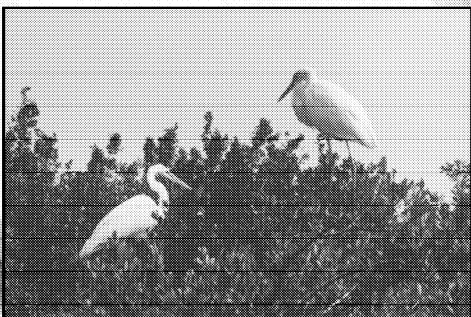


## 9.0 GLOSSARY



## 9.0 GLOSSARY

**Accident Potential Zone (APZ).** Areas immediately beyond the Clear Zone at each end of Department of Defense fixed-wing runways. APZs have a higher potential for aircraft accidents than other areas. APZs fall into two categories: APZ I is the area beyond the runway Clear Zone where there is a significant potential for accidents. APZ II is an area beyond APZ I that has a measurable potential for accidents.

**Advisory Circular (AC).** A document published by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) giving guidance on aviation issues.

**Aircraft Operation.** An aircraft arrival, departure, or closed pattern at an airport with FAA airport traffic control service. There are two types of operations: local and itinerant.

**Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) Program.** This program was developed by the Air Force to make recommendations to communities on land use compatibility with aviation operations. The AICUZ program provides recommendations to local governments on land uses compatible with exposure to aircraft noise and safety considerations.

**Airport Layout Plan (ALP).** A scaled drawing of existing and proposed land and facilities for the operation and development of an airport. The ALP shows boundaries and proposed additions to areas owned or controlled by the sponsor, the location and nature of existing and proposed airport facilities and structures, and the location on the airport of existing and proposed non-aviation areas and improvements.

**Airport Operations.** The total number of movements in landings (arrivals), takeoffs (departures), and closed patterns at an airport.

**Airport Sponsor.** A public agency or tax-supported organization, such as an airport authority, that is authorized to own and operate an airport, to obtain property interests, to obtain funds, and to legally, financially, and otherwise be able to meet all applicable requirements of current laws and regulations.

**Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC).** A facility established to provide air traffic control services to aircraft operating on Instrument Flight Rules flight plans within controlled airspace and principally during the en-route phase of flight.

**Air Traffic.** Aircraft operating in the air or at an airport, excluding loading ramps and parking areas.

**Air Traffic Control.** Control of the airspace provided to promote the safe, orderly, and expeditious movement of terminal air traffic.

**Alternatives.** Potential uses for the disposal property considered in the SEIS.

**Ambient Sound Level.** The total amount of noise in a given place and time, which is usually a composite of sounds from varying sources. See Traditional Ambient Sound Level, Existing Ambient Sound Level, and Natural Ambient Sound Level.

**Approach Control Area.** Airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control services are normally provided by an approach control facility for arriving and departing aircraft at one or more airfields.

## GLOSSARY

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**Appropriated Fund Personnel.** On military installations, federal civilian personnel who are civil service employees paid from congressionally appropriated funds. Nonappropriated fund personnel are paid from funds allocated from the installation's nonappropriated fund activities, (e.g., golf course, bowling center) which raise funds by charging fees for goods and services.

**Aquifer.** A water-bearing bed or layer of earth comprised of permeable rock, sand, or gravel capable of supplying considerable quantities of water to wells or springs.

**Average Annual Daily Traffic.** For a one year period, the total number of vehicles passing a point or segment of a highway, in both directions, divided by 365.

**Average Weekday Daily Traffic.** The average number of vehicles using a roadway for any given weekday. The word "weekday" implies that counts were made on such a day, and the associated number does not reflect weekend variation in traffic. It is derived by counting traffic from Monday through Friday, and then dividing by five.

**A-Weighted.** A weighting methodology used to account for changes in human hearing sensitivity as a function of frequency. The A-weighting de-emphasizes the high (6.3 kilohertz [kHz] and above) and low (below 1 kHz) frequencies, and emphasizes the frequencies between 1 kHz and 6.3 kHz, in an effort to simulate the relative response of human hearing.

**Backbone Flight Path.** The centerline of a flight path or distribution of flight tracks. See also Flight Path.

**Based Aircraft.** An aircraft permanently stationed at an airport by agreement between the aircraft owner and the airport management.

**Baseline.** The existing (or projected) environmental conditions against which the impacts of the Proposed Action and alternatives are assessed.

**Biodiversity.** The variety and number of plant and animal species and their relative abundance in an area or habitat.

**Cantonment.** A separately enclosed or self-contained area assigned to a military unit.

**Clear Zone.** An area on either end of a runway where the aircraft accident risk is high enough that land use restrictions are used to prevent development that would place people at risk.

**Closed Pattern.** A short flight route around an airport runway, generally a circle or a rectangle, used by pilots to practice repetitive take-off and landing procedures without actually stopping the aircraft.

**Commercial Launch Facility.** A facility where commercial launch vehicles licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration may be launched and recovered.

**Compatible Land Use.** As defined in Federal Aviation Regulations Part 150: the use of land (e.g., commercial, industrial, agricultural) that is normally compatible with aircraft and airport operations, or sound insulated land uses (e.g., sound insulated homes, schools, nursing homes, hospitals, libraries) that would otherwise be considered incompatible with aircraft and airport operations.

**Controlled Airspace.** Airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided in accordance with airspace classification (Classes A–E).

**Conveyed Property.** Refers to surplus property at former Homestead AFB that has been or is proposed to be transferred to another federal, local, or private entity.

**Cumulative Impact.** The environmental or socioeconomic impact of the Proposed Action or an alternative in combination with other past, present, and future actions.

**Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL).** A noise measure used to describe the average aircraft noise levels over a 24 hour period, typically an average day over the course of a year. DNL treats aircraft operations occurring between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. as if they were 10 decibels louder than operations occurring between 7:00 am and 10:00 p.m., to account for increased annoyance when ambient noise levels are lower and residents are sleeping. DNL may be determined for individual locations or expressed in noise contours.

**Decibel (dB).** Sound is measured by its pressure or energy. The decibel scale is logarithmic; when the scale increases by ten, the perceived sound is two times as loud.

**Disposal.** Transferring ownership or selling surplus land currently owned by the Air Force to another public or private entity.

**Disposal Property.** As used in the SEIS, refers to the 1,632 acres that are available for disposal and the focus of the Homestead SEIS analysis.

**Effluent.** Treated liquid discharged from a wastewater treatment facility.

**Enplanement.** A passenger boarding of a commercial flight.

**Environmental Protection Area.** Geographic area considered environmentally sensitive and susceptible to environmental degradation, where degradation would adversely affect the supply of potable fresh water or environmental systems of county, regional, state, or national importance. These lands are characteristically high-quality marshes, swamps, and wet prairies, and are not suited for urban or agricultural development.

**Equivalent Sound Level (Leq).** The steady noise level (usually in A-weighted decibels) over a specified period time that contains the same amount of sound energy as the actual time-varying noise during the same time period.

**Estuary.** The location where a river, stream, or other body of fresh water meets with the open sea, where the sea water is measurably diluted with freshwater.

**Existing Ambient Sound Level.** The composite, all-inclusive cumulative sound from all sources at a given location.

**Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR).** Regulations established and administered by the Federal Aviation Administration that govern civil aviation and aviation-related activities.

**Fixed-Base Operator (FBO).** An airport facility that serves general aviation users by selling and repairing aircraft and parts, selling fuel, and providing flight and ground-school instruction.

## GLOSSARY

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**Flightline.** The ground parking or servicing area for airplanes, including hangars, operations buildings, and ramps but not including runways or taxiways.

**Flight Path.** A general corridor along which aircraft are routed by air traffic controllers to enter or exit an approach control area. Also describes flight corridors used by space launch vehicles. A flight path generally leads from an airport toward a navigational fix. See Navigational Fix.

**Flight Track.** A specific route taken by an aircraft. Flight tracks are generally distributed along and around flight paths.

**General Aviation (GA).** Refers to all civil aircraft and operations that are not classified as air carrier, commuter, or regional. The types of aircraft used in general aviation activities cover a wide spectrum, from corporate multi-engine jet aircraft piloted by professional crews to amateur-built single engine piston acrobatic planes, balloons, and dirigibles.

**Grid Point.** A specific point on the ground that is part of a rectangular grid system identified for noise computations by the Integrated Noise Model.

**Groundwater.** Water within the earth that supplies wells and springs.

**Headway.** The amount of time (in seconds) between one vehicle passing a point in space and the next vehicle passing that same point, measured from front bumper to front bumper. If one vehicle passes a point and two seconds later the following vehicles passes that same point, the headway is two seconds.

**IFR Weather Conditions.** Meteorological conditions defined by visibility, distance from clouds, and ceiling less than the minimum specified for flight under visual flight rules. IFR weather conditions are normally less than three miles visibility or less than a 1,000 foot cloud ceiling. See Instrument Flight Rules.

**Impervious Surface.** A surface that cannot be penetrated; for example, asphalt is impervious to water.

**Incompatible Land Use.** As defined in Federal Aviation Regulations Part 150: land use of that is normally incompatible with aircraft and airport operations (such as homes, schools, nursing homes, hospitals, and libraries).

**Indirect Impact.** An environmental impact that is not directly caused by a proposal but may occur as a result of the proposal. Examples of indirect impacts are impacts caused by population increases that occur when the employment opportunities offered by a project attract people to an area

**Infiltration.** Flow of groundwater into the wastewater collection system through breaks in the pipes, increasing the volume of the flow and the burden on the treatment plant.

**Inflow.** Water from old connections of stormwater drainage systems to a sanitary sewer system.

**Infrastructure.** The facilities and other structures that service a local community (e.g., roads, schools, power plants, water supply, sewerage, and communication systems).

**In-migration.** The number of people moving into a defined geographic area.

**Instrument Approach.** A series of predetermined maneuvers for the orderly transfer of an 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 Rules (IFR).** Rules governing the procedure for conducting instrument flight. In addition, a term used by pilots and controllers to indicate a type of flight plan.

**Instrument Route.** Routes used by military aircraft for the purpose of conducting low-altitude navigation and tactical training in both IFR and VFR weather conditions at altitudes lower than 10,000 feet above mean sea level and at airspeeds over 250 knots.

**Integrated Noise Model (INM).** FAA's computer model used for evaluating aircraft noise impacts near airports. The INM uses a standard database of aircraft characteristics and applies them to an airport's average operational day to produce noise contours.

**Itinerant Operation.** Any aircraft arrival and/or departure other than a local operation.

**L<sub>Amax</sub>.** See Maximum Sound Level.

**Land Use Controls.** Measures established by state or local government for land use planning. They can include, among other measures, zoning, subdivision regulations, planned acquisition, easements, covenants or conditions in building codes, and capital improvement programs, such as establishment of sewer, water, utilities or their service facilities.

**Leq(h).** See Peak Hourly Equivalent Noise Level.

**Level of Service (LOS).** With regard to transportation, a qualitative measure describing conditions within a traffic stream and how they are perceived by motorists. Regarding public services, a measure describing the amount of public services (e.g., fire protection and law enforcement services) available to community residents, generally expressed as the number of personnel providing services for every 1,000 people.

**Local Operation.** Any operation performed by an aircraft that (a) operates in the local traffic pattern or within sight of the tower or airport; (b) is known to be departing for, or arriving from, flight in local practice areas located with a 20 mile radius of the control tower or airport; or (c) executes a simulated instrument approach or low pass at the airport.

**Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA).** The local entity formed by the affected community, recognized by the Department of Defense, and given the responsibility for developing a plan for the reuse of surplus base property. The LRA for former Homestead AFB is Miami-Dade County.

**Maximum Sound Level (L<sub>Amax</sub>).** The maximum A-weighted sound level associated with a given event.

**Military Training Route (MTR).** Airspace of defined vertical and lateral dimensions established for the conduct of military flight training at airspeeds above 250 knots indicated airspeed.

## GLOSSARY

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**Mishap.** An aircraft accident or incident. The Department of the Air Force defines four categories of aircraft mishaps:

- Class A mishaps result in a loss of life, permanent total disability, a total cost in excess of \$1 million, destruction of an aircraft, or damage to an aircraft beyond economical repair. Class A mishaps include most aircraft crashes.
- Class B mishaps result in total costs of more than \$200,000 but less than \$1 million or result in permanent partial disability but do not result in fatalities. An example of a Class B mishap could be multiple avionics components being destroyed during a maintenance test run due to a failure or a maintenance error in connecting a wiring harness. Most Class B mishaps occur on the ground.
- Class C mishaps involve costs of more than \$10,000 but less than \$200,000 or a loss of worker productivity of more than 8 hours. An example of a Class C mishap could be a maintenance technician who lifts a heavy object and experiences back strain that forces the technician to miss a day or more of work.
- High Accident Potential mishaps are minor incidents not meeting any of the criteria for Class A, B, or C. Accidental superficial damage to a minor component that requires a small maintenance effort to repair it is an example of High Accident Potential.

**Mitigation.** Avoidance, minimization, reduction, or elimination of, or compensation for, adverse environmental effect.

**Natural Ambient Sound Level.** The natural sound conditions found in a given study area. Natural Ambient includes all sounds of nature, such as wind, streams, and wildlife. It does not include human or mechanical sounds.

**Nautical Mile.** A measure of distance equal to one minute of arc on the earth's surface, which is approximately 6,076 feet.

**Navigation Aid (NAVAID).** Any facility used by an aircraft for guiding or controlling flight in the air or for landing or take off.

**Navigational Fix.** A geographical position determined by reference to one or more radio navigational aids, by celestial plotting, or by another navigational device.

**Noise.** Noise is typically defined as any unwanted or undesirable sound. Noise and sound are physically the same with the difference being in the subjective judgment of the receiver.

**Noise Abatement Procedures.** Changes in runway usage, flight approach and departure routes and procedures, and vehicle movement, such as ground maneuvers or other air traffic procedures that shift aviation impacts away from noise sensitive areas.

**Noise Exposure Contours.** Lines drawn around a noise source indicating constant energy levels of noise exposure. DNL is the measure used to describe community exposure to noise.

**Noise Level Reduction (NLR).** The amount of noise level reduction in decibels achieved through incorporation of noise attenuation (between outdoor and indoor levels) in the design and construction of a structure.



**Noise-Sensitive Area.** Area where aircraft noise may interfere with existing or planned use of the land. Whether noise interferes with a particular use depends upon the level of noise exposure and the types of activities that are involved. Residential neighborhoods, educational, health, and religious structures and sites, outdoor recreational, cultural and historic sites may be noise sensitive areas.

**Off-Airport Property.** Property that is beyond the boundary of land owned by the airport sponsor.

**Off Site.** In this SEIS, refers to activities outside the boundaries of former Homestead AFB.

**On-Airport Property.** Property that is within the boundary of land owned by the airport sponsor.

**On Site.** In this SEIS, refers to activities within the boundaries of former Homestead AFB.

**Ordinance.** Military supplies including weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, and associated maintenance tools and equipment.

**Part 150.** Part 150 is the abbreviated name for the airport noise compatibility planning process outlined in Part 150 of the Federal Aviation Regulation that allows airport owners to voluntarily submit noise exposure maps and noise compatibility programs to the FAA for review and approval.

**Peak Hourly Equivalent Sound Level (Leq(h)).** The equivalent sound level that occurs as a result of a single hour of aircraft operations from the airport or airports of interest. The number of aircraft operations contributing to this value is the estimated peak hour of operations for each airport based on the assumption that the peak hour occurs simultaneously at each airport. See also Equivalent Sound Level.

**Permeability.** The rate at which a liquid or gas can pass through a substance, such as the ease with which water passes through porous rock or sediment.

**Potable Water.** Water from natural sources or treated water that is safe or suitable for human consumption.

**Projected Baseline.** Refers to how environmental conditions might change in the future without reuse of the disposal property. Because former Homestead AFB would be developed over many years, baseline conditions have been projected into the future to allow more accurate comparison with the Proposed Action and alternatives.

**Proposed Action.** The plan developed by the Local Redevelopment Authority, in this case a commercial airport.

**Protected Vacant Land.** Miami-Dade County's Environmentally Endangered Lands Program classifies open space as either protected or unprotected vacant lands. Protected vacant lands include wetlands, biologically sensitive lands, and other lands with valuable environmental characteristics, recreation uses, or scenic appeal.

**Public Use Airport.** A publicly or privately owned airport that offers the use of its facilities to the public without prior notice or special invitation or clearance.



## GLOSSARY

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**Region of Influence (ROI).** The geographic area where the greatest majority of environmental impacts from the Proposed Action and alternatives are expected to occur. The ROI can vary from resource to resource.

**Reliever Airport.** An airport that meets certain FAA criteria and relieves the aeronautical demand on a busier air carrier airport.

**Relocating Population.** Residents who already live in a jurisdiction (e.g., Miami-Dade County) and relocate from one part of the jurisdiction to another (e.g., north to south).

**REM (roentgen equivalent man).** The dosage of any ionizing radiation that will cause the same amount of biological injury to human tissue as one roentgen of X-ray or gamma-ray dosage.

**Retained Property.** Property at former Homestead AFB that was retained by the Air Force for use by the Air Force Reserve Command, Florida Air National Guard, and Army-Air Force Exchange Service.

**Reusable Launch Vehicle.** Launch vehicle with reusable stages or components that can return to Earth and be recovered.

**Reuse-Related.** Activity or impact that is directly or indirectly related to the reuse of the disposal property at former Homestead AFB.

**Right-of-Way.** A legal right of passage over another person's property. Often refers to a roadway or utility corridor.

**Safety Zone.** An area established around a location where a hazard to personnel or facilities is present.

**Scoping.** A public process at the beginning of the preparation of an environmental impact statement to identify potential alternatives and help determine the environmental issues the EIS should focus on. Scoping typically includes public meetings and other activities to solicit inputs from people who would be affected by the action(s) being analyzed.

**Secondary Development.** Development that is related to or stimulated by the reuse of the disposal property at former Homestead AFB, but that occurs outside the boundaries of the disposal property.

**SEL.** See Sound Exposure Level.

**Site.** In this SEIS, refers to the disposal property at former Homestead AFB.

**Solid Waste.** Discarded materials delivered to a landfill or other facility for disposal. May include semisolids and limited amounts of liquids. Materials classified as hazardous or toxic by the USEPA are not included under the definition of solid waste.

**Sound.** Sound is generally regarded as the sensation of hearing produced by pressure fluctuations in a fluid medium (air) within the audible range of amplitudes and frequencies.

**Sound Attenuation.** Acoustical phenomenon whereby a reduction of sound energy is experienced between the noise source and the receiver. This energy loss can be attributed to atmospheric conditions, terrain, vegetation, constructed features (e.g., sound insulation), and natural features.

**Sound Exposure Level (SEL).** A measure of sound energy (usually A-weighted) used to describe noise events such as the passing of a truck or an aircraft. It is the equivalent sound pressure level, which if occurring over a period of one second, would contain the same amount of sound energy as the actual event. As long as the actual event is longer than one second, the SEL will be higher than the average and the maximum noise levels. Consequently, in most cases people do not actually hear the SEL.

**Soundscape.** The natural or ambient sounds found in a particular area. Soundscapes encompass an entire area, not just a particular noise found in a specific location.

**Special Use Airspace.** Defined area of airspace with boundaries that are assigned for specific use and users. The FAA has jurisdiction over all airspace in the United States and has identified special airspace areas that may be used for military flight activity. Special use airspace consists of Restricted Areas, Prohibited Areas, Military Operations Areas, Alert Areas, Warning Areas, National Security Areas, and Controlled Firing Areas.

**Stage 2 Aircraft.** Aircraft that meet the noise levels prescribed by Federal Aviation Regulations Part 36 and are less stringent than noise levels established for the quieter designation Stage 3 aircraft. The Airport Noise and Capacity Act requires the phase-out of all Stage 2 aircraft by December 31, 1999, with case-by-case exceptions through 2003.

**Stage 3 Aircraft.** Aircraft that meet the most stringent noise levels in Federal Aviation Regulations Part 36.

**Statute Mile.** A measure of distance equal to 5,280 feet.

**Stormwater Runoff.** Rainwater not absorbed into the ground, which can pool as surface water and drain from land or impervious surfaces into adjacent canals, streams, or other water bodies.

**Surplus Land.** Air Force land that is no longer needed by the federal government and is made available for disposal.

**TAamb.** See Time Above Ambient.

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

**Terminal Radar Approach Control (TRACON).** A terminal air traffic control facility that uses radar and non-radar capabilities to provide approach control services to aircraft arriving, departing, or transiting the airspace controlled by the facility.

**Time Above Ambient (TAamb).** The amount of time, in minutes per average day, that a given location is exposed to noise in excess of the Traditional Ambient Sound Level associated with the location.

**Traditional Ambient Sound Level.** The composite, all-inclusive sound associated with a given environment, except aircraft noise.

**Transportation Analysis District (TAD).** Specific geographic area to focus analysis for identifying and assessing impacts to resources such as public parks, recreation areas, refuges, and historic sites of local significance that could result from growth and development. TADs are comprised of multiple Transportation Analysis Zones.

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**Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ).** A designated zone in which all trips beginning from, or ending in, have a similar purpose. A residential area, for example, would be a TAZ and would typically generate trips in the morning peak hour, while attracting trips in the evening peak hour. Miami-Dade County generates population, employment, land use, and housing data for TAZs in the county.

**Turbojet Aircraft.** Aircraft operated by jet engines incorporating a turbine-driven air compressor to take in and compress the air for the combustion of fuel, the gases of combustion (or the heated air) being used both to rotate the turbine and to create a thrust-producing jet.

**Turboprop Aircraft.** Aircraft in which the main propulsive force is supplied by a gas turbine driven conventional propeller. Additional propulsive force may be supplied from the discharged turbine exhaust gas.

**Uncontrolled Airspace.** Classified as Class G airspace in which air traffic control services are not provided.

**Unprotected Vacant Land.** Privately or publicly owned undeveloped and unused land that has not been designated for protection under an environmental protection program and is, therefore, available for development.

**Urban Development Boundary (UDB).** A designation in Miami-Dade County that distinguishes the geographic area where urban development may occur through 2005.

**Urban Expansion Area (UEA).** A designation in Miami-Dade County that distinguishes the geographic area where urban development may occur through 2015. The UEA is outside the UDB.

**VFR Weather Conditions.** Weather conditions that are equal to or greater than minimum requirements for conducting flight under visual flight rules. See Visual Flight Rules.

**Viewshed.** The surrounding area a person standing on the ground is able to see.

**Visual Approach.** An aircraft approach to an airport conducted with visual reference to the terrain.

**Visual Flight Rules (VFR).** Rules that govern flight procedures in good weather, usually at least 1,000 foot ceiling and three miles visibility.

**Wastewater.** Refuse liquids or waste matter collected and transported by a sewerage system to a treatment facility

**Wellhead.** The location where a spring emerges from the ground, or the source from which a stream flows. A structure built over the top of a well.

**Wetland.** An area that is inundated or saturated with surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil. This classification includes swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Jurisdictional wetlands are those wetlands that meet the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology criteria under normal circumstances (or meet the special circumstances as described in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual where one or more of these criteria may be absent).

**Zoning.** The partitioning of land parcels in a community by ordinance into zones and the establishment of regulations in the ordinance to govern the land use and the location, height, use and land coverage of buildings within each zone. The zoning ordinance usually consists of text and a zoning map.

**Zoning Ordinance.** A legal document that allows a local government effective and legal regulation of uses of property while protecting and promoting the public interest.

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