

Compatible Use Key Definitions and Acronyms

This guide contains definitions and acronyms frequently used in military and community compatibility planning that are referenced throughout the compatible use website and handbook. Refer to the *DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (November 2021)* for a more extensive list of definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations.

[**Jump to Acronyms**](#)

Terms

A-weighted – An expression of the relative loudness of sounds in the air as perceived by the human ear where the dB values of sound at low frequencies are reduced. By contrast, unweighted dBs make no correction for audio frequency.

Accident Potential Zones (APZ) – Areas where an aircraft mishap is most likely to occur if one occurs; commonly subdivided into different zones based on allowable use characteristics.

- **APZ I** – The area beyond the clear zone that possesses a significant potential for accidents. This area has the second highest potential for aircraft mishaps
- **APZ II** – The area beyond the APZ having a measurable potential for accidents. This area has the third highest potential for aircraft mishaps.

Adverse impact on military operations and readiness – Any adverse impact upon military operations and readiness, including flight operations research, development, testing, and evaluation and training, that is demonstrable and is likely to impair or degrade the ability of the armed forces to perform their warfighting missions.

Air installation – Installations whose mission include the operation of fixed-wing or rotary-wing military airfields.

Area of Critical Concern – An area within the airfield environment as defined by the Department of Defense where land use controls may be desirable to protect long-term mission capability. The development of the final boundary of areas of critical concern will also take into account natural and manmade features.

Armed Forces of the United States – A term used to denote collectively all components of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard (when mobilized under Title 10, United States Code, to augment the Navy).

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) – The process the Department of Defense uses to reorganize its installation infrastructure to support its forces, increase operational readiness, and facilitate new ways of doing business more efficiently and effectively.

Class A Runway – A runway primarily intended for small, light aircraft that does not have the potential for development of heavy or high-performance aircraft use, or for which no foreseeable requirements for such use exists. Ordinarily, less than 10 percent of the operations at airfields with Class A runways involve aircraft in the Class B category and the runway(s) are less than 8,000 feet.

Class B Runway – A runway primarily intended for high performance and large, heavy aircraft. For example, runways that accommodate heavy aircraft or have the potential for development for heavy aircraft use.

Clear Zone – A surface on the ground or water beginning at the runway end and symmetrical about the Clear runway centerline extended. This area has the highest potential for aircraft mishaps.

Compatibility – The balance and/or compromise between community and military needs and interests with the goal of promoting an environment where both entities can coexist successfully.

Compatible Use Study – A strategic planning process, previously referred to as Joint Land Use Study, that state or local government may undertake in partnership with the military installation to preserve and protect military readiness and defense capabilities, seek ways to reduce the operational impacts on adjacent lands, and support community growth and economic development.

Congressional Defense Committees – The:

- (1) Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and
- (2) Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

Cooperative Conservation – Actions that relate to use, enhancement, and enjoyment of natural resources, protection of the environment, or both, and that involve collaborative activity among Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, private for-profit and nonprofit institutions, other nongovernmental entities, and individuals.

Encroachment – *External*, as well as internal, DoD factors and influences that constrain or have the potential to inhibit the full access or operational use of the military installation, live training, and test domain. Examples include, but are not limited to, endangered species and critical habitat, unexploded ordnance and munitions, radio frequency spectrum, maritime or airspace restrictions, air quality, airborne noise, urban growth, physical obstructions, and renewable energy projects.

Encroachment Action Plan – Internal Department of Navy tool and process that results in the identification, quantification, mitigation, and prevention of the potential encroachment challenges to an installation or a range.

Encroachment Control Plan – Internal Marine Corps primary planning document used to prevent, mitigate, and repair factors that degrade or have the potential to degrade an installation’s mission capabilities.

Incompatible Civilian Development – Land use activity and civilian development activity that adversely affects the utility or training and readiness missions of a military installation. These effects include air, land, water, electromagnetic spectrum intrusion, and intrusive urban lighting.

Installation Complex Encroachment Management Action Plans (ICEMAP) – Internal Department of Air Force document to identify mission compatibility issues at installations. The ICEMAP assists the Air Force and local installation commanders, decision makers and stakeholders to identify, prevent, and reduce encroachment and sustainment challenges.

Installation Environmental Noise Management Plan – A Department of Army installation-specific study of the existing and future noise environment associated with military operations. The plan represents the Army’s main component of noise abatement planning and is an essential tool to inform neighboring communities and property owners of potential noise and guide creation of community land use plans and policies that promote compatibility with the installation’s mission requirements.

Intergovernmental Service Agreement (IGSA) – Agreement between a military installation and a state or local government that serve the best interests of both parties and improve installation support services. An installation commander may enter into an intergovernmental support agreement, on a sole source basis, with a State or local government to provide, receive, or share installation support services if the Secretary of the Military Service determines that the agreement will serve the best interests of the department by enhancing mission effectiveness or creating efficiencies or economies of scale, including by reducing costs.

Joint Land Use Study – A strategic planning process that state or local government may undertake in partnership with the military installation to preserve and protect military readiness and defense capabilities, seek ways to reduce the operational impacts on adjacent lands, and support community growth and economic development. This is now known as a Compatible Use Study.

Joint Use Airport – An airport owned by the Department of Defense, at which both military and civilian aircraft make shared use of the airfield.

Landowner – A person, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity, that owns a fee interest in real property on which a proposed project is planned to be located.

Live Test Domain – The actual field environment (land, air, water) where the DoD conducts testing in anticipation of the military's use of any weapons, equipment, munitions, systems, or their components.

Live Training Domain – The environment where the DoD executes training, with or without the use of munitions, under field conditions (land, air, or water) to achieve and sustain proficiency on training requirements.

Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse – The Clearinghouse is part of the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Real Property acting as the single point of contact for federal agencies, State, Indian tribal, and local governments; developers; and landowners to overcome risks to national security while promoting compatible domestic energy development. Energy production facilities and transmission projects involving tall structures, such as wind turbines, solar power towers and panels, and electrical transmission towers, may degrade military testing and training operations and present a hazard to air safety and surveillance. The Clearinghouse conducts DoD's Mission Compatibility Evaluation process to provide science-based analysis of potential impacts of energy development to military operations and works to identify mitigation strategies to minimize the impacts.

Military Department – One of the departments within the Department of Defense created by the National Security Act of 1947, which are the Department of Army, Department of Navy, and the Department of the Air Force. Also called MILDEP.

Military Influence Area – In relation to compatibility planning, a geographic planning or regulatory area where military operations impact local communities and conversely, where local activities may affect the military mission. The MIA is used to maintain operational capability, promote awareness of military activities to surrounding communities, and establish regulatory or other restrictions on certain uses or types of development requirements.

Military Installation – Defined in 10 USC § 2687 as “a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility” located within US territory.

Military Installation Resilience – The capability of a military installation to avoid, prepare for, minimize the effort of, adapt to, and recover from extreme weather events, or from anticipated or unanticipated changes in environmental conditions that do, or have the potential to, adversely affect the military installation or essential transportation, logistical, or other necessary resources outside of the military installation that are necessary in order to maintain, improve, or rapidly reestablish installation mission assurance and mission-essential functions.

Military Installation Resilience Review – A strategic planning process that state or local government may undertake in partnership with the military installation to analyze and implement actions necessary to foster, protect, and enhance both community and military sustainability. Current, future, or potential threats to military installation resilience are assessed that involve, or may be significantly impacted by resources or activities outside the installation fence line that may likely impair the installation's ability to maintain, improve, or rapidly reestablish installation mission assurance and mission-essential functions

Military Readiness – Includes any training or operation that could be related to combat readiness, including testing and evaluation activities.

Military Training Route – An aerial corridor mutually developed by the FAA and DoD for use by the military for the purpose of conducting low-altitude, high-speed training. The type of route depends on the speed and altitude (i.e., typically below 10,000 feet and at speeds greater than 250 knots).

Mission Assurance – A process to protect or ensure the continued function and resilience of capabilities and assets, including personnel, equipment, facilities, networks, information and information systems, infrastructure, and supply chains, critical to the execution of the Department of Defense mission-essential functions.

Mission Footprint – The geographic area in which an installation operates, including facilities, airspace, and training areas within and outside of military jurisdiction (AFH 32-7084). Mission footprints make up the Military Influence Area and can impact communities in a number of ways such as noise and safety zones.

Mitigation – Actions taken to ensure that a project does not create an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States.

Noise zone – Areas around a source of a noise (airfield or firing range) that are delineated according to average levels of noise exposure.

Peak – A single event sound level without weighting.

Planning Notification Area – Tool for communication surrounding an installation and extending into the community that establishes buffer zones that require coordination in advance of development to prevent incompatible development.

Range – Defined in 10 US Code § 101 in a geographic sense as designated area of land or water that is set aside, managed, and used by DoD for research, development, testing, and personnel training.

Range Air Installations Compatible Use Zones (RAICUZ) Program – Department of Navy program designed to protect public health, safety, and welfare, and to prevent encroachment from degrading the operational capabilities of air-to-ground ranges. The program is similar to the Air Installations Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) Program. The RAICUZ program includes range safety and noise analyses and provides land use recommendations that will be compatible with Range Compatibility Zones (RCZs) and noise levels associated with military range operations.

Range Compatible Use Zones (RCUZ) Study – Identifies land uses compatible with noise levels and range compatibility zones associated with military aviation range and military ground range operations.

Real Estate Disclosure – Some state and local governments may require property owners and real estate agents to disclose to prospective purchasers if the subject parcel is located in a military installation noise zone or accident potential zone, or both, or designated as such on the official zoning map by the locality in which the property is located.

Safety Zones – Areas in which development should be more restrictive due to the higher risks to public safety.

Special Use Airspace – The Federal Aviation Administration defines as airspace of defined dimensions identified by an area on the surface of the earth wherein activities must be confined because of their nature and/or wherein limitations may be imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities. Types of special use airspace are:

- **Alert Area** – Airspace that may contain a high volume of pilot training activities or an unusual type of aerial activity, neither of which is hazardous to aircraft. Alert Areas are depicted on aeronautical charts for the information of nonparticipating pilots. All activities within an Alert Area are conducted in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations, and pilots of participating aircraft as well as pilots transiting the area are equally responsible for collision avoidance.
- **Controlled Firing Area** – Airspace wherein activities are conducted under conditions so controlled as to eliminate hazards to nonparticipating aircraft and to ensure the safety of persons and property on the ground.
- **Military Operations Area (MOA)** – Permanent and temporary MOAs are airspace established outside of Class A airspace area to separate or segregate certain nonhazardous military activities from IFR traffic and to identify for VFR traffic where these activities are conducted. Permanent MOAs are depicted on Sectional Aeronautical, VFR Terminal Area, and applicable En Route Low Altitude Charts.
- **Prohibited Area** – Designated airspace within which no person may operate an aircraft without the permission of the using agency.
- **Restricted Area** – Permanent and temporary restricted areas are airspace designated within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is subject to restriction. Where joint use is authorized, the name of the ATC controlling facility is also shown.
- **Warning Area** – A warning area is airspace of defined dimensions extending from 3 nautical miles outward from the coast of the United States, that contains activity that may be hazardous to nonparticipating aircraft. The purpose of such warning area is to warn nonparticipating pilots of the potential danger. A warning area may be located over domestic or international waters or both.

Stakeholder – Federal and non-federal agencies, State, Indian tribal, or local governments, and non-government organizations including businesses or individuals from the private sector, who have an interest in, or may be affected by DoD training and test activities. Stakeholders outside the United States may include international organizations, host nation government entities, and non-governmental organizations.

Unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States – The construction, alteration, establishment, or expansion, or the proposed construction, alteration, establishment, or expansion, of a structure or sanitary landfill that would:

- (1) Endanger safety in air commerce, related to the activities of the DoD.
- (2) Interfere with the efficient use and preservation of the navigable airspace and of airport traffic capacity at public-use airports, related to the activities of the DoD.
- (3) Significantly impair or degrade the capability of the DoD to conduct training, research, development, testing, and evaluation, and operations or to maintain military readiness.

United States – The several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Midway and Wake Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, any other territory, or possession of the United States, and associated navigable waters, contiguous zones, and territorial seas and the airspace of those areas.

Acronyms

ACUB – Army Compatible Use Buffer (Program)	DODI – DOD Instruction
ADC – Association of Defense Communities	DOE – Department of Energy
AFB – Air Force Base	DOH – Department of Health
AICUZ – Air Installations Compatible Use Zone	DOI – Department of the Interior
ALC – Adelphi Laboratory Center	DoIT – Department of Information Technology (State of Maryland)
ANG – Air National Guard	DON – Department of the Navy
APFO – Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance	DOT – Department of Transportation
APG – Aberdeen Proving Ground	DSS – Dust/Smoke/Steam
APZ – Accident Potential Zone	EA – Environmental Assessment
ARL – Army Research Laboratory	EIS – Environmental Impact Statement
ARNG – Army National Guard	EOD – Explosive Ordnance Disposal
BASH – Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard	EO – Executive Order
BIA – Bureau of Indian Affairs	EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
BLM – US Bureau of Land Management	EUL – Enhanced Use Lease
BRAC – Base Realignment and Closure	FAA – Federal Aviation Administration
CDBG – Community Development Block Grant	FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
CEQ – Council on Environmental Quality	FFO – Federal Funding Opportunity
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations	FHWA – Federal Highway Administration
CIP – Capital Improvement Program	GIS – Geographic Information System
CPLO – Community Planning Liaison Officer	HRZ – Height Restriction Zones
COG – Council of Governments	HUD – US Department of Housing and Urban Development
COMAR – Code of Maryland Regulations	ICEMAP – Installation Complex Encroachment Management Action Plan
CSSC – Chesapeake Science and Security Corridor	ICUZ – Installation Compatible Use Zone
CUS – Compatible Use Study	ICRMP – Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
CZ – Clear Zone	IDP – Installation Development Plan
CZMA – Coastal Zone Management Act	IGSA – Intergovernmental Service Agreement
Db – Decibels	JBA – Joint Base Andrews
DCIP – Defense Critical Infrastructure Program	JLUS – Joint Land Use Study
DHCD – Department of Housing and Community Development (state and local)	LOS – Level of Service
DHS – Department of Homeland Security	
DNR – Department of Natural Resources	
DOD – Department of Defense	

LU – Land Use	OSD – Office of the Secretary of Defense
LZ – Landing Zone	P4 – Public-to-Public and Public-to-Private Partnerships
MARAD – Maritime Administration	PFA - Priority Funding Areas
MF – Mission Footprint	PAO – Public Affairs Office
MHT – Maryland Historical Trust	PPA – Power Purchase Agreement (Energy)
MIA – Military Influence Area	PUD – Planned Unit Development
MILCON – Military Construction	R&D – Research and Development
MIRR – Military Installation Resilience Review	RAICUZ – Range Air Installations Compatible
MMF – Military Mission Footprint (USMC term)	Use Zone Program
MMIC – Maryland Military Installation Council	RCA – Resource Conservation Area
MNCPPC – Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission	REPI – Readiness and Environmental Integration
MOA – Military Operating Area, or Memorandum of Agreement	ROI – Region of Influence
MOU – Memorandum of Understanding	SUA – Special Use Airspace
MPO – Metropolitan Planning Organization	SJRIS – Statewide Joint Land Use Study
MTA – Military Training Area	Response Implementation Strategy
MTR – Military Training Route	TDR – Transfer of Development Rights
NAS – Naval Air Station	TNC – The Nature Conservancy
NAS PAX – Naval Air Station Patuxent River	TOD – Transit Oriented Development
NAVFAC – Naval Facilities Engineering Command	UAV – Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
NDAA – National Defense Authorization Act	UGA – Urban Growth Area
NDS – National Defense Strategy	USAF – US Air Force
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act	USAR – US Army Reserve
NGB – National Guard Bureau	USCG – US Coast Guard
NGO – Non-governmental Organization(s)	USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	USFS – US Forest Service
NPS – National Park Service	USFWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service
NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service	USMC – United States Marine Corps
NRHP – National Register of Historic Places	VA – Veterans Administration
NSF – Naval Support Facility	
OLDCC – Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation, formerly OEA (DOD)	
OMFA – Office of Military and Federal Affairs	