

APPENDIX I

Glossary

Ablution: A foot washing ritual, typically performed by people of the Muslim faith throughout the day.

Accessible/Accessibility: Design that focuses on satisfying minimum technical criteria set by government authorities to allow most people with disabilities to use most of the designed environment. In the U.S., this means design that seeks to comply with ADA Accessibility Standards as well as related state and local building codes.

AED: Automated external defibrillator.

Airplane Design Group (ADG): FAA roman numeral aircraft classification based on wingspan and tail heights.

Airport Authority: An independent governmental public organization responsible for the operation and oversight of an airport or group of airports under its jurisdiction.

Airside: The secured area of the terminal located post-security containing aircraft gates, holdrooms, concessions, aircraft apron maneuvering areas, etc.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): Civil rights act requiring access throughout buildings and their surroundings for people with disabilities. Not a building code. Various code authorities such as the International Code Council (ICC) and American National Standards Institute (ANSI) provide enforceable standards.

Additional Assistance: It is common to see signs for “Special Assistance” or “Special Needs.”

The term “special” is discouraged as it can stigmatize certain groups of people. “Additional Assistance” is generic and specific in its provision, as is simply “Assistance.”

Attic Stock: Additional materials or equipment parts specified to be provided to the owner by the contractor at the completion of a project. Stored for future replacement or repairs.

Typically includes long lead-time items and materials with finishes and colors that could be discontinued in the future.

Changing Table Restroom: A space like a companion care restroom with a powered, adjustable changing table for individuals too big for a baby changing table in addition to an accessible toilet and sink.

Companion Care Restroom: An accessible restroom with one fixture and sink for use by people of all genders accompanied by a spouse, parent, children, or other caregiver to assist with their toileting needs. Other names include unisex and family room.

Concourse: The primary secure area (airside) of the airport used by travelers, containing aircraft gates, holdrooms, concessions, restrooms, circulation, and other passenger services and functions to support aircraft operations. Larger airports typically have multiple concourses.

Deplaning Passenger: A terminating or connecting passenger exiting an arriving aircraft.

Design Demand: The number of passengers expected to use the facility.

Double-Loaded Concourse: Aircraft parking positions located on both sides of a concourse.

Enplaning Passenger: A passenger boarding a departing aircraft.

Equivalent Aircraft (EQA): A metric used to normalize the capacity of a gate based on the seating capacity of the aircraft that can be accommodated at the gate: 1 EQA is equivalent to 145 seats or that of a typical narrowbody aircraft.

FIDS: Flight information display system.

Fixture: A toilet or urinal within a restroom. Most building codes do not consider a sink a fixture in determining “fixture counts.”

Gate: The physical space containing the passenger holdrooms and associated aircraft apron parking position.

Ground Transportation Center (GTC): A centrally located facility which provides commercial passenger pick-up and drop-off.

Hub: An airport that has a high level of connecting flight activity.

Lactation: A private space for new mothers to express milk.

Landside: The non-secure area of the terminal located pre-security, containing passenger processing functions such as check-in, security screening, baggage claim, concessions, ground access connections, and other functions located outside the secured area of the terminal.

Load Factor (LF): A measure of an aircraft’s capacity utilization expressed as a percentage of total seats.

Meeter & Greeter (M&G): Visitors associated with arriving (deplaning) passengers.

Module: A restroom set containing both men’s and women’s toilet locations and associated companion care facilities, janitorial closets, chase space, and other passenger amenities such as drinking fountains, FIDS, etc.

MUFIDS: Multi-user flight information display system.

Nursing Mothers: A space for one or more new mothers to breast feed.

Origin and Destination (O&D) Passenger: Passengers starting or ending their journey at an airport.

Peak-Hour Arriving Passenger Demand: The number of deplaning passengers in each rolling hour of the design day.

Peak-Hour Departing Passenger Demand: The number of enplaning passengers in each rolling hour of the design day.

Sensory Room: A concourse waiting space designed for people with cognitive impairments such as autism, dementia, developmental disabilities, and sensory processing disorder who experience heightened sensitivities to sounds and light.

Service Animal Relief Area (SARA): A space for service animals (primarily dogs) to relieve themselves before, after, and/or between flights.

Short-Haul Domestic Flights: Domestic flights associated with routes which typically last less than 1.5 hours in duration.

Single-Loaded Concourse: Aircraft parking positions located on one side of a concourse.

Sleeping Pod: Special chair or enclosed compartment for sleeping.

Total Peak-Hour Passenger Demand: The number of enplaned and deplaned passengers in each rolling hour of the design day.

Universal Design: An approach to the development of products and environments that can be used effectively by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design.

Well-Wisher (WW): Visitors associated with departing (enplaning) passengers.

Wingtip: The outer most edge or tip of an aircraft wing.