



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-4
DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C

CJCSI 4360.01A
25 November 2014

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

Reference: 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 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 integrating ESMRM into the military planning process and procedures for identifying the potential hazards/consequences/risks associated with munitions (i.e., military, foreign, other) to enable informed decision making.

c. Clarifies the level in the chain of command that will accept and approve munitions risk decisions when the explosives safety requirements of reference (b) cannot be met. Enclosure C of this instruction provides a framework for conducting ESMRM Munitions Risk Assessments (MRAs).

d. Clarifies roles in the coordination of U.S. munitions risk decisions with multinational partners when military munitions are involved in operations.

e. Clarifies the reporting and approval processes for ESMRM site approvals, deviations, and assessments throughout planning and execution for enduring and non-enduring locations. The framework includes:

(1) The chain of command for locations worldwide that can meet the ESMRM requirements of reference (b).

(2) The chain of command for non-enduring locations (contingency bases) established to support war, contingency operations, and major training exercises.

(3) The approval process for ESMRM MRAs conducted at sea and aerial and ports of embarkation/debarkation (S/APOE and S/APOD) and at en route infrastructure support facilities (DoD and non-DoD controlled) that are used to support Geographic Combatant Commander (GCC) operational and contingency plans.

(4) The approval process for military construction (MILCON) within areas that cannot meet explosives safety requirements and require a deviation.

f. Clarifies that logistics operations involving military munitions that do not meet requirements of Enclosure B are permitted to continue until the risks and consequences have been assessed per Enclosure C and accepted at the level of command delegated by the GCC.

2. Superseded/Cancellation. CJCSI 4360.01, 29 February 2012, "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, the Combatant Commands (CCMDs), subunified 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 en route infrastructure identified in the operational planning process unless access by an assessment team is restricted by the host nation.

c. The Munitions Risk Assessment methodology contained herein amplifies how to assess munitions-related risks as required by reference (b) and can be used at enduring or non-enduring locations.

d. The Military Services may continue to use the established Military Service chains of command to address ESMRM-related requirements as specified in reference (b) for enduring locations.

e. At locations outside of the United States, comply with host nation, multinational, or U.S. explosives safety standards, whichever are the most stringent.

f. When two or more DoD Components or multinational forces reside on the same installation, comply with explosives safety standards established by the lead nation or lead service.

4. Executive Summary

a. The Nation's ability to project and sustain military power depends on effective joint military logistics. Logistics functions involving military munitions pose inherent risk to effective military operations. History and experience have demonstrated that a catastrophic incident involving munitions has the potential to significantly disrupt and adversely impact military operations.

b. Explosives site approvals shall be obtained using guidance in reference (b) for all locations where military munitions are present or forecasted for future military operations. This instruction details the procedures and the process for munitions-related risk decision when the requirements of reference (b) cannot be met. Planning for risks and potential consequences from the unintended functioning of munitions enables commanders to understand and make decisions based on ESMRM information and contributes to mission success.

c. Combatant Command, command authority (COCOM) specifically states that the CCMD is ultimately responsible for everything under its command. Explosives safety is one area where the Combatant Commander can influence decisions relating to risk taken at locations where military munitions are present. This instruction provides a process to incorporate ESMRM into planning, training, and execution, and to enable the appropriate level within the operational chain of command to make munitions risk decisions.

d. The enclosures specify roles, responsibilities, and processes for integrating ESMRM into military planning, training, and operations.

e. For those locations where military munitions are present or forecasted to be present that can meet the requirements of reference (b), Enclosure B outlines the process and types of site plans to be developed and submitted to the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) for approval.

f. ESMRM MRAs will be performed for those locations that cannot meet the requirements of reference (b).

(1) ESMRM MRAs will enable the senior designated operational or base commander to make informed operational risk decisions. The level of risk will determine the level within the chain of command that can approve a deviation from the standards of reference (b).

(2) The ESMRM MRA lead will determine the risk level using their Military Services' operational risk management program.

g. The ESMRM MRA process requires consistent and systematic identification and communication of risks, consequences, and potential actions to mitigate those risks to the appropriate commander for a risk decision when the requirements of reference (b) cannot be met.

(1) Acceptance of munitions-related risk requires GCC approval unless the GCC delegates risk acceptance to a subordinate commander or CCMD staff directorate general/flag officer (GO/FO) as appropriate. High or greater risk will always be accepted by a GO/FO in the operational chain of command.

(2) In all cases, both the ESMRM MRAs and a derived quantitative measure used to identify the hazard severity (e.g., consequence and risk identification (C&RI) assessment tool input/output) will be forwarded up the operational chain of command as a consolidated package. This package helps to ensure that potential consequences and mitigating strategies are effectively communicated throughout the operational chain of command.

h. Integrating ESMRM into combined, joint, Coalition, and partner nation plans, exercises, and missions is required unless strategic or compelling operational needs mandate otherwise. Deviating from reference (b) shall comply with requirements in Enclosure C.

i. Due to the potential hostile environment inherent to operations at contingency operating bases (COBs) and contingency locations, the GCC shall provide specific guidance on risk and consequence management for military munitions at these locations. Procedural requirements in this instruction relating to ESMRM shall be applied to these locations when the GCC determines it appropriate, given all operational and force protection considerations.

5. Policy. This instruction requires the operational chain of command (e.g., Service Component commander, JTF commander, subordinate unified commander, and GCC) to integrate ESMRM in accordance with reference (c) into the planning and execution processes. This instruction establishes and clarifies procedures for incorporating ESMRM practices into planning (i.e., strategic estimate, theater strategy, security cooperation planning, plans and orders, and joint operational planning and execution) and specifies roles and responsibilities for the GCC and the functional, subordinate unified, Service Component, and JTF commanders.

6. Definitions. See Glossary.

7. Responsibilities. See Enclosure A.

8. Summary of Changes. This instruction clarifies that, in accordance with reference (b), the MRA process can be utilized at enduring locations within a GCC's area of responsibility. It also provides the administrative correction that GCCs may delegate the risk decision authority to Functional Combatant Commanders and to Service Component Commanders as necessary.

9. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on NIPRNET. DoD Components (including the Combatant Commands), other Federal Agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives. Joint Staff activities may also obtain access via the SIPRNET directives Electronic Library Web sites.

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

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:


FREDERICK S. RUDESHEIM
Major General, USA
Vice Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

- A—Roles and Responsibilities
- B—Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management Site Planning Process
- C—Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management Munitions 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 commands, organizations, and commanders having responsibilities in the ESMRM process.

a. Purpose of ESMRM. The foundational premise of ESMRM involves up-front identification and clear communication, to the appropriate level of command, of the risks and consequences to and from munitions during all phases of military planning, training, and execution. Commanders should always seek to site munitions storage, operating, and en route infrastructure locations. When operations at these locations cannot meet the requirements of reference (b), a risk assessment and subsequent risk decision at the appropriate level within the chain of command is required.

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

(1) Implementing effective ESMRM procedures to identify and address the potential hazards/consequences/risks associated with munitions is a command priority.

(2) ESMRM, when accomplished as part of the planning process and performed consistently in training and during execution, is an enabler that directly contributes to mission success.

(3) ESMRM provides all levels of leadership greater visibility of risks and potential consequences associated with munitions during all phases of military planning, joint/combined training, and operations.

(4) ESMRM requires planning to allow ESMRM MRAs to be used throughout all military planning, joint/combined training, and operational cycles to enable informed decision making.

(5) ESMRM MRA process (Figure A-1) provides senior leaders the awareness of the potential consequences to the mission from military munitions and the information necessary to make a risk decision for the potential risks and consequences when they cannot be mitigated or eliminated.

(6) ESMRM information shall be included as part of joint/combined exercises and training. Lessons learned from exercises and training should be used to update existing ESMRM MRAs.

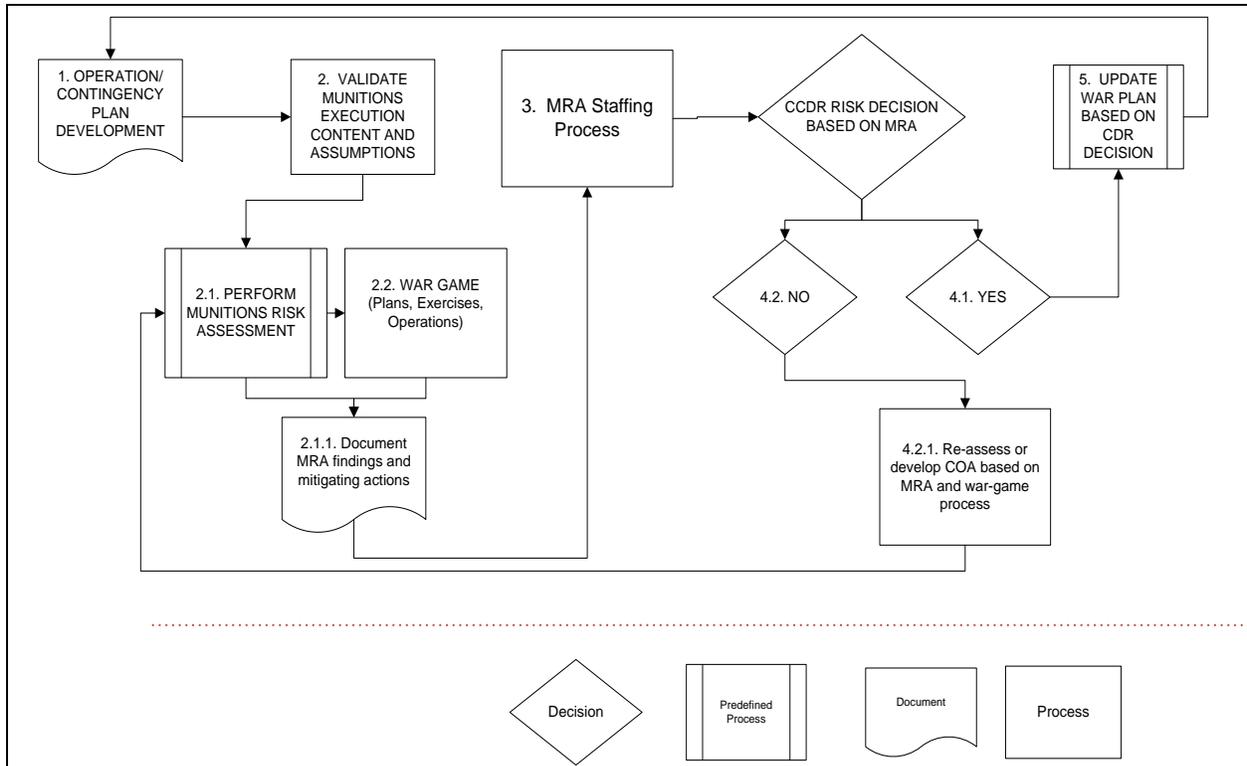


Figure A-1. Combatant Commander ESMRM Process Flow

2. Responsibilities. Military Services and Combatant Commanders shall conduct ESMRM procedures in accordance with the following:

a. Geographic Combatant Commanders (GCCs). The Geographic Combatant Commander will:

(1) Accept or delegate the authority to make the risk decisions to subordinate commanders or CCMD staff GO/FOs.

(2) Coordinate ESMRM MRAs at all strategic S/APOD and S/APOE in respective areas of responsibility (AORs). Enclosure C, step 3, paragraph 4 provides a list of potential participants.

(3) Integrate ESMRM into operational and exercise planning, training, and execution. Establish scheduling guidelines and assign responsibilities to facilitate effective MRA planning. Integrating ESMRM early in the planning process and in the execution phases enables commanders to accomplish their missions and enhances mission effectiveness while minimizing exposure to the damaging consequences of munitions from accidental initiation or enemy fire.

(4) For multinational operations:

(a) Integrate ESMRM into North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Coalition, and multinational operations when military munitions are involved.

(b) Ensure U.S. ESMRM risk decisions are communicated to multinational partners.

(5) Task, as necessary, a Service Component or JTF with base operating support integrator (BOS-I) responsibilities to implement joint and multinational 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 and from munitions that can occur when risks are not addressed during planning or if identified risk mitigation measures are not implemented and maintained during execution.

(6) Review and/or take action on all risk decisions for all locations, logistics nodes, and lines of communication (LOC) when the requirements of reference (b) cannot be met.

(7) As part of the risk decision process assign risk reduction mitigating strategy responsibilities to specific organizations as necessary to alleviate potential gaps in implementations of these measures.

(8) For risk decisions that require MILCON, before construction begins, in accordance with reference (b), the GCC will submit a GCC endorsement to the appropriate Military Service Secretary for MILCON funding and project approval that contains the following:

(a) Statement of operational necessity.

(b) Acceptance of the potential risk from munitions and munitions-related operations.

(c) Validation frequency of the strategic or compelling operational requirements to ensure the identification of risks and exposures. Review frequency shall not exceed 5 years.

(d) MRA as contained in Enclosure C.

(e) The ranking of the project within the Combatant Commander's Prioritized Project Listing.

(9) Validate existing ESMRM risk decisions during the operational planning process.

(10) Ensure subordinate commanders comply with existing ESMRM policy.

(11) Coordinate with Functional Combatant Commands operating in their AOR on ESMRM matters.

(12) Maintain or have access to a repository of ESMRM-related decisions and ESMRM MRAs made within the GCC's AOR.

(13) Provide ESMRM-related decisions and MRAs made within the GCC's AOR to the DDESB, per reference (c).

(14) Integrate ESMRM into the evaluation of the operational environment during the strategic guidance step of the joint staff estimate process during operations planning.

(15) Seek Joint Staff/J-2 assistance when strategic S/APOD and S/APOE infrastructure information is not available to support conducting physical ESMRM MRAs.

(16) Keep the General Counsel of the Department of Defense (DoD GC) informed on compliance with all international agreements in force for which the DoD GC is responsible per reference (d).

(17) U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) should maintain awareness of risk decisions for all U.S. strategic locations, logistics nodes, and LOC. Services and Service Components will provide USNORTHCOM with updates to support situational awareness of all U.S. strategic locations, logistics nodes, and LOCs.

(18) Submit lessons learned to the Joint Lessons Learned Information System per reference (e).

(19) To the maximum extent possible, implement or direct the implementation of recommendations from ESMRM MRAs for mitigating military munitions risks to protect people, property, and the environment, while sustaining and maximizing operational capabilities and readiness.

b. Functional Combatant Commanders. The Functional Combatant Commander will:

(1) Integrate ESMRM into operational and exercise planning and execution. Integrating ESMRM early in the planning process and in the execution phases enables commanders to accomplish their missions, and

enhances mission effectiveness while minimizing exposure to the damaging consequences of munitions from accidental initiation or enemy fire.

(2) Develop ESMRM MRAs for assigned AORs within the theater of operations for operational locations that cannot meet the requirements of reference (b).

(3) When delegated risk decision authority:

(a) Review and take appropriate action on ESMRM MRAs submitted for locations within the theater of operations when the requirements of reference (b) cannot be met.

(b) As part of the risk decision process, assign risk reduction mitigating strategy responsibilities to specific organizations as necessary to alleviate potential gaps in implementations of these measures.

(c) Provide copies of risk decisions and supporting ESMRM MRAs to the appropriate GCC in accordance with Enclosure C.

(4) Ensure subordinate commanders comply with existing ESMRM policy.

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

(6) In addition to the requirements listed above, U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), as the Distribution Process Owner, shall maintain or have access to a repository of ESMRM information related to individual port studies for exercise and operation planning.

c. Subordinate Unified Commanders. The Subordinate Unified Commander will:

(1) Integrate ESMRM into operational and exercise planning, and execution. Integrating ESMRM early in the planning process and in the execution phases enables commanders to accomplish their mission, and enhances mission effectiveness while minimizing exposure to the damaging consequences of munitions from accidental initiation or enemy fire.

(2) Develop ESMRM MRAs for assigned AORs within the theater of operations for operational locations that cannot meet the requirements of reference (b).

(3) When delegated risk decision authority:

(a) Review and take appropriate action on ESMRM MRAs submitted for locations within the theater of operations when the requirements of reference (b) cannot be met.

(b) As part of the risk decision process, assign risk reduction mitigating strategy responsibilities to specific organizations as necessary to alleviate potential gaps in implementations of these measures.

(c) Provide copies of risk decisions and supporting ESMRM MRAs to the appropriate GCC in accordance with Enclosure C.

(4) Validate existing risk decisions and information contained in the assessment during the review and exercise of operations plans (OPLANs) and concept plans (CONPLANs), and when:

(a) Changing conditions in the operational environment affect risks and consequences to or from munitions.

(b) Changes of command necessitate a new commander accept existing risks.

(5) Review and provide a recommendation to the appropriate decision authority on ESMRM MRAs submitted for locations within the theater of operations when the requirements of reference (b) cannot be met.

(6) Implement commander's risk decisions based on ESMRM MRAs for all operational locations, logistics nodes, and LOC for operation planning when the requirements of reference (b) cannot be met.

(7) Ensure subordinate commanders comply with existing ESMRM policy.

(8) As directed by the GCC, notify affected U.S. and host nation government officials, as appropriate, to ensure communication of the potential risk to host nation personnel or assets associated with DoD logistics operations involving military munitions. Communications with host nation government officials shall be made in coordination with the U.S. Embassy (Defense Attaché Office) or Department of State, as appropriate.

(9) Maintain or have access to all supporting ESMRM MRAs documentation provided to the GCC.

(10) As directed by the GCC, keep the DoD GC informed on compliance with all international agreements in force for which they are responsible per reference (d).

d. Joint Task Forces Commanders. The Joint task Force Commander will:

(1) Integrate ESMRM into operational and exercise planning and execution. Integrating ESMRM early in the planning process and in the execution phases enables commanders to accomplish their mission and enhances mission effectiveness while minimizing exposure to the damaging consequences of munitions from accidental initiation or enemy fire.

(2) Develop ESMRM MRAs for assigned AORs within the theater of operations for operational locations that cannot meet the requirements of reference (b).

(3) When delegated risk decision authority:

(a) Review and take appropriate action on ESMRM MRAs submitted for locations within the theater of operations when the requirements of reference of (b) cannot be met.

(b) As part of the risk decision process, assign risk reduction mitigating strategy responsibilities to specific organizations as necessary to alleviate potential gaps in implementations of these measures.

(c) Provide copies of risk decisions and supporting ESMRM MRAs to the appropriate GCC or subordinate unified commanders as appropriate in accordance with Enclosure C.

(4) Validate existing risk decisions and information contained in the assessment during the review and exercise of OPLANs and CONPLANs, and when:

(a) Changing conditions in the operational environment affect risks and consequences to or from munitions.

(b) Changes of command necessitate a new commander accept existing risks.

(5) Review and provide a recommendation to the appropriate decision authority on ESMRM MRAs submitted for locations within the theater of operations when the requirements of reference (b) cannot be met.

(6) Implement commander's risk decisions based on ESMRM MRAs for all operational locations, logistics nodes, and LOC for operation planning when the requirements of reference (b) cannot be met.

(7) Ensure subordinate commanders comply with existing ESMRM policy.

(8) In coordination with and as directed by the GCC or subordinate unified commander, notify affected U.S. and host nation government officials, as appropriate, to ensure communication of the potential risk to host nation personnel or assets associated with DoD logistics operations involving military munitions. Communications with host nation government officials shall be made in coordination with the U.S. Embassy (Defense Attaché Office) or Department of State, as appropriate.

(9) Maintain or have access to all supporting ESMRM MRAs documentation provided to the GCC.

(10) In coordination with and as directed by the GCC, keep the DoD GC informed on compliance with all international agreements in force for which they are responsible per reference (d).

e. Joint Staff. The Joint Staff will:

(1) Assist the Military Services and Combatant Commands in resolving ESMRM issues.

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

(3) Maintain this instruction in coordination with the DDESB.

(4) As requested, provide implementation training for this instruction in coordination with the DDESB.

(5) Review all DoD publications in concert with the DDESB to ensure ESMRM requirements are included.

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

f. Service Component Commanders. The Service Component Commander will:

(1) Integrate ESMRM into operational and exercise planning and execution. Integrating ESMRM early in the planning process and in the execution phases enables commanders to accomplish their mission and enhances mission effectiveness while minimizing exposure to the damaging consequences of munitions from accidental initiation.

(2) Develop ESMRM MRAs for assigned AORs within the theater of operations for operational locations that cannot meet the requirements of reference (b).

(a) Assist Service base commanders and BOS-I in developing ESMRM MRAs. When required, Service Component Commanders are encouraged to solicit support from their respective Military Services for assistance in performing ESMRM MRAs.

(b) Review and provide a recommendation to the appropriate approval authority on ESMRM MRAs submitted for locations within the theater of operations when the requirements of reference (b) cannot be met.

(3) When delegated risk decision authority:

(a) Review and take appropriate action on ESMRM MRAs submitted for locations within the theater of operations when the requirements of reference (b) cannot be met.

(b) As part of the risk decision process, assign risk reduction mitigating strategy responsibilities to specific organizations as necessary to alleviate potential gaps in implementations of these measures.

(c) Provide copies of risk decisions and supporting ESMRM MRAs to the appropriate GCC in accordance with Enclosure C.

(4) Validate existing risk decisions and information contained in the assessment during the review and exercise of OPLANs and CONPLANs, and when:

(a) Changing conditions in the operational environment affect risks and consequences to or from munitions.

(b) Changes of command necessitate a new commander accept existing risks.

(5) Implement commander's risk decisions based on ESMRM MRAs for all operational locations, logistics nodes, and LOC for operation planning when the requirements of reference (b) cannot be met.

(6) Ensure subordinate commanders comply with existing ESMRM policy.

(7) In coordination with and as directed by the GCC, notify, as appropriate, affected U.S. and host nation government officials to ensure communication of the potential risk to host nation personnel or assets associated with DoD logistics operations involving military munitions. Communications with host nation government officials shall be made in coordination with the U.S. Embassy (Defense Attaché Office) or Department of State, as appropriate.

(8) Maintain or have access to all supporting ESMRM MRAs documentation provided to the GCC.

(9) In coordination with and as directed by the GCC, keep the DoD GC informed on compliance with all international agreements in force for which they are responsible per reference (d).

(10) When reference (b) requirements can be met, develop and submit an explosives safety site plan for submission through the Military Service component chain of command to the DDESB.

(11) Implement and maintain effective ESMRM procedures that comply with the requirements in reference (b) for all DoD activities that involve or have the potential to involve military munitions.

(12) Maintain awareness of and, where appropriate, take action to eliminate or mitigate deviations from the requirements of reference (b).

(13) Ensure commanders and BOS-Is comply with existing ESMRM policy.

(14) Review for approval explosives safety deviations in accordance with Service guidance and requirements of reference (b).

g. Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB). It is DoD policy that the DDESB will:

(1) Assist the Joint Staff J-4 to maintain this instruction.

(2) When requested, and in coordination with the component commander's supporting Military Service safety center, support strategic plan reviews, auditing, developing ESMRM MRAs, and provide ESMRM advice.

(3) When requested, provide ESMRM training and/or assistance with the implementation of this instruction.

(4) Provide explosives safety specialists to the GCC to coordinate the implementation of this instruction.

(5) Maintain a repository of ESMRM MRA reports and risk decisions provided by the GCCs.

h. Senior Designated Operational Commander. The senior operational commander on a contingency base will:

(1) Communicate military munitions infrastructure support requirements and any explosives safety concerns to the contingency base commander.

(2) When delegated decision-making authority, make risk decision based on the ESMRM MRA and Service-specific Operational Risk Management procedures.

(3) Forward ESMRM MRAs, risk mitigation efforts, and risk decision through the operational chain of command for action as appropriate.

(4) Provide the affected installation or base commander supporting documents for ESMRM risk decisions.

(5) Maintain or have access to all supporting ESMRM MRAs documentation provided to the GCC.

i. Contingency Location or Base Commander. The contingency location or base commander will:

(1) Ensure that the BOS-I develops and submits explosives safety site plans for DDESB approval through the Service Component Commander for munitions operations that can meet ESMRM requirements in reference (b). If necessary, request explosives safety site plan development assistance through the supporting Service Component Commander.

(2) Resolve munitions storage requirements and potential encroachment concerns during exercises and operational mission execution.

(3) Deconflict all tenant (e.g, U.S., multinational forces, coalition partners) 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 for approval modified explosives safety site plans or a request for an ESMRM MRA.

(4) Ensure that the BOS-I performs an ESMRM MRA for munitions operations that cannot meet the requirements of reference (b). If necessary, request an ESMRM MRA through the supporting Service Component Commander.

(a) The supporting Military Service's operational risk management process will be used by the BOS-I or agent performing the ESMRM MRA to determine the hazard severity of the potential consequences.

(b) In all cases, both the ESMRM MRAs and a derived quantitative measure used to identify the hazard severity (e.g., C&RI assessment tool input/output) will be forwarded through the operational chain of command as a single package to help ensure that potential consequences and mitigating strategies are effectively communicated.

(5) Forward ESMRM MRAs, risk mitigation efforts, and risk decision through the operational chain of command for action as appropriate.

(6) Comply with the conditions contained in explosives safety site approvals. Approved explosives safety site plans shall be incorporated into the applicable master plan. If mission requirements later necessitate a deviation to an approved explosives safety site plan, perform an ESMRM MRA and either:

(a) Submit an explosives safety site plan amendment to the approved explosives safety site plan if standards in reference (b) can be met, or

(b) Conduct, or request support to conduct, an ESMRM MRA if standards in reference (b) cannot be met.

(7) Comply with the conditions in ESMRM MRAs for approved munitions-related operations. Risk reduction conditions shall be incorporated into the master plan.

(8) Integrate the approved ESMRM explosives safety site plan and risk decision conditions into master plans and monitor compliance with those terms and conditions.

(9) Maintain or have access to all supporting ESMRM MRAs documentation for the location under their purview provided to the GCC.

j. Base Operating Support-Integrator (BOS-I). When delegated BOS-I responsibilities by the contingency base commander, the BOS-I will:

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

(2) Develop and submit explosives safety site plans for DDESB approval through the Service Component Commander for munitions operations that can meet ESMRM requirements in reference (b).

(3) Conduct an ESMRM MRA for munitions operations that cannot meet the requirements in reference (b). If necessary, request an ESMRM MRA through the supporting Service Component Commander.

(4) Forward ESMRM MRAs and proposed risk mitigation efforts to the base commander for action.

(5) Comply with conditions contained in explosives safety site approvals. Approved explosives safety site plans shall be incorporated into the master plan. If mission requirements later necessitate a deviation to an approved explosives safety site plan, perform an ESMRM assessment and either:

(a) Submit an explosives safety site plan amendment to the approved site plan if standards in reference (b) can be met, or

(b) Conduct, or request support to conduct, an ESMRM MRA if standards in reference (b) cannot be met.

(6) Adhere to risk reduction conditions in ESMRM MRA for approved munitions operations. Risk reduction conditions shall be incorporated into the master plan.

(7) Maintain or have access to all approved site plans and supporting ESMRM MRAs documentation for the location under their purview.

(8) Validate existing risk acceptance decisions when:

(a) Changing conditions in the operational environment affect risks to or from munitions.

(b) Change of command necessitates that a new commander accept munitions related risks.

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ENCLOSURE B

EXPLOSIVES SAFETY AND MUNITIONS RISK MANAGEMENT SITE PLANNING
PROCESS

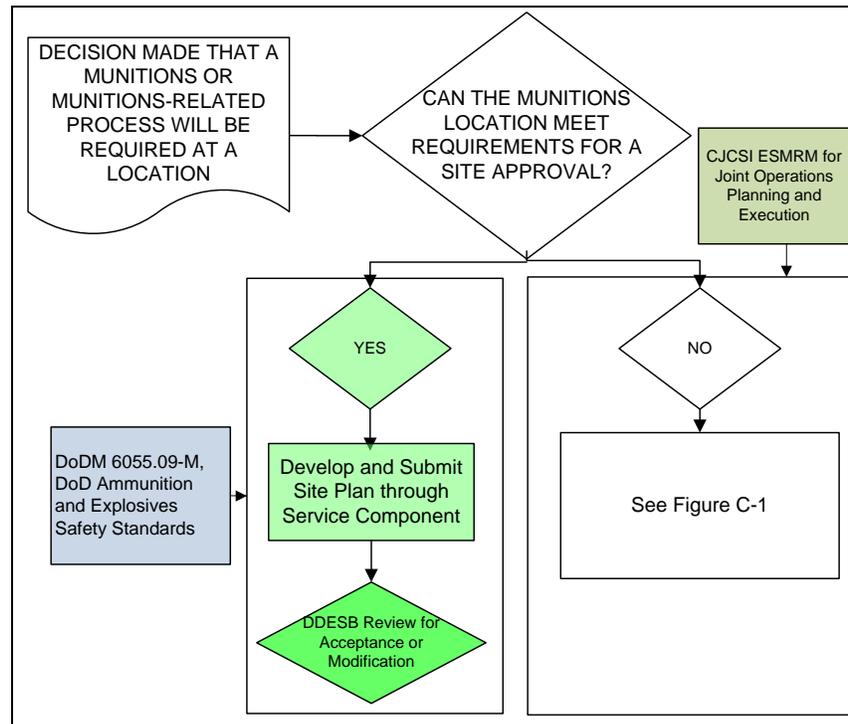


Figure B-1. Explosives Safety Site Planning Process Decision Matrix (Locations that Can Meet Requirements)

1. Background. Requests for approval will go through the Service Component chain of command to the DDESB. Figure B-1 provides a graphic description of the process contained in this enclosure.

2. Applicability. This enclosure applies to all locations that can meet the requirements of reference (b). The ESMRM explosives safety site planning process is based on reference (b). Reference (b) is applicable to all DoD Components and all DoD operations, activities, and installations worldwide and is designed to:

a. Manage the potential risks associated with military munitions and other encumbering explosives or munitions.

b. Provide the minimum requirements for protecting against loss of life or serious injury and damage to property or the environment.

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

a. PES include facilities or logistics operations involving DoD military munitions (also at times referred to as ordnance or ammunition and explosives (AE)) regardless of location, and non-DoD AE when located on a DoD installation or when encumbering DoD AE. ES may be AE-related, non-AE-related, or PES.

b. Effective explosives safety site planning consists of evaluating PES and ES with respect to reference (b) and DoD Component explosives safety requirements, and incorporates risk management, mission criticality, operational, economic, and security considerations as well as environmental and legal criteria to meet the DoD Component's mission policies, goals, and objectives.

4. Required Explosives Safety Submissions (often referred to as site plans). Per reference (f), required explosives safety submissions (RESS) must be submitted to the DDESB for final review and approval for:

a. New construction of AE facilities.

b. New construction of non-AE related facilities within quantity-distance (QD) arcs.

c. Facility modifications, change of mission, or change of operations that increase explosive hazard, (e.g., personnel exposures, Net Explosive Weight, change in hazard division, nature of operation).

d. Change of use of non-AE related facilities that require application of more stringent explosives safety criteria. (For example, an airfield restricted to DoD use only, changed to joint DoD and non-DoD use.)

e. Stability, Peace and Contingency Operations, and associated training locations that have been determined to be permanent (i.e., AE-related facilities where logistics operations are expected to continue for more than 12 months) or recurrent (i.e., AE-related facilities where logistics operations are expected to occur on a periodic basis regardless of the duration of the operation).

5. Five Categories of RESS

a. QD Safety Submissions. The QD safety submissions (i.e., Explosives Site Plan and Chemical Agent Site Plan) involve evaluating the spatial relationships between potential explosion sites (PES) and exposed sites (ES) based on the deterministic QD criteria of reference (b) for exposure, placement, and construction of the PES and ES. Application of the QD criteria, which are based on tests, modeling, and criteria established for other risks (e.g., air travel), provide an acceptable level of risk that is equal to or less than the qualitative threshold established by the DDESB; however, it does not provide for risk-free protection. Reference (b) defines circumstances under which QD safety submissions must be submitted to the DDESB, as well as the required content of safety submissions.

b. Munitions Response Chemical Safety Submissions (MRCSS). A Munitions Response Chemical Safety Submission (MRCSS) (formerly a chemical safety submission or CSS) addresses the potential effects of an inadvertent release of chemical agent from a chemical munition or from a configuration that is not a munition during munitions response activities (e.g., intrusive field work). It involves either the intentional physical contact with Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) (i.e., chemical munitions) or chemical agents in other than munitions configurations, or the conduct of ground disturbing or other intrusive activities in areas known or suspected to contain MEC or chemical agents in other than munitions configurations. When explosive hazards are known or suspected to exist along with chemical agent hazards within a response area (e.g., the munitions response area (MRA) or munitions response site), a submission that addresses both explosives and chemical agent safety is required.

c. Munitions Response Explosives Safety Submissions (MRESS). A Munitions Response Explosives Safety Submission (MRESS) (formerly explosives safety submission, or ESS) addresses explosives safety requirements for munitions responses (e.g., field activities) that involve either the intentional physical contact with MEC or conducting ground-disturbing or other intrusive activities in areas known or suspected to contain MEC.

d. Risk-Based Safety Submissions (RBSS). Risk-Based Safety Submissions (RBSS) address ES and PES that cannot meet the deterministic QD criteria, but meet DDESB-approved, risk-based siting acceptance criteria in reference (b). These safety submissions are evaluated using a Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA) tool such as Safety Assessment for Explosives Risk (commonly known as SAFER) or an equivalent DDESB-approved QRA tool.

e. Hybrid Safety Submissions (HSS). Hybrid Safety Submissions (HSS) address facilities and operations that may not conform to deterministic QD criteria of reference (b) or risk-based criteria. Once a DoD Component accepts the explosives or chemical agent safety risk for the nonconforming part of an HSS, the HSS is forwarded to the DDESB for approval of the conforming portion. The DDESB staff may review and comment on the characterization of the nonconforming portion, but will generally not take a position on the acceptability of the explosives or chemical agent safety risk or the approval of the deviation. HSS may also include a DoD Component's submission of a plan (e.g., for implosion of buildings) that may or may not meet established criteria or for which criteria may not exist, but for which the DoD Component wants a DDESB staff technical review for either approval or recommendations for mitigation of potential explosive or chemical agent hazards.

6. Deviations. When strategic or compelling operational requirements necessitate deviation from reference (b), and required explosives safety submissions cannot be done, the GCC or delegated commander shall perform risk assessments in accordance with Enclosure C and submit in accordance with Enclosure A.

ENCLOSURE C

EXPLOSIVES SAFETY AND MUNITIONS RISK MANAGEMENT MUNITIONS
RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS

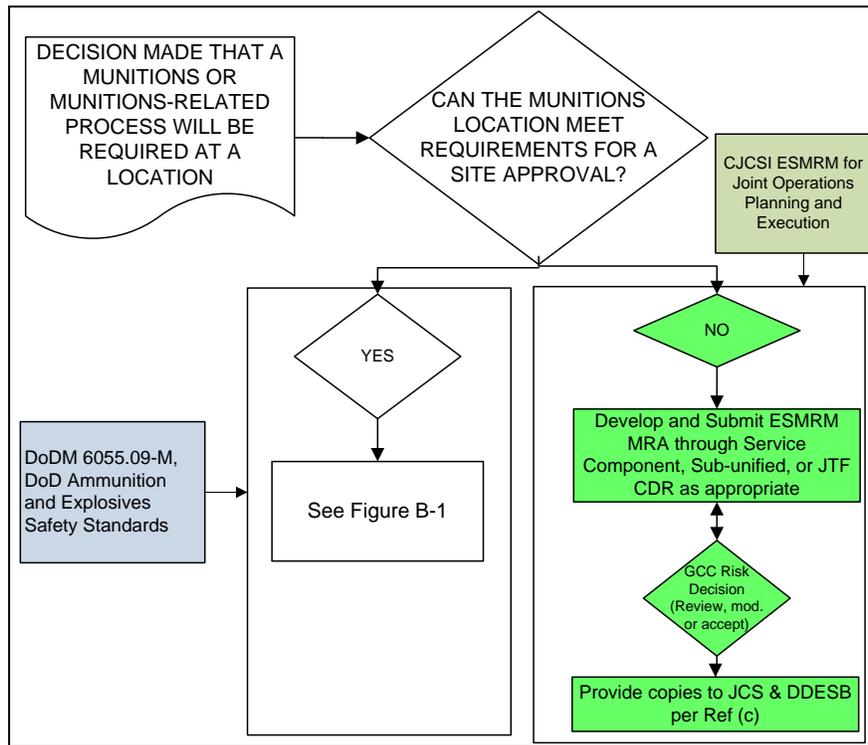


Figure C-1. Site Planning Process Decision Matrix (Locations that Cannot Meet Requirements)

1. Background. There are a number of situations where military munitions are handled, assembled, tested, and stored where explosives safety criteria as expressed in reference (b) cannot be met. Accordingly, a process for addressing those situations has been developed for use by the GCCs and the subordinate commanders. Figure C-1 provides a graphic illustration of the process described in this enclosure.

a. ESMRM MRAs will enable informed operational risk decisions to be made based on the potential consequence associated with an explosives incident. The use of Service or DoD level risk management processes can be utilized to identify hazard severity and mishap probability to determine the level within the chain of command that can approve the deviation from the standards of reference (b).

b. Acceptance of potential military munitions-related risk requires GCC approval unless the GCC delegates risk acceptance to a subordinate commander as appropriate. High or greater consequences will always be accepted by a GO/FO in the operational chain of command.

c. In all cases, both the ESMRM MRAs and a derived quantitative measure used to identify the hazard severity (e.g., C&RI assessment tool input/output) will be forwarded up the chain of command as a single package to ensure that potential consequences and mitigating strategies are effectively communicated throughout the chain of command.

2. Applicability. This enclosure applies to locations that cannot meet the siting requirements of reference (b).

3. Purpose. The purpose of this enclosure is to:

a. Establish the standardized and repeatable process for performing an ESMRM C&RI assessment. The primary focus of the ESMRM MRA is to identify risks and consequences to and from munitions and munitions-related activities when deviating from reference (b).

b. Identify risks and consequences to and from munitions at locations where munitions are or are forecasted to be present to the appropriate level within the chain of command for risk acceptance decisions.

4. Assessment Maintenance and Update Frequency. Strategic, operational, and tactical environments are dynamic and fluid; therefore, ESMRM MRAs should be maintained and updated to ensure their currency since the supporting information is likely to change over time resulting in outdated recommendations. An ESMRM MRAs will be re-evaluated to determine if the conditions have changed that may require re-assessment for risk acceptance when one of the following occurs:

a. For strategic locations (e.g., S/APOD and S/APOE) identified in operational plans and the USTRANSCOM En-Route Infrastructure Management Plan:

(1) 24 months have passed since the last assessment.

(2) GCC has undergone a change of command.

(3) Changes have occurred to OPLANs or CONPLANs that impact munitions risks management conditions.

(4) Changes in risk from munitions at a specific location occur that affect personnel, equipment, or infrastructure.

b. For non-enduring locations, ESMRM MRAs shall be resubmitted for risk acceptance or validated when one of the following occurs:

(1) 24 months has passed since last assessment.

(2) Change of base commander or BOS-I.

(3) Significant changes at a specific location occur that affect personnel, equipment, or infrastructure.

5. ESMRM MRA Process. Successfully performing an assessment requires performing nine discrete steps illustrated in Figure C-2 below.

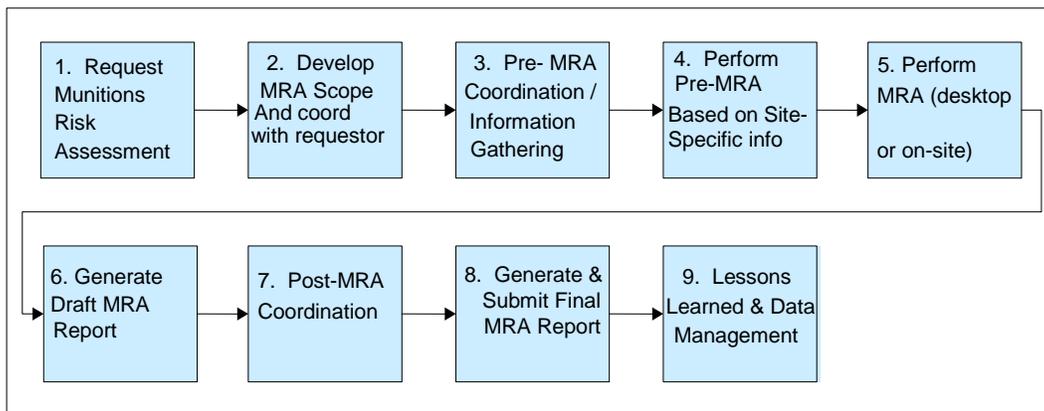


Figure C-2. ESMRM MRA Process Flow

6. Methodology. The ESMRM MRA is based on a variety of tools that may include Q-D and risk-based tools, observations, interviews, and information gathered before and during the assessment, as well as analysis and use of applicable DoD and DoD Component issuances. The methodologies used in each ESMRM MRA will be identified in both the draft and final assessment reports.

7. Steps in the ESMRM MRA Process

a. Step 1: Request for ESMRM MRA. The BOS-I, through the base commander or senior designated operational commander, will initiate a request for an ESMRM MRA of a location through the Military Service component. At non-DoD controlled facilities, GCCs, Functional Component Commanders, or Subordinate Commanders can initiate requests for ESMRM MRAs to be conducted.

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

(1) Content. Before beginning an ESMRM MRA, a documented and agreed-upon scope should include, at a minimum:

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

(b) Assessment location and LOC.

(c) Assessment approach and methodology.

(d) Assessment team composition.

(e) Timelines (assessment and deliverables).

(f) Deliverables (report and briefs).

(g) Any required follow-on actions.

(2) Modifications. Recognizing the reality and dynamic nature of assessments, as well as the conditions at locations identified in the scope, the scope may require modification to assess and develop a comprehensive final report.

(a) All modifications to the scope should be documented for complete understanding and become part of the report.

(b) Both the requestor and the assessment team lead shall agree to all modifications; either party can initiate a modification.

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

(3) Assessment Team Composition. The assessment team lead will assemble a team based on the type of assessment requested and the location. Team members may include (but are not limited to) representatives from:

(a) Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board.

(b) Military Service Explosives Safety Center.

(c) Surface Deployment and Distribution Command.

(d) Supporting engineering command (e.g., Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), throughput assessors and engineers, Army Corps of Engineers (COE)).

(e) Military Service Expeditionary Support Team.

(f) Defense Threat Reduction Agency.

(g) U.S. Defense Attaché Office.

(h) Air Mobility Command.

(i) Military Sealift Command.

(j) Requesting Service Component.

(k) GCC Joint Munitions Officer or designated representative.

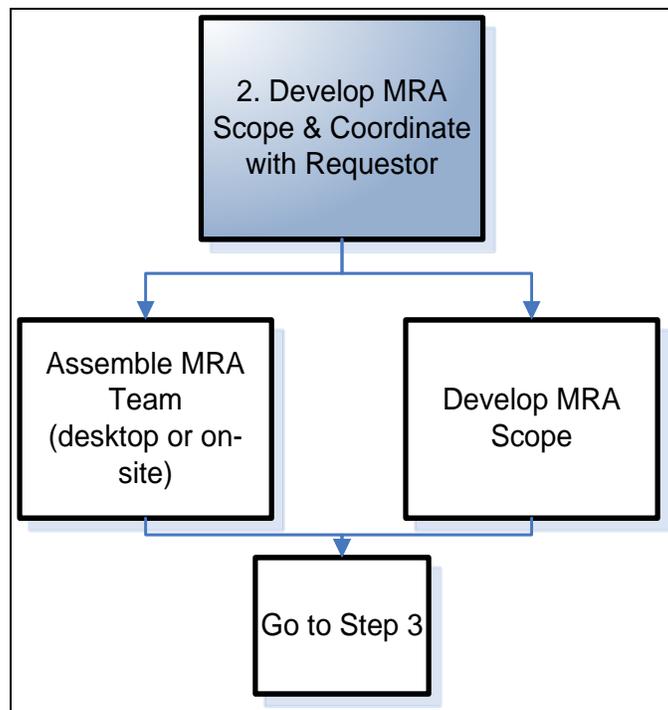


Figure C-3. Step 2 in ESMRM MRA Process: Develop Assessment Scope and Coordinate with Requestor

c. Step 3: Pre-Assessment Coordination and Information Gathering. The purpose of this step is to acquire necessary information, making necessary advance arrangements and coordination in preparation of performing the assessment. This step requires addressing logistics requirements.

(1) Travel to the assessment location.

(2) Gather and review site-specific technical information. Site-specific technical information may include:

(a) Existing site plans.

(b) Existing deviations, ESMRM MRAs and risk acceptance documents.

(c) Operations plan details and supporting information.

(d) Relevant concept of operations for exercise or other military operation.

(e) Maps and overhead imagery.

(f) Supporting infrastructure relating to munitions and munitions processes.

(g) Status of forces agreements.

(h) International agreements.

(i) Host nation munitions and munitions processes information.

(j) Local host nation logistic node laws and regulations.

(k) Allied Ammunition Storage and Transport Publication-5, Section 4.

(l) Host nation explosives safety laws, limitations, and regulations.

(m) Exposures (e.g. population density, vehicles, infrastructure).

(n) Coordination with external organizations.

(3) Ensure that logistics requirements are met. These may include:

(a) Medical (e.g., vaccinations, certificates).

- (b) Country clearance.
 - (c) Personal protective equipment.
 - (d) Transportation and hotel/housing.
 - (e) Advance notifications.
 - (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) Joint Personal security clearance (JPAS) information as required.
 - (l) Passport
 - (m) Government Travel Card
 - (n) Host Nations Site Access Approval
- (4) Coordination with external organizations (as required).
- (a) Combatant Command.
 - (b) DDESB.
 - (c) Military Service components.
 - (d) U.S. Transportation Command staff (to include appropriate components).
 - (e) Military Service explosives safety centers (i.e., U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety, Navy Ordnance Safety and Security Activity, Air Force Safety Center, Marine Corps Systems Command Code 403).
 - (f) Supporting engineering activity (e.g., NAVFAC, COE, SDDC).

- (g) State Department.
- (h) Military attaché.
- (i) Defense Intelligence Agency.
- (j) Joint Staff J-2/-3/-4/-5/-7.
- (k) National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.
- (l) Military Service component expeditionary support team.
- (m) Host nation support.

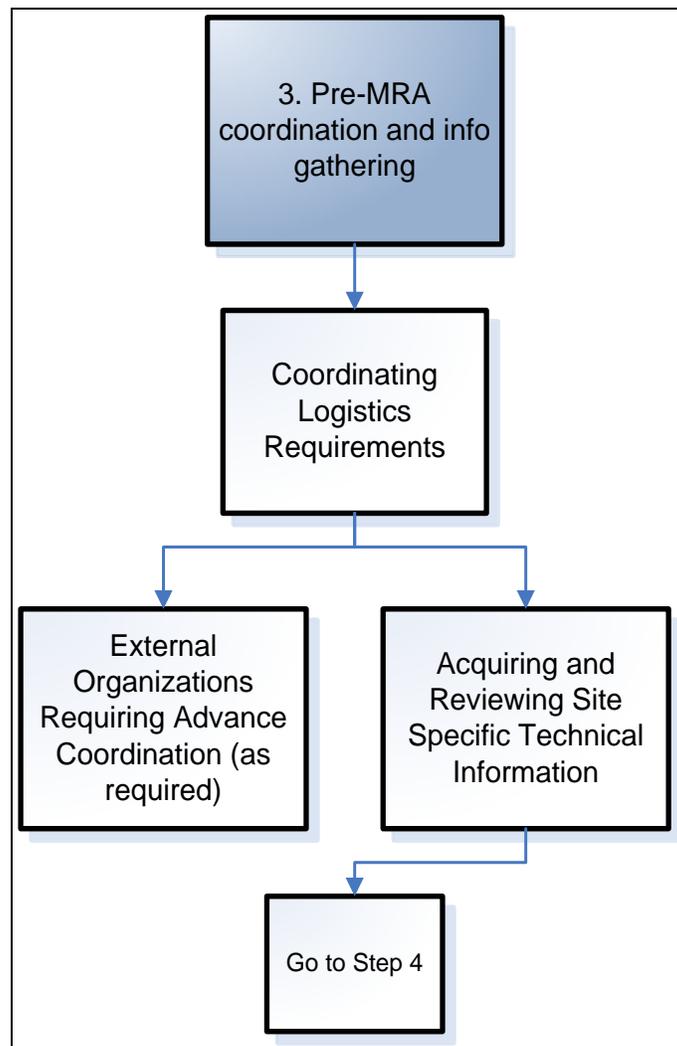


Figure C-4. Step 3 in ESMRM MRA Process: Pre-Assessment Coordination and Information Gathering

d. Step 4: Performing the Pre-Assessment Based on Site-Specific Technical Information. The information from Step 4 should be analyzed to determine the munitions and munitions-related process risks in preparation for the on-site assessment.

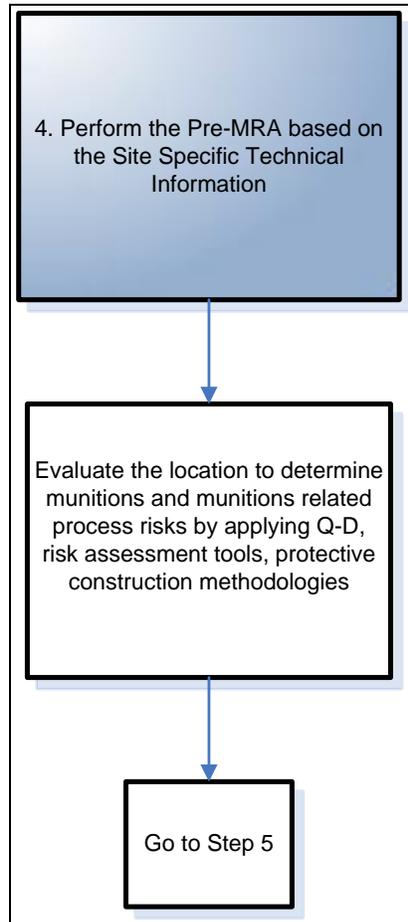


Figure C-5. Step 4 in ESMRM MRA Process: Performing the Pre-Assessment Based on Site-Specific Technical Information

e. Step 5: Performing the On-Site Assessment. Assessing S/APOD and S/APOE and locations within a Combatant Command's AOR enables the assessment team to assess LOC as a single system with respect to the mission, vulnerabilities, and hazards to operations. Typically, LOC include, but are not limited to, seaports of embarkation, seaports of debarkation, airports of embarkation, airports of debarkation, railheads, and roads.

(1) After completing Step 4, the team will perform the required assessment on-site. The team will assess LOC that support munitions and munitions-related processes within a predetermined distance (no less than inhabited building distance) to identify risks and to develop recommendations and possible solutions to manage or mitigate those risks.

(2) On-site information gathering. During this step, the assessment team will assess locations and LOC identified in the scope to identify the consequences and risks to and from munitions and munitions-related processes. The assessment team will consider and assess a variety of processes and supporting infrastructure in proximity to the munitions and munitions-related processes.

(a) The following information should be considered:

1. Reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSO&I) and required equipment (e.g., heavy equipment transports).
2. Supporting equipment necessary to enable the offload of containerized munitions (e.g., cranes, material handling equipment).
3. Tactical assembly areas and large gun siting/checkout areas as part of RSO&I.
4. Supporting munitions-enabling infrastructure.
5. Roads for munitions transport to include width assessment based on the type of vehicles used.
6. Storage pads/area.
7. Surface transportation routes of ingress/egress (e.g., rail or road).
8. Availability of emergency response equipment.
9. Location and information on potential ES such as facilities, hospitals, schools, and houses.
10. Location of hazardous materials.
11. Commercial operations.
12. Placement of utilities (e.g., gas pipes, power stations, electrical lines).
13. Clear zones around unloading and loading points.
14. Location of critical communications equipment.

15. Impact of munitions and munitions-related processes on the rest of the mission.

16. Ability to access the unloading loading and transfer points.

17. Lightning protection systems.

18. Risks to munitions and munitions-related processes. (e.g. liquefied natural gas or bulk fuels facilities).

19. Ability to throughput multiple missions at a single location.

(b) A preliminary on-site outbrief will be generated. The assessment team will provide a preliminary on-site out brief of the recommendations to the appropriate commander. Emphasis must be placed on the preliminary aspect since the assessment team will need to develop the draft report and finalize it before final recommendations can be provided.

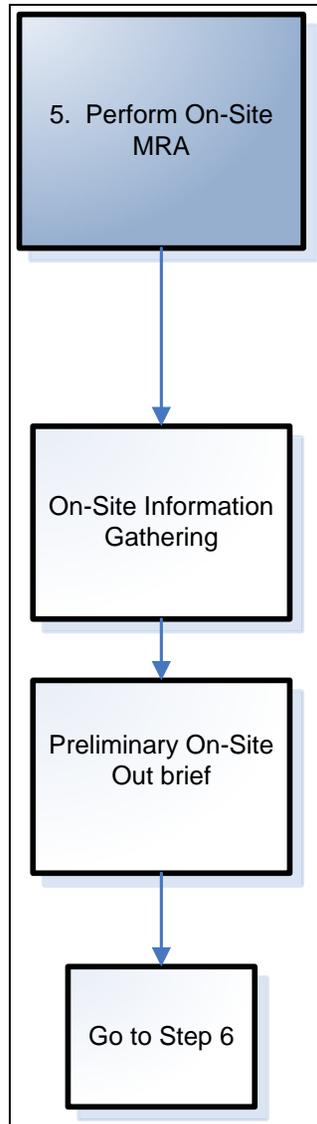


Figure C-6. Step 5 in ESMRM MRA Process: Performing the Onsite Assessment

f. Step 6: Generate Draft Assessment Report. After completing the pre-assessment and onsite assessment (if required), the assessment team lead will, in coordination with assessment team members, develop a draft report.

(1) Report Contents

(a) Executive Summary. The Executive Summary shall contain the recommended decision and risk-reducing actions detailed in the report.

(b) Purpose.

(c) Scope (with signatures and modifications).

(d) Methodology used to assess the strategic location and determine munitions and munitions-related process risks (e.g., Q-D, risk assessment tools, protective construction methodologies).

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

(f) Identification of munitions and munitions-related processes.

(g) Infrastructure analysis based on risk to and from munitions and munitions-related processes.

(h) Overall risks to and from munitions and munitions-related processes.

(i) Recommendations for mitigating military munitions risks to protect people, property, and the environment, while sustaining and maximizing operational capabilities and readiness.

(j) Additional information such as suggested organizations/units responsible for implementing risk-reduction actions and expected duration of ESMRM risk decision.

(2) Timelines for Developing the Assessment Report. The overall timelines for completing assessment reports will vary based on the number of locations and number of PES and ES relationships. Depending on the size of the report, assessment reports generally take up to 6 months to finalize.

(3) Comment Adjudication. The team lead shall provide the Document Comment Resolution Matrix found below in Table C-1 to the requestor and team members. All comments will be captured, submitted, and adjudicated using this matrix.

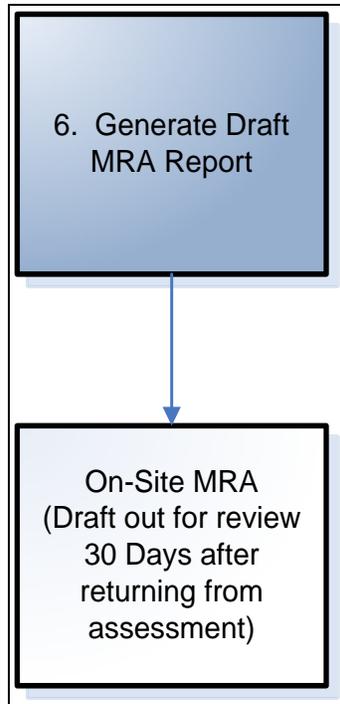


Figure C-7. Step 6 in ESMRM MRA Process: Generate Draft Assessment Report

Name:							Phone:		
Organization:							Phone:		
#	Staff	Type	Page	Para	Line	Comments	Rationale	Adjudication Decision	
<p>Type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Page. Page numbers are expressed in decimal form using this format, Page I-2 = 1.02, enabling proper sorting of consolidated comments.</p> <p>Paragraph. Paragraph number that pertains to the comment expressed (e.g., 4a, 6g).</p> <p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) <p>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).</p> <p>Rationale. Provide concise, objective explanation of the rationale for the comment.</p> <p>Adjudication Decision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A – Accept R – Reject (Rationale required for rejection) M – Accept with modification (Rationale required for modification) 									

Table C-1. Document Comment Resolution Matrix

g. Step 7: Post-Assessment Coordination. Completing this step ensures the report is technically accurate and that the requestor understands the recommendations and coordination is accomplished prior to publishing the

final report. Coordination should address to whom and when the report outbrief will be presented.

h. Step 8: Generate and Submit Final Assessment Report. This step provides the assessment report to the requestor with current information and recommendations to make munitions risk decisions.

(1) Final Briefs. The assessment team will develop the final brief and coordinate any required final briefs in conjunction with developing the report. Final briefs will be provided by the assessment team lead and members agreed to in the scope.

(2) Final Report. The assessing organization will provide the final report to the requestor and may brief recommendations as defined in the scope.

(3) Follow-On Actions. As required.

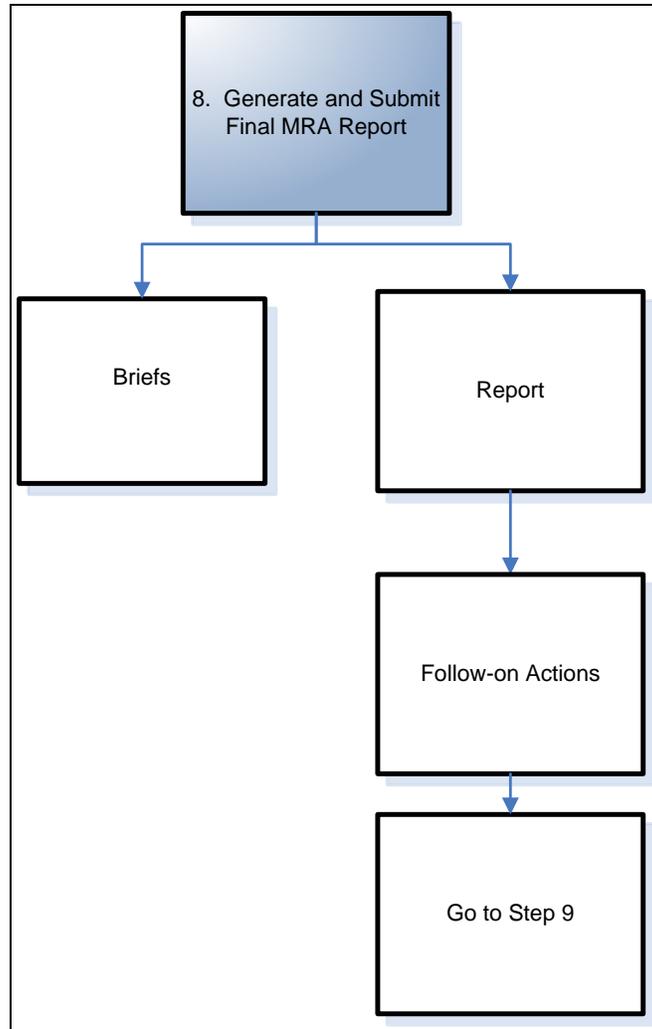


Figure C-8. Step 8 in ESMRM MRA Process: Generate and Submit Final Assessment Report

i. Step 9: Lessons Learned and Information Management. This step improves the assessment process by capturing and leveraging lessons learned, as well as effectively managing and maintaining the data from the assessments process. Assessment information and the risk based decision should be provided to the Combatant Commander planners for integration into plans, training exercises, and operational documents.

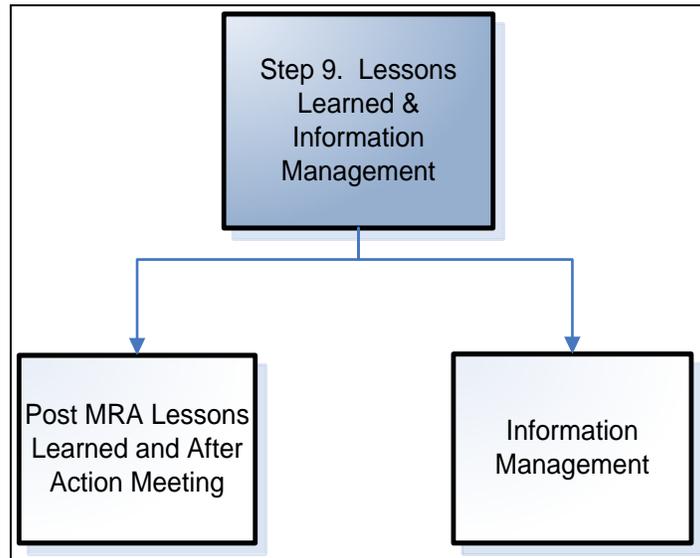


Figure C-9. Step 9 in ESMRM MRA Process: Lessons Learned and Information Management

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ENCLOSURE D

REFERENCES

- a. Joint Publication (JP) 1-02, 8 November 2010 (as amended through 15 March 2014) “Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms”
- b. DoD Manual (DoDM) 6055.09-M, 4 August 2010, “DoD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards”
- c. DoD Directive (DoDD) 6055.9E, 19 August 2005, “Explosives Safety Management and the DoD Explosives Safety Board”
- d. DoDD 5530.3, 11 June 1987 (certified current as of 21 November 2003) “International Agreements”
- e. CJCS Instruction 3150.25 Series, “Joint Lessons Learned Program”
- f. DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6055.16, 29 July 2008, “Explosives Safety Management Program”

Other Relevant Doctrinal/Instructional Documents

Title 10, United States Code, chapter 6, section 164 (Commanders of Combatant Commands: assignment, powers and duties)

Title 10, United States Code, chapter 7, section 172 (Ammunition Storage Board)

DoDD 4715.1E, 19 March 2005, “Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (ESOH)”

DoDD 5158.04, 27 July 2007, “United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)”

DoD 4140.1R, 23 May 2003, “DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation”

DoDI 6055.16, 29 July 2008, “Explosives Safety Management Program”

CJCS Manual 3122.01 Series, “Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Volume I (Planning Policies and Procedures)”

CJCSM 3314.01 Series, "Intelligence Planning"

CJCSI 3100.01 Series, "Joint Strategic Planning System"

CJCSI 3110.03 Series, "Logistics Supplement to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) FY 2005 (U)"

CJCSI 3141.01 Series, "Management and Review of Campaign and Contingency Plans"

CJCSI 4310.01 Series, "Logistics Planning Guidance for Global Pre-Positioned Material Capabilities"

JP 2-0, 22 October 2013, "Joint Intelligence"

JP 3-0, 11 August 2011, "Joint Operations"

JP 3-10, 3 February 2010, "Joint Security Operations in Theater"

JP 3-34, 30 June 2011, "Joint Engineer Operations"

JP 4-0, 16 October 2013, "Joint Logistics"

JP 4-01, 6 June 2013, "Joint Doctrine for Defense Transportation System"

JP 5-0, 11 August 2011, "Joint Operation Planning"

GLOSSARY

PART I—ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Unless otherwise stated, the terms and definitions contained in this glossary are for the purposes of this instruction only.

AE	ammunition and explosives
AOR	area of responsibility
BOS-I	base operating support integrator
C&RI	consequence and risk identification
CCMD	Combatant Command
COB	contingency operating base
COE	Corps of Engineers
CONPLAN	concept plan
DDESB	Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
DoD GC	General Counsel of the Department of Defense
ESMRM	Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management
GCC	Geographic Combatant Commander
GO/FO	general/flag officer
HSS	Hybrid Safety Submissions
LOC	lines of communication
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MILCON	military construction
MIL STD	Military Standard
MRA	Munitions Risk Assessment
MRCSS	Munitions Response Chemical Safety Submission
MRESS	Munitions Response Explosives Safety Submissions
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
OPLAN	operation plan

PES	potential explosion sites
QD	quantity-distance
RBSS	Risk-Based Safety Submission
RESS	required explosives safety submissions
RSO&I	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
S/APOD	sea and aerial ports of debarkation
S/APOE	sea and aerial ports of embarkation
USNORTHCOM	U.S. Northern Command

PART II—DEFINITIONS

Base operating support integrator—The individual assigned to provide facilities-based infrastructure support at non-enduring locations (contingency bases) in a GCC's area of responsibility or enduring locations under the responsibility of the Military Departments. Also called BOS-I.

Contingency operating base—A non-enduring temporary operating location directly involved in combat operations where operations do not last more than 365 days and involve 50, but not more than 100, U.S. military personnel. Also called COB.

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.

En route infrastructure—The fundamental structures and systems required for the employment of both organic and commercial strategic lift capability.

Enduring location—A location outside the United States and U.S. territories with permanently stationed operating forces and robust infrastructure. See main operating base.

Explosives safety munitions risk management—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, risk reduction alternatives, and risk acceptance criteria for senior officials to make the risk decision. Also called ESMRM. Upon approval of this publication, this definition will be proposed for inclusion into JP 1-02.

High or greater consequences—Consequences or hazard severity typically found in the upper tiers of the Military Services' Operational Risk Management risk matrices.

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: (a) U. S. territories; and (b) other areas over which the U. S. Government has complete jurisdiction and control or has exclusive authority or defense responsibility. (JP 1-02. Source: JP 1)