

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Best Management Practice (BMP)	An effective and practical method or means for restoring, reducing, or eliminating perceived environmental risks. A BMP may encompass the installation of structural devices or the implementation of non-structural practices or activities, prohibitions of practices, operating procedures, maintenance procedures, and/or other management techniques.
Large Arms	For purposes of this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), these are weapons that are larger than .50 caliber. Examples include 105 millimeter (mm) mortar rounds.
Live fire	The act of engaging a weapon such that a projectile is forcibly ejected from that weapon. Live fire is different from dry fire in that during a dry fire activity, the weapon is engaged, but no projectile is ejected.
Low-Altitude Tactical Training (LATT)	LATT simulates combat conditions, where aircraft will operate at altitudes as low as 200 feet (ft.) (61 meters [m]) above ground level and at high airspeed (in excess of 250 knots [287.7 miles per hour]) to defeat simulated ground missile radars and avoid sophisticated surface-to-air missiles, anti-aircraft artillery, and enemy fighters.
Military Operations Area (MOA)	Airspace designated outside of Class A airspace (the airspace from flight level [FL] 180 or 18,000 ft. [5,486 m] to FL 600 or 60,000 ft. [18,288 m]), to separate or segregate certain nonhazardous military activities from Instrument Flight Rules traffic and to identify for Visual Flight Rules traffic where these activities are conducted. MOAs are designated to contain nonhazardous, military flight activities including, but not limited to, air combat maneuvers, air intercepts, low altitude tactics, etc. Aircraft utilizing the MOA are not engaged in any firing or bombing activities.
Military Readiness Activity	Readiness activities are defined as all training activities and military operations related to combat and the testing of equipment for combat use.
Mitigation	Methods or techniques that can directly reduce a potential adverse impact through avoidance, minimization, rectification, reduction, or compensation.
Military Lands Withdrawal Act (MLWA)	The MLWA withdraws and reserves certain public land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for military uses, and for other purposes. The MLWA also assigns responsibility of the withdrawn lands to an appropriate Federal agency.
Restricted Area (R)	Airspace established under 14 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Part 73 provisions, within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is subject to restriction. Restricted areas are established when determined necessary to confine or segregate activities. An R denotes an area where unusual, often dangerous, hazards to aircraft such as weapons firing, aerial gunnery, or Unmanned Autonomous System (UAS) activities occur.
Right of Way Lands	Public lands that have been designated for use by a specific project (e.g., roads, pipelines, transmission lines, etc.) by the Bureau of Land Management. These designations authorize rights and privileges for the use of the designated land for a specific period of time (usually the lifetime of the respective project).
Small Arms	For purposes of this EIS, these are weapons that are .50 caliber and below. Examples of small arms include 5.56 mm to 40 mm rounds, and up to 81 mm mortar rounds.
Special Use Airspace (SUA)	Airspace of defined dimensions wherein activities must be confined because of their nature, or wherein limitations may be imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities. The types of SUA are Prohibited Areas, Restricted Areas, MOA, Warning Areas, Alert Areas, Controlled Firing Areas, and National Security Areas.
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)	An established procedure to be followed in carrying out a given operation or in a given situation to provide for the safety of personnel and equipment, as well as the success of the training and testing activities.

Stewardship	The responsibility for management of lands and environment by those whose actions affect those resources. For example, the United States (U.S.) Department of the Navy (Navy) has a responsibility to serve as a good steward of the environment, as training activities utilize resources within the environment. This responsibility is fulfilled by investing in programs that minimize, and in some cases eliminate, the effects of activities on the environment.
Surface Danger Zone (SDZ)	The mathematically predicted, three-dimensional area that a projectile or fragment could travel through and impact the earth, either by direct fire or ricochet from ground weapons firing or demolition activities.
Unmanned Autonomous System (UAS)	An unmanned aircraft (UA) (also known as a “drone”), payload, and all direct support equipment. Direct support equipment includes the ground control station, ground data terminal, launch and recovery system, transport and logistics vehicles, operators and maintainers, and unit leadership. The UA is a machine that functions either by the remote control of a navigator or pilot, or autonomously, as a self-directing entity.
Weapon Danger Zone (WDZ)	The ground and airspace for lateral and vertical containment of projectiles, fragments, debris, and components resulting from the firing, launching, and/or detonation of aviation-delivered munitions.
Withdrawn Lands	Public domain lands that are held back for the use or benefit of an agency by reservation, withdrawal, or other restrictions for a special government purpose. Withdrawn lands can be either open or closed, with open lands generally permitting public access and use.