

# APPENDIX F - GLOSSARY

This glossary includes definitions of terms and acronyms used in the Plan. It is intended to serve as a reference for other Plan elements. Terms are defined and described in the chapters in which they appear.

## A

- AAB** Airport Advisory Board
- AAC** Aircraft Approach Category: An FAA classification based on how fast an aircraft approaches the runway on landing. Used to determine airfield design characteristics.  
Category A: Speed less than 91 knots.  
Category B: Speed 91 knots or more, but less than 121 knots.  
Category C: Speed 121 knots or more, but less than 141 knots.  
Category D: Speed 141 knots or more, but less than 166 knots.  
Category E: Speed greater than 166 knots.
- AC** Advisory Circular: FAA standards and guidelines on a variety of airport characteristics.  
  
Also Asphalt Concrete (in Pavement Condition Index): A composite material commonly used to surface roads, parking lots, and airports. It consists of mineral aggregate bound together with asphalt, laid in layers, and compacted.
- ACIP** Airport Capital Improvement Plan: The planning program used by the Federal Aviation Administration to identify, prioritize, and distribute funds for airport development and the needs of the National Airspace System to meet specified national goals and objectives.
- ACRP** Airport Cooperative Research Program: An industry-driven, applied research program that develops near-term, practical solutions to problems faced by airport operators. ACRP is managed by the Transportation Research Board (TRB) of the National Academies and sponsored by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The research is conducted by contractors who are selected on the basis of competitive proposals. (Transportation Research Board, 2014)
- ADA** Americans with Disabilities Act: Prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in several areas including employment, transportation, public accommodations, communications and access to state and local government programs and services.
- ADG** Aircraft Design Group: An FAA classification based on the wingspan and tail height of aircraft. Used to determine airfield design characteristics. The groups are as follows:  
Group I: Up to but not including 49 feet.  
Group II: 49 feet up to but not including 79 feet.

Group III: 79 feet up to but not including 118 feet.  
 Group IV: 118 feet up to but not including 171 feet.  
 Group V: 171 feet up to but not including 214 feet.  
 Group VI: 214 feet or greater.

ADPM	Average Day Peak Month: Number of Operations on an Average Day during Peak Month
ADO	FAA Airports District Office: The local ADO is in Seattle. Staff in the ADO oversee airport planning, permitting, and design projects, manage capital improvement programs, and allocate federal funding.
AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam: is a highly efficient type of fire suppressant agent, used to attack flammable liquid pool fires.
AGL	Above Ground Level: Elevation of a point or surface above ground level.
AIP	FAA Airport Improvement Program: The AIP provides grants to public agencies — and, in some cases, to private owners and entities -- for the planning and development of public-use airports that are included in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS). Airports receive regular funding each year called “entitlement” and may compete against other airports nationwide for additional “discretionary” funding. (Federal Aviation Administration, 2014)
Aircraft	The terms aircraft and airplane are synonymous, referring to all types of fixed-wing airplanes, including gliders. A fixed-wing aircraft is heavier than air, and is supported in flight by the dynamic reaction of the air against its wings
Airport Elevation	The highest point on an airport’s usable runways expressed in feet above mean sea level (MSL).
Aircraft Operation	A count of a takeoff, landing, or touch-and-go. Each time an aircraft touches the runway to take off or land, it counts as an operation.
Airside	Airside is a collective term for those areas of the Airport that are accessible to aircraft including runways, taxiways, aprons, and hangar areas. Also referred to as the Airport Operations Area (AOA)
Airport Hazard	Airport hazard is any structure or tree or use of land which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft in landing or taking-off at an airport or is otherwise hazardous to such landing or taking-off of aircraft.
ALP	Airport Layout Plan: is a scaled graphic representation of existing and proposed airport facilities, indicating their location on the airport and pertinent clearance and dimensional information required to show conformance with applicable standards.

ALS	Approach Lighting System: A series of lights before the runway end that guide aircraft landing in the dark and during periods of low visibility.
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level: Elevation or Altitude above Sea Level
APM	Airport Planning Manuals: Aircraft manufacturer's performance charts and tables to determine runway length requirements.
AOA	Aircraft Operations Area: A restricted and secure area on the airport property designed to protect all aspects related to aircraft operations.
ASDA	Accelerate-Stop Distance Available: the runway plus stopway length declared available and suitable for the acceleration and deceleration of an aircraft aborting a takeoff. Also see Declared Distances
ARC	Airport Reference Code: A combination of the AAC and ADG. These two elements combined set the design standards, setbacks, and dimensions of safety critical airport facilities, such as pavement to pavement separation, pavement width, safety areas, object free areas, and runway protection zones.
ARTCC	Air Route Traffic Control Center: In air traffic control an air route control center, also known as a center, is a facility responsible for controlling aircraft en route in a particular volume of airspace at high altitudes between airport approaches and departures.
ARFF	Aircraft Rescue Firefighting: is a special category of firefighting that involves the response, hazard mitigation, evacuation and possible rescue of passengers and crew of an aircraft involved in (typically) an airport ground emergency.
ASOS	Automated Surface Observation System: provides weather observations that include air and dew point temperature, wind, air pressure, visibility, sky conditions, and precipitation.
ASR	Airport Surveillance Radar: The primary radar located at an airport or in an air traffic control terminal area that receives a signal at an antenna and transmits the signal to air traffic control display equipment defining the location of aircraft in the air. The signal provides only the azimuth and range of aircraft from the location of the antenna.
ATCT	Airport Traffic Control Tower: A manned observation tower in charge of managing ground traffic and air traffic in an airport's airspace. The ATCT staff help maintain safe separation between aircraft in the air, and aircraft and vehicles on the ground.
ATIS	Automated Terminal Information Service: The continuous broadcast of recorded non-control information at towered airports. Information typically includes wind speed, direction, and runway in use.
ATO	Airline Ticketing Offices

ATOW	Allowable Takeoff Weight
AV	Automated Vehicles
Aviation Use	Aviation Use includes aviation and aviation-related land uses on an Airport such as the terminal area, fixed-based operator (FBO) facilities, general aviation hangars, airport maintenance facilities, Airport Traffic Control Tower (ATCT), areas for NAVAIDs, and other aviation facilities.
AVGAS	Aviation Gasoline (also referred to as 100LL): Leaded gasoline used in piston powered aircraft.
AWOS	Automated Weather Observation System: The AWOS provides general reports which include: temperature, dew point, sky condition, visibility, cloud heights, current weather, precipitation accumulations, icing conditions and sea level pressure.

## B

Based Aircraft	Based Aircraft are aircraft that hangar or tie-down at an airport. These aircraft indicate that they are based at an airport on their registration form, and the owners typically live or work in the area.
Blast Pad	A surface adjacent to the ends of runways provided to reduce the erosive effect of jet blast and propeller wash. A blast pad is not a stopway.
BRL	Building Restriction Line: identifies areas on an airport where structures can be located to be compatible with airfield operations. Buildings should not conflict with the recommended airport design standards defined for a particular runway-taxiway system or the protected airspace associated with the runway. The location of the BRL is measured from the runway centerline outward in a perpendicular direction.
BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics: The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The BTS mission is to create, manage, and share transportation statistical knowledge with public and private transportation communities and the Nation. (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2014)

## C

CAA	Clean Air Act of 1970: Federal law that regulates air emissions from stationary and mobile sources
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CAC	Community Advisory Committee: The CAC is made up of community stakeholders, including airport tenants, land use planning bodies, and economic development agencies. CAC members are tasked with reviewing Master Plan materials and providing comment from the perspective of the organizations of which they are a member of.
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rates: The average, annual rate of growth (or loss) over a period of multiple years.
Catchment Area	Catchment Area is the geographic boundary from which an airport draws its users, and airport activity is primarily influenced by the movement of people and products to and from the catchment area. Catchment areas are defined by the types of services offered at an airport, proximity of competitor airports, and the tendency of the local population to use the airport
Category-1	(CAT-I). An instrument approach or approach and landing with a Height Above Threshold (HATh) or minimum descent altitude not lower than 200 ft (60 m) and with either a visibility not less than ½ statute mile (800m), or a runway visual range not less than 1800 ft (550m).
Category-2	(CAT-II). An instrument approach or approach and landing with a Height Above Threshold (HATh) lower than 200 ft (60 m) but not lower than 100 ft (30 m) and a runway visual range not less than 1200 ft (350m).
Category-3	(CAT-III). An instrument approach or approach and landing with a Height Above Threshold (HATh) lower than 100 ft (30m), or no HATh, or a runway visual range less than 1200 ft (350m).
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality: Coordinates federal environmental activities and assists in the development of environmental policy across the executive branch.
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act: Also known as Superfund, provides a Federal “Superfund” to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous-waste sites as well as accidents, spills, and other emergency releases of pollutants and contaminants into the environment.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations: The CFR annual edition is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government. (U.S. Government Printing Office, 2014)
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan: An airport’s list of planned capital expenditures over the next five years, on file with the state and the FAA. The CIP is used by federal and state agencies to plan and allocate funding and use by airport sponsors to plan the local share of capital expenditures.
Circling Approach	A maneuver initiated by the pilot to align the aircraft with a runway for landing when a straight-in landing from an instrument approach is not possible or is not desirable.

**Clearway** A defined rectangular area beyond the end of a runway cleared or suitable for use in lieu of runway to satisfy takeoff distance requirements (see also Takeoff Distance Available [TODA]).

**Controlled Airspace** Airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control services are provided to instrument flight rules (IFR) and visual flight rules (VFR) flights in accordance with the airspace classification. Controlled airspace in the United States is designated as follows:

CLASS A: Generally, the airspace from 18,000 feet mean sea level (MSL) up to but not including flight level FL600. All persons must operate their aircraft under IFR.

CLASS B: Generally, the airspace from the surface to 10,000 feet MSL surrounding the nation's busiest airports. The configuration of Class B airspace is unique to each airport, but typically consists of two or more layers of air space and is designed to contain all published instrument approach procedures to the airport. An air traffic control clearance is required for all aircraft to operate in the area.

CLASS C: Generally, the airspace from the surface to 4,000 feet above the airport elevation (charted as MSL) surrounding those airports that have an operational control tower and radar approach control and are served by a qualifying number of IFR operations or passenger enplanements. Although individually tailored for each airport, Class C airspace typically consists of a surface area with a five nautical mile (nm) radius and an outer area with a 10 nautical mile radius that extends from 1,200 feet to 4,000 feet above the airport elevation. Two-way radio communication is required for all aircraft.

CLASS D: Generally, that airspace from the surface to 2,500 feet above the airport elevation (charted as MSL) surrounding those airports that have an operational control tower. Class D airspace is individually tailored and configured to encompass published instrument approach procedure. Unless otherwise authorized, all persons must establish two-way radio communication.

CLASS E: Generally, controlled airspace that is not classified as Class A, B, C, or D. Class E airspace extends upward from either the surface or a designated altitude to the overlying or adjacent controlled airspace. When designated as a surface area, the airspace will be configured to contain all instrument procedures. Class E airspace encompasses all Victor Airways. Only aircraft following instrument flight rules are required to establish two-way radio communication with air traffic control.

CLASS G: Generally, that airspace not classified as Class A, B, C, D, or E. Class G airspace is uncontrolled for all aircraft. Class G airspace extends from the surface to the overlying Class E airspace.

**Critical Aircraft** A critical aircraft is the most demanding aircraft, or family of aircraft, to use an airport. Facility design standards and dimensions are set to accommodate the critical aircraft. For projects requiring FAA-funding, the critical aircraft must have scheduled operations of any number per year, or over 500 non-scheduled operations per year.

**Crosswind** A wind that is not parallel to a runway centerline or to the intended flight path of an aircraft.

CTAF Common Traffic Advisory Frequency: CTAF is a radio frequency used by pilots to communicate with each other at non-towered airports, or when the tower is closed at night. The CTAF may also be used to coordinate arrivals and departures and control airfield lighting systems.

CWA Clean Water Act: establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters.

## D

DA Decision Altitude: A specified altitude on a vertically-guided approach at which a missed approach must be initiated if the required visual reference to continue the approach has not been established. DA is referenced to mean sea level (MSL).

dB Decibel: A decibel is a measure of the amplitude or strength of a sound wave. The strength, or loudness, of a sound wave is measured using decibels on a logarithmic scale. The range of audibility of a human ear is 0 dB (threshold of hearing) to 125 dB (pain begins). The use of a logarithmic scale often confuses people because it does not directly correspond to the perception of relative loudness. A common misconception is that if two noise events occur at the same time, the result will be twice as loud. In reality, the event will double the sound energy, but only result in a 3 dB increase in magnitude. For a sound event to be twice as loud as another, it must be 10 dB higher.

dBA Weighted Decibel: Scientific studies have shown that people do not interpret sound the same way a microphone does. For example, humans are bias and sensitive to tones within a certain frequency range. The A-weighted decibel scale was developed to correlate sound tones with the sensitivity of the human ear. The A-weighted decibel is a “frequency dependent” rating scale which emphasizes the sound components within the frequency range where most speech occurs.

DME Distance Measuring Equipment: is a transponder-based radio navigation technology that measures slant range distance by timing the propagation delay of Very-High Frequencies (VHF) or Ultra-High Frequencies (UHF) radio signals.

DNL Day/Night Average Sound Level: The standard metric used to measure noise from aircraft is the Day-Night Noise Level, which measures the cumulative noise levels of all aircraft operations. DNL includes penalties for night operations (10pm-7am), when ambient noise levels tend to be lower and aircraft noise may be viewed as more disruptive.

Downwind Leg A flight path parallel to the landing runway in the direction opposite to landing. The downwind leg normally extends between the crosswind leg and the base leg. Also see Traffic Pattern.

DTWL Dual-Tandem Wheel Landing Gear

DWL Dual-Wheel Landing Gear

## E

EA Environmental Assessment: An EA is a concise document that takes a hard look at expected environmental effects of a proposed action. EA's are required for projects that receive federal funding, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and other applicable regulations. Should significant environmental impact be expected as part of a proposed action, then an environmental impact statement may be warranted. (Federal Aviation Administration, 2006)

Easement The legal right of one party to use a portion of the total rights in real estate owned by another party. This may include the right of passage over, on, or below the property; certain air rights above the property, including view rights; and the rights to any specified form of development or activity, as well as any other legal rights in the property that may be specified in the easement document.

ECOS Environmental Conservation Online System: Serves a variety of reports related to the FWS Threatened and Endangered Species.

EIS Environmental Impact Statement: If the EA indicates the proposed action's impacts would meet or exceed a significance threshold(s) for the affected resource(s), or that mitigation would not reduce the significant impact(s) below the applicable threshold(s), FAA must prepare an EIS. An EIS provides additional, detailed evaluations of the proposed action and its alternatives, including the No Action alternative. (Federal Aviation Administration, 2006).

Entrance Taxiway A taxiway designed to be used by an aircraft entering a runway. Entrance taxiways may also be used to exit a runway.

Enplanement The boarding of a passenger, cargo, freight, or mail on an aircraft at an airport.

EPA Environmental Protection Agency: The purpose of the EPA is to ensure that Americans are protected from significant risks to health and the environment; that national efforts to reduce environmental risk are based on the best available scientific information; and that federal laws protecting health and the environment are enforced; that environmental protection is an integral consideration in U.S. policies concerning natural resources, human health, economic growth, energy, transportation, agriculture, industry, and international trade, and these factors are similarly considered in establishing environmental policy. (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2014)

ESA Endangered Species Act: The purpose of the ESA is to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. It is administered by the U.S.

Fish and Wildlife Service and the Commerce Department's National Marine Fisheries Service.

Under the ESA, species may be listed as either endangered or threatened. "Endangered" means a species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. "Threatened" means a species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. All species of plants and animals, except pest insects, are eligible for listing as endangered or threatened. For the purposes of the ESA, Congress defined species to include subspecies, varieties, and, for vertebrates, distinct population segments. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2013)

**ETMSC** Enhanced Traffic Management System Counts: Provides information on traffic counts by airport or by city pair for various data groupings such as aircraft type or by hour of the day. Data are created when pilots file flight plans and/or when flights are detected by the National Airspace System

**ETOPS** Extended-range Twin-engine Operating Performance: Aircraft certified to fly on one engine for more than 3-hours to allow twin-engine aircraft to fly 90 minutes from the nearest airport over water.

**Exit Taxiway** A taxiway designed to be used by an aircraft only to exit a runway: Acute-Angled Exit Taxiway – A taxiway forming an angle less than 90 degrees from the runway centerline. High Speed Exit Taxiway – An acute-angled exit taxiway forming a 30-degree angle with the runway centerline, designed to allow an aircraft to exit a runway without having to decelerate to typical taxi speed.

## **F**

**FAA** Federal Aviation Administration: The FAA's continuing mission is to provide the safest, most efficient aerospace system in the world. (Federal Aviation Administration, 2010) They are the regulatory authority on airports, airspace, aircraft, and pilots in the U.S. FAA policy is created in Washington D.C. and administered by local regional and district offices.

**FAR** Federal Aviation Regulation: Found in Title 14 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR); 14 CFR provides regulatory mandates that govern various elements of the civil aviation system.

**FAR Part 77** Federal Aviation Regulation Part 77: Establishes standards and notification requirements for objects affecting navigable airspace.

**FBO** Fixed Base Operator: FBOs are airport businesses that provide a variety of general aviation services including aircraft parking, fuel, maintenance, charter and aircraft rental, pilot lounge, flight instruction and sales.

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency: FEMA coordinates the federal government's role in preparing for, preventing, mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made, including acts of terror. (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2014)
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact: A federal agencies record of decision on an environmental assessment declaring that the proposed action poses no significant impact on natural and human resources included in the National Environmental Policy Act.
FPO	FAA Flight Procedures Office: The FPO is responsible for establishing instrument procedure (departure, en route, arrival, approach) design and obstacle clearance standards, criteria, and policy for the existing National Airspace System flight procedure structure and to accommodate emerging technologies and flight operation capabilities. The FPO develops and establishes criteria for terminal instrument procedures for issuance in the current edition of United States Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures and related 8260-series orders. (Federal Aviation Administration, 2014)
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act: Intended to minimize the impact Federal programs have on the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses.
Frangible	Retains its structural integrity and stiffness up to a designated maximum load, but on impact from a greater load, breaks, distorts, or yields in such a manner as to present the minimum hazard to aircraft.
FSDO	FAA Flight Standards District Office: The FSDO is the regulatory agency in charge of low-flying aircraft, accident reporting, air carrier certification and operations, aircraft maintenance, aircraft operational issues, aircraft permits, airmen certification (licensing) for pilots, mechanics, repairmen, dispatchers, and parachute riggers, certification and modification issues, enforcement of airmen & aircraft regulations. (Federal Aviation Administration, 2013)

## G

GA	General Aviation: General aviation refers to aircraft activity that is not scheduled for commercial purposes (e.g. airlines and cargo carriers) or conducted by the military. GA operations include charter and on-demand air transport, flight instruction, recreational flying, pipeline inspection, business, and charter users not operating as airlines under Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 121, Part 135, or military regulations. and emergency response.
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases: Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere.

GIS	Geographic Information System: A computer system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of spatial or geographical data.
GPA	Glide Path Angle: is the angle of the final approach descent path relative to the approach surface baseline.
GPS	Global Positioning System: A system of 24 satellites used as reference points to enable navigators equipped with GPS receivers to determine their latitude, longitude, and altitude.
GQS	Glide Path Qualification Surface: An imaginary surface extending from the runway threshold along the runway centerline extended to the Decision Altitude (DA) point.
GRP	Gross Regional Product: is the value of goods and services produces in the County and serves as a health index for the overall economy.
GS	Glideslope: is the vertical component of the instrument landing system (ILS) for the glide path guidance when combined with the lateral guidance of the localizer. The glideslope consists of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Electronic components emitting signals which provide vertical guidance by reference to airborne instruments during instrument approaches such as ILS; or</li> <li>2. Visual ground aids, such as VASI, which provide vertical guidance for VFR approach or for the visual portion of an instrument approach and landing.</li> </ol>
GSF	Gross Square Footage

## H

HAA	Height Above Airport: The height of the circling approach descent altitude (MDA) above the airport elevation.
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials: materials that pose a risk to human health and safety, and the environment. Transport, storage, and disposal of these materials are regulated by state and federal environmental and transportation agencies.
Helicopter	Helicopters are characterized by having a rotor mounted above the cabin for lift and propulsion. Helicopters are commonly used for flight training, by law enforcement and emergency response, and by aerial businesses such as pipeline inspection, forestry, and aerial agriculture. Helicopters can be piston or turbine powered, and depending on the complexity of the model, can be operated by one pilot or two.
HIRL	High Intensity Runway Lights: HIRLs are used to outline the edges of runways during periods of darkness or reduced visibility.

Horizontal Surfaces	An imaginary obstruction-limiting surface defined in FAR Part 77 that is specified as a portion of a horizontal plane surrounding a runway located 150 feet above the established airport elevation. The specific horizontal dimensions of this surface are a function of the types of approaches existing or planned for the runway.
Hot Spot	A location on an airport movement area with a history of potential risk of collision or runway incursion, and where heightened attention by pilots and drivers is necessary.
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning: Environmental control systems for a building

## I

IAF	Instrument Approach Fix: The designated point at which the initial approach segment begins for an instrument approach to a runway.
IAP	Instrument Approach Procedure: consist of a series of predetermined maneuvers for the orderly transfer of an aircraft under instrument flight rules (IFR) conditions from the beginning of the initial approach to a landing, or to a point from which the landing can be made visually. IAPs are classified as precision instrument, with both horizontal and vertical guidance; non-precision instrument, with only horizontal guidance; and visual, without positional guidance
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization: ICAO is a United Nations specialized agency that works with Member States and global aviation organizations to develop international Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) which States reference when developing their legally-enforceable national civil aviation regulations. (International Civil Aviation Organization, 2014)
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules: IFR governs flight procedures when there is cloud ceiling less than 1,000 feet and/or visibility less than 3 miles. These rules require pilots to be specially licensed to navigate using instruments and air traffic control instruction, without visual reference.
ILS	Instrument Landing System: An instrument landing system operates as a ground-based instrument approach system that provides precision lateral and vertical guidance to an aircraft approaching and landing on a runway, using a combination of radio signals and, in many cases, high-intensity lighting arrays to enable a safe landing during instrument meteorological conditions (IMC), such as low ceilings or reduced visibility due to fog, rain, or blowing snow.
IMC	Instrument Meteorological Conditions: is an aviation flight category that describes weather conditions that require pilots to fly primarily by reference to instruments, and therefore under instrument flight rules (IFR), rather than by outside visual references under visual flight rules (VFR).

IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation: A project planning tool which streamlines the USFWS environmental review process.
Instrument Procedures	A series of predetermine maneuvers consisting of navigational waypoints, headings, and minimum altitudes, intended to guide aircraft between the terminal (airport area) phase of flight and the enroute phase of flight.
ISA	International Standard Atmosphere: ISA is a mathematical model that describes how the earth's atmosphere, or air pressure and density, changes relative to altitude. The atmosphere is less dense at higher elevations. ISA is frequently used in aircraft performance calculations because conditions that deviate from ISA will affect aircraft performance
Itinerant Aircraft	An aircraft that is proceeding to or arriving from another location; or leaves the aerodrome traffic circuit but will be returning to land.
Itinerant Operations	An operation that originates and terminates at different airports. An example is an aircraft flying from MFR to another airport.

## J

Jet	Jet aircraft are characterized for having a turbine engine instead of a piston engine. Jet aircraft range in size from small four-passenger business jets to the largest airliners. They can generally fly faster and at higher altitudes than SEP and MEP, making them better suited for business travel and emergency response. It is less common, but not unheard of, to see a jet used for recreational flying and flight instruction. Some smaller civilian jets can operate with a single pilot; however, most civilian jet aircraft require two.
Jet A	Jet A is gasoline used in turbine engine powered aircraft. These include jets and propeller aircraft with turbine engines. Jet A is kerosene, refined to meet aviation specifications.

## K

## L

Large Aircraft	An aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of more than 12,500 lbs.
LDA	Landing Distance Available: The runway length declared available and suitable for landing an aircraft.

LIRL	Low Intensity Runway Lights: The lowest classification in terms of intensity or brightness for lights designated for use in delineating the sides of a runway.
LOC	Localizer: is the lateral guidance component of the instrument landing system (ILS) for the runway center line when combined with the vertical guidance of the glide slope.
Local Area Augmentation System	A differential GPS system that provides localized measurement correction signals to the basic GPS signals to improve navigational accuracy integrity, continuity, and availability.
Local Traffic	Aircraft operating in the traffic pattern or within sight of the tower, or aircraft known to be departing or arriving from the local practice areas, or aircraft executing practice instrument approach procedures. Typically, this includes touch-and-go training operations.
Local Operation	An operation that originates and terminates at the same airport. An example is an aircraft taking off from MFR, remaining near the airport to practice flight maneuvers, and then landing at MFR.
LPV	RNAV Localizer Performance with Vertical Guidance: GPS based approach system that provides vertical guidance with precision similar to a ground-based ILS system

## M

Magnetic Bearing	This determines the numbering scheme of runways. Runways are measured based on their orientation to the magnetic north pole (not the true North Pole, located at 90 degrees north latitude).
MALS	Medium-Intensity Approach Light System with Indicator Lights
MALSR	Medium-Intensity Approach Light System with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights: medium-intensity approach light system 1,400 feet in length with runway alignment indicator lights.
MDA	Minimum Decent Altitude: The lowest authorized altitude on an approach that does not have vertical guidance. MDA is referenced to mean sea level (MSL).
MEP	Multi-Engine Piston: MEP have two or more engines and are typically larger than Single Engine Piston (SEP) aircraft. Multiple engines make the aircraft more capable and require additional flight instruction beyond what is needed to operate an SEP. MEP are primarily used for flight training and business aviation. MEP may require two pilots, but many variants can be operated with one.
MGW	Main Gear Width

MIRL	Medium Intensity Runway Lights: MIRLs are located along the edge of the runway and are used by pilots at night and in low visibility to land and take-off from the runway.
MITL	Medium Intensity Taxiway Lights: MITLs are located along the edge of the taxiway and are used by pilots at night and in low visibility to navigate on taxiways.
Modification to Standards	Any approved nonconformance to FAA standards, other than dimensional standards for Runway Safety Areas (RSAs), applicable to an airport design, construction, or equipment procurement project that is necessary to accommodate an unusual local condition for a specific project on a case-by-case basis while maintaining an acceptable level of safety.
Movement Area	The runways, taxiways, and other areas of an airport that are used for taxiing or hover taxiing, air taxiing, takeoff, and landing of aircraft including helicopters and tilt-rotors, exclusive of loading aprons and aircraft parking areas
MSL	Mean Sea Level: is an average level of the surface of one or more of Earth's oceans from which heights such as elevations may be measured. MSL is a type of vertical datum – a standardized geodetic reference point – that is used, for example, as a chart datum in cartography and marine navigation, or, in aviation, as the standard sea level at which atmospheric pressure is measured to calibrate altitude and, consequently, aircraft flight levels.

## N

NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards: The Clean Air Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The Clean Air Act identifies two types of national ambient air quality standards. Primary standards provide public health protection, including protecting the health of “sensitive” populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards provide public welfare protection, including protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings. (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2011)
NAS	National Airspace System: is the airspace, navigation facilities and airports of the United States along with their associated information, services, rules, regulations, policies, procedures, personnel and equipment.
NAVAID	Navigational Aid: an electronic or visual guidance system that allows pilots to maintain situational and locational awareness during periods of low visibility. NAVAIDs include airfield lights and radio beacons that convey positional information to pilots.
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act: Legislation intended to preserve historical and archaeological sites.

NRCS	U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service: Provides technical assistance to farmers and other private landowners and managers.
NDB	Non-Directional Beacon: is a radio transmitter at a known location, used as an aviation or marine navigational aid.
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions. To meet NEPA requirements federal agencies prepare a detailed statement known as an Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements (EIS). EPA reviews and comments on EISs prepared by other federal agencies, maintains a national filing system for all EISs, and assures that its own actions comply with NEPA. (U.S Environmental Protection Agency, 2014)
NM	Nautical Mile: 6076.1
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service: Responsible for the stewardship of the nation's ocean resources and their habitat.
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: is an American scientific agency within the United States Department of Commerce that focuses on the conditions of the oceans, major waterways, and the atmosphere.
Non-Aviation	Non-Aviation land use on an airport allows for the development of compatible non-aviation uses such as highway, commercial, light industrial, business park, and hotel uses. This designation also includes agricultural and open space land uses.
Non-Movement Area	The areas of an airport that are used for taxiing or hover taxiing, or air taxiing aircraft including helicopters and tiltrotors but are not part of the movement area (i.e., the loading aprons and aircraft parking areas).
NPA	Non-Precision Approach: a straight-in instrument approach procedure that provides course guidance, with or without vertical path guidance, with visibility minimums not lower than 3/4 mile (4000 RVR).
Non-Precision Instrument	NAVAIDs and instrument procedures enabling only lateral guidance of aircraft, compared to precision instrument which provides lateral and vertical guidance. During periods of visibility below 3 a statute mile and when the cloud ceiling is below 1,000 feet above ground level, aircraft, airports, and pilots must be equipped and trained to fly non-precision instrument procedures, otherwise the airport must close until visibility improves.

NOTAM	Notice to Airmen: Federally issued notice pertaining to deviations from standard operating procedures in the national airspace system. NOTAMs typically pertain to airspace and runway closures, and special events such as air shows. Pilots are responsible for reviewing applicable NOTAMs in the airspace and airports within which they operate.
NPIAS	National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems: The NPIAS identifies nearly 3,400 existing and proposed airports that are significant to national air transportation and thus eligible to receive Federal grants under the Airport Improvement Program (AIP). It also includes estimates of the amount of AIP money needed to fund infrastructure development projects that will bring these airports up to current design standards and add capacity to congested airports. The FAA is required to provide Congress with a 5-year estimate of AIP eligible development every two years. The NPIAS contains all commercial service airports, all reliever airports, and selected general aviation airports. (Federal Aviation Administration, 2014)
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places: Official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by National Historic Preservation Act.
NRI	Natural Resource Inventory: A statistical survey of land use and natural resource conditions and trends on U.S. non-Federal lands, maintained by the US Department of Agriculture.
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory: A publicly available resource that provides detailed information on US wetlands.
<b>O</b>	
Obstacle	An existing object at a fixed geographical location or which may be expected at a fixed location within a prescribed area with reference to which vertical clearance is or must be provided during flight operation.
OCS	Obstacle Clearance Surface: An evaluation surface that defines the minimum required obstruction clearance for approach or departure procedures.
OE/AAA	FAA Obstacle Evaluation / Airport Airspace Analysis: OE/AAA evaluates cases related to airspace in the U.S. Structures built within 20,000 feet of public airports or exceeding 200 feet above ground level must go through OE/AAA review. OE/AAA issues a determination on whether the proposed construction is or is not a hazard to air navigation.
OFA	Object Free Area: The OFA is centered about the runway or taxiway centerline. The OFA clearing standard requires clearing the OFA of above-ground objects protruding above the nearest point of the safety area, except those fixed by function. Buildings and parked aircraft are not permitted in the OFA (Federal Aviation Administration, 2012).

OFZ	Obstacle Free Zone: The OFZ clearing standard precludes aircraft and other object penetrations, except for frangible NAVAIDs that need to be located in the OFZ because of their function. Its shape is dependent on the approach minimums for the runway end and the aircraft on approach, and thus, the OFZ for a particular operation may not be the same shape as that used for design purposes. (Federal Aviation Administration, 2012)
Operation	An operation is data showing how many times aircraft have taken off, landed, or performed a touch-and-go at an airport. One visit to an airport counts as two operations (landing and takeoff).
Other Aircraft	This category includes experimental, sport, glider, and ultralight aircraft. These aircraft are used for recreational flying. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experimental aircraft refer to kit airplanes that are built by users or third-parties besides the original manufacturer. Experimental aircraft share many characteristics with SEP – the key differentiator is how and where the aircraft is assembled.</li> <li>• Sport aircraft are airplanes that have a specific weight and maximum speed in level flight. Sport aircraft require less training and a less strict medical certificate to pilot the aircraft.</li> <li>• Gliders are unpowered aircraft that are towed into flight and use thermal uplift to sustain altitude.</li> <li>• Ultralight aircraft weigh less than 155lbs and do not require the pilot operating the aircraft to have a private pilot's license or medical certificate.</li> </ul>

## P

PAPI	Precision Approach Path Indicator: A series of lights that indicate to a pilot whether they are on, above, or below the prescribed glide path to a runway end. These devices have either two or four lights that alternate between white and red to indicate the pilot's position.
PBB	Passenger Boarding Bridge: An enclosed, elevated passageway which extends from an airport terminal gate to an airplane.
PCI	Pavement Condition Index: A numerical index used in transportation civil engineering between 0 and 100 which is used to indicate the general condition of a pavement.
PFC	Passenger Facility Charge: Publicly owned commercial service airports can assess a PFC on domestic, territorial, or international revenue passengers enplaned at the airport.
PHS	Priority Habitats and Species: PHS is the principal means by which WDFW provides important fish, wildlife, and habitat information to local governments, state and federal agencies, private landowners and consultants, and tribal biologists for land use planning purposes.

Precision Instrument	NAVAIDs and instrument procedures enabling both lateral and vertical guidance of aircraft. During periods of visibility below 1/2 a statute mile and when the cloud ceiling is below 200 feet above ground level, aircraft, airports, and pilots must be equipped and trained to fly precision instrument procedures, otherwise the airport must close until visibility improves.
Primary Airport	A commercial service airport that enplanes at least 10,000 annual passengers.
Primary Surface	An imaginary obstruction limiting surface defined in FAR Part 77 that is specified as a rectangular surface longitudinally centered about a runway. The specific dimensions of this surface are a function of the types of approaches existing or planned for the runway.
POFA	Precision Object Free Area: An area centered on the extended runway centerline, beginning at the runway threshold and extending behind the runway threshold that is 200 feet long by 800 feet wide. The POFA is a clearing standard, which requires the POFA to be kept clear of above ground objects protruding above the runway safety area edge elevation (except for frangible NAVAIDS). The POFA applies to all new authorized instrument approach procedures with less than ¾ mile visibility.
PVC	Poor Visibility and Ceiling: Used in determining Annual Service Volume. PVC conditions exist when the cloud ceiling is less than 500 feet and visibility is less than one statute mile.

## Q

## R

Radial	A navigational signal generated by a Very High Frequency Omni-directional Range or VORTAC station that is measured as an azimuth from the station.
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act: RCRA gives EPA the authority to control hazardous waste. This includes generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste.
RDC	Runway Design Code: A combination of the AAC and ADG. These two elements combined set the design standards, setbacks, and dimensions, pavement width, safety areas, object free areas, and runway protection zones for a single runway. (Federal Aviation Administration, 2012)

Regression Analysis	Using projected change of one variable to forecast the change of another. Regression analysis typically identifies correlation between two variables historically, indicating whether these variables change in a similar fashion to each other, or inversely. Correlation and regression do not determine causation.
Reliever Airport	An airport to serve general aviation aircraft which might otherwise use a congested air-carrier served airport.
Restricted Area	See Special-Use Airspace.
REIL	Runway End Identifier Lights: provide rapid and positive identification of the approach end of a runway. The system consists of a pair of synchronized flashing lights located laterally on each side of the runway threshold.
RNAV	Area Navigation: RNAV is a method of instrument flight rules (IFR) navigation that allows an aircraft to choose any course within a network of navigation beacons, rather than navigate directly to and from the beacons. Typically GPS system navigation.
ROFA	Runway Object Free Area: This is an object free area centered on the runway. See the definition of OFA.
RPZ	Runway Protection Zone: The RPZ is a trapezoidal feature, and its function is to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground by keeping the area clear of incompatible land uses. These land uses generally include noise sensitive land uses, land uses that are characterized by high concentrations of people; and fuel and hazardous material storage.
RSA	Runway Safety Area: The RSA is a safety area that is centered longitudinally on the runway. It must be clear of all objects, graded, drained, and capable of supporting snow removal equipment, firefighting equipment, and the passage of aircraft without damage to the aircraft. (Federal Aviation Administration, 2012)
Runway	A defined rectangular surface on an airport prepared or suitable for the landing or takeoff of aircraft.
Runway Incursion	Any occurrence at an airport involving the incorrect presence of an aircraft, vehicle or person on the protected area of a surface designated for the landing and takeoff of aircraft.
RVR	Runway Visibility Range: An instrumentally derived value, in feet, representing the horizontal distance a pilot can see down the runway from the runway end.
RVZ	Runway Visibility Zone: An area on the airport to be kept clear of permanent objects so that there is an unobstructed line of site from any point five feet above the runway centerline to any point five feet above an intersecting runway centerline.

## S

SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act: Amended CERCLA.
SASO	Specialized Aviation Service Operator: A single-service provider or special Fixed Based Operator performing less than full services.
SASP	State Aviation System Plan.
SEL	Sound Exposure Level.
SEP	Single Engine Piston: SEP have one piston-powered engine. These aircraft are generally smaller and are often used for flight training and recreational flying
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Offices: Responsible for operation and management of Office of Historic Preservation and preservation planning.
SID	Standard Instrument Departure: A preplanned coded air traffic control IFR departure routing, preprinted for pilot use in graphic and textual form only.
SIP	State Implementation Plan: United States state plan for complying with the federal CAA, administered by the EPA.
Shoulder	An area adjacent to the defined edge of paved runways, taxiways, or aprons providing a transition between the pavement and the adjacent surface; support for aircraft and emergency vehicles deviating from the full-strength pavement; enhanced drainage; and blast protection.
Small Aircraft	An aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of 12,500 lbs (5670 kg) or less.
Special-Use Airspace	<p>Airspace of defined dimensions identified by a surface area 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. Special-use airspace classifications include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ALERT AREA: Airspace which may contain a high volume of pilot training activities or an unusual type of aerial activity, neither of which is hazardous to aircraft.</li><li>• 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 or property on the ground.</li></ul>

- **MILITARY OPERATIONS AREA (MOA):** Designated airspace with defined vertical and lateral dimensions established outside Class A airspace to separate/segregate certain military activities from instrument flight rule (IFR) traffic and to identify for visual flight rule (VFR) traffic where these activities are conducted.
- **PROHIBITED AREA:** Designated airspace within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.
- **RESTRICTED AREA:** Airspace designated under Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) 73, within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is subject to restriction. Most restricted areas are designated joint use. When not in use by the using agency, IFR/VFR operations can be authorized by the controlling air traffic control facility.
- **WARNING AREA:** Airspace which may contain hazards to nonparticipating aircraft.

SRE

Stopway

Snow Removal Equipment: Typical Airport SRE includes plow trucks, sweeper broom trucks, front loaders, dump trucks, and vehicles for de-icing chemical dispersal.

STAR

An area beyond the takeoff runway, no less wide than the runway and centered upon the extended centerline of the runway, able to support the airplane during an aborted takeoff, without causing structural damage to the airplane, and designated by the airport authorities for use in decelerating the airplane during an aborted takeoff. A blast pad is not a stopway.

Stop-and-Go

Standard Terminal Arrival Route: A preplanned coded air traffic control IFR arrival routing, preprinted for pilot use in graphic and textual or textual form only.

SWL

A procedure wherein an aircraft will land, make a complete stop on the runway, and then commence a takeoff from that point. A Stop-and-Go is recorded as two operations: one operation for the landing and one operation for the takeoff.

Single Wheel Landing Gear: Runway Weight Bearing Capacity for Aircraft with Single-Wheel Tandem Type Landing Gear.

## T

TACAN

Tactical Air Navigation: An ultrahigh frequency electronic air navigation system which provides suitably-equipped aircraft a continuous indication of bearing and distance to the TACAN station.

TAF

Terminal Area Forecast: The TAF is the annual FAA forecast of passengers, aircraft operations, and based aircraft for the National airspace system. This is a top down forecast, starting from the FAA national aerospace forecast and being distributed to the different airports. It is used as a basis for comparison for Master Plan generated forecasts.

Taxilane	A taxiway designed for low speed and precise taxiing. Taxilanes are usually, but not always, located outside the movement area, providing access from taxiways (usually an apron taxiway) to aircraft parking positions and other terminal areas.
Taxiway	A defined path established for the taxiing of aircraft from one part of an airport to another.
TDG	Taxiway Design Group: Relates to the undercarriage dimensions of the aircraft. Taxiway/taxilane width and fillet standards, and in some cases, runway to taxiway and taxiway/taxilane separation standards are determined by TDG
TESM	Taxiway Edge Safety Margin: The distance between the outer edge of the landing gear of an airplane with its nose gear on the taxiway centerline and the edge of the taxiway pavement.
TFMSC	Traffic Flow Management System Traffic Counts data: The TFMSC includes data collected from flight plans. These operations are categorized by aircraft type and used to identify trends in the MFR fleet mix.
THC	Threshold Crossing Height: the TCH is the theoretical height above the runway threshold at which the aircraft's glideslope (GS) antenna would be if the aircraft maintains the trajectory established by the Instrument Landing System (ILS) GS, or the height of the pilot's eye above the runway threshold based on a visual guidance system.
Threshold	The beginning of that portion of the runway available for landing. In some instances, the threshold may be displaced. "Threshold" always refers to landing, not the start of takeoff.
Tiedown	Tiedowns are located on aircraft parking aprons and used to secure parked aircraft so that they do not move in high winds.
TNC	Transportation Network Company: On demand ride-share services such as Uber and Lyft
TODA	Takeoff Distance Available: The Takeoff Run Available (TORA) plus the length of any remaining runway or clearway beyond the far end of the TORA – Also see Declared Distances
TOFA	Taxiway Object Free Area: This is an object free area centered on the taxiway. See the definition of OFA.
TORA	Takeoff Run Available: The runway length declared available and suitable for the ground run of an aircraft taking off.

Touch-and-Go	An operation by an aircraft that lands and departs on a runway without stopping or exiting the runway. A Touch-and Go is recorded as two operations: one operation for the landing and one operation for the takeoff.
TRACON	Terminal Radar Approach Control.
TSA	Taxiway Safety Area: The TSA is a safety area that is centered longitudinally on the taxiway. It must be clear of all objects, graded, drained, and capable of supporting snow removal equipment, firefighting equipment, and the passage of aircraft without damage to the aircraft. (Federal Aviation Administration, 2012)
TSC	Technical Steering Committee: The TSC is made up of Airport staff, members of the Airport Advisory Board, and others with an in-depth understanding of aviation. TSC members are tasked with becoming familiar with how the Airport operates and what facilities pilots and aviation-related businesses require.
Turboprop	Turboprop aircraft use gas turbine engines to drive a propeller. These aircraft tend to be slower than jets. Turboprops are used as small commuter aircraft due to lower fuel and maintenance costs.

## U

UAS	Unmanned Aircraft System: The UAS is the combination of a pilotless vehicle and pilot that flies the vehicle remotely. This acronym is often used interchangeably with unmanned aerial vehicle; however, UAS refers to the vehicle and the pilot.
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle: A UAV is a pilotless vehicle. This acronym is often used interchangeably with unmanned aerial system; however, UAV refers to the vehicle itself, and not the pilot.
Uncontrolled Airport	An airport without an air traffic control tower at which the control of Visual Flight Rules (VFR) traffic is not exercised.
Uncontrolled Airspace	Airspace within which aircraft are not subject to air traffic control.
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary: A regional boundary, set by the local jurisdiction by mandating that the area inside the boundary be used for higher density urban development and the area outside be used for lower density development, with the hope of controlling urban sprawl.
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: The USACE has regulatory over navigable waterways in the U.S. They manage river hydrology, flood prevention, and emergency response.

- USC United States Code: The United States Code is a consolidation and codification by subject matter of the general and permanent laws of the United States. It is prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the United States House of Representatives. (United States House of Representatives, 2014)
- USFS United States Forest Service: An agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture that administers the nation's national forests and national grasslands.
- USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: USFWS is tasked with enforcing federal wildlife laws, protecting endangered birds and species, managing bird migrations and fisheries, restoring wetlands, and collecting excise taxes on fishing and hunting. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2014)

## V

- VASI Visual Approach Slope Indicator: An airport lighting facility providing vertical visual approach slope guidance to aircraft during approach to landing by radiating a directional pattern of high intensity red and white focused light beams which indicate to the pilot that he is on path if he sees red/white, above path if white/white, and below path if red/red. Some airports serving large aircraft have three-bar VASI's which provide two visual guide paths to the same runway.
- VFR Visual Flight Rules: Under visual flight rules, pilots must be able to maintain separation from aircraft and objects visually, without the use of navigational aids (NAVAIDS). When weather reduces visibility below three statute miles then pilots may not operate under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) and must instead use Instrument Flight Rules (IFR). (FAR Part 91).
- VGSI Visual Glide Slope Indicators: Lighting systems located adjacent to runway on the airfield to assist aircraft with visually based vertical alignment on approach to landing.
- Visual Approach An approach wherein an aircraft on an IFR flight plan, operating in VFR conditions under the control of an air traffic control facility and having an air traffic control authorization, may proceed to the airport of destination in VFR conditions.
- Visual Meteorological Conditions Meteorological conditions expressed in terms of specific visibility and ceiling conditions which are equal to or greater than the threshold values for instrument meteorological conditions.
- VOR Very High Frequency (VHF) omnidirectional range: VOR NAVAIDS convey position and course (relative to the VOR) information to aircraft in flight. These NAVAIDS are used to establish airways across the U.S.

VORTAC Very High Frequency Omni-Directional Range | Tactile Air Navigation: A navigation aid providing VOR azimuth, TACAN azimuth, and TACAN distance-measuring equipment (DME) at one site.

## W

WAAS Wide Area Augmentation System: WAAS is a ground-based global positioning system (GPS) signal augmentation service. WAAS antennas boost strength and reliability of satellite GPS signals, enabling aircraft to use GPS to fly instrument approach procedures.

Weight Bearing Capacity The amount of weight a piece of pavement is capable of bearing under normal circumstances, without resulting in excessive wear. Aircraft that weigh more than a pavements weight bearing capacity may still use the pavement; however, frequent use by such aircraft will cause premature wear of the pavement, requiring earlier replacement.

Wingspan The maximum horizontal distance from one wingtip to the other wingtip, including the horizontal component of any extensions such as winglets or raked wingtips.

WHMP Wildlife Hazard Management Plan

## X

## Y

## Z