7 CHAPTER 7 GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

7.1 ABBREVIATIONS

AASHTO – American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

AC – Advisory Circular

ACHP – Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ACIP – Airport Capital Improvement Program

ADO – Airports District Office

AHPA – The Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974

AIP – Airport Improvement Program

AOA – Airport Operations Area

APCD – Air Pollution Control Division

APE – Area of Potential Effect

AQCC – Colorado Air Quality Control Commission

ARFF – Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting

ARC – Airport Reference Code

ARPA – The Archaeological Resources Protect Act of 1979

BMP – Best Management Practices

BTPD – Black-Tailed Prairie Digs

CAA – Clean Air Act

CBP – Colorado Butterfly Plant

CDOA – Colorado Department of Agriculture

CDOT – Colorado Department of Transportation

CDPE – Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment

CEQ – Council on Environmental Quality

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CFS – Cubic Feet Per Second

CIP – Capital Improvement Program

CNHP – Colorado Natural Heritage Program

CO – Carbon Monoxide

CWA – Clean Water Act

CZMP – Coastal Zone Management Program

dB – Decibel

dBA – A-Weighted Decibel

DEN– Denver International Airport

DNL – Day Night Average Sound Level

DOT – Department of Transportation

DRCOG – Denver Regional Council of Governments

EA – Environmental Assessment

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement

EMAS – Engineered Materials Arresting System

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

FAA – Federal Aviation Administration

FEMA – Flood Emergency Management Agency

FHA – Federal Highway Administration

FICON – Federal Interagency Committee on Noise

FIRM – Flood Insurance Rate Maps

FONSI – Finding of No Significant Impact

FPPA – Farmland Protection Policy Act

GLO – Government Land Office

GIS – Geographic Information System

GSE – Ground Support Equipment

ILS – Instrument Landing System

L_{eq} – Equivalent A-Weighted Sound Level

$L_{eq(h)}$ – Equivalent A-Weighted Sound Level Over a One Hour Period

L_{max} – Maximum A-Weighted Sound Level

LOS – Level of Service

LWCF – Land and Water Conservation Fund

MALSR – Medium Intensity Approach Lighting System with Runway

MBTA – Migratory Bird Treaty Act

MIRL – Medium Intensity Runway Edge Lights

MOA – Memorandum of Agreement

MPO – Metropolitan Planning Organization

MSA – Metropolitan Statistical Area

MSL – Mean Sea Level

NAAQS – National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NAC – Noise Abatement Criteria

NAGPRA – The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NAVAID – Navigation Aid

NCDC – National Climatic Data Center

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NO_2 – Nitrogen Dioxide

NOx – Nitrogen

NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NPDES – National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

NPL – National Priority List

NPS – National Parks Service

NRCS – The National Resources Conservation Service

NRHP – Nation Register of Historic Places

NRI – National Rivers Inventory

NWI – Nation Wetland Inventory

O_3 – Ozone

PAC – Public Advisory Committee

PAPI – Precision Approach Path Indicator

Pb – Lead

PCA – Potential Conservation Areas

PCI – Per Capita Income

PE – Palustrine Emergent

PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ – Particulate Matter

PMJM – Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse

PSS – Palustrine Scrubshrub

RAQC – Regional Air Quality Council

RCNM – Roadway Construction Noise Model

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

REIL – Runway End Identifier Light

ROFA – Runway Object Free Area

ROW – Right of Way

RS&H – Reynolds, Smith, & Hills, Inc.

RSA – Runway Safety Area

RSAP – Runway Safety Area Program

RTP – Regional Transportation Plan

SCS – Soil Conservation Service

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Officer

SIP – State Implementation Plan

SO_2 – Sulfur Dioxide

SWAP – Storm Water Management Plan

SWMP – Storm Water Management Plan

T&E – Threatened and Endangered

TAC – Technical Advisory Committee

TCP – Traditional Cultural Properties

THPO – Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

TNM – Traffic Noise Model

TPD – Tons Per Day

TPY – Tons Per Year

TSCA – Toxic Substances Control Act

ULTO – Ute Ladies'-Tresses Orchid

USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USC – United States Code

USDA – U.S. Department of Agriculture

USDOT – U.S. Department of Transportation

USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS – U.S. Geological Survey

V/C – Volume/Capacity

VOC – Volatile Organic Compound

VSR – Vehicle Service Road

W(1-7) – Wetland Areas 1-7

WSR – Wild and Scenic Rivers

WSRS – National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

7.2 TERMS

AC (ADVISORY CIRCULAR) – An advisory document produced by the FAA to establish standards, specifications, processes, and procedures for FAA regulated programs.

AIP (AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM) – A federal program that provides grants-in-aid for certain types of airport development projects, including construction of runways, taxiways, aircraft parking aprons, and public areas in terminals. The program also provides grants for land acquisition connected with airport development, including clear zones and approach protection.

AIRFIELD – A defined area on land or water including any buildings, installations, and equipment intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure, and movement of aircraft.

AIRPORT – Rocky Mountain Metropolitan Airport

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN – A concept of the long-term development of an airport. The Airport Master Plan displays this concept graphically and documents the data and logic upon which the plan is based.

AIRPORT OPERATIONS AREA – An area of an airport used or intended for landing takeoff, or surface maneuvering of aircraft.

AIRPORT REFERENCE CODE (ARC) – A coding system used to relate airport design criteria to the operational and physical characteristics of the airplanes intended to operate at an airport. The coding system has two components relating to airport design aircraft. The first component, depicted by a letter, is the aircraft approach category and relates to aircraft approach speeds. The second component, depicted by a Roman numeral, is the airplane design group and relates to airplane wingspan or tailheight. Table 9-1 shows the ARC values for each component.

Table 9-1
AIRPORT REFERENCE CODE

Category	Approach Speed (Knots)	Design Group	Wingspan (feet)
A	< 90	I	to 48
B	91 - 120	II	49 - 78
C	121 - 140	III	79 - 117
D	141 - 165	IV	118 - 170
E	166 or more	V	171 - 213
		VI	214 - 262

SOURCE: FAA, 2011
PREPARED BY: RS&H, 2011

AIRSIDE – That portion of the airport facility where aircraft movements take place; and areas that directly serve the aircraft (taxiway, runway, maintenance, and fueling areas). See LANDSIDE.

ALP (AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN) – A plan of drawing (s) that delineates all areas of an airport used or proposed for use by the airport. The plan indicates the location and function of existing and proposed airport facilities, including both aviation and non-aviation uses.

DNL (DAY-NIGHT NOISE LEVEL) – The day-night average noise level, is based on human reaction to cumulative noise exposure over 24 hours. To calculate the DNL, noise between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. is weighted by adding 10 dBA to take into account the greater annoyance of nighttime noise.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT – An analysis of the environmental effects of a Proposed Action prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (see NEPA) and its implementing guidelines that provide a federal agency sufficient evidence to determine whether an Environmental Impact Statement (see EIS) is required. The EA serves as the basis for the agency's Finding of No Significant Impact (see FONSI) if an EIS is determined not to be necessary.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT – A Federal document required by NEPA for major projects or actions that would significantly affect the environment. It is a tool used in decision making to assess the positive and negative effects of a major project or action.

FBO (FIXED BASE OPERATOR) – An operator of one or more aircraft who has a permanent fixed aviation service facility at an airport. FBOs usually engage in aviation activity such as flight instruction, fuel sales, repairs, aircraft rental and sales, and air charter.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI) – A FONSI is issued when environmental analysis and interagency review during the EA process find a project to have no significant impacts on the quality of the environment.

GENERAL AVIATION – The operation of civilian aircraft for the purposes other than commercial passenger transport, including personal, business, and instructional flying.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL – A substance or combination of substances, that, because of quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may either: (1) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating, illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

HAZARDOUS WASTE – Hazardous wastes are hazardous materials that no longer have practical use, such as substances that have been discarded, spilled, or contaminated, or that are being stored temporarily prior to proper disposal.

INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEM – A navigational system that provides pilots with electronic guidance for aircraft alignment, descent gradient, and position until visual contact confirms the runway alignment and location.

LANDSIDE – That portion of the airport utilized for all activities except aircraft movement (see AIRSIDE). The landside generally includes the following elements: vehicular access roads and parking, passenger terminal, cargo terminal, aircraft hangars, FBOs, fuel storage area, CFR equipment, and maintenance facilities.

LOCALIZER – A component of the Instrument Landing System (ILS) that provides runway centerline guidance to aircraft.

NAVAIDS – Any type of navigational equipment used to assist pilots on the ground and in air.

NEPA – The Act requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision making process by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions.

PART 139 – That portion of Title 14 in the CFR which addresses the procedures, requirements, and regulations for airports serving scheduled air carrier operations in aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats but less than 31 passenger seats.

RUNWAY – A defined rectangular surface at an airport prepared or suitable for the takeoff and landing of aircraft

RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA – The runway object free area (OFA) is centered on the runway centerline. The runway OFA clearing standard requires clearing the OFA of above ground objects protruding above the runway safety area edge elevation.

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

RUNWAY SAFETY AREA – A surface surrounding the runway that has been prepared for reducing the risk of damage to airplanes in the event of an undershoot, overshoot, or excursion from the runway.

STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN – Regulations and other materials for meeting the clear air standards associated with the Clean Air Act requirements.

TAXIWAY – A defined path established for the taxiing of aircraft from one part of an airport to another.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS – Emitted gases from certain solids or liquids. These gases contain a variety of chemicals which may have short- and long-term adverse health effects.

Zone AE – Areas subject to inundation by the one percent annual chance flood event determined by detailed methods.

Zone X – An area that is determined to be outside the 100- and 500-year floodplains.