

Appendix A
Glossary and Abbreviations

Austin-Bergstrom International Airport Master Plan Update

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

A

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

ABIA - Austin-Bergstrom International Airport

AC - Advisory Circular published by the Federal Aviation Administration.

ACCOM. - Accommodations

ADG - Airplane Design Group

ADPM – Average day peak month activity. Activity (passengers or aircraft operations) in the average day of the peak month of the activity. Average day activity is obtained by dividing the peak month activity by the number of days in the month. ADPM activity is used for planning airport requirements.

AFB - Air Force Base

AFM - Airplane Flight Manual

AGL - Above Ground Level

AIA - Annual Instrument Approaches

AICUZ - Air Installation Compatible Use Zones define areas of compatible land use around military airfields.

AIR CARRIER - A commercial scheduled service airline carrying interregional traffic.

AIR CARRIER AIRCRAFT - As defined by the FAA and used in this assessment, aircraft with more than 60 seats operated by an air carrier airline.

AIR CARRIER AIRLINE - An airline certificated in accordance with FAR Part 121 or 127 to conduct scheduled services on specified routes operating aircraft with more than 60 seats. These air carriers may also provide nonscheduled or charter services as a secondary operation. Four carrier groupings have been designated for statistical and financial data aggregation and analysis.

1. MAJORS: Air carriers with annual operating revenues greater than \$1 billion.

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2. NATIONALS: Air Carriers with annual operating revenues between \$100 million and \$1 billion.
3. LARGE REGIONAL: Air carriers with annual operating revenues between \$10 million and \$99,999,999.
4. MEDIUM REGIONALS: All carriers with annual operating revenues less than \$10 million.

AIRCRAFT APPROACH CATEGORY – A grouping of aircraft based on 1.3 times their stall speed in their landing configuration at their maximum certificated landing weight. The categories are as follows:

- 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 166 knots or more.

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 TYPES - An arbitrary classification system which identifies and groups aircraft having similar operational characteristics for the purpose of computing runway capacity.

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

AIR ROUTE SURVEILLANCE RADAR (ARSR) - 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 TAXI - Aircraft operated by a company or individual that performs air transportation on a non-scheduled basis over unspecified routes usually with light aircraft.

AIR TAXI/COMMUTER AIRCRAFT - Aircraft with 60 seats or less operated by a commuter carrier, air taxi operator, or air carrier.

AIR TAXI OPERATOR - An operator certificated in accordance with FAR Part 135 and authorized to provide, on demand, public transportation of persons and property by aircraft. Generally operates small aircraft "for hire" for specific trips.

AIRPLANE DESIGN GROUP (ADG) – A grouping of airplanes based on wingspan. The groups are as follows:

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- Group I: Up to but not including 49 feet (15 m).
- Group II: 49 feet (15 m) up to but not including 79 feet (24 m).
- Group III: 79 feet (24 m) up to but not including 118 feet (36 m).
- Group IV: 118 feet (36 m) up to but not including 171 feet (52 m).
- Group V: 171 feet (52 m) up to but not including 214 feet (65 m).
- Group VI: 214 feet (65 m) up to but not including 262 feet (80 m).

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

AIRSPACE - The space lying above the earth or above a certain area of land or water which is necessary to conduct aeronautical operations.

ALP - Airport Layout Plan

ALS - Approach Light System

ALSF-1 - Approach Light System with Sequence Flasher Lights.

ALSF-2 - Approach Light System with Sequence Flasher Lights.

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

ANCLUC - Airport Noise and Compatible Land Use Control plan; an FAA sponsored land use compatibility planning program preceding Part 150 Airport Noise Compatibility Program.

AOA - Airfield Operating Area

APM – Automated People Mover

APPROACH CONTROL SERVICE - Air traffic control service provided by a terminal area traffic control facility for arriving and departing IFR aircraft and, on occasion, VFR aircraft.

APPROACH FIX - The point from or over which final approach (IFR) to an airport is executed.

APPROACH LIGHT SYSTEM - Approach light systems (ALS) are configurations of lights positioned symmetrically along the extended runway threshold and extend towards the approach. An ALS augments the electronic navigational aids.

AIRPORT REFERENCE CODE (ARC) – A code relating to airport planning and design criteria containing two components, Aircraft Approach category and Airplane Design Group.

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

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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.

AREA NAVIGATION (RNAV) - A method of navigation that permits aircraft operations on any desired course within the coverage of stationed-reference navigation systems or within the limits of self-contained system capability.

ARFF - Airport Rescue and Firefighting

ARTS-III - Automated Radar Terminal Service - Phase III. A terminal facility in the air traffic control system using air ground communications and radar intelligence to detect and display pertinent data such as flight identification, altitude and position of aircraft operating in the terminal area.

ASDE - Airport Surface Detection Equipment

ASR - Airport Surveillance Radar

ASV - Annual Service Volume - a reasonable estimate of the airfield's annual capacity.

ATCT - Airport Traffic Control Tower

ATC - Air Traffic Control

AUS – Three letter identifier for Austin-Bergstrom International Airport.

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.

B

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

BIT - Bituminous Asphalt Pavement

BUSINESS JET - Any of a type of turbine powered aircraft carrying six or more passengers and weighing less than approximately 90,000 pounds gross takeoff weight.

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C

CARGO - Originating and/or terminating.

CAT I - Category I Instrument Landing System. (Minimums: decision height of 200 feet; Runway visual range 1,800 feet).

CAT II - Category II Instrument Landing System. (Minimums: decision height of 100 feet; Runway visual range 1,200 feet).

CAT III - Category III Instrument Landing System. (Minimums: no decision height; Runway visual range of from 0 to 700 feet depending on type of CAT III facility).

CALIBRATION - The procedure used to adjust an urban area traffic model so that it matches base year of present day conditions.

CAPACITY - The maximum number of vehicles which have a reasonable expectation of passing over a given section of a lane or a roadway during a given period under a specified speed or level of service.

CAPACITY MANUAL - Special Report 87 published by the Highway Research Board (now Transportation Research Board). Current issue is 1985.

CAPACITY RESTRAINT - See Trip Assignment.

CBR - California Bearing Ratio

CENTER'S AREA - The specified airspace within which an air route traffic control center provides air traffic control and advisory service.

CFR - Crash, Fire and Rescue. This is now called Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF).

CIRCLING APPROACH - A maneuver initiated by the pilot to align the aircraft with a runway for landing when a straight-in instrument approach is not possible. This maneuver requires ATC clearance and that the pilot establish visual reference to the airport.

CL - Centerline

COLLECTOR - A roadway with no control of access providing movement between residential areas and the arterial system.

COMM. - Communications

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

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COMMUTER AIRLINE - Aircraft operated by an airline that performs scheduled air transportation service over specified routes using aircraft with 60 seats or less.

COMMUTER CARRIER - An airline certificated in accordance with FAR Part 135 or 121 that operates aircraft with a maximum of 60 seats, and that provides at least five scheduled round trips per week between two or more points, or that carries mail.

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.

CONNECTING PASSENGER - A passenger who boards an aircraft directly after deplaning from another flight. On-line single carrier connections involve flights of the same carrier, while interline or off-line connections involve flights of two different carriers. This term can also be applied to freight shipments.

CONC. - Portland Cement Concrete Pavement

CONTROLLED AREA - Airspace within which some or all aircraft may be subject to air traffic control.

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.

CONTROL ZONES - These are areas of controlled airspace which extend upward from the surface and terminate at the base of the continental control area. Control zones that do not underlie the continental control area have no upper limit. A control zone may include one or more airports and is normally a circular area with a radius of 5 statute miles of any extensions necessary to include instrument departure and arrival paths.

CONTROLLED AIRSPACE - An airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to IFR flights and to VFR flights in accordance with the airspace classification, Class A, Class B, etc.

CORRIDOR - A swath of area surrounding a proposed facility that encompasses all the possible locations for that facility that would still serve the originally intended purpose for that facility.

CRITICAL LANE VOLUME ANALYSIS - A short-cut technique for relating the level of service at intersections to traffic volumes in the "critical lane."

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.

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

CY - Calendar Year

CYCLE - The time period required for one complete sequence of signal indications .

D

DECISION HEIGHT (DH) - 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.

DEMAND - The actual number of persons, aircraft or vehicles currently using a facility if that facility is operating at or below capacity or the number of persons, aircraft or vehicles who want to use the facility when the facility is operating above capacity.

DEPLANEMENT - Any passenger getting off an arriving aircraft at an airport. Can be both a terminating and connecting passenger. Also applies to freight shipments.

DESIGN HOUR VOLUME (DHV) - The number of vehicles expected to use a road section, intersection, etc. in the design hour, which is usually the 30th highest hour of the year for commuter roads, the 150th highest hour for recreational roads, twice the average for shopping center facilities, etc.

DESIGN SPEED - The maximum safe speed for which the various physical features of the roadway were designed.

DISTANCE MEASURING EQUIPMENT (DME) - 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.

DIRECTIONAL SPLIT - The proportional distribution between access and egress flows of traffic into and out of a development or between opposite flows of traffic on two-way streets or highways.

DOA - Department of Aviation

E

EA - Environmental Assessment

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ENPLANEMENT - Any passenger boarding a departing aircraft at an airport. Can be both a local origin and 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).

ENROUTE AIRSPACE - Controlled airspace above and/or adjacent to terminal airspace.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) – A document required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to describe the social, economic, and physical impacts of proposed federal projects or projects requiring federal money or approval.

EQUIVALENT SOUND LEVEL (LEQ) - The steady A-weighted sound level over a specified period that has the same acoustic energy as the fluctuating noise during that period.

EXPRESS CARGO - Cargo carried by all-cargo airlines specializing in overnight or second day door-to-door express cargo service.

EXPRESSWAY - A divided highway for through traffic with full or partial control of access generally using grade separated interchanges and some well spaced at-grade intersections.

F

F&E - Facilities and Equipment Programming.

FAA – Federal Aviation Administration. The federal agency charged with regulating air commerce to promote its safety and development, encouraging and developing civil aviation, air traffic control, and air navigation and promoting the development of a national system of airports.

FAR - Federal Aviation Regulation Regulations issued by the FAA to regulate air commerce; issued as separate “Parts,” e.g., Part 77.

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

FAR Part 77 - Establishes standards for determining obstructions in navigable airspace, sets forth requirements for notice of proposed construction or alteration and provides for aeronautical studies of obstructions to air navigation.

FAR Part 121 – “Certification and Operations: Domestic, Flag, and Supplemental Air Carriers and Commercial Operators of Large Aircraft”. Subpart I states the airplane performance operating limitations prescribed for the airlines. Paragraph 121.189 states the takeoff limitations for transport category, turbine engine powered aircraft, with the limitations being in the form of gross weight. Paragraph 121.189 stipulates three limitations for takeoff – climb, field length and obstacles.

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

FBO - Fixed Base Operator. An airport service operation, normally consisting of fuel sales, aircraft rentals, charter aircraft sales and maintenance with a fixed base of operation at the airport.

FEDERAL AIRWAYS - See Low Altitude Airways.

FINAL APPROACH IFR - The flight plan of landing aircraft in the direction of landing along the extended runway centerline from the base leg to the runway.

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

FLIGHT PATH – A line, course, or track along which an aircraft is flying or intended to be flown.

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

FREEWAY - A divided highway for through traffic with full control of access at grade separated interchanges.

FREIGHT – All cargo except mail.

FY - Fiscal Year

G

GA - General Aviation - All segments of aviation except air carrier and military. Included are corporate, industrial, agricultural, public and emergency services, business, charter, personal and sport flying.

GENERATION - See trip generation.

GLIDE SLOPE (GS) - The vertical guidance component of an Instrument Landing System (ILS).

GND CON. - Ground Control

GPS - Global Positioning System.

GRAVITY MODEL - Newton's Law of Gravitation used to simulate traffic movements by distributing trips among zonal pairs in direct proportion to the number of trips originating in those zones and in inverse proportion to a measure of the spatial separation between the zones, such as travel time.

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H

HGRS. - Hangars

HIGH ALTITUDE AIRWAYS - See Jet Routes.

HIRL - High Intensity Runway Lighting.

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.

I

ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization

IFR - Instrument Flight Rules that govern flight procedures under IFR conditions (limited visibility or other operational constraints).

ILS - Instrument Landing System

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.

INDUCED TRIPS - See Trip.

INSTRUMENT APPROACH - 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.

INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEM (ILS) - A precision landing aid consisting of localizer (azimuth guidance), glide slope (vertical guidance), outer marker (final approach fix) and approach light system.

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.

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INTEGRATED NOISE MODEL (INM) - A computer-based airport noise exposure modeling program.

ISOPLETH - A line on a map connecting points at which a given variable (ground travel time) has a specified constant value.

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

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS - Aircraft operations performed by air carriers engaged in scheduled international service.

J

JET ROUTES - A route designed to serve aircraft operating from 18,000 feet MSL up to and including flight level 450.

K

KNOT - One nautical mile per hour (1 knot = 1.152 miles per hour).

L

LAT - Latitude

LDA - Localizer Type Directional Aid

LDN - Day-Night Average Sound Level. The 24-hour average sound level, in decibels, from midnight to midnight, obtained after the addition of ten decibels to sound levels for periods between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

LDNG. AIDS - Landing Aids

LENGTH OF HAUL - The non-stop airline route distance from a particular airport.

Short Haul	0-500 statute miles
Medium Haul	500-1,500 statute miles
Long Haul	Over 1,500 statute miles

LEVEL OF SERVICE - An arbitrary but standardized index of the relative service provided by a transportation facility.

LIRL - Low Intensity Runway Lighting

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LOAD FACTOR - Ratio of the number of passenger miles to the available seat miles flown by an airline representing the proportion of aircraft seating capacity that is actually sold and utilized. Load factors are also referred to in air cargo and can be determined by weight or volume.

LOC - Localizer (part of a ILS)

LOCAL OPERATION - Operations performed by aircraft which: (a) operate in the local traffic pattern or within the 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.

LOM - Compass locator at an outer marker (part of an ILS). Also call COMLO.

LONG - Longitude

LONG-HAUL – Over 1,500 statute miles.

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

LRR - Long-Range Radar

M

MALS - Medium Intensity Approach Light System

MALSF - Medium Intensity Approach Light System with sequence flashing lights.

MALSR - MALS with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights (RAIL).

MAP - Million Annual Passengers.

MARKER BEACON - An electronic navigation facility which transmits a fan or boneshaped radiation pattern. When received by compatible airborne equipment they indicate to the pilot that he is passing over the facility. Two to three beacons are used to advise pilots of their position during an ILS approach.

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

MEDIUM-HAUL – From 500 to 1,500 statute miles.

MGW - Maximum Gross Weight

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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.

MIRL - Medium Intensity Runway Lighting

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

MITL - Medium Intensity Taxiway Lighting

MLS - Microwave Landing System

MM - Middle Marker (part of an ILS)

MOA - Military Operations Area

MODAL SPLIT - The distribution of trips among competing travel modes, such as walk, auto, bus, etc.

MODE - A particular form or method of travel such as walk, auto, carpool, bus, rapid transit, etc.

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

MSL - Mean Sea Level

N

NA - Not applicable

NAS - NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM - The common system of air navigation and air traffic 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.

NAUTICAL MILE - 6,080 feet.

NAVAID - See Air Navigation Facility.

NB - Northbound

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NBEG - Narrowbody Equivalent Gate, which normalizes all aircraft gate positions into units of the size that typically provide for a narrowbody aircraft.

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.

NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act

NM - Nautical Mile

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.

NOISE EXPOSURE MAP - A scaled, geographic depiction of an airport, its noise contours and surrounding area.

NOISE LEVEL REDUCTION (NLR) - 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.

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

NPI - Non-Precision Instrument Runway

NPIAS - National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems.

O

OAG - Official Airline Guide

OBJECT FREE AREA (OFA) – 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, except for objects that need to be located in the OFA for air navigation or aircraft ground maneuvering purposes.

OBSTRUCTION - Any structure, growth, or other object, including a mobile object, that exceeds a limiting height established by federal regulations or by a hazard zoning regulation.

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OFZ - Runway Obstacle Free Zone

OM - Outer Marker (part of an ILS)

OPERATING SPEED - The maximum average speed for a given set of roadway and traffic conditions.

OPERATION - An aircraft arrival at or departure from an airport.

ORIGINATION - A passenger boarding an aircraft at an airport who has started his trip from a local, off-airport point. Also applicable to freight shipments.

ORIGIN-DESTINATION PASSENGERS (O&D) - Those passengers--whether visitors -- whose trips begin or end in the region or residents.

OUTER FIX - A point in the destination terminal area from which aircraft are cleared to the approach fix or final approach course.

P

PAPI - Precision Approach Path Indicator

PAR - Precision Approach Radar

PAX – Passenger

PCI - Pavement Condition Indexes

PEAK HOUR FACTOR - The ratio of the average flow rate during the peak hour to the highest short-term (say 15 minutes) rate within the peak hour.

PEAK HOUR PERCENTAGE - The percentage of total daily trips or traffic occurring in the highest or "peak" hour. Frequently confused with Peak Hour Factor.

PERSON TRIP - A trip made by a person by any travel mode or combination of travel modes. A carpool of four persons entails one vehicle trip and four person trips.

PHASE - A part of the cycle allocated to any traffic movement or any combination of traffic movements.

PI - Precision Instrument Runway marking.

POSITIVE CONTROL - The separation of all air traffic within designated airspace by air traffic control.

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PRECISION APPROACH - A standard instrument approach procedure in which an electronic glideslope/glidepath is provided; eg., ILS/MLS and PAR.

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.

PRODUCTION - A trip end associated with a dwelling unit or other trip "producer."

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

PU - Publicly owned airport.

PVC - Poor visibility and ceiling.

PVT - Privately owned airport.

Q

QUEUE - A line of pedestrians or vehicles waiting to be served.

R

RADAR SEPARATION - Radar spacing of aircraft in accordance with established minima.

RAIL - Runway Alignment Indicator Lights

RCAG - Remote Center Air/Ground Communications

REIL - Runway End Identification Lights

RELIEVER AIRPORT - An airport which, when certain criteria are met, relieves the aeronautical demand on a high density air carrier airport.

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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.

RNAV - See Area Navigation.

ROFA - Runway Object Free Area. See “Object Free Area.”

ROT - Runway Occupancy Time

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

RPCC - Reinforced Portland Cement Concrete

RSA - Runway Safety Area

RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE (RPZ) – An area off the runway end to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground.

RUNWAY SAFETY AREA (RSA) - 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

RVV - Runway Visibility Value

R/W - Runway

R/W 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.

S

SALS - Short Approach Light System

SCREEN LINE - A line dividing a study area into two parts and used for a detailed comparison of measured and simulated traffic or travel during a model calibration process.

SDF - Simplified Directional Facility landing aid providing final approach course.

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

SEPARATION MINIMA - The minimum longitudinal, lateral, or vertical distances by which aircraft are spaced through the application of air traffic control procedures.

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SHORT-HAUL – Zero to 500 statute miles.

SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

SOCIOECONOMIC - Data pertaining to the population and economic characteristics of a region.

SSALF - Simplified Short Approach Light System with Sequence Flashing lights.

SSALS - Simplified Short Approach Light System.

SSALR - Simplified Short Approach Light System with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights (RAIL)

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.

STATUTE MILE - 5,280 feet. A nautical mile is 6,080 feet.

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.

STOL - Short Takeoff and Landing

STOVL - Short Takeoff Vertical Landing

SYSTEM PLAN - A representative 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

TDZ - Touchdown Zone

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.

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TERMINAL INSTRUMENT PROCEDURES (TERPS) – As part of its mandate to promote the safe and efficient use of airspace, FAA is responsible for establishing and approving terminal instrument procedures (TERPS) at civil airports. FAA Order 8260.3B United States Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures contains criteria utilized by FAA to formulate, review, approve and publish instrument approach and departure procedures for airports and runways. These procedures are developed to provide adequate obstacle clearance.

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

THRESHOLD - The beginning of that portion of the runway usable for landing.

TOUCH-AND-GO OPERATION - An operation in which the aircraft lands and begins takeoff roll without stopping.

TRACON - Terminal Radar Approach Control Facility

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS OR ZONE - A subdivision of a study area used to aggregate dispersed data items, such as population, employment, etc., in preparation for estimating the trips attracted or produced by these data items and for loading such attractions and productions onto a simulation network.

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE - Any sign, signal, marking or device placed or erected for the purpose of regulating, wording or guiding vehicular traffic and/or pedestrians.

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.

TRANSIENT OPERATIONS - See Itinerant Operations.

TRANSITION 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 surfaces.

TRANSITIONAL AIRSPACE - That portion of controlled airspace wherein aircraft change from one phase of flight or flight condition to another.

TRAVEL SHED - The total contributing area that generates trips which ultimately concentrate at a selected study point. Also called a travel sector.

TRIP - The one-way unit of travel between an origin and a destination.

TRIP ASSIGNMENT - That portion of the transportation planning process where distributed trips are allocated among the actual routes they can be expected to use.

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TRIP DISTRIBUTION - That portion of the transportation planning process that estimates the spatial distribution of trips estimated during the trip generation phase.

TRIP END - The beginning or end of a trip.

TRIP GENERATION - That portion of the transportation planning process concerned with developing an estimate of the total number of trips attracted or produced by each traffic analysis zone in a study area.

TRIP PURPOSE - The primary reason for making a trip, i.e., work, shop.

TXDOT – Texas Department of Transportation

TW & T/W - Taxiway

TWR - Control Tower

TVOR - Terminal Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Station

U

UHF - Ultra High Frequency

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

UTILITY RUNWAY - A runway intended to be used by propeller driven aircraft of 12,500 pounds maximum gross weight or less.

V

VASI - Visual Approach Slope Indicator providing visual glide path.

VASI-2 - Two Box Visual Approach Slope Indicator

VASI-4 - Four Box Visual Approach Slope Indicator

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

VEHICLE MILES OF TRAVEL (VMT) - A measure of total travel within a study area, usually estimated as the total number of trips multiplied by the average length of a typical trip.

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VFR - Visual 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

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

VOR - Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Station. A ground-based radio (electronic) navigation aid transmitting radials in all directions in the VHF frequency spectrum; provides azimuth guidance to pilots by reception of electronic signals.

VORTAC - Co-located VOR and TACAN.

V/STOL - Vertical/Short Takeoff and Landing

VTOL - Vertical Takeoff and Landing (includes, but is not limited to, helicopters).

W

WARNING AREA - Airspace which may contain hazards to non-participating aircraft in international airspace.

WB - Westbound

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

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 level, 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.