

**16:54-1.3 Definitions**

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

“Accident” means an occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight and when all such persons have disembarked, and in which any person suffers death or serious injury, or in which the aircraft receives substantial damage.

“Aeronautical activity” means any of the following aviation related commercial activities generally provided to the public or any segment thereof, at an aeronautical facility either by the licensee or his tenants or invitees, with or without compensation:

1. Aircraft: sales, charter, rental, lease, storage, operation, hangaring, tiedown, and parking; and parachuting operations;
2. Instruction: aircraft flight and ground instruction of all types, license examinations and proficiency checks, crew member training, parachute jumping training,
3. Maintenance: all types of maintenance, repair, inspection, testing, modification, overhaul, corrosion control or painting of aircraft, engines, systems, avionics, parachutes, or ancillary air or ground support equipment; and
4. Servicing: aircraft fueling using fixed, hydrant, mobile, or portable equipment; aircraft engine or systems servicing including hydraulics, pneumatics, oxygen, lavatory, aircraft catering, electronics, aircraft cleaning.

“Aeronautical facility” means any airport, seaplane base, heliport, helistop, drop zone, ultralight recreational facility, blimp mooring mast, balloonsport, or vertiport.

1. The facility includes all property, paving, appliances, structures, seaplane docks, runways, taxiways, seaways, sealanes, aprons, hangars, or safety equipment associated with the aeronautical activities conducted on the premises and property.

“Aircraft” means any contrivance now known or hereafter invented, used or designed for air navigation or flight in the air. It includes, but is not limited to: airplanes, airships, blimps, dirigibles, gyroplanes, gliders, helicopters, hot air or gas balloons, seaplanes, tiltrotors, and ultralights.

“Air navigation” means the operating, steering, directing, or managing of aircraft in or through the air, and on the ground or water.

“Aircraft” means any contrivance now known or hereafter invented, used or designed for air navigation or flight in the air. It includes, but is not limited to: airplanes, airships, blimps, dirigibles, gyroplanes, gliders, helicopters, hot air or gas balloons, seaplanes, tiltrotors, and ultralights.

“Airpark” means any area of land, adjacent to an airport, which is authorized by the Department to be utilized as a combined single family residence and aircraft storage facility, and where aircraft stored at such adjacent aircraft storage facilities have taxiway access to and from the airport.

“Airplane” means an engine-driven, fixed-wing aircraft that is heavier than air and supported in flight by the dynamic reaction of air against its wings.

“Airport” means a designated area of land, water, or both, which is licensed for the landing and takeoff of airplanes and other aircraft, and which may provide facilities for shelter, security, and service of aircraft.

“Airport layout plan” or “ALP” means a graphic presentation to scale of existing and proposed facilities at an aeronautical facility. It includes their location on the site and the pertinent clearance and dimensional information required to show conformity with applicable standards.

“Airport reference point” or “ARP” means the centroid of the runways plotted using formulas found in FAA A/C 150-5300-13: The ARP is identified in latitude and longitude to the hundredth of a second.

“Airship” means an engine-driven, lighter than air, aircraft that can be steered.

“Airship base” means any area of land or water of defined dimensions licensed for the takeoff and landing of airships.

“Alteration” means any construction, demolition, or modification to the surface, design, or operational areas of an aeronautical facility which affects, increases, or diminishes its operational capabilities.

“Approach/departure path” means a prescribed area extending outward and upward at a prescribed ratio from a landing or takeoff area, along the intended route of flight conducted into or out of an approved aeronautical facility.

“Appropriate governing body” means the entity which has ultimate governing responsibility for the political subdivision in which the aeronautical facility or proposed aeronautical facility is located. For aeronautical facilities at which the provisions of N.J.S.A. 6:1-80 et seq., Airport Safety Zoning Act apply, this definition shall include all those political subdivisions in which the airport safety zone is located.

“Balloon” means a lighter than air aircraft whose lift is derived from the buoyancy of hot air or certain gases and which is not engine driven.

“Balloonsport” means any areas of land or water of defined dimensions licensed for the takeoff of manned, free-flight balloons. Any reference to balloonport in the rules of the Division shall mean balloonsport.

**“Building restriction line”** means a line that is a specified distance from the centerline of a runway.

**“Certified drawing”** means a drawing certified as accurate by a licensed land surveyor, licensed professional planner or licensed professional engineer, and bearing the raised seal of the person certifying the drawing.

**“Commissioner”** means the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

**“Crewmember”** means an individual who assists in the preflight inflation, launch, chase, landing (arrival) and recovery of a balloon; or any person authorized and assigned to perform duties in any aircraft during flight.

**“Department”** or **“DOT”** means the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

**“Director”** means the Director of the Division of Aeronautics.

**“Division”** means the Division of Aeronautics in the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

**“Effective runway length”** means that distance on a runway, beginning at a point on the runway surface where the obstruction-free, applicable approach slope intersects the runway, and measured along the runway centerline to the end of the runway in the landing direction.

**“Exemption”** means relief from a specific provision of this rule permanently or for a specified extended period of time.

**“FAA”** means the Federal Aviation Administration.

**“Free-flight”** means the act of flying a manned balloon which is not tethered to the ground.

**“Helicopter”** means a rotary wing aircraft that depends principally upon the lift generated by engine-driven rotors rotating on a substantially vertical axis for its primary means of propulsion.

**“Heliport”** means a dedicated area of defined dimensions, either at ground level or elevated on a structure, designated for the landing or takeoff of helicopters and used solely for that purpose.

**“Helistop”** means an area of defined dimensions, either at ground level or elevated on a structure designated for the landing or take off of helicopters, but not limited in use to that sole purpose. Helistops generally provide minimal or no support facilities and may be located in multiple use areas such as parking lots, dock areas, parks, athletic fields or other suitable open areas.

**“Incident”** means an occurrence other than an accident, associated with the operation of an aircraft, which affects or could affect the safety of operation of an aircraft, or which affects or could affect the operational capability of an aeronautical facility, or in which any person suffered an injury which was not a serious injury and which did not result in death.

**“Landing and takeoff area”** means a specific area of defined dimensions to which the helicopter approaches for landing or from which it departs, and includes the touch-down area.

**“Licensee”** means any person(s) whose name appears on the license of, and who is responsible for, or who controls operations at, an aeronautical facility.

**“M”** means meters, as a unit of measurement.

**“MSL”** means mean sea level.

**“Moored or tethered flight”** means the act of operating a balloon secured to the ground by sufficient and suitable means to permit vertical movements where no intention of launch into free-flight exists.

**“NASA”** means the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

**“Notice to Airmen”** or **“NOTAM”** means a notice containing information concerning the establishment, condition, or change in any component, facility, service, or procedure of, or hazard in the National Airspace System, the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations.

**“NTSB”** means the National Transportation Safety Board.

**“Obstruction to air navigation”** means an object of greater height than any of the heights or surfaces presented in Subpart C of FAA Regulations Part 77. Obstructions to air navigation are presumed to be hazards to air navigation unless an FAA study has determined otherwise.

**“Parachute drop zone”** means an area of defined dimensions, on the earth’s surface, designated for the landing of parachutists.

**“Parachuting exhibition”** means the operation by specially qualified individual(s) engaged in parachuting to a specifically authorized drop zone, for exhibition purposes.

**“Public use aeronautical facility”** means any area of land, water, or both which is licensed for the landing or takeoff of aircraft and open to the public for aeronautical operations. Public use aeronautical facilities may be utilized, advertised, and represented as such.