

CRATER LAKE
KLAMATH
REGIONAL AIRPORT

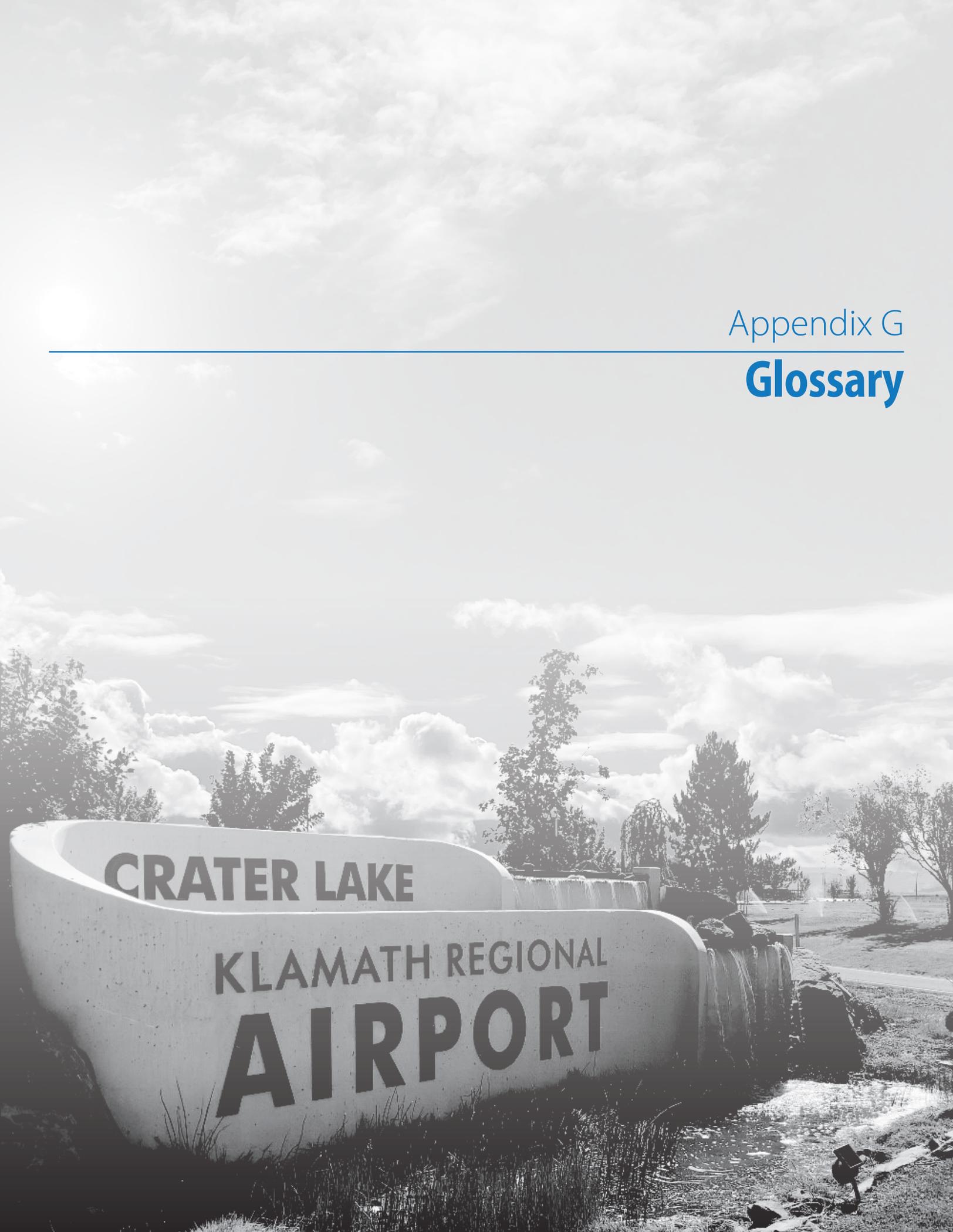
Master Plan

February 2021



Appendix G

Glossary



CRATER LAKE

**KLAMATH REGIONAL
AIRPORT**

Appendix G

Glossary

This glossary includes definitions of terms and acronyms used in the Plan.

ACRONYMS:

AAC	Aircraft Approach Code
AAF	Army Air Field
AC	Advisory Circular
ACIP	Airport Capital Improvement Program
ACOM	Army Command
ACRP	Airport Cooperative Research Program
ACTC	Air Traffic Control Tower
ADAIR	Adversary Air Squadron
ADS-B	Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast
ADG	Airplane Design Group
ADO	Airports District Office
ADPM	Average Delay Peak Month
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFRC	Air Force Reserve Command
AGL	Above Ground Level
AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone
AIP	Airport Improvement Program
AIRS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System
AJUA	Airport Joint Land Use Agreement
ALP	Airport Layout Plan
ALS	Approach Lighting System
ALSF	Approach Lighting System with Sequenced Flashers
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
AMU	American Military University
ANG	Air National Guard

APPENDIX G : GLOSSARY

ANGH	Air National Guard Handbook
AOA	Airport Operating Area / Airport Operations Area
AOB	Airport Operation Building
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
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARTCC	Air Route Traffic Control Center
ASCC	Army Service Component Command
ASDA	Accelerate Stop Distance Available
ASDI	Aircraft Situation Display to Industry
ASHPO	Airport Safety and Hazard Preventions Overlay Zone
ASO	Aviation Service Operator
ASOS	Automated Surface Observing System
ASV	Annual Service Volume
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATCS	Air Traffic Control Squadron
ATCT	Airport Traffic Control Tower
ATF	Aviation Trust Fund
AVGAS	Aviation Gasoline
AWOS	Automated Weather Observing Station
BCA	Benefit Cost Analysis
BLF	Boarding Load Factor
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
BNSF	Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad
BRL	Building Restriction Line
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CATM	Combat Arms and Training Maintenance Range
CATS	Certification Activity Tracking System
CBD	Central Business District
CFC	Customer Facility Charges
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CMG	Cockpit to Main Gear
CMMP	Contaminated Media Management Plan
COAR	Critical Oregon Airport Relief
CONUS	Continental United States
CSSN	Capacity/Safety/Security/Noise
CTAF	Common Traffic Advisory Frequency
dB	Decibel
DER	Decision End of Runway

DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment
DNL	Day-Night Noise Level
DOD	Department of Defense
DOT	State Department of Transportation, Aviation Agency
DPC	“Joint Squad Ops/MX Hangar /DPC Construction” Ch5
DRU	Direct Reporting Units
DTWG	Dual Tandem-Wheel Gear
DWG	Dual Wheel Gear
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAS	Essential Air Service
EOR	Explosives Ordinance Recovery
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESQD	Explosive Safety Quantity Distance
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
FS	Flight School
FSS	Flight Service Station
FY	Fiscal Year
GA	General Aviation
GAMA	General Aviation Manufacturing Association
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Growth Management Act
GPS	Global Positioning System
GQS	Glidepath Qualification Surface
GRP	Gross Regional Product
GS	Glideslope
HEF	High Expansion Foam
HIRL	High Intensity Runway Lights
HQ USAFE	Headquarters United States Forces in Europe
HQDA	headquarters, Department of the Army
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IAP	Instrument Approach Procedure
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICEMAP	Installation Complex Encroachment Management Action Plan
IDP	Installation Development Plan
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IMC	Instrument Meteorological Conditions
INM	Integrated Noise Model

APPENDIX G : GLOSSARY

JLUS	Joint Land Use Study
JPC	Joint Planning Conference
KATB	Klamath Air Tanker Base
KCC	Klamath County Community College
KFI	Klamath Falls Interagency
LATS	Long-Term Air Transportation Study
LDA	Landing Distance Available
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LIRL	Low Intensity Runway Lights
LITL	Low Intensity Taxiway Lights
LL	Low Lead
LMT	Crater Lake – Klamath Regional Airport
LOC	Localizer
LOI	Letter Of Intent
LOS	Level of Service or Line of Sight
LPV	Localizer Performance with Vertical Guidance
MAJCOM	Major Command
MALS	Medium Intensity Approach Lighting System
MALSF	Medium Intensity Approach Light System with Sequenced Flashing Lights
MALSR	Medium Intensity Approach Lighting System with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights
MAS	Missed Approach Segment
MCCA	Military Construction Cooperative Agreement
MFR	Rogue Valley International-Medford Airport
MFZ	Mandatory Frangibility Zone
MGW	Main Gear Width
MIA	Military Influence Area
MIAOD	Military Influence Area Overlay District
MIRL	Medium Intensity Runway Lights
MITL	Medium Intensity Taxiway Lights
MLW	Maximum Landing Weight
MON	Minimal Operational Network
MOS	Modification Of Standards
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MTOW	Maximum Takeoff Weight
MXG	Maintenance Group
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NACD	Native American Consultation Database
NAS	National Airspace System
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVAIDS	Navigational Aids
NBAA	National Business Aviation Association
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NCP	Noise Compatibility Program
NDB	Non-Directional Beacon
NDI	Non-Destructive Inspection

NE	North East
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
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
NWP	National Wetland Permit
NWS	National Wetland Service
OCS	Obstacle Clearance Surface
ODA	Oregon Department of Aviation
ODALS	Omnidirectional Approach Lighting System
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry
OFA	Object Free Area
OFZ	Obstacle Free Zone
OIT	Oregon Institute of Technology
OPBA	Operations Per Based Aircraft
PAPI	Precision Approach Path Indicator
PCA	Permit Compliance System
PCI	Pavement Condition Index
PCN	Pavement Classification Number
PDEW	Passengers Daily Each Way
PDX	Portland International Airport
PFC	Passenger Facility Charge
PI	Point of Intersection
POFZ	Planned Object Free Zone
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
PUD	Planned Use Development
PVC	Poor Visibility and Ceiling
RAPCON	Radar Approach Control
RCL	Runway Centerline Lighting
RDC	Runway Design Code
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
SASO	Special Aviation Service Organization
SCIP	Statewide Capital Improvement Plan

APPENDIX G : GLOSSARY

SEA	Seattle-Tacoma International Airport
SEL	Sound Exposure Level
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SF	Square Foot
SFO	San Francisco International Airport
SI	Metric Units (SI)
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
SRE	Snow Removal Equipment
SSALR	Short Simplified Approach Lighting System with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights
SSALS	Simplified Short Approach Lighting System
STOVL	“For F-35B aircraft operating as STOVL, see Chapter 8.” Ch 4
SWG	Single Wheel Gear
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TACAN	Tactical Air Navigation
TAF	Terminal Area Forecasts
TDG	Taxiway Design Group
TDZ	Touchdown Zone
TERPS	United States Standard for Terminal Instrument Approach Procedures
TFMSC	Traffic Flow Management System Counts
TIA	Turn Initiation Area
TLOF	Touchdown and Liftoff Area
TODA	Takeoff Distance Available
TOFA	Taxiway Object Free Area
TORA	Takeoff Runway Available
TRACON	Terminal Radar Approach Control
TRS	Total Retail Sales
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
TSP	Transportation System Plan
TSS	Threshold Siting Surface
UAS	Unmanned Aircraft Systems
UFC	Unified Facility Criteria
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UNICOM	Universal Communications
UP	Union Pacific
UPS	United Postal Service
US	United States
USAF	United States Air Force
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VASI	Visual Approach Slope Indicator
VFR	Visual Flight Rules
VGSI	Visual Glide Slope Indicators
VHF	Very High Frequency
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
WHA	Wildlife Hazard Assessment
WHPA	Wellhead Protection Area

GLOSSARY OF TERMS:

A:

Additional Runway: A non-primary runway not meeting FAA 95 percent crosswind conditions and not required for capacity.

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

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

Aircraft Gear Configuration: Distribution of aircraft main gear type and configuration; single-wheel gear aircraft (SWG) is each landing gear is supported by a single tire; dual-wheel gear aircraft (DWG) is each landing gear consists of a single axle with two tires per axle that equally share the weight of the aircraft and provide for greater weight distribution.

Aircraft Operation: An aircraft landing or takeoff. A 'local' operation is performed by aircraft that operate in the local traffic pattern, including simulated instrument approaches. An 'itinerant' operation is performed by aircraft that operate beyond the airport local traffic pattern or practice area – typically 20 miles beyond the airport.

Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Facility (ARFF): A facility to house emergency vehicles, extinguishing agents, and personnel responsible for minimizing the effects of an aircraft accident or incident.

Aircraft Sponsor: A public agency authorized to legally own and operate an airport, as prescribed in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration regulation, and other required laws.

Airport Improvement Program (AIP): The FAA funding and grant-in-aid program used to plan and develop airports included in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS).

Airport Layout Plan (ALP): A record drawing depicting the scaled graphic representation of airport existing and proposed facilities.

Airport Reference Code (ARC): FAA airport design standard classification based upon the Aircraft Approach Code (AAC) approach speed measured in knots (represented by a capital letter) and Aircraft Design Group (ADG) wingspan and tail height measured in feet (represented by a roman numeral). The ARC sets the dimensional, separation, and setback standards for airport geometry layout.

Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC): FAA operated facility for controlling high altitude en-route aircraft traffic.

Airports GIS (AGIS): FAA GIS system to collect airport and aeronautical data to meet the demands of the Next Generation National Airspace System. GIS is a computer system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of spatial or geographical data.

Air Traffic Control – Tower (ATCT): A manned facility for monitoring and controlling traffic on the ground and in the airport airspace vicinity.

Annual Service Volume (ASV): The annual aircraft operational capacity of the airport systems.

Approach Lighting System (ALS): A series of sequencing lights beyond the runway centerline used to visually guide pilots landing in night and low visibility conditions. The ALS is classified by full, intermediate, and basic systems.

Area Navigation (RNAV): Airspace navigation using a satellite-based navigation system that permits aircraft direct courses between fixes or a network of waypoints.

Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B): A satellite-based technology that broadcasts aircraft identification, position, and speed with once-per-second updates.

Automated Weather Observation System (AWOS/ASOS): a station that provides local automated weather reports for various ambient and sky conditions.

Avgas: Aviation gasoline (referred as 100LL) used in piston-powered aircraft engines.

Avigation Easement: A grant or property interest in land over which a right of unobstructed flight in the airspace is established.

B:

Based Aircraft: Aircraft stored in hangars or on tie-downs as part of a rental or lease agreement; excludes temporary visiting aircraft or aircraft registered at another airport.

Building Restriction Line (BRL): identifies a suitable location for airport buildings and structures from the runway airspace surfaces.

C:

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP): A list of planned capital airport projects and costs, also used by the federal and state agencies to plan and programmed planned funded improvements.

Cockpit to Main Gear Distance (CMG): The distance from the pilot's eye to the main gear turn center.

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR): The annualized compounded percent rate of change over multiple years.

Critical/Design Aircraft: FAA airport planning classification for the most demanding aircraft, or family of aircraft, with similar characteristics regularly using the airport over 500 aircraft operations per year.

Crosswind: A wind which is not parallel to a runway or the path of an aircraft.

Crosswind Runway: FAA eligible runway if the primary runway wind coverage is less than 95 percent.

D:

Declared Distance: The distances declared available for a turbine aircraft takeoff run (TORA), takeoff distance available (TODA), accelerate-stop distance (ASDA), and landing distance (LDA) requirements.

Displaced Threshold: The landing location on the runway, when the landing area begins at a point on the runway other than the designated beginning of the runway.

F:

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): The federal agency with airport regulatory authority, airspace, aircraft, and pilots operating in the United States, with the mission to provide safe and efficient aerospace systems. The FAA Airport District Office (ADO) is responsible for planning at airports in the FAA Region.

Federal Aviation Administration Hot Spot: A location on an airport movement area with a history of potential risk of collision or runway incursion, and where heightened attention by pilots and drivers is necessary.

Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR): The FAA rules and regulations that govern the operation of aircraft, airways, airmen, and airports.

Fixed Based Operator (FBO): An operating with on-airport facilities providing aircraft and pilot services; such as equipment sales, aircraft maintenance, fuel, and parking storage.

G:

General Aviation (GA): Civil aviation, excluding air carriers, commercial operations, and military aircraft, conducted for recreational, business, on-demand passenger and emergency charter transport, flight instruction, and governmental purposes.

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

I:

Instrument Approach Procedure (IAP): 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. **The Non-Precision Approach (NPA)** provides course guidance, with or without vertical path guidance, with visibility minimums not lower than ¾-mile

(4000' runway visual range). **The Approach Procedure with Vertical Guidance (APV)** provides vertical and lateral electronic guidance, with minimums down to 250 feet and $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile. **The Precision Approach (PA)** provides positive vertical path guidance with minimums less than 200 feet and below $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile (4000' runway visual range).

Instrument Flight Rules (IFR): 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 Meteorological Conditions (IMC): Weather conditions that require pilots to fly primarily by reference to instruments, and therefore under instrument flight rules (IFR is a cloud ceiling generally less than 1,000 feet and/or visibility less than 3 miles).

Instrument Landing System (ILS): A ground-based system consisting of a localizer and glideslope station antenna which provides runway end precision instrument approach capabilities. The ILS CAT-I minimums provide not lower than 200' and $\frac{1}{2}$ -statute mile (1800' RVR); ILS CAT-II minimum provide not lower than 100' and 1200 feet RVR; ILS CAT-III minimum provide not lower than 100' and 1200 feet RVR.

J:

Jet A: Aircraft engine fuel used in turbine (turboprop and jet) engine powered aircraft.

Joint Civilian/Military (Joint-Use) Airport: An airport owned by the Department of Defense, at which both military and civilian aircraft make shared use of the airfield. [Revised by Final Rule: Safety Enhancements, Certification of Airports (78 FR 3311), 1/16/2013]

K:

Knot: A measure of aircraft airspeed (1 knot = 1.15 mile per hour).

L:

Large Aircraft: An aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of more than 12,500 pounds.

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

M:

Mean Sea Level (MSL): The elevation of an object above the average sea level.

Military Operations Area (MOA): Designated airspace to separate nonparticipating instrument flight rule (IFR) traffic from military flight activities. MOA does not restrict or prohibit general aviation aircraft.

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

Modification to Standards (MOS): FAA approved nonconformance to airport design standards.

Movement Area: The runways, taxiways, and other areas used for taxiing or hover taxiing, air taxiing, takeoff, and landing of aircraft.

N:

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): legislations which requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions.

National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS): The FAA identification of nearly 3,400 existing and proposed airports that are significant to national air transportation and thus eligible to receive federal grants-in-aid assistance.

Navigational Aid (NAVAID): Electronic radio and visual lights providing pilots locational and situational awareness, particularly during low visibility conditions.

National Airspace System (NAS NextGen). The airspace network of air navigation facilities, equipment and services. NextGen is the FAA-led airspace transportation modernization program.

Nautical Mile (NM). A unit measure of aeronautical distance (1 NM = 6,076 feet or 1.15 statute miles).

O:

Obstacle: An existing object at a fixed geographical location or which may be expected at a fixed location within a prescribed area with reference to which vertical clearance is or must be provided during flight operation.

Obstacle Free Zone (OFZ): FAA clearing standards to preclude aircraft and other object penetrations, except for frangible NAVAIDs located based on function.

P:

Part 77: Code of Federal Regulation Title 14 Part 77, *Safe, Efficient Use, and Preservation of the Navigable Airspace* (14 CFR Part 77), establishes standards and notification requirements for objects affecting navigable airspace.

Pavement Condition Index (PCI): A numerical index used in transportation civil engineering between 0 and 100 which is used to indicate the general condition of a pavement.

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.

Primary Runway: a single runway eligible for FAA development.

R:

Runway: A defined rectangular surface on an airport prepared or suitable for the landing or takeoff of aircraft.

Runway Design Code (RDC): FAA runway classification, based on aircraft and instrument procedures, signifying the design standards to which the runway is to be built.

Runway Object Free Area (OFA): FAA two-dimensional safety area centered longitudinally on the runway and taxiway, prescribing clearing standard of above-ground objects, except those fixed by function or aircraft ground maneuvering purposes.

Runway Incursion: Occurrence involving the incorrect presence of an aircraft, vehicle, or person on the protected area of a surface designated for the landing and takeoff of aircraft.

Runway Safety Area (RSA): FAA two-dimensional safety area centered longitudinally on the runway and taxiway, prescribing criteria for the clearing of objects, grading, drainage, and being capable of supporting airport equipment; in the event of an undershoot, overshoot, or excursion of an aircraft from the runway.

Runway Protection Zone (RPZ): FAA two-dimensional trapezoidal safety area, associated with approach and departure, extending beyond the runway end, to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground by keeping the area clear of incompatible land uses.

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

S:

Secondary Runway: A non-primary runway meeting FAA crosswind conditions or required for capacity and other operational factors.

Shared Use: A U.S. Government-owned airport that is co-located with an airport specified under 14 CFR §139.1(a) and at which portions of the movement areas and safety areas are shared by both parties.

Similar Characteristics: Refers to the practice of grouping critical aircraft by comparable operational performance and/or physical dimensions.

Small Aircraft: An aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight less than 12,500 pounds.

Snow Removal Equipment (SRE): Snow equipment and earth-moving machinery used to maintain the airport.

Specialized Aviation Service Operator (SASO): *A single or specialize aeronautical service provider.*

T:

Taxilane: Designed for low speed and precise aircraft taxiing, usually located outside the movement area, providing access from taxiways to aircraft parking positions and other terminal areas.

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

Taxiway Design Group (TDG): Aircraft undercarriage dimensions used to define FAA design standards for taxiway and taxilane systems.

Terminal Area Forecast (TAF): The annual FAA historical record and forecast of passengers, aircraft operations, and based aircraft for airports in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS).

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

Traffic Management System Counts (TMSC): Traffic counts by airport or city-pair for various aircraft and user data groupings, reported by day an hour. TMSC data is generated by flight plans operating in the National Airspace System.

Traffic Pattern: The traffic flow for aircraft landing and departing the airport; includes the usual pattern for departure, crosswind, downwind, base leg; and final approach.

U:

Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS/UAV): Remotely operated (pilot-less) aircraft vehicles.

Urban Growth Boundary (UGB): A regional boundary, set by the local jurisdiction by mandating that the area inside the boundary be used for higher density urban development and the area outside be used for lower density development, with the hope of controlling urban sprawl.

V:

Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range (VOR/VORTAC): A ground-based electronic navigation aid transmitting 360-degree azimuth signal beams oriented from magnetic north.

Visual Flight Rules (VFR): Rules that govern the procedures for conducting flight under visual meteorological conditions. Conditions in which pilots must maintain separation from aircraft and objects visually, without the use of navigational aids.

Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC): 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 visual flight rules. A visual approach is conducted under instrument flight rules (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.

W:

Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS): A ground-based boosted signal used by the satellite Global Positioning System (GPS), enabling aircraft to use GPS to fly instrument approach procedures.

MILITARY GLOSSARY (PLANNING STUDIES):

Installation Development Plan (IDP, 2015): The IDP is an OANG study that provides a planning, programming, and development strategy addressing current and future mission deficiencies and opportunities. The IDP guides the base in developing properly-configured facilities and infrastructure aligned to current and 20-year programmed mission requirements.

Joint Land Use Study (JLUS, 2016): The JLUS is a City study to encourage cooperative land use so future OANG growth is compatible, and to create a mutually supportive set of tools and procedures to implement recommended development.

Installation Complex Encroachment Action Plan (ICEMAP): Identifies areas of potential future land use conflicts to assist coordination with the local community and identifying mutually agreeable solutions to prevent incompatible land uses from encroaching on the OANG mission capabilities.



Acronyms

A

AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFPD	Air Force Policy Directive
AGL	above ground level
ANG	Air National Guard
ARFF	Airport Rescue and Firefighting
ASK	Kingsley Field
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATCS	Air Traffic Control Squadron
ATCT	Air Traffic Control Tower
APZ	Accident Potential Zone
AT	Anti-Terrorism / Force Protection

B

BASH	Bird / Wildlife Aircraft Strike Hazard
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C

CAA	Clean Air Act
CATM	Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Range
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives
CDO	Community Development Ordinance
CERF-P	Enhanced Response Force Package
CL - KR	Crater Lake – Klamath Regional Airport
COM	Communication / Coordination
CZ	Clear Zone

D

dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
dBp	Peak decibels
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
DLCD	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
DNL	Day-Night Average Sound Level
DOD	Department of Defense
DODI	Department of Defense Instruction
DOI	United States Department of Interior
du	dwelling unit

E

ED	Energy Development
EFU	Exclusive Farm Use
e.g.	for example
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
ESQD	Explosive Safety Quantity Distance

F

FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAR	Federal Aviation Regulation
FW	Fighter Wing

G, H

GA	General Aviation
GIS	geographic information system

I

IDP Installation Development Plan
 INRMP Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan

J

JLUS Joint Land Use Study
 JUA Joint Use Agreement

K

Kingsley Kingsley Field

L

LAS Land / Air / Sea Spaces
 LCDC Land Conservation and Development Commission
 LU Land Use

M

MIA Military Influence Area
 MIAOD Military Influence Area Overlay District
 MOU Memorandum of Understanding

N

NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards
 NEPA National Environmental Policy Act
 NGOs nongovernmental organizations
 NOI Noise

O

OE Obstruction Evaluation
 OEA Office of Economic Adjustment
 OFZ Obstacle Free Zone
 ONG Oregon National Guard
 ORANG Oregon Air National Guard

P, Q

PM_{2.5} Particulate Matter, fine particles
 PC Policy Committee
 PL Public Law
 PM Particulate Matter

R

REPI Readiness and Environment Protection Integration
 ROFA Runway Object Free Area
 RPZ Runway Protection Zone
 RSA Runway Safety Area

S

SA Safety Zones
 SIPs State Implementation Plans
 SDZ surface danger zone

T

TC Technical Committee

U

USAF United States Air Force
 UGB Urban Growth Boundary
 US United States
 U.S.C United States Code
 USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Acronyms

V

V	Vibration
VO	Vertical Obstructions

W, X, Y, Z

WQQ	Water Quality / Quantity
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Mead&Hunt

