



AVIATION

14 CFR Part 77. Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 77 establishes standards and notification requirements for objects affecting navigable airspace.

Advanced Air Mobility (AAM). An air transportation system primarily utilizing eVTOL aircraft to carry passengers, cargo, or provide services in an urban or regional setting.

Air Taxi. An aircraft operating under an air taxi operating certificate for the purpose of carrying passengers, mail, or cargo for revenue in accordance with FAR 121 or FAR Part 135.

Air Traffic Control (ATC). A service provided by ground-based controllers who direct aircraft on the ground and in the air. The primary purpose of ATC systems is to separate aircraft to prevent collisions; to organize and expedite the flow of traffic; and to provide information and other support for pilots when able.

Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF). A special category of firefighting that involves the response, hazard mitigation, evacuation and possible rescue of passengers and crew of an aircraft involved in (typically) an airport ground emergency.

Airport Influence Area. The area defined by overlaying the 14 CFR Part 77 Imaginary Surfaces, Aircraft Accident Safety Zone data, and Noise Contour data over the top of an existing land use map, critical areas map, or other base map.

Airside. The portion of an airport that contains the facilities necessary for the operations of aircraft.

Approach/Departure Path. The approach/departure path is the flight track that VTOL aircraft follow when landing at or taking off from a vertiport.

Controlled Airspace. Airspace of defined dimensions within which ATC service is provided to IFR and VFR flights in accordance with the airspace classification. Controlled airspace is a generic term that covers Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D, and Class E Airspace.

Controlling dimension (D). The diameter of the smallest circle enclosing the VTOL aircraft projection on a horizontal plane, while the aircraft is in the takeoff or landing configuration, with rotors/propellers turning, if applicable.

Design VTOL aircraft. The design vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) aircraft is the largest electric, hydrogen, or hybrid VTOL aircraft that is expected to operate at a vertiport. This design VTOL aircraft is used to size the TLOF, FATO, and Safety Area.

eVTOL. Electric vertical take-off and landing (aircraft)

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). An agency of the United States Department of Transportation with authority to regulate and oversee all aspects of civil aviation in the United States.

Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR). The general and permanent rules established by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal government for aviation which are published in the Federal Register. These are the aviation subset of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).



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Final approach and take-off area (FATO). a defined, load-bearing area over which the aircraft completes the final phase of the approach, to a hover or a landing, and from which the aircraft initiates takeoff.

Form 7460-1, Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration. Federal law requires filing a Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (Form 7460) for all structures over 200 feet AGL or lower if closer than 20,000 feet to a public use airport with a runway over 3,200 feet in length.

Form 7480-1, Notice of Landing Area Proposal. Submitted to the FAA Airports Regional Division Office or Airports District Office as formal written notification for project involving the construction of a new airport; the construction, realigning, altering, activating, or abandoning of a runway, landing strip, or associated taxiway; or the deactivation or abandoning of an entire airport.

Fuel Flowage Fee. A tax assessed on the user, which is paid at the pump. Fuel flowage fee revenues are sent to the airport governing body, usually the board or authority, and are then used for airport improvements or other expenses.

Helipad. A small, designated area, usually with prepared surface, on a heliport, airport, landing/takeoff area, apron/ramp, or movement area used for takeoff, landing, or parking of helicopters.

Heliport. An area of land, water, or structure used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of helicopters.

Hover out of ground effect (HOGE). The ability to achieve hover without the benefit of the ground or a surface.

Imaginary Surface. Airspace surfaces defined in 14 CFR Part 77 which are in relation to the airport and each runway. The size of these imaginary surfaces is based on the category of each runway for current and future airport operations. Any objects which penetrate these surfaces are considered an obstruction and affects navigable airspace.

Instrument Approach Procedure (IAP). A series of predetermined maneuvers for the orderly transition 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). Procedures for the conduct of flight in weather conditions below VFR weather minimums. The term IFR is often also used to define weather conditions and type of flight plan under which an aircraft is operating. IFR is defined as the weather condition that occurs whenever the cloud ceiling is at least 500 feet above ground level, but less than 1,000 feet and/or visibility is at least one statute mile, but less than 3 statute miles.

Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC). Meteorological conditions expressed in terms of specific visibility and ceiling conditions that are less than the minimums specified for VMC. IMC are defined as period when cloud ceiling are less than 1,000 feet above ground and/or visibility less than three miles

Landside. The portion of an airport that provides the facilities necessary for the processing of passengers, cargo, freight, and ground transportation vehicles.



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Obstruction to air navigation. An existing or future object that is of a greater height than any of the heights or surfaces defined in 14 CFR Part 77.23 and 77.25 for a given airport. (Note that obstructions to air navigation are presumed to be hazards to air navigation until an FAA study has determined otherwise.)

OEMs – Original Equipment Manufacturers.

Regional Air Mobility (RAM). An air transportation primarily utilizing eVTOL aircraft to carry passengers, cargo, or provide services in a regional setting.

Runway Protection Zone (RPZ). A trapezoidal area off the runway end intended to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground.

Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS). Published flight procedure standards for conducting instrument approaches to runways under instrument meteorological conditions. Information on TERPS is contained in FAA Order 8260.3, United States Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS).

Touch-down and Lift-Off (TLOF). A load bearing, generally paved area centered in the FATO, on which the aircraft performs a touchdown or liftoff.

Urban Air Mobility (UAM). An air transportation primarily utilizing eVTOL aircraft to carry passengers, cargo, or provide services in an urban setting.

Vertiport. An area of land, or a structure, used or intended to be used for electric, hydrogen, and hybrid VTOL aircraft landings and takeoffs and includes associated buildings and facilities.

Vertistop. A vertistop is a term generally used to describe a minimally developed vertiport for boarding and discharging passengers and cargo (i.e., no fueling, defueling, maintenance, repairs, or storage of aircraft, etc.).

Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC). Meteorological conditions expressed in terms of specific visibility and ceiling conditions which are equal to or greater than the threshold values for IMC.

Visual Flight Rules (VFR). Procedures for the conduct of flight in weather conditions above VFR weather minimums. The term VFR is often also used to define weather conditions and type of flight plan under which an aircraft is operating. VFR is defined as the weather condition whenever the cloud ceiling is at least 1,000 feet above ground level and visibility is at least three statute miles.

VTOL. Vertical take-off and landing (aircraft)