

GLOSSARY

| Term | Definition |
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| Crawl, Walk, Run | A training approach that focuses on the basics before moving onto more advanced techniques. |
| Crew-served Weapon | A crew-served weapon is any weapon system that requires a crew of more than one individual to function at optimum efficiency due to its operational complexity, such as requiring one person to load while another fires. The weight and bulk of the system often also necessitates multiple personnel for transportation. |
| Large Arms | For purposes of this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), these are weapons that are larger than .50 caliber. Examples include 120 millimeter (mm) tank cannon rounds. |
| Live fire | The act of engaging a weapon such that a projectile is forcibly ejected from that weapon. The projectiles used at Naval Weapons Systems Training Facility (NWSTF) Boardman are non-explosive. 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) | 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. |
| Micrositing | The analysis of local resources to determine the exact location of a building or structure within a project site to maximize usability and minimize potential impacts. |
| Military Operations Area (MOA) | A MOA is 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. |
| Paradropping | Delivery of supplies or equipment to a ground location by parachute. |
| Restricted Area (RA) | An RA is 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 RA denotes an area where unusual, often dangerous, hazards to aircraft such as weapons firing, aerial gunnery, or Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) activities occur. |

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| Range Operations and Control Area (ROCA) | The ROCA is the center for overall control and operation of an individual training range and the training exercises conducted there, and includes administrative services and support facilities. From the ROCA, down-range target and simulation equipment are operated and activities are monitored for scoring and performance data review. |
| 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. |
| Special Use Airspace (SUA) | SUA is 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. |
| Spotting Charge | A spotting charge is designed to explode on impact, showing where a practice ordnance hit. A spotting charge can vary from a few grains of black powder to several pounds of high explosives. At NWSTF Boardman, the spotting charges used are less than 3 grams of explosives (roughly equivalent to a 12 gauge shotgun shell). |
| Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) | 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. |
| 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 surface delivered ordnance. |
| Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) | UAS refers to 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, unit leadership, and others. The UA is a machine which functions either by the remote control of a navigator, 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 ordnance. |
| Wildfire | An unplanned, unwanted, wildland fire. Wildfires include unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out. |
| Wildland Fire | Any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. Three distinct types of wildland fire have been defined and include wildfire, wildland fire use, and prescribed fire. |