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Acronyms

AAF	Army Air Field
AASF	Army Aviation Support Facility
AC	Advisory Circular
ACRP	Airport Cooperative Research Program
ADG	Airplane Design Group
ADO	Airports District Office
AGL	Above Ground Level
AIP	Airport Improvement Program
AIRS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System
ALP	Airport Layout Plan
ALS	Approach Lighting System
ALSF	Approach Lighting System with Sequenced Flashers
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
AOC	Airport Operating Certificate
AOPA	Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association
APV	Approach Procedure with Vertical Guidance
AQP	Aquifer Protection Area
ARC	Airport Reference Code
ARFF	Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Facility
ARTCC	Air Route Traffic Control Center
ASDI	Aircraft Situation Display to Industry
ASO	Aviation Service Operator
ASOS	Automated Surface Observing System
ASV	Annual Service Volume
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATCT	Airport Traffic Control Tower
AVGAS	Aviation Gasoline
BCA	Benefit Cost Analysis
BLF	Boarding Load Factor
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CBD	Central Business District
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CSSN	Capacity/Safety/Security/Noise
CTAF	Common Traffic Advisory Frequency
DER	Decision End of Runway
dB	Decibel
DNL	Day-Night Noise Level

DOD	Department of Defense
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAR	Federal Aviation Regulations
FAS	Final Approach Segment
FATO	Final Approach and Takeoff Area
FBO	Fixed Base Operator
FCT	FAA Contract Tower
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
FSS	Flight Service Station
GA	General Aviation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMA	Growth Management Act
GQS	Glidepath Qualification Surface
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIRL	High Intensity Runway Lights
IAP	Instrument Approach Procedure
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IMC	Instrument Meteorological Conditions
INM	Integrated Noise Model
LATS	Long-Term Air Transportation Study
LIRL	Low Intensity Runway Lights
LITL	Low Intensity Taxiway Lights
LOI	Letter of Intent
LOS	Level of Service or Line of Sight
LPV	Localizer Performance with Vertical Guidance
MALS	Medium Intensity Approach Lighting System
MALSR	Medium Intensity Approach Lighting System with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights
MAS	Missed Approach Segment
MIRL	Medium Intensity Runway Lights
MITL	Medium Intensity Taxiway Lights
MTOW	Maximum Takeoff Weight
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NACD	Native American Consultation Database
NAS	National Airspace System
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NAVAIDS	Navigational Aids
NBAA	National Business Aviation Association
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NCP	Noise Compatibility Program

NDB	Non-Directional Beacon
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NM	Nautical Mile
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPE	Non-Primary Airports Entitlement
NPIAS	National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems
NRCS	National Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OCS	Obstacle Clearance Surface
ODALS	Omnidirectional Approach Lighting System
ODEQ	Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
OPBA	Operation per Based Aircraft
PAPI	Precision Approach Path Indicator
PCA	Permit Compliance System
PVC	Poor Visibility and Ceiling
RCL	Runway Centerline Lighting
REIL	Runway End Identifier Lights
RNAV	Area Navigation
RNP	Required Navigation Procedure
ROFA	Runway Object Free Area
RPZ	Runway Protection Zone
RSA	Runway Safety Area
RTR	Remote Transmitter/Receiver
RVR	Runway Visual Range
SEL	Sound Exposure Level
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
SSALR	Short Simplified Approach Lighting System with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights
SSALS	Simplified Short Approach Lighting System
TAA	Tulsa Airport Authority
TACAN	Tactical Air Navigation
TAF	Terminal Area Forecasts
TAIT	Tulsa Airport Improvement Trust
TDZ	Touchdown Zone
TERPS	United States Standard for Terminal Instrument Approach Procedures
TIA	Turn Initiation Area
TLOF	Touchdown and Liftoff Area
TOFA	Taxiway Object Free Area
TRACON	Terminal Radar Approach Control

TSA	Transportation Security Administration
TSS	Threshold Siting Surface
TUL	Tulsa International Airport
UNICOM	Universal Communications
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VFR	Visual Flight Rules
VLJ	Very Light Jet
VMC	Visual Meteorological Conditions
VOR	Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range
VOR/DME	Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range with Distance Measuring Equipment
VORTAC	Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range/Tactical Air Navigation
WAAS	Wide Area Augmentation System
WDFW	Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
WHPA	Wellhead Protection Area

Glossary

Above Mean Sea Level. The elevation of an object above the average sea level.

Air Carrier. A commercial airline with published schedules operating at least five round trips per week.

Aircraft Operation. An aircraft arrival (landing) or an aircraft departure (takeoff) represents one aircraft operation.

Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Facility. A facility housing specifically trained personnel and equipment in response, firefighting, hazard mitigation, evacuation, and rescue of passengers and crew of an aircraft involved in a ground emergency.

Airport Layout Plan. The official, FAA approved drawing of an airport's existing and proposed facilities.

Airport Reference Code. An FAA design criterion based upon the approach speed (represented by a capital letter) and wingspan (represented by a roman numeral) of an aircraft that produces a minimum annual itinerant operations per year at an airport.

Airport Traffic Control Tower. A central operations tower in the terminal air traffic control system with an associated IFR room if radar equipped, using air to ground communications and/or radar, visual signaling, and other devices to provide the safe and expeditious movement of air traffic.

Air Route Traffic Control Center. A facility providing air traffic control to aircraft on an IFR flight plan within controlled airspace and principally during the enroute phase of flight.

Air Traffic Control. The control of aircraft traffic in the vicinity of airports from control towers, and in the airways between airports from control centers.

Annual Service Volume. A reasonable estimated of an airport's annual capacity (i.e., the level of annual aircraft operations that will result in an average annual aircraft delay of approximately one to four minutes).

Approach Lighting System. Radiating light beams guiding pilots to the extended runway centerline on final approach and landing.

Area Navigation. A method of navigation that permits aircraft operation on any desired course within the coverage of station-referenced navigation signals or within the limits of a self-contained system capability, or a combination of these.

Boarding Load Factor. The ratio of aircraft seats available for passenger boarding compared to the number of passengers actually boarding.

Common Traffic Advisory Frequency. The name given to a VHF radio frequency used at U.S., Canadian, and Australian airports that do not have an active or on-site control tower.

Decibel. A measurement used to quantify sound levels referencing a scale from the threshold of human hearing, 0 dB, upward toward the threshold of pain, about 120-140 dB.

Distance Measuring Equipment. Equipment used to measure, in nautical miles, the distance of an aircraft from the broadcasting facility.

Day-Night Noise Level. The daily average noise metric in which noise occurring between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. is penalized by 10 db. DNL is often expressed as annual average noise levels.

Federal Aviation Regulations. The rules and regulations that govern the operation of aircraft, airways, airmen, and airports.

Fixed Based Operator. A facility on an airport providing various services for aircraft such as maintenance, fuel, storage, etc.

Fleet Mix. The mix or differing aircraft types operated at a particular airport or by an airline.

Flight Plan. Specific information related to the intended flight of an aircraft, filed with a Flight Service Station or Air Traffic Control facility.

General Aviation. Civil aviation excluding air carriers, commercial operations, and military aircraft.

Glide Slope. An angle of approach to a runway established by means of airborne instruments during instrument approaches, or visual ground aids for the visual portion of an instrument approach and landing.

Global Positioning System. A satellite-based radio positioning, navigation, and time-transfer system.

High Intensity Runway Lights. High intensity light fixtures delineating the limits of a runway served by a precision instrument approach procedure.

Instrument Approach. A series of predetermined maneuvers developed for the orderly transfer of 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 Flight Procedure. Procedures developed by the FAA to guide aircraft to airports including distance, topography, elevation, coordinates, angle of approach, and missed approach procedures.

Instrument Flight Rules. Rules specified by the FAA for the flight under weather conditions in which visual reference cannot be made to the ground and the pilot must rely on instruments to fly and navigate.

Instrument Landing System. A precision instrument approach system that normally consists of a localizer antenna, glide slope antenna, outer marker, middle marker, and ad approach lighting system.

Instrument Meteorological Conditions. Weather conditions that require that pilots rely primarily on instrumentation for navigation under IFR, rather than by visual reference and VFR.

Itinerant Operation. An aircraft landing or takeoff that originates at one airport and terminates at another (place-to-place).

Knots. A measure of speed used in navigation. One knot is equal to one nautical mile per hour (1.15 knots – 1 mile per hour).

Landing Minimums. Prescribed altitudes and visibility distances that the pilot uses to make a decision as to whether or not it is safe to land on a particular runway.

Local Operation. An aircraft landing or takeoff that remains in the local traffic pattern (i.e. training or touch-and-go operation).

Level of Service. A measure that determines the quality of service provided by transportation devices, or transportation infrastructure, and is generally linked to time and speed of the vehicles.

Low Intensity Runway Lights. Low intensity light fixtures delineating the limits of a runway having no instrument approach procedures.

Load Factor. The percentage of seats occupied on an aircraft by passengers.

Medium Intensity Approach Lighting System with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights. A medium intensity approach lighting system providing a visual lighting path for landing pilots, consisting of nine light bars with five steady burning white fixtures, five sequential flashing white fixtures, and a threshold bar of 18 steady burning green fixtures.

Medium Intensity Runway Lights. Medium intensity light fixtures delineating the limits of a runway supplied with a non-precision instrument approach procedure.

Middle Marker. A beacon that defines a point along the glide slope of an Instrument Landing System, normally located at or near the point of decision height.

Missed Approach. An instrument approach not completed by a landing. This may be due to visual contact not established at authorized minimums or instructions from air traffic control, or other reasons.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for six outdoor air pollutants considered harmful to the public health and the environment.

National Airspace System. The common network of U.S. airspace, air navigation facilities, equipment and services, airports or landing areas, aeronautical charts, information and services, rules, regulations and procedures, technical information, manpower, and material.

National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems. Established by the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982, it is the identification of national airport system needs including short- and long-term development costs.

Nautical Mile. A measure of distance used in air and sea navigation. One nautical mile is equal to the length of one minute of latitude along the Earth's equator, officially set as 6,076.115 feet.

NAVAID. Any facility providing assistance or aid to pilots for navigating through the air.

Noise Contour. The "map" of noise exposure around an airport, computed by the Integrated Noise Model. The FAA defines significant noise exposure as any area within the 65 DNL contour, which is the area within an annual average noise exposure of 65 decibels or higher.

Non-Directional Beacon. A NAVAID providing signals that can be read by pilots of aircraft equipped with direction finding equipment, used to determine bearing and can "home" in or track to or from the desired point.

Non-Precision Approach. A standard instrument approach procedure in which no vertical guidance is provided.

Omnidirectional Approach Lighting System. An approach lighting system consisting of five sequential flashing omnidirectional lights extended along the runway centerline and two located on either side of the runway threshold.

Outer Marker. A navigational facility within the terminal area navigational system located four to seven miles from the runway threshold on the extended centerline indicating the beginning of the final approach.

Precision Approach Path Indicator. A visual navigational aid providing guidance information to help pilots acquire and maintain the correct approach (in the vertical plane) to a runway.

Runway. A strip of pavement, land, or water used by aircraft for takeoff or landing.

Runway Object Free Area. A defined two-dimensional surface centered on a runway providing enhanced safety for aircraft operations by having the area free of objects protruding above the runway safety area edge elevation, except for objects that need to be located within the area for air navigation or aircraft ground maneuvering purposes.

Runway Safety Area. A defined surface surrounding a runway prepared or suitable for reducing the risk or damage to aircraft in the event of an undershoot, overshoot, or excursion from the runway.

Runway Visual Range. Facilities providing a measurement of horizontal visibility located adjacent to instrument runways.

Single Event. Noise generated by a single aircraft overflight.

Tactical Air Navigation. An enroute NAVAID combining azimuth and distance measuring equipment into one unit and operated in the ultra-high frequency band.

Taxiway. A designated area that connects runways with aprons, providing the ability to move aircraft on the ground so they will not interfere with takeoffs or landings.

Terminal Airspace. The airspace controlled by a terminal radar approach control facility.

Terminal Area. A general term used to describe airspace in which approach control service or airport traffic control service is provided.

Terminal Radar Approach Control. An FAA air traffic control service to aircraft arriving, departing, or transiting airspace controlled the facility.

Transient Aircraft. An aircraft that is not based at the airport in which it is currently located.

Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range. A ground based electronic navigation aid transmitting navigation signals for 360° oriented from magnetic north.

Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range/Tactical Air Navigation. A ground based electronic navigation aid providing VOR azimuth, TACAN azimuth, and TACAN distance measuring equipment at a single site.

Visual Approach. An aircraft approach conducted under IFR, which authorizes the pilot to proceed visually and clear of clouds to the airport. The pilot must, at all times, have either the airport or the preceding aircraft in sight.

Visual Flight Rules. Rules that govern the procedures for conducting flight under visual meteorological conditions.

Visual Meteorological Conditions. Weather conditions under which pilots have the ability to visually see and avoid stationary objects and other aircraft and fly without the use of instrumentation, under VFR.