implementation training for this instruction as requested.

e. Ensure DoD publications with explosives safety equities incorporate ESMRM process and associated requirements.

10. DDESB will:

a. Provide ESMRM support, advice, and assist in munitions-related risk assessments.

b. Provide subject matter expertise during review and validation of OPLANs and CONPLANs in coordination with the GCC, component commander's supporting Service explosives safety organization, as requested.

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

c. Provide ESMRM training and assistance with the implementation of this instruction as requested.

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

e. Provide an explosives safety specialist to the GCC to coordinate the implementation of this instruction.

f. CCDRs and subordinate commanders are not required to obtain Secretarial Exemption or Certification, as required by reference b, for construction activities performed in support of contingency operations at contingency locations (see reference g) that violate explosives safety criteria of reference b and do not exceed the 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.



CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

ENCLOSURE B

ESMRM PURPOSE AND APPLICATION

1. <u>Background</u>. ESMRM is a process within the DoD Explosives Safety Management Program. This program integrates and applies Explosives Safety Management (ESM) tenets and requirements into DoD planning, decision making, and day-to-day operations. ESMRM is defined by reference a as a "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 the risk decision."

a. ESMRM is designed to:

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

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

2. <u>Applicability</u>. ESMRM implementation is a command priority and should be applied throughout all phases of military planning, training, and operations to provide the appropriate level of command the information required to make an informed munitions-risk management decision. Commanders should always seek to gain an approved ESSP for munitions storage, operating, and en route infrastructure locations IAW applicable explosives safety requirements of reference b.

3. <u>Process</u>. ESMRM begins during the planning process with commanders determining DoD-titled ammunition and explosives or DoD personnel and property are required to support operations. The plan is then assessed to determine if requirements of reference b can be met at the identified location.

a. Locations that can meet reference b requirements will be formally documented as an ESSP and submitted through Service channels to DDESB for approval, as specified in references b and c. The ESMRM ESSP process is contained in Enclosure C.

b. Locations that cannot meet reference b requirements will have a MRMA conducted to support the responsible commander's informed risk-decision

options. The MRMA process, or alternative processes (e.g., DoD Component's risk management process), identifies risk posed and recommended actions to mitigate risks. The ESMRM MRMA process is contained in Enclosure D. MRMAs may serve as risk assessments without risk decisions for further planning analysis and decisions. Additionally, MRMAs may be used to support:

(1) Commander risk decision for deviations to reference b for locations as part of a DoD Component's ESSP submittal as an HSS. See Enclosure C for further information.

(2) Commander risk decision for deviations to reference b for locations where an ESSP cannot be submitted. Examples of such situations include commercially owned S/APOE and A/APODs and overseas locations not under DoD control. See Enclosure D for further information.

c. ESMRM requires continuous collection and documentation of lessons learned and mitigation strategies for training, exercises, and operations for review to inform future risk reduction strategies to meet evolved operational requirements. Enclosure D sets the framework for conducting MRMAs when compliance with reference b is unknown or not expected to be feasible given operational requirements and constraints.

d. Multinational Operations

(1) Integrate ESMRM into multinational operations when DoD munitions are involved. For example, use North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ESMRM Standardization Agreement, as implemented in reference j, for NATO specific planning, training, and operations.

(2) Communicate ESMRM risk decisions to multinational partners.

(3) When DoD military munitions or munitions-related operations that do not meet the applicable requirements of reference b may affect coalition, HN, or multinational partners, the risk decision authority should inform the affected partners of the potential consequences and, if amenable, obtain their signatures on a risk acknowledgment document. This acknowledgment should be submitted as part of the risk decision package.

e. <u>Military Construction</u>. When a MILCON (to include HN and 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) Conduct a munitions risk management assessment to identify the potential risks associated with the construction project. If possibly, identify alternative locations for construction, or projects that comply with the applicable requirements of reference b. Develop risk reduction recommendations for the planned construction.

(2) Develop a statement of compelling operational necessity for the project 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 identify the risks, exposures, and, when possible, mitigation measures associated 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 and acknowledge the associated risk.

(4) The responsible Military Service Secretary or their delegate will review the MILCON project and approve or disapprove IAW established Service processes.

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

ENCLOSURE C

ESMRM ESSP PROCESS

1. <u>Background</u>. The preferred method for minimizing DoD munitions-related risks is to obtain a DoD ESSP IAW reference b to support munitions operations.

a. Requests for ESSP or HSS approval will go through the DoD Military Service Component Command's chain of command to the DDESB.

b. Figure 1 provides a graphic description of the process contained in this enclosure.



Figure 1. ESSP Planning Process Decision Matrix

2. <u>Applicability</u>. This enclosure applies to locations that can meet the explosives safety requirements of reference b without deviations for ESSP approval or for locations with deviations to be approved as part of an HSS. Reference b is applicable to DoD Military Service Component Commands and DoD operations, activities, and installations worldwide.

3. <u>Purpose of ESMRM ESSP Process</u>. The ESMRM ESSP process includes conducting and documenting a comprehensive assessment of current and planned potential explosion sites (PES).

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 personnel or property.

b. Effective ESSPs consist of evaluating PES and exposures with respect to the applicable exposure requirements of reference b and DoD Component exposure requirements.

c. An ESSP 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. <u>ESSP Required Submittal Scope</u>. Commands will submit ESSP submissions through command channels to the DDESB for final review and approval for:

a. New construction of DoD munitions facilities and HN munitions facilities that pose a munitions-related risk to DoD personnel and property.

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

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

d. Change of use in an exposure that requires the application of reference b QD criteria for the first time or the application of more stringent reference b exposure 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 IAW reference g if they can be sited IAW reference b.

5. <u>Deviations</u>. A risk decision supported by a MRMA or DoD Component's risk management process will be accomplished when strategic or compelling

C-2 **UNCLASSIFIED**

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

operational requirements necessitate deviation from currently established site plans that meet the explosives safety requirements of reference b or as required for siting IAW reference c. CCDR, or delegated risk decision authority, will accept the risk IAW Enclosure A, paragraph 3.g. of this instruction.

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

ENCLOSURE D

ESMRM MRMA PROCESS

1. <u>Background</u>. This enclosure establishes the MRMA methodology and framework to standardize a repeatable process for assessing munitions-related risks. It also establishes criteria for accepting munitions-related risks and consequences at the appropriate level of command for a MRMA risk decision and criteria for a MRMA maintenance and update frequency. DoD Components may use alternative processes (e.g., Military Service's risk management processes or reference k) for assessing munitions-related risks. Whatever assessment process is used, it must include an analysis of the potential numbers of fatalities, injuries, infrastructure damage, and risks to mission. A MRMA is designed to:

a. Identify munitions-related risks to DoD controlled, HN, coalition, or multinational forces personnel and resources from DoD or HN munitions and munitions-related operations when deviating from the applicable requirements of reference b.

b. Communicate explosives mishap likelihood and consequence severity to quantify the extent of risk involved to exposures and mission survivability to determine the risk decision authority level that can approve a deviation from the applicable explosives safety requirements of reference b. Management of risks is a critical component of ESMRM, particularly when risks cannot be mitigated or eliminated.

c. Provide commanders informed explosives risk-decision options, supported by risk management processes, tailored to capture munitionsrelated risks and consequences based on testing, experience, and scientific analysis.

2. <u>Applicability</u>. This enclosure applies to locations that cannot meet the requirements of reference b.

a. Examples of locations that potentially do not meet the requirements of reference b include:

(1) U.S. non-DoD owned or controlled facilities (S/APODs, S/APOEs, and supporting logistics nodes).

(2) Contingency and exercise operating locations.

UNCLASSIFIED

(3) Overseas (outside the United States and its territories) main operating locations, when conditions outside the DoD control preclude fully meeting the requirements of reference b.

(4) Locations where HN data cannot be produced but there is cause to believe DoD personnel and resources may be at risk from HN munitions.

(5) Locations under the control of DoD Components where DoD munitions are handled, assembled, tested, staged, and stored; or where DoD personnel and resources are exposed to HN munitions and the requirements of reference b cannot be met. In such cases, a MRMA may support an approved deviation as part of an HSS.

b. Figure 2 illustrates a decision process for CCDRs and their delegates to use for addressing these situations, and for determination of whether an ESSP or a MRMA risk decision is required.



Figure 2. Site Planning/MRMA Process Decision Matrix

3. <u>MRMA Methodology</u>. 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.

4. <u>MRMA Process Framework and Objectives</u>. Figure 3 illustrates the MRMA process. The MRMA process should be implemented and continued throughout all military planning, training, and operational cycles to support informed risk decision-making when the operating location does not meet the explosives safety requirements of reference b, or as required for siting IAW reference c. The MRMA process provides the information necessary to make informed risk decisions, balancing potential risks and consequences with operational requirements.



Figure 3. ESMRM MRMA Process

a. Specific objectives during all cycles include:

(1) Identification of all locations where DoD munitions exist or are forecasted to exist, and identification of all locations when DoD personnel and property are endangered by known HN or off-installation munitions hazards. This includes all U.S. non–DoD-owned or -controlled facilities S/APODs, S/APOEs, and supporting logistics nodes.

(2) Application of the MRMA process throughout the Integrated 12month MRMA Schedule, as outlined IAW the MRMA Integrated Schedule Development (see Figure 3, ESMRM MRMA Process, and Figure 4, MRMA Integrated Schedule Development).



Figure 4. MRMA Integrated Schedule Development

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

(4) Documentation of a 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 MRMA documentation, derived from the Joint Operational Planning Process, in OPLAN or CONPLAN Annex D, Logistics.

c. Additional objectives during training and exercises:

(1) Implementation of a MRMA-specified risk reduction strategies.

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

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

d. Additional objectives during operations:

(1) Implementation of a MRMA-specified risk reduction strategies.

(2) Continuous evaluation of mission, planning factors, and operating environments that may alter the 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.

5. MRMA Requirements. MRMAs will:

a. Analyze munitions-related mishap probability or likelihood to and from DoD operations.

b. Analyze the potential consequences of a munitions-related incident at a PES, 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. Include site-specific risk reduction recommendations to mitigate identified risks.

d. Identify munitions-related mishap probability or likelihood and potential consequences to determine the risk level. The team lead will determine the risk level by using the lead Military Service's operational risk management requirements or reference k.

e. Be submitted to appropriate level of command for a MRMA risk decision. At no time will the risk decision authority be delegated below GO/FO level for risk determined to be high/serious or greater. Risk decision authority for locations in which a single, unrelated casualty is assessed, risk decisions shall not be delegated below GO/FO level.

f. Be forwarded through the appropriate chain of command to the DDESB via the CCDR and to the applicable Service's explosives safety center as a single package including the qualitative measures used to identify the hazard severity. This helps to ensure the potential consequences and mitigating strategies are effectively communicated throughout the chain of command.

6. <u>MRMA Process</u>. Figure 5 illustrates the nine discrete steps in a MRMA.



a. <u>Step 1: Initiate MRMA</u>. BOS-Is, base commanders, or installation commanders may request MRMAs for DoD Service Components. GCCs, FCCs, Component Commanders, or subordinate commanders may initiate requests for MRMAs at non–DoD-controlled facilities, or locations not assigned a lead Service. BOS-Is can conduct MRMAs using internal assets, IAW paragraph 5 of this Enclosure. Such MRMAs will be tailored to meet risk assessment objectives. Completed MRMAs must be distributed to affected GCCs, FCCs, and Services.

b. <u>Step 2: Develop MRMA Scope and Coordinate with Requestor</u>

(1) <u>Content</u>. 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 LOCs.
- (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) A 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 will become part of the report.

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

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

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

(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, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)).

(e) GCC Joint Munitions Officer/explosives safety specialists or designated representatives.

(f) FCC Joint Munitions Officer/explosives safety specialists or designated representatives.

(g) Requesting Service Components.

(h) Installation support organizations (e.g., explosives safety specialists, safety and occupational health, logistics management specialists, installation master planners, planning elements, quality assurance specialists - ammunition surveillance), and the organization responsible for determining and executing the operational requirement.

c. <u>Step 3: Pre-MRMA Coordination and Information Gathering</u>. 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 ESSPs.

(b) Prior MRMAs, existing deviations and 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.

- (g) Status of forces agreements.
- (h) International agreements.
- (i) HN munitions and munitions process information.
- (j) Local HN logistic node laws and regulations.
- (k) Allied ammunition storage and transport publications.
- (l) HN 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 or organizations.
 - (f) Applicable restrictions and limiting factors.
 - (g) HN and local requirements.
 - (h) Political conditions (country brief).

(i) Training (e.g., antiterrorism/force protection and CCMD-specific).

(j) Equipment critical to mission success (e.g., Global Positioning System, camera, laptop, computer, range finder, communications equipment).

- (k) Personal security clearance information as required.
- (l) Passport and Visa (as required).
- (m) Government Travel Card.
- (n) HN 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 J-2/-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, Surface Deployment and Distribution Command).

(h) DOS.

- (i) Military Attaché.
- (j) Defense Intelligence Agency.
- (k) National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.
- (l) Service Component expeditionary support team.
- (m) HN support.

UNCLASSIFIED

d. <u>Step 4: Perform Pre-MRMA</u>. 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.

e. <u>Step 5: Perform On-Site Assessment (as required)</u>. 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 HN or off-installation munitions hazards.

(1) Assess scoped locations, LOCs, 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, road, or bridges) used for munitions transport. Road assessment should include width and weight 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, 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.

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

UNCLASSIFIED

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

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

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

(o) Commercial operations.

(p) Lightning protection and warning systems.

(2) Assess risks IAW paragraph 5 of this Enclosure. Aim to mitigate or eliminate identified risks. Develop risk management measures for the MRMA risk decision authority to consider.

(3) Generate and deliver preliminary on-site outbrief to the appropriate U.S. commander. Place emphasis 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, which shows the recommended decision and risk-reducing actions detailed in the report.

(2) MRMA's purpose.

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

(4) MRMA's methodology.

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

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

UNCLASSIFIED

(9) Recommendations for mitigating munitions-related risks.

(10) Proposed organizations/units responsible for implementing and supporting risk-reduction actions.

(11) Length of time MRMA risk decision document is expected to be active.

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

(1) Coordination will be accomplished using Document Comment Resolution Matrix (Figure 6). Critical inputs require adjudication or clarification with input source.

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

Organization:						Phone:		
#	Staff	Туре	Page	Para	Line	Comments	Rationale	Adjudication Decision
-		-						_
Type Page Para	Critical – Com nonconcurrence Substantive – C Administrative Page numbers are graph. Paragraph	nents are suc e in the Ratic comments wi - Comments e expressed in number that	ch that yo male sect ill not neo s are thos n decima pertains t	u will re- ion. essarily; e that req l form us o the cor	commend no justify a non guire conside ing this form mment expre-	onconcurrence on the final if n occurrence if not incorporated ration. nat, Page I-2 = 1.02, enabling p used (e.g., 4a, 6g).	ot incorporated. You must provide con 4. proper sorting of consolidated comment	vincing support for such
	For figures whe For appendices Figure 7 as line	re there is no use the "F" number FC.	o line nur and the a A.07)	nber, use ppendix	"F" with th letter with th	e figure number expressed in decimar to he figure number (e.g., Append	decimal form (i.e., figure II-2 as line nur dix D, Figure 13 as line number FD.13;	nber F2.02). Appendix C, Annex A,
Com make in the comm	ment. Provide con s it unnecessary to matrix. Include o nents into one long	ments using refer back to leleted mate comment in	the publ rial in the the matri	ine-out fo ication to comments, (i.e., f	ormat. To fa o understand at in the stril ive commen	cilitate adjudication of comme the rationale for the change. I cethrough mode. Add materia ts rolled up into one).	ents, copy and insert complete sentences Do not use Tools/Track Changes mod l in the comment with underlining. Do n	into the matrix. This e to edit the comments ot combine separate
Ratio	nale. Provide con	cise, objectiv	e explan	ation of t	he rationale	for the comment.		
Adju	dication Decision							
:	A - Accept R - Reject (Rat	ionale requir	ed for re	jection)				

Figure 6. Document Comment Resolution Matrix

h. Step 8: Generate and Submit Final MRMA Report

(1) <u>Final Brief</u>. The MRMA team will develop and coordinate final brief in conjunction with developing the report. MRMA team lead and members will provide final brief as agreed to in paragraph 6.b.(1)(f) of this Enclosure.

UNCLASSIFIED

(2) <u>Final Report</u>. The 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 6.b.(1)(f) of this Enclosure.

(3) Follow-On Actions. As required.

i. Step 9: Lessons Learned and Information Management

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

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

7. <u>Assessment Maintenance and Update Frequency</u>. Strategic, operational, and tactical environments are dynamic and fluid. MRMAs should be updated to reflect changes in the operating environment and mission scope. A MRMA will be reevaluated as specified below:

a. A MRMA that supports explosives safety deviations, e.g., waivers, exemptions, etc., as defined in reference b will be updated IAW the timelines specified in reference b.

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

c. A 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 every five years for exemptions, when the deviation is required to support either temporary operational requirements or corrective actions.

d. MRMA risk decisions will be reviewed or updated after a risk decision authority changes, with risk assumed by the incoming commander, or when conditions and risks considered during a 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.

D-14 **UNCLASSIFIED**

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

(2) FCC has undergone a change of command. FCC will be informed of each approved MRMA affecting the FCC upon assuming command.

(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.

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

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

ENCLOSURE E

REFERENCES

- a. CJCS, "DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms"
- b. Defense Explosives Safety Regulation (DESR) 6055.09
- c. DoDI 6055.16, "Explosives Safety Management Program"
- d. DoDI 3000.12, "Management of U.S. Global Defense Posture"
- e. DoDD 5100.01, "Functions of the Department of Defense and Its Major Components"
- f. DoDD 6055.9E, "Explosives Safety Management (ESM)"
- g. DoDD 3000.10, "Contingency Basing Outside the United States"
- h. DoDD 5530.3, "International Agreements"
- i. CJCSI 3150.25 Series, "Joint Lessons Learned Program"
- j. Allied Logistics Publication-16, "Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management (ESMRM) in NATO Planning, Training, and Operations

k. MIL-STD-882D, "Department of Defense Standard Practice: System Safety"

OTHER SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

1. Title 10, U.S. Code, section 164: United States Code, 2018 Edition, Supplement 3, 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, 2018 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 - (Explosive safety board)

3. AASTP series, "Allied Ammunition Storage and Transport Publications"

4. CJCSI 3100.01 Series, "Joint Strategic Planning System"

5. CJCSI 3141.01 Series, "Management and Review of Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)-Tasked Plans"

6. CJSCI 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"

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

- 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"



CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

UNCLASSIFIED

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

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
ESM	Explosives Safety Management*
ESMRM	Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management*
ESSP	Explosives Safety Site Plan*
FCC	Functional Combatant Commander
GCC	Geographic Combatant Commander
GO/FO	general officer/flag officer
HN	host nation
HSS	Hybrid Safety Submission
IAW	in accordance with
JTF	Joint Task Force
LOC	line of communication
MEC	munitions and explosives of concern
MILCON	military construction
MPPEH	material potentially presenting an explosive hazard
MRMA	Munitions Risk Management Assessment
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NEW	Net Explosives Weight

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

OPLAN	operational plan
PES	potential explosion site
QD	quantity-distance
S/APOD S/APOE SDDC	sea and aerial ports of debarkation sea and aerial ports of embarkation Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
USACE USTRANSCOM	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers U.S. Transportation Command



Glossary

CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

PART II – DEFINITIONS

<u>Base Operating Support-Integrator</u>. The designated component or joint task force commander assigned to synchronize all sustainment functions for a contingency location. Also called BOS-I.

<u>Explosives Safety Management</u>. The application of policies, regulations, procedures, standards, engineering, and resources that define a risk management process designed to: sustain operational capabilities and readiness; be cost effective; and protect people, property, and the environment from, and prevent accidents, injuries, and other adverse consequences that may be caused by, DoD military munitions or other encumbering explosives or munitions. Also called ESM.

<u>Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management</u>. A 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 risk decisions. Also called ESMRM.

<u>Explosives Safety Site Plan</u>. A site plan to create a condition where operational capability and readiness, people, property, and the environment are protected from the unacceptable effects or risks of potential mishaps involving DoD military munitions or other encumbering explosives or munitions. Also called ESSP.



CJCSI 4360.01D 5 August 2023

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)



Glossary