



GLOSSARY

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AAAE - American Association of Airport Executives

ADT - Average Daily Traffic count.

AGL - Above Ground Level.

AIP - Airport Improvement Program.

AIRSIDE FACILITIES - The runway and taxiway systems used for aircraft maneuvering.

APRON - An area designated for aircraft parking.

ARTCC - Air Route Traffic Control Center - An FAA operated facility providing enroute separation, surveillance and control of aircraft.

ASR - Airport Surveillance Radar - Radar providing aircraft position information by azimuth and range without elevation data.

ATCT - Air Traffic Control Tower.

BASED AIRCRAFT - Those aircraft stationed at an airport on an annual or continuous basis.

CAB - Civil Aeronautics Board.

CERTIFIED INTERSTATE AIR CARRIER - An air carrier which holds a certificate of public convenience and necessity or foreign air carrier permit issued by the CAB, or a foreign air carrier holding a certificate or equivalent issued by its sovereign government.

CFR - Crash/Fire/Rescue service.

CLEAR ZONE - An area at the end of a runway where all obstacles to aircraft flight have been removed.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION - All civil aircraft and operations carrying passengers or property, or providing services, for compensation or hire.

ENPLANEMENT - Any passenger boarding an aircraft at an airport; either a local origination or a connecting passenger.

FAA - Federal Aviation Administration.

FAR - Federal Aviation Regulation.

FBO - Fixed Base Operator - A private business located on an airport and providing fuel, oil, parking and other services for aircraft.

FIRST AND SECOND LEVEL AIR CARRIERS - CAB certificated commercial air carrier providing domestic service over primarily interstate routes and/or international service.

GENERAL AVIATION - All civil aircraft and operations which are not classified as commercial.

HIRL - High Intensity Runway Lights.

IFR - Instrument Flight Rules - Flight procedures during weather conditions when visibility is less than three miles and/or cloud ceiling is less than 1,000 feet above the ground.

ILS - Instrument Landing System - A precision instrument approach system consisting of a localizer (azimuth guidance) glide slope (altitude guidance), marker beacons (distance guidance), and approach light system.

INSTRUMENT APPROACH - An IFR approach to landing conducted under an instrument flight plan and IFR weather conditions in which the ceiling is less than 1,000 feet and/or visibility is less than 3 miles.

INSTRUMENT OPERATION - An approach to landing conducted under an instrument flight plan in either IFR or VFR weather conditions.

ITINERANT OPERATION - Flight which originates (or terminates) at an airport located more than 25 nautical miles from the aircraft's base airport.

INTRASTATE AIR CARRIER - Any air carrier other than a certificated interstate air carrier performing scheduled air transportation.

LANDSIDE FACILITIES - Buildings and equipment located adjacent to the air operations area of the airport, including terminal, parking area and FBO facilities.

LOAD FACTOR - A percentage representing the number of occupied seats versus the available seats in an aircraft.

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

MALSR - Medium intensity approach lighting system.

MASP - Metropolitan Airport System Plan for the Wasatch Front.

MIRL - Medium Intensity Runway Lights.

MITL - Medium Intensity Taxiway Lights.

MLS - Microwave Landing System - A precision instrument approach system consisting of a single ground based component which provides azimuth, altitude and distance guidance, and approach light system.

MOVEMENT - An aircraft operation (takeoff or landing).

MSL - Mean sea level.

NASP - National Airport System Plan.

NATA - National Air Transportation Association

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

NON-PRECISION INSTRUMENT APPROACH - A standard instrument approach procedure in which an electronic glide slope is not provided.

NPIAS - National Plan for an Integrated Airport System.

OPERATION - The arrival or departure of an aircraft at an airport (takeoff or landing).

PANCAP - Practical Annual Capacity.

PHOCAP - Practical Hourly Capacity.

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

REIL - Runway End Identification Lights.

RELIEVER AIRPORT - An airport designated to relieve the congestion at another airport by accommodating some or all of the general aviation traffic.

RIMS - Regional Input/Output Modeling System used in estimating economic impact.

S.F. - Square Feet.

SIC - Standard Industrial Classification for Business.

SLUCM - Standard Land Use Compatibility Manual.

SUPPLEMENTAL AIR CARRIER - An air carrier conducting charter operations.

S.Y. - Square Yards.

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

THIRD LEVEL AIR CARRIER - A non-certificated commercial carrier providing scheduled service usually over intrastate routes.

TOUCH-AND-GO - An aircraft training maneuver consisting of an approach to an airport and a landing following by an immediate takeoff; the aircraft never comes to a complete stop and the maneuver is counted as two operations.

TURBOJET - Turbojet or turbofan jet driven aircraft.

VASI - Visual Approach Slope Indicator - An approach NAVAID providing visual glide slope guidance.

VFR - Visual Flight Rules - Flight procedures during weather conditions when visibility is three miles or more and cloud ceiling is 1,000 feet or more above the ground.

VOR - Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range - An electronic NAVAID providing azimuth guidance.