

CHAPTER 10.0

GLOSSARY

A-Weighted Decibel or Sound Level (dBA) – Refers to the application of a filter that modifies the electrical response of sound measuring equipment or modifies the spectral content of sound pressure to emulate the human ear's response to sound of low and very high frequencies.

Automated Radar Terminal Systems (ARTS) - Computer-aided radar display subsystems capable of associating alphanumeric data with radar returns.

Base Floodplain - That area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year (i.e., the 100-year floodplain).

Baseline Condition - The existing conditions or conditions prior to future development, which serve as a foundation for analysis.

Best Management Practices (BMP) - Methods employed during construction and included in the development for ensuring environmental management to the greatest possible extent.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) - The oxygen used in meeting the metabolic needs of aerobic microorganisms in water-rich inorganic matter.

Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL or Ldn) - The energy-average sound level of events occurring over a 24-hour period with noise events occurring between the hours of 2200 and 0700 subject to a penalty of 10 decibels.

Decibel (dB) – Ten times the logarithm of the ratio of a known quantity to a reference quantity. Commonly associated with sound pressure level, i.e., ten times the logarithm of the ratio of (the square of) a source's root-mean-square (rms) sound pressure and (the square of) a reference rms sound pressure. For airborne sound, the reference rms sound pressure is 20 micropascals (20 micronewtons per square meter).

Enplane - To board an airplane. Number of enplanements refers to the number of passengers boarding aircraft.

Farmland Conversion Impact Rating - A form (form AD-1006) used by the National Resources Conservation Service, formerly known as the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, to evaluate soils which are potentially eligible for protection as Prime or Unique Farmland under the Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981.

Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) - Series of rules and regulations administered by the FAA that govern the operation, maintenance, construction, acquisition, etc. of airports, aircraft, and associated aviation activities.

Flight Track Utilization - The use of established routes for arrival and departure by aircraft to and from the existing runways at the airport.

Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) - Federal Aviation Regulations rules that govern the procedures for conducting instrument flight (FAR Part 91). Used in Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC).

Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) – Meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from clouds, and ceiling in which Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) apply; less than minimums specified for Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC).

Integrated Noise Model (INM) - A computer model developed and maintained by the FAA to predict the noise exposure generated by aircraft operations.

Land Use Compatibility - The ability of land uses surrounding the airport to co-exist with airport-related activities with minimum conflict.

Landing and Takeoff (LTO) Cycle - The time that an aircraft is in operation at an airport. An LTO cycle begins when an aircraft starts its final approach (arrival) and ends after the aircraft has made its climb-out (departure).

Location Impact Analysis (aka Single Point Analysis) - An analysis conducted to determine if noise level increases associated with projected development would approach the FAA threshold of a 1.5 DNL increase within the 65 DNL or greater noise contours over any noise-sensitive land use.

Mitigation Measures - Controls that are used to lessen the environmental impacts of a proposed development action.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) - Standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency used for protecting and improving air quality.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System - Federal permit required by the EPA for point source and non-point source stormwater discharges.

Noise Contour - An outline graphically displayed on a plan or map representing equal noise exposure.

Operational Demand - The need of an airport to adequately accommodate the existing or forecast level of aircraft operations.

Passenger Facility Charge (PFC) – A tax on enplaning passengers that may be used to supplement local airport revenues to fund needed airport development without a direct charge imposed on passengers by the airport proprietor.

Peak Hour - The hour of the day during which the greatest amount of aviation activity occurs.

Runway Capacity - The number of aircraft operations that can be accommodated by a runway without undue delay to aircraft. Undue delays are defined as delays of departures averaging four minutes during the normal peak two-hour period of the week.

Terminal Radar Approach Control (TRACON) - A terminal air traffic control facility. It uses radar data acquisition and air/ground communication equipment to provide approach and departure traffic control services under IFR conditions.

Visual Flight Rules (VFR) - Federal Aviation Regulations rules that govern the procedures for conducting visual flight (FAR Part 91). Used in Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC).

Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC) – Weather conditions in which Visual Flight Rules (VFR) apply; expressed in terms of visibility, ceiling height, and aircraft clearance from clouds along the path of flight. When these criteria do not exist, Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) prevail and Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) must be complied with.