

Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

Glossary and Abbreviations

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A-WEIGHTED SOUND LEVEL - The sound pressure level which has been filtered or weighted to reduce the influence of low and high frequency (dBA).

AAC - AIRCRAFT APPROACH CATEGORY - An aircraft approach category is a grouping of aircraft based on an approach speed of $1.3 V_{so}$ (V_{so} is the aircraft stall speed at the maximum certificated landing weight). V_{so} and the maximum certificated landing weight are established for the aircraft by the certifying authority of the country of registry.

- (1) Category A: Speed less than 91 knots;
- (2) Category B: Speed 91 knots or more but less than 121 knots;
- (3) Category C: Speed 121 knots or more but less than 141 knots;
- (4) Category D: Speed 141 knots or more but less than 166 knots; and,
- (5) Category E: Speed 166 knots or more.

AADT - ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC - The total volume of vehicle traffic of a highway or road for a year divided by 365 days.

AAGR – AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE – The average increase in the value of an investment, asset, portfolio, or cash stream over a period of time.

AC - ADVISORY CIRCULAR - Official documents providing FAA guidance regarding regulations and policies.

ACDM – AIRPORT CAPACITY AND DELAY MODEL – Technique described in Federal Aviation Administration Advisory Circular 150/5060-5 that uses the following inputs to derive an estimated airport capacity: 1) Airfield layout and runway use, 2) meteorological conditions, 3) Navigational aids, 4) aircraft operational fleet mix, and 5) touch-and-go operations.

ADG - AIRPLANE DESIGN GROUP (PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS) - The airplane design group subdivides airplanes by wingspan. The airplane design group concept links an airport's dimensional standards to aircraft approach categories or to airplane design groups or to runway instrumentation configurations.

- (1) Airplane Design Group I: Wingspan up to but not including 49 feet (15 m).
- (2) Airplane Design Group II: Wingspan 49 feet (15 m) up to but not including 79 feet (24 m).
- (3) Airplane Design Group III: Wingspan 79 feet (24 m) up to but not including 118 feet (36 m).
- (4) Airplane Design Group IV: Wingspan 118 feet (36 m) up to but not including 171 feet (52 m).
- (5) Airplane Design Group V: Wingspan 171 feet (52 m) up to but not including 197 feet (60 m).
- (6) Airplane Design Group VI: Wingspan 197 feet (60 m) up to but not including 262 feet (80 m).

ADPM – AVERAGE DAY WITHIN THE PEAK MONTH

AEDT - AVIATION ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN TOOL - A software system that models aircraft performance in space and time to estimate fuel consumption, emission, noise, and air quality consequences.

AFFF - AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM – A firefighting foam used for fire suppression.

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AGIS - AIRPORT GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM – Tool used by the FAA to collect airport and aeronautical data to meet the demands of the Next Generation National Airspace System.

AGL – ABOVE GROUND LEVEL.

AICUZ - AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONES - Define areas of compatible land use around military airfields.

AIP - AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM – Provides grants to public agencies and in some cases, to private owners and entities, for the planning and development of public-use airports included in the NPIAS.

AMP – AIRPORT MASTER PLAN – A long-range planning document that determines development plans of an airport over a 20-year period.

ANCLUC - AIRPORT NOISE AND COMPATIBLE LAND USE CONTROL PLAN - FAA sponsored land use compatibility planning program preceding Part 150 Airport Noise Compatibility Program.

APV – APPROACH WITH VERTICAL GUIDANCE – An approach for navigation system that uses vertical guidance.

APZ – ACCIDENT POTENTIAL ZONE - Area of protection established with the Department of Defense Air Installation Compatible Use Zone to provide recommendations at military airfields for development compatible with flight operations. These zones extend outwards from the runway end, following the runway centerline.

ARB – AIR RESERVE BASE

ATI – AIR TRANSPORT INTERNATIONAL – An airline based in Wilmington, Ohio, United States. It operates worldwide cargo charters and combi charters for the express package industry and freight forwarders, as well as for the United States Department of Defense

AIR CARRIER - Aircraft operating under certificates of public convenience and necessity authorizing the performance of scheduled air transportation over specified routes and a limited amount of non-scheduled operations and having a seating capacity of more than 30 passengers.

AIR CARRIER AIRCRAFT - Means an aircraft with a seating capacity of more than 30 passengers which is being operated by an air carrier.

AIRCRAFT MIX - The relative percentage of operations conducted at an airport by each of four classes of aircraft differentiated by gross takeoff weight and number of engines.

AIRCRAFT PARKING LINE LIMIT - An aircraft parking line limit is a line established by the airport authorities beyond which no part of a parked aircraft should protrude.

AIR NAVIGATIONAL FACILITY - Any facility used for guiding or controlling flight in the air or during the landing or takeoff of aircraft.

AIR ROUTE SURVEILLANCE RADAR - Long-range radar which increases the capability of air traffic control for handling heavy enroute traffic. An ARSR site is usually located at some distance from the ARTCC it serves. Its range is approximately 200 nautical miles. Also called ATC Center Radar.

AIR SPACE - Space above the ground in which aircraft travel; divided into corridors, routes and restricted areas.

AIR TAXI - Air taxi is an aircraft operation by the holder of an air taxi operating certificate which authorizes the carriage of passengers, mail, or cargo for revenue in accordance with FAR Part 135.

AIRPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USE - An airport available for use by the public with or without a prior request.

AIRPORT ENVIRONS - The area surrounding an airport that is affected by airport operations.

AIRPORT HAZARD - An airport hazard is any structure or natural object located on or in the vicinity of a public airport, or any use of land near such airport, that obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft in landing or taking off at the airport or is otherwise hazardous to aircraft landing, taking off, or taxiing at the airport.

AIRPORT NOISE ABATEMENT PROGRAM - A program designed to reduce noise around an airport through changes

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in the manner in which aircraft are flown, or changes in the operation or layout of the airport.

AIRPORT NOISE COMPATIBILITY PROGRAM - A program developed in accordance with FAR Part 150, including measures proposed or taken by the airport operator to reduce existing incompatible land uses and to prevent the introduction of additional incompatible land uses within the area.

AIRPORT OPERATING CERTIFICATE - Means a certificate, issued under this part (Part 139) for operation of an airport serving scheduled operations of air carriers.

AIRPORT SURVEILLANCE RADAR - Radar providing position of aircraft by azimuth and range data without elevation data. It is designed for a range of 50 miles. Also called ATC Terminal Radar.

AIRPORT TRAFFIC AREA - Unless otherwise specifically designated, that airspace within a horizontal radius of five statute miles from the geographical center of any airport at which a control tower is operating, extending from the surface up to but not including 3,000 feet above the surface.

AIRSPACE - The air available for an aircraft to fly in, especially the part subject to the jurisdiction of a country

AIR ROUTE TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER (ARTCC) - A facility established to provide air traffic control service to aircraft operating on an IFR flight plan within controlled airspace and principally during the enroute phase of flight.

ALS - APPROACH LIGHT SYSTEM - A lighting system installed on the approach end of an airport runway and consisting of a series of lightbars, strobe lights, or a combination of the two that extends outward from the runway end.

ALSF – APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM WITH SEQUENCED FLASHING LIGHTS – A navigational aid that provides visual information on runway alignment, height perception, roll guidance, and references for Category II/III instrument approaches. This provides the basic means to transition from instrument flight to visual flight for landing.

ALL-CARGO - Air cargo that is transported by carriers that exclusively transport cargo.

ALP - AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN - The current and planned airport development portrayal, which may be part of an airport master plan

ALUCP – AIRPORT LAND USE COMPATIBILITY PLAN – A guidance document used by local agencies to ensure land uses in the vicinity of airports are compatible with airport operations.

AMBIENT NOISE - All encompassing noise associated with a given environment, being usually a composite of sounds from many sources near and far.

AMP - AIRPORT MASTER PLAN - A long term development plan for an airport, adopted by the airport proprietor.

AOA - AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AREA - The area of the airport bounded by a fence of to which access is otherwise restricted and which is primarily used or intended to be used for landing, takeoff, or surface maneuvering of aircraft and related activities.

APE – AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT – A geographic area(s) within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.

APPROACH END OF RUNWAY - The approach end of runway is the near end of the runway as viewed from the cockpit of a landing airplane.

APPROACH SLOPE - Imaginary areas extending out and away from the approach ends of runways which are to be kept clear of obstructions.

APPROACH SURFACE - An element of the airport imaginary surfaces, longitudinally centered on the extended runway centerline, extending upward and outward from the end of the primary surface at a designated slope.

ARC - AIRPORT REFERENCE CODE - A coding system developed by the FAA to relate design criteria to the operational and physical characteristics of the airplane types that will operate at a particular airport. Contains two components, the AAC and ADG.

ARFF – AIRCRAFT RESCUE AND FIREFIGHTING – A special category of firefighting which involves the response, hazard mitigation, evacuation, and possible rescue of passengers and crew of an aircraft involved in an airport ground emergency.

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ASA - AGRICULTURAL SECURITY AREA - Areas designated to protect the quality of farmland from the urbanization of rural areas.

ASDA - ACCELERATE STOP DISTANCE AVAILABLE - The length of the takeoff run plus the length of the stopway.

ASOS - AUTOMATED SURFACE OBSERVING SYSTEM - Provides hourly observations of weather conditions.

ASV - ANNUAL SERVICE VOLUME - A reasonable estimate of an airport's annual capacity.

ATC - AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL - A service provided by ground-based controllers who direct aircraft on the ground and through controlled airspace, and can provide advisory services to aircraft in non-controlled airspace.

ATCT - AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER - Airport based facility providing ATC.

ATO - AIRLINE TICKET OFFICE - Traditionally include space to support day-to-day transactions specific to airline operations.

ATR - AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC RECORDER - Stores count and/or classification data in memory in a timestamp or interval fashion that can be downloaded and viewed in software.

AUTOMATIC PILOT - A device used to automatically guide aircraft. One type of device controls aircraft along one or all three of its axes. The other type can be connected to navigational instruments to handle instrument approaches and maintain altitude and heading.

AVGAS - AVIATION GASOLINE - Aviation fuel used in spark-ignited internal combustion engines to propel aircraft

AVIGATION AND HAZARD EASEMENT - An easement which provides right of flight at any altitude above the approach surface, prevents any obstruction above the approach surface, provides a right to cause noise vibrations, prohibits the creation of electrical interferences, and grants right-of-way entry to remove trees or structures above the approach surface.

AWOS - AUTOMATED WEATHER OBSERVING SYSTEM – A computerized system that automatically measures one or more weather parameters, analyzes the data, and prepares a weather observation.

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BASED AIRCRAFT - An aircraft permanently stationed at an airport, usually by some form of agreement between the aircraft owner and airport management.

BELLY CARGO – Cargo that is transported by commercial air carriers under the main deck of the airplane.

BIT - BITUMINOUS ASPHALT PAVEMENT.

BMP – BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE.

BRAC – BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE – A process by the United States federal government commission to increase the efficiency of the United States Department of Defense by coordinating the realignment and closure of military installations.

BRL - BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE – A line which identifies suitable building area locations on airports .

BSO – BAGGAGE SERVICE OFFICE

BUSINESS JET - Any of a type of turbine powered aircraft carrying six or more passengers and weighing less than 65,000 pounds gross takeoff weight.

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CA – California (state)

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CAA – CLEAN AIR ACT – United States federal law designed to control air pollution on a national level.

CAGR – COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE – The measure of an investments' average annual growth over a given period.

CARB – CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD – A government agency within California that aims to reduce air pollution.

CASP – CALIFORNIA AVIATION SYSTEM PLAN - A comprehensive planning document for all California airports to evaluate aviation and contribute to the California Transportation Plan (CTP).

CBRA – COASTAL BARRIERS RESOURCES ACT – A U.S. law that prohibits federal funding for building and development in undeveloped portions of designated coastal barriers, including the Great Lakes and otherwise protected areas.

CDFW – CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE – A branch of California state's government that is responsible for managing and protecting the state's diverse wildlife, fish, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend. .

CERCLA – COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1981 – Provides for cleanup of any release of a hazardous substance (excluding petroleum) into the environment.

CEQ – COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY – A division of the Executive Office of the President that coordinates federal environmental efforts in the United States and works closely with agencies and other White House offices on the development of environmental and energy policies initiatives.

CEQA – CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT – California statute passed in 1970 intended to institute statewide policy of environmental protection.

CFR – CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

CIMC – CLEANUPS IN MY COMMUNITY – An interactive Web map of hazardous waste cleanups for which the EPA collects information.

CIRCLING APPROACH - A descent in an approved procedure to an airport a circle-to-land maneuver.

CMG – COCKPIT TO MAIN GEAR DISTANCE - The distance from the pilot's eye to the main gear turn center.

CO – CARBON MONOXIDE – One of six criteria pollutants established under the NAAQS.

CO₂ – CARBON DIOXIDE

COMMERCIAL SERVICE AIRPORT - A public airport which receives scheduled passenger service and enplanes annually 2,500 or more passengers.

COMMUTER AIRLINE - Commuter is an air carrier certified in accordance with FAR Part 135, air taxi operators and commercial operators, and authorized to provide air transportation of passengers or cargo pursuant to a published schedule of at least five round trips per week, between two or more points, or transports mail pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Postal Service.

CONICAL SURFACE - An imaginary surface extending upward and outward from the periphery of the horizontal surface at a slope of 20 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 4,000 feet.

CONTROL TOWER - A central operations facility in the terminal air traffic control system consisting of a tower cab structure (including an associated IFR room if radar equipped) using air/ground communications and/or radar, visual signaling and other devices to provide safe and expeditious movement of terminal air traffic.

CONTROLLED AIRSPACE – A generic term that covers the different classifications of airspace (A, B, C, D, and E) and defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to IFR flights and to VFR flights in accordance with the airspace classification

CFR - CRASH/FIRE/RESCUE.

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CROSSWIND RUNWAY - A runway aligned at an angle to the prevailing wind which allows use of an airport when crosswind conditions on the primary runway would otherwise restrict use.

CSSC – CALIFORNIA SPECIES OF SEVERAL CONCERNS – Status that applies to species generally not listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) but which nonetheless are declining at a rate that could result in listing, or historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist.

CTP – CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION PLAN – A plan used for guiding transportation decisions and investments by all levels of government and the private sector in the State of California.

CURFEW - A restriction placed upon all or certain classes of aircraft by time of day, for purposes of reducing or controlling airport noise.

CWA – CLEAN WATER ACT – 1972 federal regulation that established the basic structure for regulating pollutant discharges into waters of the United States.

CZ – CLEAR ZONE – Area of protection established with the Department of Defense Air Installation Compatible Use Zone to provide recommendations at military airfields for development compatible with flight operations. These are the square areas extending out beyond the runway end. They are centered on the runway centerline and have a width and length of 3,000 FT.

CZA – COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT – A federal law passed to encourage coastal states to develop and implement plans to manage their coastal resources.

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DEICING EQUIPMENT - A unit designed to keep wings free of frost and ice.

DH - DECISION HEIGHT - With respect to the operation of aircraft, this means the height at which a decision must be made, using an ILS or PAR instrument approach, to either continue the approach or to execute a missed approach.

DISPLACED THRESHOLD - A displaced threshold is a threshold located at a point on the runway other than at the runway end.

DME - DISTANCE MEASURING EQUIPMENT - An electronic installation established with either a VOR or ILS to provide distance information from the facility to pilots by reception of electronic signals. It measures, in nautical miles, the distance of an aircraft from a NAVAID.

DOD – DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE – An executive branch department of the federal government that is responsible for national security and the military.

DOI - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - United States federal executive department of the U.S. government responsible for the management and conservation of most federal land and natural resources, and the administration of programs relating to Native Americans, Alaska natives, Native Hawaiians, territorial affairs, and insular areas of the U.S.

DOT - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - A federal cabinet department of the U.S. concerned with transportation.

DNL – DAY NIGHT LEVEL – A metric that reflects a person’s cumulative exposure to sound over a 24-hour period, expressed as the noise level for the average day of the year on the basis of annual aircraft operations.

DPM – DIESEL PARTICULATE MATTER – Solid particles emitted in exhaust from diesel-operated trucks, buses, trains, ships, and other equipment with diesel engines.

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EA – ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT – An assessment of the environmental consequences (positive and negative) of a plan, policy, program, or actual project prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action.

EDS – EXPLOSIVE DETECTION SYSTEM – System in place by the TSA to screen baggage.

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EFH – ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT

EIS - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT - A document required by the federal government to evaluate the effects of an action on the environment and to consider alternative courses of action.

EJSCREEN – ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE SCREENING AND MAPPING TOOL – An online screening and mapping tool that provides the Environmental Protection Agency with a nationally consistent dataset and approach for combining environmental and demographic socioeconomic indicators.

ELT - EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTER - Device used to transmit a distress signal in the event of an aircraft accident

EMAS - ENGINEERED MATERIAL ARRESTING SYSTEM – A bed of engineered materials built at the end of a runway to reduce the risk of a runway incursion.

EMI – ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE – Unwanted noise or interference in an electrical path or circuit caused by an outside source.

ENPLANEMENT - Any passenger boarding an aircraft at an airport. Can be either a local origination or a connecting passenger. Applies also to freight shipments.

ENROUTE - The route of flight from point of departure to point of destination, including intermediate stops (excludes local operations).

EPA – ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY – An agency of the federal government which was created for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment by writing and enforcing regulations based on laws passed by Congress.

ESA – ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973 – Key legislation for domestic and international conservation by aiming to provide a framework to conserve and protect endangered and threatened species and their habitats.

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FAA - FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION – A national authority with the power to oversee all aspects of civil aviation including the construction and operation of airports, the management of air traffic, the certification of personnel and aircraft, and the protection of the US assets during the launch or reentry of commercial space vehicles.

FAR - Federal Aviation Regulations issued by the FAA to implement the agency's statutory authority.

FAR PART 36 - A regulation establishing noise certification standards for aircraft.

FAR PART 77 - A regulation establishing standards for determining obstructions to navigable airspace.

FAR PART 139 - A regulation establishing standards for the operation of air taxi and commercial operations of small aircraft.

FAR PART 150 - A regulation establishing criteria for noise assessment and procedures and criteria for FAA approval of noise compatibility programs.

FBO - FIXED BASED OPERATOR - A retail firm that is authorized by agreement with the airport to provide one or more of the following services at the airport: fueling; aircraft tie-down, hangaring, and parking; aircraft, avionics and/or instrument sales and service; flight training; air taxi service and charter flights; and aircraft exterior and/or interior modification.

FEMA – FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY – Federal agency with the primary purpose to coordinate and respond to local, state, and national disasters.

FHWA – FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION – A division of the USDOT that specializes in highway transportation.

FINAL APPROACH IFR - The flight path of an aircraft which is inbound to the airport on an approved final instrument approach course, beginning at the point of interception of that course and extending to the airport or the point where circling for landing or missed approach is executed.

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FINAL APPROACH VFR - A flight path of landing aircraft in the direction of landing along the extended runway centerline from the base leg to the runway.

FIRM – FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP – The official map of a community on which FEMA has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLEET MIX - The proportion of aircraft types or models expected to operate at an airport.

FSS - FLIGHT SERVICE STATION - A facility operated by the FAA to provide flight assistance service.

FT – Foot (unit of measurement)

FUEL FARM – Airport dedicated oil depot where aviation fuel is stored prior being discharged into aircraft fuel tanks.

-G-

GA - GENERAL AVIATION - Refers to all civil aircraft and operations which are not classified as air carrier.

GAO – GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE – A government agency that monitors and audits government spending and operations.

GHG – GREENHOUSE GASES - Include gases such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone which trap in the earth's atmosphere.

GIS – GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM – A spatial system that creates, manages, analyzes, and maps all types of data.

GLIDE SCOPE RECEIVER - A unit designed to receive the vertical slope signal transmitted by the instrument landing system and depicted on VOR/LOC receiver.

GLIDE SLOPE - An instrument landing system navigation facility providing vertical guidance for aircraft during approach and landing.

GLYCOL – Used in combination with water as deicing fluid which is then heated, and sprayed under pressure to remove ice and snow on aircraft. Deicing fluid consists of Types I-IV.

TYPE I GLYCOL – Provides short-term protection, has a low viscosity, and is usually dyed orange.

TYPE II GLYCOL – Provides protection up to 100 knots, making it useful only for larger aircraft. Is usually light yellow.

TYPE III GLYCOL – Intended for aircraft with a rotation speed of less than 100 knots. Is usually light yellow.

TYPE IV GLYCOL - Meets AMS standards as with Type II, but with a longer holdover time. Typically dyed green.

GPS – GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM – A satellite navigation system used to determine the ground position of an object.

GSE – GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT – The support equipment found at an airport that support the operations of aircraft whilst on the ground.

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HAFZ – HAZARDS TO AIRCRAFT FLIGHT ZONE - Area of protection established with the Department of Defense Air Installation Compatible Use Zone to provide recommendations at military airfields for development compatible with flight operations. These zones are the areas located within the FAA Part 77 surfaces.

HGRS - HANGARS.

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HELIPORT - An airport or an area of the airport used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of helicopters.

HIGH ALTITUDE AIRWAYS - Air routes above 18,000 feet MSL. They are referred to as Jet Routes.

HIRL - HIGH INTENSITY RUNWAY LIGHTING – Runway edge lighting used to outline the edges of runways during periods of darkness or restricted visibility conditions.

HOLDING - A predetermined maneuver which keeps an aircraft within a specified airspace while awaiting further clearance.

HORIZONTAL SURFACE - An imaginary surface constituting a horizontal plane 150 feet above the airport elevation.

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IAP – INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE – A series of predetermined maneuvers for the orderly transfer of an aircraft under instrument flight conditions from the beginning of the initial approach to a landing or to a point from which a landing may be made visually

IAS – INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS FACILITY

ICAO – INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION – Specialized agency of the United Nations that coordinates principles and develops techniques to establish air standards for 193 countries.

IFR - INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES - Rules by which aircraft are operated without visual reference to the ground, usually when cloud ceiling are less than 1,000 feet or visibility is less than 3 miles.

INM - INTEGRATED NOISE MODEL - A computer-based airport noise exposure modelling program.

ILS - INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEM - A system which provides in the aircraft, the lateral, longitudinal, and vertical guidance necessary for landing.

IMAGINARY SURFACE - An area established in relation to the airport and to each runway consistent with FAR Part 77 in which any object extending above these imaginary surfaces is, by definition, an obstruction.

INSTRUMENT APPROACH - An approach conducted while the final approach fix is below VFR minimums.

INSTRUMENT OPERATION - A landing or takeoff conducted while operating on an instrument flight plan.

INSTRUMENT RUNWAY - A runway equipped with electronic and visual navigation aids for which a precision or non-precision approach procedure having straight-in landing minimums has been established.

IPA – INLAND PORT AIRPORT

IPaC – INFORMATION for PLANNING, AND CONSERVATION – A project planning tool that streamlines the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) environmental review process. This tool offers the ability to obtain information regarding endangered species, critical habitat, migratory birds, marine mammals, wildlife refuges, coastal barrier units, and wetlands under the USFWS jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near a project area.

IRP – INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM – A US Army Environmental Command comprehensive program designated to address contamination from past activities and restore Army lands to useable conditions.

ITINERANT OPERATION - All aircraft arrivals and departures other than local operations.

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JET A – Aviation turbine fuel used in aircraft powered by gas-turbine engines.

JET ROUTES - See High Altitude Airways.

JPA – JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY – An entity permitted under the laws of some US states, whereby two or more public authorities may jointly exercise any power common to all of them.

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LANDING DIRECTION INDICATOR - A device which visually indicates the direction in which landings and takeoffs should be made.

LANDING MINIMUMS/IFR LANDING MINIMUMS - The minimum visibility prescribed for landing while using an instrument approach procedure.

LARGE AIRCRAFT - A large aircraft is an aircraft of more than 12,500 pounds (5,700 kg) maximum certificated takeoff weight.

LAT - LATITUDE.

LAX – LOS ANGELES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (FAA Identifier/Airport Code).

LDA – LANDING DISTANCE AVAILABLE – The horizontal distance traversed by the airplane from a point on the approach path at a selected height above the landing surface to the point on the landing surface at which the airplane comes to a complete stop.

LDA - LOCALIZER TYPE DIRECTIONAL AID - A NAVAID used for non-precision instrument approaches with utility and accuracy comparable to a localizer but which is not a part of a complete ILS and is not aligned with the runway.

LIMITED AIRPORT OPERATING CERTIFICATE - A certificate issued under FAR Part 139, for the operation of an airport serving unscheduled operations of air carriers.

LINE OF SIGHT POINTS – Imaginary points located on the runway centerline at locations determined by runway geometric dimensions. Used in creation of the RVZ.

LNAV – LATERAL NAVIGATION – Refers to navigating over a ground track with guidance from an electronic device that gives the pilot error indications in the lateral direction only and not in the vertical direction

LOC - LOCALIZER - Part of ILS that provides course guidance to the runway.

LOCAL OPERATION - Operations performed by aircraft which: a) operate in the local traffic pattern or within sight of the tower; b) are known to be departing for, or arriving from, flight in local practice areas located within a 20-mile radius of the control tower; or c) execute simulated instrument approaches or low passes at the airport.

LOW ALTITUDE AIRWAYS - Air routes below 18,000 feet MSL. They are referred to as Victor Airways.

LONG – LONGITUDE.

LOS – LEVEL OF SERVICE - Defined in terms of A-F for surface transportation modeling delay as well as anticipated queue lengths.

LPV - LOCALIZER PERFORMANCE WITH VERTICAL GUIDANCE - A non-precision approach that provides lateral and vertical accuracy using high precision WAAS enabled GPS.

L&WCFA – LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT of 1965 – Provides funds and matching grants to federal, state, and local governments for the acquisition of land and water, and easements on land and water.

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MALS - MEDIUM (INTENSITY) APPROACH LIGHT SYSTEM.

MALSF - MALS with sequence flasher lights.

MALSR - MALS with runway alignment indicator lights (RAILs).

MASTER PLAN - Long-range plan of airport development requirements.

MCUS – MARCH COMPATIBLE USE STUDY – A collaborative planning effort completed by Riverside and the

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March Air Reserve Base (ARB). This plan replaces compatibility plans previously adopted by Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission and promotes and maintains land use compatibility in communities surrounding March ARB and the March Inland Port Airport, improve communications between the ARB and surrounding communities, and to provide a decision model to guide the assessment of future land use projects.

MGW - MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT – the maximum operating weight of an aircraft as specified by the manufacturer including fuel, cargo, passengers, etc.

MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM (MLS) - An instrument landing system operating in the microwave spectrum lateral and vertical guidance for landing aircraft with detection equipment.

MILITARY OPERATION - An operation by military aircraft.

MINIMUM DESCENT ALTITUDE (MDA) - The lowest altitude, expressed in feet above mean sea level, to which descent is authorized on final approach or during circling-to-land maneuvering in execution of a standard instrument approach procedure where no electronic glide slope is provided.

MIPAA – MARCH INLAND PORT AIRPORT AUTHORITY – Agency formed by the March Joint Powers Authority (MJPA) in 1996 for the purpose of creating a public use airport, the March Inland Port Airport.

MIRL - MEDIUM INTENSITY RUNWAY LIGHTING - Runway edge lighting used to outline the edges of runways during periods of darkness or restricted visibility conditions.

MISSED APPROACH - A prescribed procedure to be followed by aircraft that cannot complete an attempted landing at an airport.

MITL - MEDIUM INTENSITY TAXIWAY LIGHTING.

MJPA – MARCH JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY – Agency created by the Cities of Riverside, Moreno Valley, and Perris, along with Riverside County, to address the use, reuse and joint use of the March Air Force Base following a 1993 Department of Defense recommendation for realignment under the Base Realignment and Closure process.

MM (MIDDLE MARKER) - Part of an ILS that defines a point along the glide slope normally located at or near the point of decision height (DH).

MOS – MODIFICATION OF STANDARD.

MOVEMENT - Synonymous with the term operation, i.e., a takeoff or a landing.

MPO – METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION – A federally mandated and funded transportation policy-making organization made up of representatives from the local government and governmental transportation authorities.

MSA – METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA – A Census-designated place, a geographic entity based on a county or a group of counties with at least one urbanized area with a population of at least 50,000 and adjacent counties with economic ties to the central area.

MSHCP – MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN – An element of Riverside County’s comprehensive regional planning efforts; focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats in Western Riverside County.

MSL - MEAN SEA LEVEL – the altitude/elevation of an object in regards to the sea level halfway between the mean levels of high and low water.

MTOW – MAXIMUM TAKE OFF WEIGHT – The maximum mass at which an aircraft is certified to take off due to structural or other limitations.

-N-

NAAQS – NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS – Standards regarding certain specified air pollutants that are dangerous to the public health or welfare as indicated by the EPA in the Clean Air Act.

NAHC – NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION – Commission created to identify, catalog, and protect Native American cultural resources.

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NAICS – NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM – A system developed for the use by federal Statistical Agencies for the collection, analysis, and publication of statistical data related to the US Economy.

NAS - NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM - The common system of air navigation and air traffic control encompassing communications facilities, air navigation facilities, airways, controlled airspace, special use airspace and flight procedures authorized by Federal Aviation Regulations for domestic and international aviation.

NASA – NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION – An independent agency of the US federal government responsible for the civil space program, aeronautics research, and space research.

NAVAID - See Air Navigation Facility.

NCDC – NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER – A US federal agency, previously known as the National Weather Records Center, which provides access to the world's largest active archive of weather data.

NDB - NON-DIRECTIONAL BEACON - An electronic ground station transmitting in all directions in the L/MF frequency spectrum; provides azimuth guidance to aircraft equipped with direction finder receivers. These facilities are often established with ILS outer markers to provide transition guidance to the ILS system.

NEM – NOISE EXPOSURE MAP – A scaled, geographic depiction of an airport, its noise contours, and surrounding areas developed

NEPA – NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT of 1969 – A federal environmental law that promotes the enhancement of the environment and established the President's Council on Environmental Quality.

NHPA – NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1986 – Federal legislation to preserve historical and archeological sites in the U.S. This act created the NRHP, the NHL, and the SHPO.

NLR - NOISE LEVEL REDUCTION - The amount of noise level reduction achieved through incorporation of noise attenuation (between outdoor and indoor levels) in the design and construction of a structure.

NM - NAUTICAL MILE (unit of measurement).

NOAA – NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION – A scientific and regulatory agency within the United States Department of Commerce, that works to understand life through science, as well as predict changes in climate, weather, ocean and coast.

NO₂ – NITROGEN DIOXIDE – One of the six criteria pollutants established under the NAAQS.

NOISE ABATEMENT - A procedure for the operation of aircraft at an airport which minimizes the impact of noise on the environs of the airport.

NOISE CONTOUR - A noise impact boundary line connecting points on a map where the level of sound is the same.

NON-PRECISION APPROACH PROCEDURE/NON-PRECISION APPROACH - A standard instrument approach procedure in which no electronic glide slope is provided.

NON-PRECISION INSTRUMENT RUNWAY - A non-precision instrument runway is one with an instrument approach procedure utilizing air navigation facilities, with only horizontal guidance, or area-type navigation equipment for which a straight-in non-precision instrument approach procedure has been approved or planned, and no precision approach facility or procedure is planned or indicated on an FAA or DOD approved airport layout plan, or on other FAA or DOD planning documents.

NOTICE TO AIRMEN/NOTAM - A notice containing information (not known sufficiently in advance to publicize by other means) concerning the establishment, condition or change in any component (facility, service or procedure of or hazard in the National Airspace System) the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations.

NO_x- NITRIC OXIDE – A colorless gas with the formula NO.

NPA – NON-PRECISION APPROACH – An instrument approach and landing system which utilizes lateral guidance but does not utilize vertical guidance.

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NPDES – NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM – Created through the Clean Water Act, a permit program that creates limits on discharge, monitoring and reporting requirements, and other provisions to ensure the quality of environmental and human health

NPIAS - NATIONAL PLAN OF INTEGRATED AIRPORT SYSTEMS – FAA document which identifies all commercial service, reliever, and selected general aviation airports that are significant to national air transportation and thus are eligible to receive federal grants under the AIP,

NPS – NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – A federal agency that manages all national parks, national monuments, and other conservation and historical properties.

NRCS – NATIONAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE – Agency of the United States Department of Agriculture that provides technical assistance to farmers and other private landowners and managers.

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places – The official list of the Nation’s historic places that are to be preserved in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protects historic and archeological resources.

NRI – NATIONAL RIVERS INVENTORY – List created by the NPS of more than 3,400 free-flowing river segments in the U.S. that are believed to possess one or more “outstandingly remarkable” natural or cultural values judged to be of more than local or regional significance.

NWI – NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY – The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFW) database of the nation’s wetland and deepwater habitats. This is accessible through the Wetlands Mapper, an online primary public interface to the wetlands geospatial dataset.

-O-

O₃ – OZONE – One of the six criteria pollutants established under the NAAQS.

OBSTACLE FREE ZONE - An OFZ is an area: (1) Comprised of the runway OFZ, the approach OFZ, and the inner-transitional surface OFZ.

- (a) Runway OFZ - The runway OFZ is the volume of space above a surface longitudinally centered on the runway. The elevation of any point on the surface is the same as the elevation of the nearest point on the runway centerline. The runway OFZ extends 200 feet (60 m) beyond each end of the runway and its width is:
 - (b) Approach OFZ - The approach OFZ is the volume of space above a surface which has the same width as the runway OFZ and rises at a slope of 50 (horizontal) to 1 (vertical) away from the runway into the approach area.
 - (c) Inner-Transitional Surface OFZ - The inner-transitional surface OFS is the volume of space above the surfaces which slope 3 (horizontal) to 1 (vertical) laterally from the edges of the runway OFZ and approach OFS and end at the height of 150 feet (45 m) above the established airport elevation.
- (2) Free of all fixed objects. FAA approved frangible equipment which provides an essential aviation service may be located in the OFZ, provided the amount of penetration is kept to a practical minimum.
- (3) Clear of vehicles as well as parked, holding, or taxiing aircraft in the proximity of an airplane conducting an approach, missed approach, landing, takeoff, or departure.

OBSTRUCTION - Any object/obstacle exceeding the obstruction standards specified by FAR Part 77.

OBSTRUCTION LIGHT - A light, or one of a group of lights, usually red or white, frequently mounted on a surface structure or natural terrain to warn pilots of the presence of an obstruction.

OFA – OBJECT FREE AREA – An area on the ground centered on a runway, taxiway, or taxilane centerline provided to enhance the safety of aircraft operations by having the area free of objects, excluding those fixed by function for navigation or aircraft ground maneuvering purposes.

OHP – OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION- A state agency that administers federal and state mandated historic

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preservation programs through planning, protection and public outreach.

OM - OUTER MARKER - A marker beacon, which is part of an ILS, located at or near the glide slope intercept altitude of an ILS approach.

ONT – Ontario International Airport

OPERATION - A takeoff, landing, low approach, or missed approach.

-P-

PA – PRECISION APPROACH – An instrument approach and landing using precision lateral and vertical guidance with minima as determined by the category of operation.

PANCAP - PRACTICAL ANNUAL CAPACITY – The level of operations that results in not more than four minutes of average delay per aircraft in a two hour period.

PAPI - PRECISION APPROACH PATH INDICATOR – A visual aid that provides vertical guidance for a pilot approaching a runway.

PAR - PRECISION APPROACH RADAR – A type of radar guidance system designed to provide lateral and vertical guidance to an aircraft pilot for landing until the landing threshold is reached.

PAX - Passenger(s).

Pb- LEAD – One of the six criteria pollutants established under the NAAQS.

PHOCAP - PRACTICAL HOURLY CAPACITY – The average number of operations that can be performed in one hour on a runway with an average delay per operation of four minutes.

PI - PRECISION INSTRUMENT RUNWAY MARKING – Marking which serve as a visual aiming point for a landing aircraft.

PMPR – PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM REPORT – Report that assesses pavement conditions and recommends maintenance strategies.

POFZ – PRECISION OBSTACLE FREE ZONE – A volume of airspace above an area beginning at the runway threshold, at the threshold elevation, and centered on the extended runway centerline, 200 feet long by 800 feet wide.

PPC – PREPAREDNESS, PREVENTION, AND CONTINGENCY – Plan to reduce the potential impact of spills, releases, accidents, and other emergencies on public health, occupational safety, and the environment.

PRECISION APPROACH - A standard instrument approach in which an electronic glide slope is provided.

PRIMARY COMMERCIAL SERVICE AIRPORT - A commercial service airport which enplanes .01 percent or more of the total annual U.S. enplanements.

PRIMARY RUNWAY - The runway on which the majority of operations take place. On large, busy airports, there may be two or more parallel primary runways.

PRIMARY SURFACE - An area longitudinally centered on a runway with a width ranging from 250 to 1000 feet and extending 200 feet beyond the end of a paved runway.

PROHIBITED AREA - Airspace of defined dimensions identified by an area on the surface of the earth within which flight is prohibited.

PU - Publicly-owned airport.

PUC – PLANNED AND UNDERCONSTRUCTION

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} – PARTICULATE MATTER – One of the six criteria pollutants established under the NAAQS.

PVC – POLYVINYL CHLORIDE – A thermoplastic synthetic polymer of plastic.

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PVT - Privately-owned airport.

-Q-

QTA – QUICK TURN AROUND – Rental car facility.

-R-

RAIL - RUNWAY ALIGNMENT INDICATOR LIGHTS – Consists of Five or more sequenced flashing lights installed on the extended runway center-line. Maximum spacing between lights is 200 feet, extending from 1,600 feet to 3,000 feet from the runway threshold.

RASP - REGIONAL AIRPORT SYSTEM PLAN – FAA document detailing regional airport trends.

RCALUC – RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION – Commission responsibility for airport land use compatibility planning around each of the public-use and military airports in Riverside County, CA.

RCL – RUNWAY CENTERLINE LIGHTING – Lighting system embedded in the surface of the runway centerline at intervals of 50 feet for some precision instrument runways.

RCR – RUNWAY CONDITION READINGS – A measure of tire-to-runway friction coefficient to determine runway conditions.

RCRA – RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1976 – Governs the generation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

RDC – RUNWAY DESIGN CODE – Is the combination of the AAC and the ADG. Provides design specifications to which the runway should be designed.

REIL - RUNWAY END IDENTIFIER LIGHTS – Consists of a pair of synchronized flashing lights located laterally on each side of the runway threshold to provide rapid and positive identification of the runway approach end.

RELIEVER AIRPORT - An airport relieving congestion at a commercial service airport and providing more general aviation access to the overall community.

RELOCATED THRESHOLD - A relocated threshold is a permanent threshold located at the relocated runway end.

RESTRICTED AREAS - Airspace of defined dimensions identified by an area on the surface of the earth within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is subject to restrictions.

RF – RADIO FREQUENCY – a rate of oscillation in the range of around 3 kHz to 300 GHz, which corresponds to the frequency of radio waves, and the alternating currents which carry radio signals,

RIV – MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE (FAA Identifier/Airport Code)

ROFA – RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA – Area centered on the runway centerline that requires standard clearing requirements.

ROTATING BEACON - A visual NAVAID displaying flashes of white and/or colored light used to indicate location of an airport.

RPM – REVENUE PASSENGER MILES – A transportation industry metric that shows the number of miles traveled by paying passengers.

RPZ – RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE – A trapezoidal shape centered on and extending out from the runway centerline with the primary purpose to enhance the protection of the people and property on the ground.

RSA - RUNWAY SAFETY AREA - An area symmetrical about the runway centerline and extending beyond the ends of the runway which shall be free of obstacles as specified.

RVR – RUNWAY VISUAL RANGE – System that measures visibility, background luminance, and runway light

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intensity to determine the distance a pilot should be able to see down a runway.

RVSM – REDUCED VERTICAL SEPARATION MINIMUM – Separation standards implemented to reduce the vertical separation above flight level 290 from 2,000 ft. to 1,000 ft. minimum. Allows aircraft to safely fly more optimum profiles, gain fuel savings, and increase airspace capacity.

RVZ – RUNWAY VISIBILITY ZONE – An area formed by imaginary lines connecting two runway's line of sight points. In this zone, any point five feet above the runway centerline must be mutually visible with any other point five feet above the centerline of the crossing runway and inside the RVZ.

RW and R/W - Runway.

RWQCG – REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD. California agency that protects water resources by setting water quality standards in plans and policies, monitoring and assessing the State's waters, regulating identified pollutant sources, and enforcing compliance with regulatory requirements.

SASP – STATE AIRPORT SYSTEM PLAN - A representation of the aviation facilities required on a state level to meet the immediate and future air transportation needs.

SBD – SAN BERNARDINO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (FAA Identifier/Airport Code)

SCAB – SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN – The Air Quality Monitoring District including all of Orange County and the urban parts of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.

SCAQMD – SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT – Designated regulatory agency for large areas of Los Angeles, Orange Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, including the Coachella Valley. Responsible for bringing air quality in the areas under its jurisdiction into conformity with federal and state air quality standards.

SCC – SNOW CONTROL CENTER – Airport facility responsible for snow removal procedures.

SDF - SIMPLIFIED DIRECTIONAL FACILITY - Landing air providing final approach course.

SEGMENTED CIRCLE - An airport aid identifying the traffic pattern direction.

SF – SQUARE FOOT/SQUARE FEET (unit of measurement)

SIP – STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN – A state plan for compliance with the federal Clean Air Act, administered by the EPA.

SKR HCP – STEPHENS' KANGAROO RAT HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN – A plan drafted in 1988 that is designated to protect and conserve the habitat of the Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys stiversi*), through methods of management and monitoring, as well as evaluation, coordination, and process to encourage recovery.

SIP – STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN – A plan for complying with federal Clean Air Act and achieving the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS).

SM – SQUARE MILE (unit of measurement)

SMALL AIRCRAFT - A small aircraft is an aircraft of 12,500 pounds (5,700 kg) or less maximum certificated takeoff weight.

SO₂ – SULFUR DIOXIDE – One of the six criteria pollutants established under the NAAQS.

SPR – SPILL PREVENTION RESPONSE – A plan for spill response to minimize and abate the threat to public health and the environment from releases of regulated substances.

SP-8 – SPECIFIC PLAN 8 – Designation that applies to an area between the primary runway and interstate (I-215) at March Air Reserve Base.

STANDARD LAND USE CODING MANUAL (SLUCM) - A standard system for identifying and coding land use activities published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Federal Highway Administration.

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STOL - SHORT TAKEOFF AND LANDING

STRAIGHT-IN APPROACH - A descent in an approved procedure in which the final approach course alignment and descent gradient permits authorization of straight-in landing minimums.

SWPPP – STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

SYSTEM PLAN - A representation of the aviation facilities required to meet the immediate and future air transportation needs and to achieve the overall goals.

-T-

TACAN - TACTICAL AIR NAVIGATION – Navigation system commonly used by military aircraft by providing the user with bearing and distance to a ground or ship-borne station.

TAF – TERMINAL AREA FORECAST – The official FAA forecast of aviation activity for US airports.

TAXIWAY - A taxiway is a defined path, from one part of an airport to another, selected or prepared for the taxiing of aircraft.

TDG – TAXIWAY DESIGN GROUP – FAA designated criteria used to determine standards for taxiway/taxilane width and fillet standards, as well as separation requirements. TDG is determined by a design aircraft's main gear width (MGW) and cockpit to main gear distance (CMG).

TODA – TAKEOFF DISTANCE AVAILABLE – The length of the take-off run available plus the length of the clearway, where provided.

TERMINAL AIRSPACE - The controlled airspace normally associated with aircraft departure and arrival patterns to/from airports within a terminal system and between adjacent terminal systems in which tower enroute air traffic control service is provided.

TERMINAL CONTROL AREA (TCA) - This consists of controlled airspace extending upward from the surface or higher to specified altitudes within which all aircraft are subject to positive air traffic control procedures.

TERPS - TERMINAL INSTRUMENT PROCEDURES – FAA standardized methods for instrument flight procedures.

TFMSC – TRAFFIC FLOW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM COUNTS – Flight operations counts for aircraft under IFR.

T-HANGAR - A T-shaped aircraft hanger which provides shelter for a single airplane.

THRESHOLD - The threshold is the beginning of that portion of the runway available and suitable for the landing of airplanes.

TOFA – TAXIWAY OBJECT FREE AREA – An FAA-designated protected clearance area that surrounds a taxiway or taxilane. These must be free of any objects that could interfere with the safe movement of aircraft.

TORA – TAKEOFF RUNWAY AVAILABLE – The length of runway declared available and suitable for the ground run of an airplane taking off.

TOUCH-AND-GO - An aircraft operation that includes a landing immediately followed by a takeoff.

TRACON – TERMINAL RADAR APPROACH CONTROL – FAA facilities that house air traffic controllers who use radar displays and radios to guide aircraft approaches and departures within a 30-50 mile radius.

TRAFFIC PATTERN - The traffic flow that is prescribed for aircraft landing at, taxiing on and taking off from an airport. The usual components of a traffic pattern are upwind leg, crosswind leg, downwind leg and final approach.

TRANSCIEVER - A voice transmitter and receiver used for air-to-ground and air-to-air communication.

TRANSIENT OPERATIONS - An operation performed at an airport by an aircraft that is based at another airport.

TRANSITIONAL SURFACE - An element of the imaginary surfaces extending outward at right angles to the runway centerline and from the sides of the primary and approach surfaces to where they intersect the horizontal and conical

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surfaces.

TRANSPORT AIRPORT - A transport airport is an airport designed, constructed, and maintained to serve airplanes in Aircraft Approach Category C and D.

TSA – TAXIWAY SAFETY AREA – A defined surface alongside the taxiway prepared or suitable for reducing the risk of damage to an airplane unintentionally departing the taxiway.

TSA – TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION – An agency of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security that has authority over the security of the traveling public in the U.S.

TSCA – TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT – A US law that regulates chemicals not covered by other federal statutes.

TVOR - TERMINAL VERY HIGH FREQUENCY OMNIRANGE STATION

TW and T/W - Taxiway.

-U-

UHF - ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCY – A radio frequency in the range of 300 to 3,000 MHz

UNICOM - Radio communications station which provides pilots with pertinent airport information (winds, weather, etc.) at specific airports.

UPS – UNITED PARCEL SERVICE – An American multinational shipping and receiving and supply chain management company.

USACE – UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS – An engineer formation of the United States Army that provides engineering services for the purpose of national security, economic stability, and disaster relief.

USCB – UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU – A federal agency that conducts the census and produces statistics on the population and economy of the United States.

USDA – UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – A federal agency that is responsible for overseeing farming, ranching, and forestry industries, as well as regulating aspects of food quality and safety.

USDOT – UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION – A department of the US. federal government that maintains the country's roads infrastructure and various modes of transportation including busses, trains, cars, ships, and planes.

USEPA – UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY – An independent agency of the US government tasked with environmental protection.

USFWS – UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE – An agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior dedicated to the management of fish, wildlife, and natural habitats.

UTILITY AIRPORT - A utility airport is an airport designed, constructed, and maintained to serve airplanes in Aircraft Approach Category A and B.

-V-

VASI - VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATOR – Provides a visual glide path.

VASI-2 - Two Box Visual Approach Slope Indicator.

VASI-4 - Four Box Visual Approach Slope Indicator.

VASI-12 - Twelve Box Visual Approach Slope Indicator.

VECTOR - A heading issued to an aircraft to provide navigational guidance by radar.

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VFR - VISUAL FLIGHT RULES – Flight rules that govern flight procedures in good weather.

VFR AIRCRAFT - An aircraft conducting flight in accordance with Visual Flight Rules.

VHF - VERY HIGH FREQUENCY – The band of frequencies between 30 and 300 MHz

VICTOR AIRWAYS - See Low Altitude Airways.

VISUAL APPROACH RUNWAY - A runway intended for visual approaches only.

VISUAL RUNWAY - A visual runway is a runway intended solely for the operation of aircraft using visual approach procedures.

VNAV – VERTICAL NAVIGATION – Directs the vertical movement of an aircraft

VOC – VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS – Organic compounds that easily become vapors or gases.

VOR/LOC - VISUAL OMNIRANGE RECEIVER/LOCALIZER INDICATOR - An instrument used to interpret VOR navigational signals in terms of bearing to and from a station, as well as on and off course indications.

VOR - VISUAL OMNIRANGE RECEIVER - A unit designed to receive very high frequency (VHF) omnidirectional radio navigational aids.

VORTAC - Co-located VOR and TACAN.

V/STOL - Vertical/Short Takeoff and Landing.

VSR – VEHICLE SERVICE ROAD.

VTOL - VERTICAL TAKEOFF AND LANDING - Includes, but is not limited to, helicopters.

-W-

WAAS – WIDE AREA AUGMENTATION SYSTEM – An air navigation aid to augment GPS by improving its accuracy

WAIRE – WAREHOUSE ACTIONS AND INVESTMENTS TO REDUCE EMISSIONS – A system that provides financial incentives to reduce emissions from the goods movement industry.

WEATHER RADAR - Radar normally found only in twin-engine or larger aircraft to gather information on weather ahead of the aircraft.

WIND-CONE (WIND SOCK) - Conical wind direction indicator.

WIND COVERAGE - Wind coverage is the percent of time for which aeronautical operations are considered safe due to acceptable crosswind components.

WIND TEE - A visual device used to advise pilots about wind direction at an airport.

-Y-

YEARLY DAY-NIGHT AVERAGE SOUND LEVEL (L_{dn}) - The 24-hour average sound levels, in decibels, for the period from midnight to midnight, obtained after the addition of ten decibels to sound levels for the periods between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. the following day, averaged over a span of one year.

-Z-

ZE/NZE – ZERO/NEAR-ZERO EMISSION – Producing little to no exhaust gas or other pollutants from an onboard source of power.