

# Appendices

# Glossary

## Abbreviations

AAF	Army Air Field	GAAA	General Aviation Analysis Area
AGL	Above Ground Level	GCA	Ground Control Approach
ADAP	Airport Development Aid Program	<i>GNP</i>	Gross National Product
AFB	Air Force Base	GT	General Transport Airport
AIM	Airman's Information Manual	GU	General Utility Airport
ALSF	Approach Light System with Flashers	HD	Heliport Designation
ARTCC	Air Route Traffic Control Center*	HIRL	High Intensity Runway Lights
ARTS	Automated Radar Terminal System*	IFR	Instrument Flight Rules
ASR	Airport Surveillance Radar	ILS	Instrument Landing System
ATA	Air Transportation Association	IOC	Indirect Operating Costs
ATC	Air Traffic Control	IPC	Intermittent Positive Control*
ATSAP	Air Transportation System Advance Plan	LBC	Localizer Back Course Approach
BT	Basic Transport Airport	LDA	Localizer Type Directional Aid
BTD	Bright Tube Display	MALS	Medium Intensity Approach Light
BU	Basic Utility Airport	MEA	Minimum Enroute Altitude*
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board	MIRL	Medium Intensity Runway Lights
CBD	Central Business District	MLS	Microwave Landing System*
CGAS	Coast Guard Air Station	MSL	Mean Sea Level
CNR	Composite Noise Rating	NASAO	National Association of State Aviation Officers
CTOL	Conventional Takeoff and Landing	NASP	National Airport System Plan
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment*	NDB	Nondirectional Homing Beacon
DOC	Direct Operating Costs	NED	Noise Exposure Forecast
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense	O&D	Origin and Destination
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation	OPP&FM	Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	PANCAP	Practical Annual Capacity*
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	PAR	Precision Approach Radar
FAR	Federal Aviation Regulation	PHOCAP	Practical Hourly Capacity*
FSS	Flight Service Station*	PCA	Positively Controlled Airspace*
F&E	Facilities and Equipment	RBS	Radar Beacon System
FY	Fiscal Year		

REIL	Runway End Identifier Lights
RNAV	Reduced Takeoff and Landing
RTOL	Reduced Takeoff and Landing
SMSA	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
STOL	Short Take Off & Landing
TACAN	Tactical Air Navigation (military)*
TCA	Terminal Control Area
TRACON	Terminal Area Radar Approach Control
TVOR	Terminal Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range
VASI	Visual Approach Slope Indicator*
VOR	Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range
VFR	Visual Flight Rules
VORTAC	Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range and Co-Located Military Tactical Air Navigation and Distance Measuring Equipment

\* Defined in Definitions

## Definitions

### 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.

### Approved Instrument Approach

Instrument approaches meeting the design requirements, equipment specifications, and accuracies, as determined by periodic FAA flight checks, are approved for general use and publications by FAA.

### Area Navigation (Rnav)

A method of navigation that permits aircraft operations on any desired course within the coverage of station referenced navigation signals or within the limits of self-contained system capability.

### Automated Radar Terminal System (ARTS)

A digital processing and display system designed for the control of terminal area traffic under radar surveillance.

### Aviation Facilities

Airports, heliports and seaplane bases provided to support air carriers, general aviation, and military aviation operations. In some instances, the term may include navigation, approach, and traffic control facilities.

### Category I

ILS ceiling minimum of 200 feet and one-half mile visibility.

### Category II

ILS ceiling minimum of 50 to 100 feet and 1/4 mile visibility.

### Category III

ILS ceiling of zero and zero visibility.

### Certificated Air Carrier Airline

A U.S. company providing scheduled passenger and/or cargo air service and holding a certificate of convenience and necessity from the Civil Aeronautics Board (Definition also includes those foreign air carriers authorized by agreement to operate at points within the U.S.)

### Certificated Air Carrier Airport

An airport at which certificated air carriers operate on a scheduled basis.

### Distance Measuring Equipment (DME)

A navigation ground station capable of receiving interrogations from aircraft and transmitting signals allowing distance computations to be made. This station is usually sited with a VOR and at times with an ILS.

### Enroute Navigation Facility

Any electronic aid, light or painted marker designed to assist in fixing the position of an aircraft, particularly on the way from flight origination to the destination point.

### Flight Service Station (FSS)

A facility operated by the FAA to provide flight assistance service.

### General Aviation

All aviation activity in the U.S. which is neither military nor conducted on the scheduled service of the certificated air carrier aircraft.

### General Aviation Facility

Airports, heliports, and seaplane bases to support the operations of general aviation airlines.

### Instrument Approach

The act of making an approach to an airport solely by reference to instruments. To be counted in FAA statistics as an instrument approach, the aircraft must descend through the clouds at some interval from the initial approach fix to the airport.

### Instrument Approach Facility

Any of the electronic aids designed to provide guidance while making an instrument approach.

### Instrument Landing System

(see Precision Approach Systems)

### Instrument Operation

A takeoff or landing of an aircraft while on an instrument flight clearance.

### Intermittent Positive Control (IPC)

An intermittent form of ground-based air traffic control which will provide advisory and separation services to VFR aircraft.

### Itinerant Operations

All operations at an airport that are not local.

### Local Operations

Operations at an airport resulting from flights essentially within sight of the airport.

### Localizer Back Course Approach (LBC)

A localizer is an electronic signal from a transmitter located at the opposite end of a runway from the primary approach direction.

A Back Course approach would be a non-precision approach to the localizer end (secondary approach direction) of the runway.

### Microwave Landing System (MLS)

An advanced form of precision approach equipment with improved accuracy and fewer siting problems than ILS. MLS also has the useful potential to permit curved path approaches to the runway instead of the straight path limitations of ILS and PAR.

### Minimum Enroute Altitude (MEA)

The altitude in effect between radio fixes which assures acceptable navigational signal coverage and meets obstruction clearance requirements between those fixes.

### Navigation Aid

Any device guiding or controlling flight in the air or the landing or takeoff of aircraft.

### Navigation Ground Station

A ground based electronic station designed to transmit and/or receive signals for air navigation.

### Nondirectional Beacon (NDB)

A low or medium frequency radio beacon which transmits nondirectional signals whereby the pilot of an aircraft equipped with a loop antenna can determine his bearing and 'home' on the station (see Nonprecision Instrument Approach)

### Nonprecision Instrument Approach

An electronic aid designed to provide an approach path for alignment of an aircraft on final approach to a runway. It lacks the high accuracy qualities of the precision approach equipment and does not provide descent guidance. (The VHF Omni range [VOR] and the Nondirectional Homing Beacon [NDB] are but two examples of the of equipment used.)

### Operation

An aviation operation is either a takeoff or landing an aircraft.

### Positive Controlled Airspace (PCA)

Any volume of airspace for which the following prerequisites for use apply: a) An ATC clearance is required prior to entry; b) The aircraft must be equipped with specified minimum level of avionics or better: 1) two-way, air ground communication 2) navigation aids, 3) beacon transponder; c) The pilot has a specified minimum rating or better and must observe the procedures specified for the airspace.

### Practical Annual Capacity (PANCAP)

The theoretical number of annual operations that can be handled by an airport without exceeding certain delay criteria. PANCAP is calculated considering types of aircraft using the airport, numbers and types of operations (IFR, VFR, touch-and-go), and runway/taxiway configurations.

### Practical Hourly Capacity (PHOCAP)

Theoretical number of hourly operations that can be handled by an airport without exceeding certain delay criteria. PHOCAP is calculated considering the same factors as used to calculate PANCAP.

### Precision Instrument Approach System

An electronic aid designed to provide an approach path for exact alignment and descent of an aircraft on final approach to a runway (instrument landing system [ILS], precision approach radar [PAR], and microwave landing system [MLS] are examples.)

### Satellite Airport

An air carrier airport in a metropolitan area operated as a part of an air carrier airport system whose purpose is to relieve the principal airport of congestion by dispersing scheduled flight operations into areas from which large numbers of passengers originate.

### Scheduled Commuter Airline

A company (or individual) providing at least five round trip flights weekly on a published schedule for the purpose of carrying passengers and/or cargo, or one who has a contract with the U.S. Postal Service to carry mail. The aircraft in such service are limited in size to no more than 30 passengers or 7,500 lbs. of useful load.

Scheduled Commuter Airline Airport

An airport at which the only scheduled service is provided by a scheduled commuter airline.

Supplemental Air Carriers

Airline companies holding certificates from the Civil Aeronautics Board authorizing them to perform passenger and cargo charter service supplementing the scheduled service of the certificated air carriers.

Tactical Air Navigation

A navigation ground station transmitting signals containing directional information in the ultra high frequency portion of the radio frequency spectrum. For military air navigation.

Terminal Control Area (TCA)

Positively controlled airspace with boundaries which surround a high density terminal area.

Transponder

An electronic device which will transmit a stored digital message only when it receives the proper interrogation from a remote transmitter.

Unicom

Airport advisory radio station operated by an airport affiliate, but not by the FAA.

Very High Frequency (VHF)

Omnidirectional Range (VOR)

A navigation ground station transmitting signals containing directional information in the very high frequency portion of the radio frequency spectrum.

Visual Approach Aid

Any device, light, or marker used to provide visual alignment and/or descent guidance on final approach to the runway.

Visual Approach Slope Indicator (VASI)

A system of lights at the airport which provides descent guidance to the pilot of an aircraft approaching the runway.