

Appendix E

PSP Glossary

GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS

AAC – Aircraft Approach Category: A grouping of aircraft based on a reference landing speed (VREF), if specified, or if VREF is not specified, 1.3 times stall speed (VSO) at the maximum certificated landing weight. VREF, VSO, and the maximum certificated landing weight are those values established for the aircraft by the certification authority of the country of registry.

AAM – Advanced Air Mobility: An umbrella term for aircraft that are likely highly automated and electric. These aircraft are often referred to as air taxis or electric Vertical Takeoff and Landing (eVTOL) aircraft.

AC – Advisory Circular: A type of publication offered by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to provide guidance for compliance with airworthiness regulations, pilot certification, operational standards, training standards, and any other rules within the 14 CFR Aeronautics and Space Title.

ACIP – Airport Capital Improvement Program: A Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for airport facilities

ACRP – Airport Cooperative Research Program

ADG – Aircraft Design Group: A classification of aircraft based on wingspan and tail height. When the aircraft wingspan and tail height fall in different groups, the larger group applies.

ADIP – Airport Data and Information Portal

ADRM – Airport Development Reference Manual

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

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

AMSL – Average Mean Sea Level: The datum for measurement of elevation and altitude.

AOG – Aircraft On Ground

APM – Airport Planning Manual: Documents provided by an original equipment manufacturer, in an industry-standardized format, airplane characteristics data for general airport planning.

ARFF – Aircraft rescue and firefighting: In the context of the Capital Improvement Plan, this includes the acquisition or rehabilitation of aircraft rescue and fire-fighting equipment.

ARI – AAM Reality Index: A rating tool, based on a proprietary formula that uses publicly available information as well as expert knowledge. It helps assess the industry entrants' progress toward the delivery of a certified product at mass scale production.

ASDA – Accelerate Stop Distance Available: The length of the Takeoff Run plus the length of the stopway, if provided.

ASOS – Automated Surface Observing System

ASR – Airport Surveillance Radar: An integrated primary and secondary radar system that has been deployed at terminal air traffic control sites. It interfaces with both legacy and digital automation systems and provides six-level national weather service calibrated weather capability that provides enhanced situational awareness for both controllers and pilots.

ASV – 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).

ATADS – Air Traffic Activity System

ATCT – 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.

ATO – Airline Ticket Office: A ticketing counter where airlines check baggage.

ATOW – Allowable Takeoff Weight: The maximum weight at which the pilot is allowed to attempt to take off, due to structural or other limits.

AV – Autonomous Vehicle

Avgas – Aviation gas: A type of aviation fuel that is most commonly used in piston-engine aircraft within the general aviation (GA) community.

AWOS – Automated Weather Observing Systems: A fully configurable airport weather system that provides continuous, real-time information and reports on airport weather conditions.

BHS – Baggage Handling System: A conveyor system that transports checked luggage from ticket counters to areas where bags can be loaded onto airplanes.

BLF – Boarding Load Factors: Enplanements divided by available seats.

BREEAM – Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method: A sustainability assessment method that is used to masterplan projects, infrastructure, and buildings.

CAGR – Compound Annual Growth Rate

CBP – Customs and Border Protection

CEQA – California Environmental Policy Act: State-level legislation modelled after NEPA.

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations: The general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

CIP – Capital Improvement Plan: A short-range plan, usually 4-10 years, identifying the location, timing, and financing of capital improvements.

CONRAC – Consolidated Rent-A-Car: A complex that hosts numerous car rental agencies, typically found at airports in the United States.

CPI – Consumer Price Index: Measurement of average change in prices paid by consumers over a period of time for a basket of goods and services.

CUP – Central Utility Plant

CVAG – Coachella Valley Association of Governments

CWA – Clean Water Act

DA – Density Altitude: Pressure altitude corrected for nonstandard temperature. As temperature and altitude increase, air density decreases.

DDFS – Design Day Flight Schedule: A snapshot of airport activity during a chosen design day.

DOT – Department of Transportation

EB – Engineering Brief: FAA documents that provide additional information about airport engineering, design, and construction standards and specifications included in advisory circulars.

EDS – Explosive Detection System

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

ETD – Explosive Trace Detector

EV – Electric Vehicle

eVTOL – Electric Vertical Takeoff Landing: A variety of VTOL (vertical take-off and landing) aircraft that uses electric power to hover, take off, and land vertically.

FAA – Federal Aviation Administration: A U.S. federal government agency within the U.S. Department of Transportation which regulates civil aviation in the United States and surrounding international waters.

FAR – Federal Aviation Regulations

FATO – Final Approach and Takeoff Area: An area over which a helicopter completes the approach maneuver to a hover or landing or commences movement into forward flight in the take-off maneuver.

FBO – Fixed-base Operator: A facility on an airport providing various services for aircraft such as maintenance, fuel, storage, etc.

FIRM – Flood Insurance Rate Map: An official map of a community on showing delineated the flood hazard areas and the risk to local communities.

FIS – Federal Inspection Station

FPPA – Farmland Protection Policy Act

FSP – Full-Service Ticket Counter Position: A ticketing counter where airlines check baggage.

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

GPS – Global Positioning System

GSE – Ground Service Equipment: Airport support equipment used to service aircraft between flights.

GTS – Ground Transportation System

IAP – Instrument Approach Procedure: 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.

IATA – International Air Transport Association

IFR – 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.

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

IMC – Instrument Meteorological Conditions: An aviation flight category where weather conditions require pilots to fly primarily by instruments and IFR.

ISA – International Standard Atmosphere: A static atmospheric model of how the pressure, temperature, density, and viscosity of the Earth's atmosphere change over a wide range of altitudes or elevations.

LDA – Landing Distance Available: The declared distance from the Landing Threshold to the opposite runway Threshold or, to the opposite Displaced Threshold if provided.

LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design: A green building certification program.

LL – Low-Lead Fuel

LOS – Level of Service

MARS – Multiple Aircraft Ramp System

MBTA – Morongo Basin Transit Authority

MLW – Maximum Landing Weight

MOS – Modification of Standards: This order establishes the process for the initiation, revision, coordination, and management of Modifications of Standards (MOS) applicable to airport design, construction material, and equipment projects.

MRO – Maintenance, Repairs, and Overhaul: A maintenance facility that performs the required maintenance and inspection of aircraft.

MSL – Mean Sea Level: Aircraft altitude above sea level.

MTOW – Maximum Takeoff Weight: The maximum weight at which the pilot is allowed to attempt to take off, due to structural or other limits.

NAVAID – Navigational Aids: Any facility providing assistance or aid to pilots for navigating through the air.

NAAQS – National Ambient Air Quality Standards: Provision of the Clean Air Act establishing monitoring of the following ambient air quality standards:

CO – Carbon Monoxide

NO₂ – Nitrogen Dioxide

O₃ – Ozone

Pb – Lead

PM-10 and PM-2.5 – Particulate Matter (By Micrometer Diameter)

SO₂ – Sulfur Dioxide

NAVAIDS – Navigational Aids

NB – Narrow-Body

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act: NA U.S. environmental law promoting environmental protection.

NFPA – National Fire Protection Agency: A U.S.-based international nonprofit organization devoted to eliminating death, injury, property, and economic loss due to fire, electrical, and related hazards.

NM – 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.

NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

OE/AAA – Obstruction Evaluation/Airport Airspace Analysis

OEM – Original Equipment Manufacturer: A company whose goods are used as components in the products of another company, known as a value-added reseller (VAR).

OEW – Operational Empty Weight

OFZ – Obstacle Free Zone: A three-dimensional volume of airspace which protects the transition of aircraft to and from the runway.

PAL – Planning Activity Level: A demand level triggering improvements of a certain airport facility.

PAPI – 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.

PFAS – per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance: Fluorinated substances that contain at least one fully fluorinated methyl or methylene carbon atom (without any H/Cl/Br/I atom attached to it), i.e., with a few noted exceptions, any chemical with at least a perfluorinated methyl group (–CF₃) or a perfluorinated methylene group (–CF₂–).

PMAD – Peak Month Average Day

POW – Point-of-Entry

POFZ – Precision Obstacle Free Zone: A volume of airspace above an area beginning at the runway threshold, at the threshold elevation, and centered on the extended runway centerline, 200 feet long by 800 feet wide. Maintaining the POFZ clear during low ceiling/low visibility conditions protects both the landing aircraft and holding aircraft or vehicle.

PS – Palm Springs

PSP – Palm Springs International Airport

PST – Pacific Standard Time

QATAR – Quick Analysis Tool for the Airport Roadways

QTA – Quick Turn Around

RAM – Regional Air Mobility: One of the more frequently terms interchanged with Advanced Air Mobility (AAM). RAM serves similar interregional use cases than can include passenger mobility, logistics and goods delivery, aeromedical, emergency response or disaster relief operations, and other professional and industrial uses.

RDC – Runway Design Code: The RDC determines the standards that apply to a specific runway and parallel taxiway allowing optimal safe operations by the critical aircraft under desired meteorological conditions. The RDC is based on existing and planned development and does not have any operational application.

REIL – Runway End Identifier Lights: The REIL system provides rapid and positive identification of the end of runways. The system consists of two synchronized, unidirectional flashing lights that are positioned on each corner of the runway landing threshold, facing the approach area and aimed at an angle of 10 to 15 degrees.

RJ – Regional Jet

RNP – Required Navigation Performance: Required Navigation Performance (RNP) is a family of navigation specifications under Performance Based Navigation (PBN) which permit the operation of aircraft along a precise flight path with a high level of accuracy and the ability to determine aircraft position with both accuracy and integrity.

ROFA – 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.

ROFZ – Runway Obstacle Free Zone

ROM – Rough Order of Magnitude

RON – Remain Overnight

RPZ – Runway Protection Zone: A trapezoidal area “off the end of the runway end that serves to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground” in the event an aircraft lands or crashes beyond the runway end.

RSA – 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.

RSAT – Runway Safety Action Team: Local airport stakeholders that identify risks to surface safety at that airport and develop plans to mitigate or eliminate those risks.

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

SAF – Sustainable Aviation Fuel: A biofuel used to power aircraft that has similar properties to conventional jet fuel but with a smaller carbon footprint.

SF – Square Feet

SM – Statue Miles: Number of statute miles flown based on city pair great circle route.

SSCP – Security Screening Checkpoint: A secure area where passengers undergo security procedures before they may be cleared before boarding an aircraft.

TDG – Taxiway Design Group: Grouping of aircraft based on gear geometry affecting turning radius.

TDM – Transportation Demand Management

TFMSC – Traffic Flow Management System Counts: Airport and Distributed OPSNET data for each month will be available within 31 days after the end of the month; i.e., September data will be available no later than November 1.

TLOF – Touchdown and Liftoff: A dynamic load-bearing area on which a helicopter may touch down or lift off. For a helideck it is presumed that the FATO and the TLOF will be coincidental.

TNC – Transportation Network Company: A transportation charter company using online-enabled platforms to connect passengers and drivers using personal vehicles; ex: Uber, Lyft.

TODA – Takeoff Distance Available: – The takeoff run available plus the length of any remaining runway or clearway beyond the far end of the takeoff run available.

TORA – Takeoff Run Available: The length of runway declared available and suitable for the ground run of an aeroplane take-off.

TSA – Transportation Security Administration: US government agency responsible for safety in travel, particularly air travel.

VIS – Visual

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

WB – Wide-Body

ZEV – Zero-Emission Vehicle