

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. **ADVISORY** - Advice and information provided to assist pilots in the safe conduct of flight and aircraft movement.
2. **AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION MANUAL (AIM)** - A primary FAA publication designed to instruct airmen about operating in the National Airspace System of the U.S. It provides basic flight information, Air Traffic Control (ATC) procedures, types of aeronautical charts and their use, practical and medical factors affecting flight safety and accident and hazard reporting.
3. **AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL (ATC)** - A service operated by appropriate authority to promote the safe, orderly and expeditious flow of air traffic.
4. **FACILITY WATCH SUPERVISOR (FWS)** - The FWS is responsible to the commanding officer or his designated representative for operational performance of the watch crew on duty. The FWS shall be qualified on all operating positions within the facility.
5. **FLIGHT FOLLOWING** - (See TRAFFIC ADVISORIES)
6. **FORMATION FLIGHT** - More than one aircraft which by prior arrangement between the pilots, operate as a single aircraft with regard to navigation and position reporting. Separation between aircraft within the formation is the responsibility of the flight leader and the pilots of the other aircraft in the flight, including transition periods when aircraft maneuver to attain or maintain separation, to effect individual control and during join-up and breakaway.
7. **STANDARD FORMATION** - a formation in which proximity of no more than 1 mile laterally or longitudinally and within 100 feet vertically from the flight leader is maintained by each wingman.
8. **NON-STANDARD FORMATION** - A formation operating under any of the following conditions:
 - a. When the flight leader has requested and ATC has approved other than standard formation dimensions.
 - b. When operating within an authorized altitude reservation (ALTRV) or under the provisions of a letter of agreement.
 - c. When the operations are conducted in airspace specifically designed for a special activity.
9. **INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR)** - Rules governing the procedures for conducting instrument flight, as opposed to flight guided by visual means. Also a term used by pilots and controllers to indicate a type of flight plan when conditions of darkness or poor visibility are expected.
10. **INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)** - A specialized agency of the United Nations whose objective is to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster planning and development of international civil air transport.
11. **RADAR**- A device which, by measuring the time interval between transmission and reception of radio pulses and correlating the angular orientation of the radiated antenna beam or beams in azimuth and/or elevation, provides information on range, azimuth, and/or elevation of objects in the path of the transmitted pulses.
12. **RADAR CONTACT** - Occurs when an aircraft is identified on the radar display. When a pilot is informed by ATC of "radar contact," he knows that radar flight following will be provided until radar identification is terminated, and the pilot automatically discontinues reporting over compulsory reporting points. Also the term used to inform a controller that an aircraft is identified and approval is granted for the aircraft to enter the receiving controller's airspace.
13. **RADAR IDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT** - An aircraft, the position of which has been correlated with an observed target or symbol on the radar display.
14. **RADAR SERVICE** - A term which encompasses one or more of the following services based on the use of radar which can be provided by a controller to a pilot of a radar identified aircraft.
 - a. **Radar Monitoring** - The radar flight-following of aircraft, whose primary navigation is being performed by the pilot, to observe and note deviations from its authorized flight path, airway, or route. When being applied specifically to radar monitoring of instrument approaches; i.e., with precision approach radar (PAR) or radar monitoring of simultaneous Instrument Landing System/Microwave Landing System (ILS/MLS) approaches, it includes advice and instructions whenever an aircraft nears or exceeds the prescribed PAR safety limit or simultaneous ILS/MLS no transgression zone.
 - b. **Radar Navigational Guidance** - Vectoring aircraft to provide course guidance.

- c. Radar Separation - Radar spacing of aircraft in accordance with established minima.
- 15. RADAR TRAFFIC ADVISORIES - Radioed advisories issued to alert pilots to known or observed radar traffic which may affect the intended route of flight of their aircraft.
- 16. RESCUE COORDINATION CENTER (RCC) - A search and rescue (SAR) facility equipped and manned to coordinate and control SAR operations in an area designated by the SAR plan. The U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Air Force have responsibility for the operation of RCCs.
- 17. RESTRICTED AREA [ICAO?] - An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a State, within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.
- 18. SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR) - A service which seeks missing air or water craft and rescues or assists those in need. Usually a cooperative effort using the facilities and services of available Federal, state and local agencies. The U.S. Coast Guard is responsible for coordination of SAR for the Maritime Region, and the U.S. Air Force is responsible for Inland Region SAR.
- 19. SEE AND AVOID - When weather conditions permit, pilots operating IFR or VFR are required to observe and maneuver to avoid other aircraft. Right-of-way rules are contained in 14 CFR Part 91.
- 20. SEPARATION - In air traffic control, the spacing of aircraft to achieve their safe and orderly movement in flight and while landing and taking off.
- 21. SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE (SUA) - Airspace of defined dimensions identified by an area on the surface of the earth wherein activities must be confined because of their nature and/or wherein limitations may be imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities. Types of special use airspace are:
 - a. Alert Area- Airspace which may contain a high volume of pilot training activities or an unusual type of aerial activity, neither of which is hazardous to aircraft. Alert Areas are depicted on aeronautical charts for the information of nonparticipating pilots. All activities within an Alert Area are conducted in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations, and pilots of participating aircraft as well as pilots transiting the area are equally responsible for collision avoidance.
 - b. Controlled Firing Area - Airspace in which military weapons training takes place and wherein activities are conducted under highly controlled conditions to eliminate hazards to nonparticipating aircraft and to ensure the safety of persons and property on the ground.
 - c. Military Operations Area (MOA) - Airspace established outside of Class A airspace area to separate or segregate certain nonhazardous military activities from IFR traffic and to identify for VFR traffic where these activities are conducted.
 - d. Restricted Area - Airspace designated under 14 CFR Part 73, within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is subject to restriction. Most restricted areas are designated joint use and IFR/VFR operations in the area may be authorized by the controlling ATC facility when a conditions of use permit. Restricted areas are depicted on en route charts. Where joint use is authorized, the name of the ATC controlling facility is also shown.
 - e. Warning Area - Airspace of defined dimensions extending from 3 nautical miles outward from the coast of the United States that contains activity that may be hazardous to nonparticipating aircraft. The purpose of such warning area is to warn nonparticipating pilots of the potential danger. A warning area may be located over domestic or international waters or both. Special Use Airspace ranges in restrictiveness, from areas where flight is always prohibited except to authorized aircraft, to areas that are not charted but are used by military for potentially hazardous operations.
- 22. SQUAWK (Mode, Code, Function) - An electronically transmitted signal by which aircraft identify themselves to each other and to controllers by activating specific modes/codes/functions on the aircraft's transponder; e.g., "Squawk three/alpha, two one zero five, low."
- 23. TARGET - The indication shown on an analog display resulting from a primary radar return or a radar beacon reply.

24. TRAFFIC - term used by a controller to transfer radar identification of an aircraft to another controller for the purpose of coordinating separation action. Traffic is normally issued:
 - a. In response to a handoff or point out,
 - b. In anticipation of a handoff or point out, or
 - c. In conjunction with a request for control of an aircraft.
 - d. A term used by ATC to refer to one or more aircraft.
25. TRAFFIC ADVISORIES - Advisories issued to alert pilots to other known or observed air traffic which may be in such proximity to the position or intended route of flight of their aircraft to warrant their attention. Such advisories may be based on:
 - a. Visual observation.
 - b. Observation of radar identified and non-identified aircraft targets on an ATC radar display, or
 - c. Verbal reports from pilots or other facilities.
26. TRAFFIC ALERT - An electronically generated voice warning that sounds in the cockpit of an aircraft that detects the proximity of another aircraft, usually by its squawk (aircraft call sign), and instructs the pilot to take action to maintain separation between aircraft, such as TURN (left/right) IMMEDIATELY, (climb/descend) AND MAINTAIN (altitude).
27. TRAFFIC ALERT AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE SYSTEM (TCAS) - An airborne collision avoidance system based on radar beacon signals which operates independent of ground-based equipment. TCAS-I generates traffic advisories only. TCAS-II generates traffic advisories, and resolution (collision avoidance) advisories in the vertical plane.
28. TRAFFIC IN SIGHT - Used by pilots to inform a controller that previously issued traffic is in sight.
29. TRAFFIC NO FACTOR - Indicates that the traffic described in a previously issued traffic advisory is no factor.
30. TRANSPONDER - The airborne radar beacon receiver/transmitter portion of the Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System (ATCRBS) which automatically receives radio signals from interrogators on the ground, and selectively replies with a specific reply pulse or pulse group only to those interrogations being received on the mode to which it is set to respond.
31. VISUAL FLIGHT RULES (VFR) - Rules that govern the procedures for conducting flight under visual conditions. The term "VFR" is also used in the United States to indicate weather conditions that are equal to or greater than minimum VFR requirements (1000/3). In addition, it is used by pilots and controllers to indicate type of flight plan.
32. WARNING AREA - A warning area is airspace of defined dimensions extending from 3 nautical miles outward from the coast of the United States that contains activity that may be hazardous to nonparticipating aircraft. The purpose of such warning area is to warn nonparticipating pilots of the potential danger. A warning area may be located over domestic or international waters or both.