

Key Terminology

Term (Acronym)	Definition
"A"-weighted decibel (dBA)	A noise metric that adjusts the Sound Pressure Level (SPL) to mimic human auditory sensitivity. Humans are less responsive to low and high frequencies and most sensitive to mid-range frequencies.
Aboveground Storage Tanks (AST)	Aboveground Storage Tanks (AST) at airports are storage containers located above the ground, primarily used for storing aviation fuel and other essential liquids. Their installation and management are typically overseen by environmental and aviation regulatory bodies.
Advisory Opinion	If a proponent has questions regarding the meaning or applicability of any provision or requirement of the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA), an Advisory Opinion may be requested from the MEPA office.
Air Passengers	Enplaned (arriving) and deplaned (departing) passengers.
Air Taxi	Small commercial aircraft used for short flights between locations not served by scheduled airlines. It may be an on-demand service.
Air Toxics Cancer Risk	An indicator reflecting the estimated possible lifetime cancer risk due to inhalation exposure to airborne pollutants. For example, an air toxics cancer risk of one in one million for a given pollutant means if one million people were exposed to that pollutant consistently for 70 years, one person among that million people may develop cancer.
Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index (HI)	Measures the ratio of exposure concentrations to health-based reference concentrations for hazardous air pollutants.
Aircraft Certification Noise Categories (Stages 1 through 5)	Stage 1 aircraft are the noisiest, and Stage 5 aircraft are the quietest, as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 14 Part 36, <i>Noise Standards: Aircraft Type and Airworthiness Certification</i> .
Aircraft Noise and Performance Data (ANP data)	Noise-related data used in the AEDT model (version 3e) based on distance, altitude, speed, and engine power for civilian aircraft, 84 military aircraft, and 26 helicopters.
Aircraft Operations	Arriving and departing aircraft movements, including takeoffs and landings.
Airline Codeshare Agreement	A commercial agreement where two or more airlines sell seats on the same flight using their own respective flight numbers. This allows airlines to offer more flights to more destinations without as many associated costs and provides similar benefits to passengers as interline agreements.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
Airline Interline Agreement	A commercial agreement between two or more airlines that allows passengers to travel on multiple flights operated by different airlines using a single ticket and checked-through baggage. It enables airlines to provide seamless travel experiences by facilitating the transfer of passengers and their baggage between connecting flights.
Airside	Refers to the restricted area of an airport that is accessible only to authorized personnel. This includes areas such as the runways, taxiways, apron, and gates where aircraft are parked, loaded or unloaded, refueled, or boarded. Airside areas are often referred to as the Air Operations Area, or AOA.
Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV)	AFVs are motor vehicles that operate on non-traditional fuels, such as electricity, biofuels, natural gas, or hydrogen, instead of conventional petroleum fuels, like gasoline, which reduces overall emissions and enhancing environmental sustainability.
Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)	AADT is a measure of how much vehicle traffic, like passenger cars, the Airport experiences on an average day over a year.
Annual Average Weekday Daily Traffic (AWDT)	AWDT is the average number of vehicles on Airport roadways on a typical weekday over the course of a year.
Annual Average Weekend Daily Traffic (AWEDT)	AWEDT is the average number of vehicles on Airport roadways on a typical weekend day over a year.
Area Navigation (RNAV)	A method of navigation that allows aircraft to fly a direct course between any two points in the air, rather than being restricted to routes between ground-based navigation aids. Using technology like GPS and distance measuring equipment (DME), this method gives pilots greater flexibility in choosing flight paths, uses less fuel with more efficient routing, enables more efficient airspace use, and allows instrument approaches to airports without traditional ground-based navigation systems. RNAV is a component of Performance-Based Navigation (PBN), alongside Required Navigation Performance (RNP).
Automated Traffic Monitoring System (ATMS)	ATMS technology automatically collects, processes, and analyzes vehicle volume data, which helps Airport staff better manage, understand, and control traffic flow.
Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)	APU devices provide energy to aircraft for functions other than propulsion, usually to power systems when the main engines are not running, such as during ground operations, pre-flight checks, and providing air conditioning for passengers.
Aviation Environmental Design Tool (AEDT)	The FAA's standard modeling software for assessing aircraft performance in space and time to estimate environmental impacts like fuel consumption, noise, and emissions.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
Aviation Sustainability Center (ASCENT)	An FAA, NASA, and Department of Defense (DoD) supported research center co-led by Washington State University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) focused on advancing sustainable practices within the aviation industry, including reducing environmental impacts. It supports Logan Airport by promoting innovations in fuel efficiency and emissions reduction. ASCENT projects have historically occurred at or around Logan Airport.
Belly Cargo	Cargo transported in the lower hold of a passenger aircraft. Once passengers and luggage are onboard, the remaining free space in the aircraft's lower hold is filled with cargo to optimize the flight's carrying capacity.
Best Management Practices (BMPs)	BMPs, as defined under the CWA NPDES program, are engineered structures, an organization's policies and procedures, or other technologies used to manage, control, or prevent harmful pollutants from being exposed to environmental media, like stormwater, or carried by runoff to natural water bodies or other sensitive environmental areas, like groundwater or soils.
Block Groups	Geographical units used by the United States Census Bureau to organize and group detailed demographic data about communities. Implemented within census tracts, block groups typically contain between 600 and 3,000 people.
Building Envelope	The components of a building that enclose its internal spaces, such as walls, floors, roofs, windows, and doors.
Capacity or Seat Capacity	Number of passenger seats per aircraft or aggregated across a given set of aircraft.
Carbon Offsets	Measurable, verifiable actions which demonstrably reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to compensate for emissions produced elsewhere; typically achieved by either reducing the production of GHGs or by removing GHGs from the atmosphere.
Cargo Airlines	Airlines operate aircraft only for the transportation of cargo without customer passengers onboard.
Catchment Area	The geographic area from which an airport draws the majority of its passengers. In other words, the area where most air travel customers for the airport come from originally.
Categorical Exclusion (CATEX)	A federal action may be exempt, or "categorically excluded," from a detailed environmental analysis when the proposed activity normally does not have a significant effect on the human environment.
Census Tracts	Small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau. Each tract typically encompasses about 4,000 inhabitants and is used to analyze population statistics.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
Clean Water Act (CWA)	Originally enacted as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in 1948, the Act was significantly reorganized and expanded in 1972, becoming commonly known as the Clean Water Act. This U.S. federal law, regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), controls the discharge of pollutants into the nation's surface waters, including lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, and coastal areas. The CWA established the basic structure for regulating pollutant discharges into the Waters of the United States (WOTUS) and gave the EPA the authority to implement pollution control programs such as setting water quality standards and the NPDES program.
Climate Resilience Design Standards Tool	A tool for assessing and integrating climate resilience measures into projects, ensuring long-term adaptability against climate risks like flooding and extreme heat. It supports sustainable development by providing guidelines to enhance community and infrastructure safety.
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	An alternative fuel made by compressing natural gas, which is used in vehicles and has fewer GHG emissions when combusted than other fuels like gasoline or diesel.
Connecting Passengers	Passengers who arrive at an airport on one flight, and subsequently take another flight to reach a different airport at their final destination.
Co-permittee	Under a stormwater NPDES permit, refers to an entity that shares responsibility and liability with the primary permit holder for complying with the conditions of the permit. This can include managing BMPs, stormwater quality sampling or monitoring, and reporting spills of possible pollutants, among others.
Criteria Air Pollutants	The group of main air pollutants that have been established by the US.EPA under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to cause harm to human health, the environment, or property. These pollutants may be generated by aircraft engines, ground support equipment, or vehicles, potentially affecting air quality. The U.S. EPA criteria pollutants are carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO _x), ozone (O ₃), coarse particulate matter (PM ₁₀), fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}), sulfur dioxide (SO ₂), and lead (Pb).
Cumulative Noise Index (CNI)	A single number representing the total noise energy from commercial jet takeoffs and landings for a full year. Like DNL, CNI incorporates a 10-decibel weighting for operations occurring at night.
Day Night Average Sound Level (DNL)	A 24-hour cumulative noise exposure measure that applies a 10-dB weighting to nighttime noise (10:00 PM to 7:00 AM) due to increased sensitivity. It is the FAA's preferred metric for assessing noise and land use compatibility.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
Deadhead trips	Trips where vehicles travel to or from the Airport without additional passengers other than the driver. For example, with for-pay transportation services like taxis, the driver may leave the Airport without a customer in the vehicle after dropping off passengers.
Decibel (dB)	The standard unit for Sound Pressure Level (SPL), representing the logarithmic ratio between the pressure of a sound source and a reference pressure. SPL ranges from 0 dB for barely audible sounds to 120 dB for the loudest pain-free sounds, with most daily sounds falling between 30 to 100dB.
Derivative forecast	Detailed forecast that derives specific data regarding aircraft, destination pairs, and other more fine-grained information.
Designated Geographic Area (DGA)	The area within one mile or five miles of the project area for projects subject to MEPA review. For the EDRs and ESPRs, the DGA is 1-mile from the Logan Airport Boundary.
Disaster and Infrastructure Resiliency Planning Study (DIRP)	Focuses on assessing potential risks and enhancing the resilience of the airport's infrastructure against natural and man-made disasters. By developing strategic plans and reinforcing critical systems, the study ensures continued operation and safety under adverse conditions.
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DE&I)	Principles that promote a diverse workforce, ensure equal opportunities, and foster an inclusive environment. This involves strategies to include different groups, based on race, gender, age, and other factors, in staffing, leadership, and decision-making processes.
Domestic Air Travel	Travel starting and ending within the U.S.
Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR)	A detailed report prepared by a project proponent and filed with the state's MEPA Office, which assesses and documents the potential environmental impacts of a project or development. The report also proposes steps to mitigate the identified impacts. This report includes responses to comments received on the ENF, which is then submitted to MEPA for review and approval.
Effective Perceived Noise in Decibels (EPNdB)	A measure of the perceived loudness of aircraft noise, considering both the intensity and frequency of the sound, helps establish noise standards for aircraft certification and community noise impact assessments.
Effective Perceived Noise Level (EPNL)	A metric calculated using a series of "tone corrected" perceived noise levels, measured in EPNdB. This includes a "pure tone" correction of up to 6 dB. EPNdB is an international standard for aircraft noise certification and contributes to the calculation of the CNI.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
Effective Runway Use vs. Actual Runway Use	Effective Runway Use, a measure specific to noise, multiplies nighttime operations by 10 before determining percentages, allowing direct comparison of runway use changes with DNL changes (because DNL calculations incorporate a 10-times nighttime weighting). In contrast, Actual Runway Use is reported as annual percentages calculated from operations counts that occurred on each runway.
Electric Vehicle (EV)	A vehicle powered by electricity, often stored in a battery.
Engineered Materials Arresting System (EMAS)	An Engineered Material Arresting System uses crushable material placed at the end of a runway to help stop an aircraft that overruns or undershoots the runway.
Environmental Assessment (EA)	Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), this is a concise public document that evaluates the potential environmental impacts of a proposed federal action, which can be a new development project at an airport, and determines if the action has the potential to cause significant environmental effects.
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	A comprehensive document required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for any major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. It provides an in-depth analysis of the potential environmental effects of proposed projects or actions and considers alternatives and mitigation strategies to minimize adverse impacts. The EIS process ensures that decision-makers and the public are informed about the environmental consequences before project approval.
Environmental Justice (EJ)	Massport utilizes the Massachusetts Energy and Environmental Affairs' (EEA) and Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act Office's (MEPA) definition of environmental justice (EJ) communities: "EJ populations are those segments of the population that EEA has determined to be most at risk of being unaware of or unable to participate in environmental decision-making or gain access to state environmental resources or are especially vulnerable. They are defined as neighborhoods (U.S. Census Bureau census block group data for minority criteria, and American Community Survey (ACS) data for state median income and English isolation criteria) that meet one or more of the following criteria: • The annual median household income is not more than 65 percent of the statewide annual median household income; • Minorities comprise 40 percent or more of the population; • 25 percent or more of households lack English language proficiency; • or Minorities comprise 25 percent or more of the population and the annual median household income of the municipality in which the neighborhood is located does not exceed 150 percent of the statewide annual median household income."

Term (Acronym)	Definition
Environmental Notification Form (ENF)	The MEPA review of a project is initiated through the preparation and filing of an Environmental Notification Form.
Envision™	Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure (ISI) Envision™ Verification is a process for sustainable infrastructure projects, ensuring they align with the Envision™ framework's comprehensive sustainability goals. These goals focus on enhancing environmental stewardship, improving quality of life, and promoting economic prosperity. The verification process objectively assesses whether the project's plans, resources, and execution strategies effectively address these goals, facilitating the credible implementation of sustainable practices.
Essential Air Service (EAS)	Established to guarantee that small communities served by certificated air carriers before airline deregulation maintained a minimal level of scheduled air service. The U.S.DOT is mandated to provide eligible EAS communities with access to the National Air Transportation System. This is generally accomplished by subsidizing two daily round trips with 30- to 50-seat aircraft or additional frequencies with aircraft with 9-seat or fewer, usually to a large- or medium-hub airport.
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA)	A state governmental agency that oversees the conservation, regulation, and utilization of the state's environmental resources, along with developing and implementing the state's energy policies. EEA manages the enforcement of MEPA. EEA mandates the Section 61 mitigation measures for those projects that have been determined through MEPA review to cause environmental impacts requiring proponents to implement avoidance, minimization, and mitigation strategies.
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	The U.S. government agency responsible for regulating and overseeing all aspects of civil aviation, including air traffic control, safety standards, and airport infrastructure.
Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR)	A comprehensive report filed with the MEPA Office that provides final details on a project's potential environmental impacts, following the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR). This report includes responses to comments received on the DEIR, completes the analysis of environmental impacts, and outlines final commitments to mitigate identified impacts. This final report is submitted to the MEPA Office for a final review and decision on the project.
Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)	If the Federal agency determines that the action will not have significant environmental impacts, the agency will issue a Finding of No Significant Impact.
Fixed-base operator (FBO)	A business that operates on an airport providing aeronautical services such as fuel, parking, and hangar space.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
Future Planning Horizon	The future period of time over which aviation demand and capacity needs are projected or estimated based on historical trends.
Gateway Roadways	These are the roads, streets, and other surface transportation infrastructure that serve as access points to enter and exit from Logan Airport.
Gateway Vehicle Volumes	Count of vehicles over a given period of time that pass through gateway roadway access points when entering or leaving the Airport.
General Aviation (GA)	A public-use airport that does not have scheduled service or has scheduled service with fewer than 2,500 passengers each year. Includes aviation activities that are not military, commercial cargo, or commercial passenger travel based, including private flying, flight training, business flights, and emergency services.
Grab Samples	Single samples of discharges from stormwater outfalls collected from outfall-specific locations.
Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	Gases in Earth's atmosphere trap heat, contributing to the greenhouse effect and global climate change, and include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases. These gases are reported in the unit metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO ₂ e). The scopes of GHGs typically refer to the different sources of emissions: Scope 1 covers direct emissions from Massport-owned sources, Scope 2 includes indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heating, and cooling, while Scope 3 covers all other indirect emissions.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	A measure of economic output for the U.S.
Gross Regional Product (GRP)	A measure of economic output for a region within the U.S.
Ground Service Equipment (GSE)	The various vehicles and tools used on the ground at airports to support aircraft operations, such as tugs, tractors, loaders, refuelers, and catering and cleaning vehicles.
Headway	Refers to the time interval between vehicles, such as buses or shuttles, on a particular route. This reflects the maximum passenger wait time for a vehicle to arrive.
High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)	A category of transportation that prioritizes shared travel modes to maximize passenger capacity and reduce congestion. This includes transit services, such as buses and trains, as well as public or privately run shared ride modes like carpooling, vanpools, and shuttle services. HOV systems are designed to encourage the use of vehicles carrying multiple passengers, thereby promoting more efficient use of transportation infrastructure and reducing environmental impact.
Impervious Surface	The percentage of land covered by materials like pavement, affecting water infiltration and urban heat.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
Instrument Landing System (ILS)	Provides alignment, descent gradient, and position for landing safely under conditions of reduced ceilings and visibility. An ILS uses a signal path from the localizer (LOC) antenna and Glide Slope (GS) antenna to provide horizontal and vertical guidance to pilots.
International Air Travel	Travel to and from locations outside the U.S.
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	A specialized agency of the United Nations that establishes international standards to ensure safe, secure, and sustainable air transport. ICAO influences Logan Airport by aligning its operations with global safety, efficiency, and environmental standards.
Large Hub	An airport that accommodates 1 percent or more of annual commercial enplanements in the U.S.
Large Jet Aircraft	Jet aircraft with 100 seats or more.
Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®)	Administered by the U.S Green Building Council, provides a framework for healthy, efficient, and cost-saving green buildings. LEED® certification is a globally recognized symbol of sustainability achievement and leadership. LEED Certification is an independent certification verified by a third party.
Load Factor	The percentage of passengers compared to available aircraft seats per flight.
Logan Airport Parking Freeze	A regulatory measure, part of the Massachusetts State Implementation Plan, which sets a limit on the number of commercial and employee parking spaces at Logan Airport. In accordance with 310 CMR 7.30, Massport regularly reports on compliance, not allowing the total parked vehicles to exceed the parking freeze limits, with special provisions for "Restricted Use Parking Spaces" in scenarios of high demand.
Logan Express	A convenient bus service to and from Logan Airport, providing travelers with reliable and cost-effective transportation options from various locations in Greater Boston. This service is designed to reduce traffic congestion and improve accessibility to the airport.
Low-cost carrier (LCC)	An airline offering lower price fares than the full-service legacy carriers. Usually operates a few aircraft types and have large, but not comprehensive, route networks. These airlines' business models focus more on point-to-point flying between origin and destination airports than connections through hubs.
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA)	As a division of the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT), the MBTA provides subway, bus, Commuter Rail, ferry, and paratransit service to eastern Massachusetts and parts of Rhode Island.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
Massachusetts Clean Energy Center (MassCEC)	An economic development group dedicated to accelerating the clean energy sector in Massachusetts, focused on the importance of integrating renewable energy technologies and enhancing energy efficiency.
Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP)	A set of regulations governed by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) that controls the reporting, assessment, and cleanup of oil and hazardous material spills. It prescribes the site cleanup process based on the nature and extent of a release's contamination.
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)	Administers and enforces environmental laws to protect air, water, and land resources in Massachusetts.
Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT)	Oversees state transportation infrastructure, including highways, rail, and aviation, and MassDOT coordinates with Massport to ensure efficient transportation connectivity at Logan Airport.
Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA)	A state law that requires all state agencies to study the environmental impacts of their projects. The MEPA review process typically begins with submitting an Environmental Notification Form (ENF) to the MEPA office, which provides a preliminary description of the project and its potential environmental impacts. If the project is deemed to have significant environmental impacts, the proponent must then prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) that provides a more detailed analysis. The Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) then issues a Secretary's Certificate, which determines whether the EIR adequately and properly complies with MEPA and whether a Final EIR is required..
MassDEP CIA Framework	Incorporates assessments of cumulative environmental impacts in air quality permitting processes, particularly in areas near vulnerable communities. It enables comprehensive pollution management and protects EJ populations.
Massport Community Advisory Committee (Massport CAC)	Serving as a liaison between Massport and local communities, the Massport CAC provides feedback and suggestions on airport operations' impact, helping Logan Airport foster community relations and address local concerns. Massport CAC represents 35 communities.
Medium Hub	An airport that accommodates 0.25 to 1 percent of annual commercial enplanements in the U.S.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
MEPA Review	This is a requirement for a project if a state agency has jurisdiction over the project and the project meets or exceeds a MEPA review threshold (outlined at 301 CMR 11.03). MEPA review is not a permitting process. MEPA requires public study, disclosure, and development of feasible mitigation for a proposed project. MEPA review occurs before permitting agencies act, to ensure project proponents are aware of project related environmental impacts.
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	U.S. government designation of the relevant geographic area with significant economic effects on a high population density.
Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES)	A computer-based tool developed by the EPA for estimating emissions from ground support equipment, auxiliary power units in aircraft, and from vehicles on airport roads.
Narrow-body Aircraft	Single-aisle aircraft, typically with a seating capacity of 100-200 seats.
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)	Established by the EPA to limit the concentrations of criteria air pollutants in outdoor air, with the objective of protecting public health or welfare. If an established area meets and surpasses these standards, it is described as being "in attainment."
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	A federal law that requires federal agencies, such as the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), to assess the environmental effects of their proposed actions prior to making decisions. The process often begins with preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA), a concise document that provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining the environmental impact of a proposed action. If the EA determines that the environmental impact is not significant, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is issued by the FAA, which is a document presenting the reasons why an action will not have a significant effect on the human environment.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	Permit program regulated by the EPA that controls the discharge of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States. The NPDES permit process involves evaluating the type and quantity of pollutants being discharged, implementing control measures to reduce pollutant discharge, and regular monitoring and reporting of discharge data to the EPA. NPDES permits are typically reviewed and renewed every five years to ensure ongoing compliance with the water quality standards of the Clean Water Act.
Navigational Aids (NAVAIDs)	A physical device on an airfield that provides navigational data to aircraft.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
Net Zero Emissions (Net Zero)	When GHG emissions released to the atmosphere equal those sequestered or removed from the atmosphere. A Net Zero policy often refers to strategies to decrease GHG emissions by increasing operating efficiencies, implementing technologies that reduce overall emissions, or offsetting emissions at other locations.
Network Airlines	Large, full-service airlines that operate comprehensive national and global route networks, utilizing connecting hubs and regional affiliate airlines. Also referred to as “traditional carriers” or “legacy carriers.”
Noise and Operations Monitoring System (NOMS)	Massport’s NOMS includes aircraft operations and flight tracking software as well as 30 permanent noise monitors installed in Boston and throughout surrounding communities.
Noise Contour	Lines connecting points of equal noise exposure on a map, much like topographic map contours connect points of equal elevation. DNL contour maps describe noise exposure geographically.
Noise Exposure Map	An official map documenting noise exposure for the 65 DNL contour.
Non-hub	An airport that accommodates more than 10,000, but fewer than 0.05 percent of annual commercial enplanements in the U.S.
Non-jet Aircraft	Turboprop and piston aircraft without jet engines.
Notice of Project Change	Request to the MEPA Office should a project materially change prior to construction.
Origin and Destination (O&D) Passengers	Passengers who begin or end their air journey at the airport, as compared to connecting passengers.
Outfalls and Discharges	Refer to the points where stormwater, often from runways and other impermeable surfaces, is discharged into the environment, whether into surface water bodies or the ground.
ParkSmart®	A certification process designed for parking facilities to meet the ParkSmart® framework's sustainability and efficiency goals. This certification verifies parking operations are optimized by enhancing energy efficiency, reducing environmental impacts, improving management practices, and integrating sustainable transportation strategies.
Passenger Airlines	Commercial airlines providing scheduled and non-scheduled passenger air transportation services; not including GA services.
Passenger Count	An annual measure of departing, arriving, and transiting (connecting) passengers at an airport. Includes commercial airline and GA passengers.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	A group of chemicals used in various industrial applications and consumer products. PFAS are frequently used in aeronautics applications because they maintain their chemical properties and behave the same way under extreme heat, UV light, and in a vacuum, like conditions at high altitudes or in outer space. However, PFAS have primarily been used at airports in Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF), which firefighters use to extinguish jet fuel and petroleum product fires. AFFF use was previously mandated by the FAA for all commercial service airports in the U.S. as part of Part 139 Safety Certification requirements.
Performance-Based Navigation (PBN)	A navigation system that enhances flight path precision and efficiency of aircraft operations by utilizing advanced technologies and procedures.
Planning Activity Level (PAL)	A metric used in airport planning to represent anticipated passenger or aircraft activity volumes at a future point in time, the Future Planning Horizon, which guides infrastructure development and operational improvements planning to accommodate projected or forecasted future demand.
Record of Decision (ROD)	Issued before an action to explain why NEPA approved or did not approve a Proposed Action. The ROD explains what the airport sponsor proposes to do and why, identifies actions the FAA and other Federal agencies must take, explains the alternatives analyzed and which one is environmentally preferred, and identifies required mitigation measures.
Regional Jet (RJ)	Small jet aircraft, typically with fewer than 100 seats per plan, commonly used for shorter distance, regional flights.
Reliever airport	Airports designated by the FAA to relieve congestion at nearby commercial airports and to improve GA access to the community.
Rematch Program	Allows RideApp drivers who are dropping off passengers to locate, connect to, and pick up another passenger quickly and efficiently, which reduces or eliminates Deadhead trips where the driver leaves the Airport without a passenger.
Residential Sound Insulation Program (RSIP)	A noise mitigation initiative implemented by airport authorities and overseen by the FAA to reduce aircraft noise in nearby homes by installing soundproofing measures, like additional insulation or sound dampening windows.
Resiliency	The ability to adapt to a significant disruption or impact successfully and recover readily to prior operating conditions, even if adapting to prevent an impact was not possible.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
ResilientMass Action Team (RMAT)	Focused on building climate resilience across Massachusetts, RMAT advances policies and initiatives that address climate risks, enabling the safeguarding of infrastructure and operations from climate-related disruptions.
RideApp	Formerly referred to as Transportation Network Companies (TNC), RideApp companies use online platforms to connect passengers with drivers who use their personal vehicles. Examples include Uber™ and Lyft™.
Runway Incursion Mitigation (RIM) Study	A comprehensive analysis conducted by airports to identify, prioritize, and develop strategies to reduce the risk of runway incursions. Runway incursions occur when an unauthorized aircraft, vehicle, or person enters the Airport's designated area for aircraft landings or takeoffs. A RIM study enhances runway safety by addressing risk factors such as unclear taxiway markings, airport signage, and complex runway or taxiway layouts.
Runway Safety Area (RSA)	A defined area surrounding the runway consisting of a prepared surface suitable for reducing the risk of damage to aircraft in the event of an undershoot, overshoot, or excursion from the runway.
Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3	- Scope 1 emission sources are owned or controlled by Massport, including: Ground support vehicles, Massport shuttles, and stationary sources, like boilers. - Scope 2 emissions are from using electricity generated off-Airport at power plants. - Scope 3 emissions come from aircraft, ground service equipment (GSE) and auxiliary power units (APUs), and vehicles traveling to and from the Airport.
Section 61 Findings and Mitigation Commitments	Massport prepares Section 61 Findings for projects that are subject to MEPA and require state permits. Massachusetts General Law Chapter 30, Section 61 authorizes state agencies with permitting responsibilities to make an official determination regarding potential impacts from a proposed project and whether impacts have been avoided, minimized, and mitigated for, as appropriate.
Small Hub	An airport that accommodates 0.05 to 0.25 percent of annual commercial enplanements in the U.S.
Solar Photovoltaic System	A system that generates electricity from sunlight.
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan	Required by the EPA for facilities, such as the Airport, that store, handle, or use oil, which outlines how the facility will prevent oil spills and manage spills if they occur.
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	A required plan developed by a NPDES permit holder that describes measures and actions the permit holder will take to prevent pollutants from reaching stormwater or the environment.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
Sustainability	The practice of meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, by balancing environmental, social, and economic considerations. Airports Council International - North America (ACI-NA) expands on this concept for an airport setting by emphasizing a holistic approach to managing assets to promote economic viability, operational efficiency, natural resource conservation, and social responsibility, often referred to as the EONS approach.
Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)	A more environmentally sustainable alternative to conventional jet fuel, derived from renewable resources, which can reduce the carbon footprint and environmental impact of air travel. SAF plays a crucial role in helping the aviation industry meet emission reduction targets and sustainability goals.
Tenant Alteration Application (TAA)	An internal Massport process for tenants who want to make modifications to their leasehold.
Terminal Area Forecast (TAF)	FAA annual forecast estimate of aviation activity projections, including passenger enplanements, operations, and cargo volumes, for U.S. commercial airports.
Terminal Area Planning	Projects designed to modernize and enhance airport facilities to improve passenger experience, operational efficiency, and safety.
Time Above (TA)	A metric indicating the total minutes that sound levels, typically from aircraft, exceed a specified threshold (e.g., "TA65" for 65 dB). While often used for a 24-hour average annual day, it can represent any time period, and any threshold can be used.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)	A federal agency responsible for protecting human health and the environment by enforcing regulations and setting standards for air, water, and land quality.
Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel (ULSD)	A cleaner-burning diesel fuel with significantly reduced sulfur content, mandated by environmental regulations to lower emissions of sulfur oxides and particulates, which is vital for compliance with air quality standards and reducing environmental impact from diesel engines.
Ultra-Low-Cost Carrier (ULCC)	Airlines which generally offer the lowest fares for air travel, but these airlines generally operate fewer types of aircraft less frequently and at less convenient times than more expensive carriers. These airlines offer few amenities, which usually are an extra charge or fee beyond the airfare price.
Underground Storage Tanks (UST)	Belowground tanks primarily used for storing liquids like aviation fuel, and their operation and maintenance are closely regulated.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
Upgauging	Introducing larger aircraft with greater capacity on existing frequencies to accommodate demand, typically on routes previously using regional jet aircraft.
Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT)	VMT is the total number of miles driven by all vehicles within the Airport over an established timeframe.
Wide-body Aircraft	Dual-aisle aircraft, typically with more than 200 seats per plane.
Zero Impact Aviation Alliance (ZIAA)	Partnering with Massport, the MIT-led Zero Impact Aviation Alliance is establishing a sustainable aviation fuel hub at Logan Airport. This project aims to significantly reduce the environmental impacts of aviation by leveraging innovations in sustainable fuels.