

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

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TERMS

Airport Layout Plan (ALP). An ALP is a scaled drawing depicting existing and future facilities and property necessary for the operations and development of the airport.

Aircraft Approach Category (AAC). A grouping of aircraft based on 1.3 times the stall speed in their maximum certificated landing weight. The categories are as follows:

- Category A: speed less than 91 knots
- Category B: speed 91 knots or more, but less than 121 knots
- Category C: speed 121 knots or more, but less than 141 knots
- Category D: speed 141 knots or more, but less than 166 knots
- Category E: speed great than 166 knots

Airplane Design Group (ADG). A grouping of aircraft based upon relative wingspan or tail height (whichever is most demanding). The groups are as follows:

Group	Tail Height (ft)	Wingspan (ft)
I	<20	<49
II	20-<30	49-<79
III	30-<45	79-<118
IV	45-<60	118-<171
V	60-<66	171-<214
VI	66-<80	214-<262

Airport Reference Code (ARC). A coding system used to relate airport design criteria to the operational (Aircraft Approach Category) to the physical characteristics (Airplane Design Group) of the airplanes intended to operate at the airport.

Categorical Exclusion (CatEX). Projects may be considered for a categorical exclusion if the extent of the impact is relatively small or insignificant. Proposed actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment would not require an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement.

Clean Air Act (CAA). The Clean Air Act was established to set federal standards for various pollutants from both stationary and mobile sources and to provide for the regulation of polluting emissions through state implementation plans.

Clean Water Act (CWA). The main federal law in the United States governing water pollution. The act established goals of eliminating releases to water of toxic amounts of toxic substances, eliminating additional water pollution by 1985, and ensuring that surface waters

would meet standards necessary for human sports and recreation by 1983.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The CFR is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

Critical Aircraft. The most demanding aircraft that will use the airport for a minimum of 500 annual operations per year.

Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). A 24-hour time-averaged sound exposure level, adjusted for average-day sound source operations. In the case of aircraft noise, a single operation is equivalent to a single aircraft departure, approach, etc. The adjustment includes a 10 dB penalty for operations occurring between 2200 and 0700 hours, local time.

Endangered Species Act (ESA). The purpose of the ESA is to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). A document required of federal agencies by NEPA for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. It informs decision makers and the public of the reasonable alternatives that would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the environment.

Environmental Assessment (EA). A NEPA review of alternative actions and their predictable short-term and long-term environmental effects, incorporating physical, biological, economic, and social considerations.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The mission of the EPA is to protect human health and the environment. Since 1970, EPA has been working for a cleaner, healthier environment for the American people.

Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA). The FPPA is intended to minimize the impact federal programs have on the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. To the extent possible it assures that federal programs are administered to be compatible with state, local units of government, and private programs and policies to protect farmland.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act. See Clean Water Act

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). A document prepared by a federal agency showing why a proposed action would not have a significant impact on the environment and thus would not require preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. Whenever waters or channel of a body of water are modified by a department or agency, the department or agency first shall consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and with the head of the agency exercising administration over the wildlife resources of the state where construction will occur, with a

view to the conservation of wildlife resources.

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA). Governing authority for all fishery management activities that occur in federal waters within the United States 200 nautical mile limit or Exclusive Economic Zone.

Master Plan. Master plans are 20 year planning documents, intended to identify airport future needs through forecasting and to guide the airport towards development of a multi-year capital improvement program.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to establish NAAQS for six pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment: carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide. The standards were set at the level required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect the public health.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA 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 Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to review all actions which may affect a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or which may affect a property eligible for listing.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Authorized by the Clean Water Act, the NPDES permit program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The NRCS provides leadership in a partnership effort to help America's private land owners and managers conserve their soil, water, and other natural resources.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). A regulatory agency whose job is to protect the quality of Oregon's environment. DEQ is responsible for protecting and enhancing Oregon's water and air quality, for cleaning up spills and releases of hazardous materials, and for managing the proper disposal of hazardous and solid wastes.

Object Free Area (OFA). An area on the ground centered on the runway, taxiway or taxilane centerline provided to enhance the safety of aircraft operations by having the area free of objects, except for objects that need to be located in the OFA for air navigation or aircraft ground maneuvering purposes.

Runway Safety Area (RSA). A defined surface surrounding the runway end to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground. The RSA is trapezoidal in shape. Its dimensions are determined by the aircraft approach speed and runway approach type/minima.

Runway Protection Zone (RPZ). An area off the runway end to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground. The RPZ is trapezoidal in shape. Its dimensions are determined by the aircraft approach speed and runway approach type/minima.

Safe Drinking Water Act. Established to manage potential contamination threats to ground water.

Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC Plan). SPCC Plans are a part of EPA's strategy to prevent oil spills from reaching United States waters. SPCC Plans ensure that facilities put in place containment and other countermeasures that would prevent oil spills that could reach navigable waters.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Established under the National Historic Preservation Act, the national historic preservation program is a partnership between the Federal, State, Tribal and local governments; private organizations; and the public. SHPOs play a critical role carrying out many responsibilities under the Act.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The USDA provides leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, and related issues based on sound public policy, the best available science, and efficient management.

United States Department of Transportation Section 4(f) Lands. Section 4(f) applies whenever a federal action involves the use of a publicly-owned park, recreation area, wildlife or waterfowl refuge, or land from a historic site. Such land may be used for federal projects only if there is no feasible and prudent alternative and all possible planning has been taken to avoid the use of a 4(f) property or to minimize harm to any 4(f) property affected by the project.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The purpose of this Act is to implement this policy by instituting a national wild and scenic rivers system, by designating the initial components of that system, and by prescribing the methods by which and standards according to which additional components may be added to the system from time to time.

ACRONYMS

AAC. Aircraft Approach Category

ACHP. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ADG. Airplane Design Group

AGL. Above Ground Level

AHPA. Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act

Airport. Grove Field Airport

ALP. Airport Layout Plan

AOA. Airport Operations Area

APE. Area of Potential Effect

ARC. Airport Reference Code

ARPA. Archaeological Resources Protection Act

BA. Biological Assessment

BMP. Best Management Practices

BRTR. Biological Resources Technical Report

CAA. Clean Air Act

CatEX. Categorical Exclusion

CEQ. Council on Environmental Quality

CERCLA. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

CFR. Code of Federal Regulations

CO. Carbon Monoxide

Corps. United States Army Corps of Engineers

CWA. Clean Water Act

CWAA. Camas-Washougal Aviation Association

dB. Decibels

DEQ. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

DNL. Day-Night Average Sound Level

DOE. Washington Department of Ecology

DOT. United States Department of Transportation

EA. Environmental Assessment

EAAC. Environmental Assessment Advisory Committee

EDMS. Emissions and Dispersion Modeling System

EIS. Environmental Impact Statement

EO. Executive Order

ESA. Endangered Species Act

FAA. Federal Aviation Administration

FBO. Fixed Base Operator

FEMA. Federal Emergency Management Agency

FONSI. Finding of No Significant Impact

FPPA. Farmland Protection Policy Act

GSE. Ground Support Equipment

INM. Integrated Noise Model

MSA. Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

MSL. Mean Sea Level

NAAQS. National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NAGPRA. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NAVAID. Navigational Aid

NEPA. National Environmental Policy Act

NMFS. National Marine Fisheries Service

NOAA. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NPDES. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NPL. National Priorities List

NPS. National Park Service

NRCS. Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRHP. National Registry of Historic Places

OFA. Object Free Area

OHWM. Ordinary High Water Mark

PM. Particulate Matter

Port. Port of Camas-Washougal

PSA. Project Study Area

RCRA. Resources Conservation and Recovery Act

RPZ. Runway Protection Zone

RSA. Runway Safety Area

SARA. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SHPO. State Historic Preservation Office

SPCC Plan. Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan

SPPC. Spill Prevention and Pollution Control

SWCAA. Southwest Clean Air Agency

SWMU. Solid Waste Management Units

SWPPP. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

T & E. Threatened and Endangered

THPO. Tribal Historic Preservation Office

USDA. United States Department of Agriculture

USEPA. United States Environmental Protection Agency

USFWS. United State Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS. United States Geological Survey

VMT. Vehicle Miles Traveled

VOCs. Volatile Organic Compounds

WDFW. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

WSDOT-Aviation. Washington Department of Transportation Aviation Division