Nevada Aviation: A Vital, Growing Resource



FALLON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

The 2022 Nevada Airport and Heliport System Plan (NAHSP) and Airport Economic Impact Study (AEIS) are critical documents to the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) Aviation Program. Combined, these are used to provide guidance and direction on how to maintain the aviation system, monitor performance, and invest in the future.

NAHSP Process:

- Monitor aviation system performance
- Provide guidance and direction to maintain the aviation system
- Provide justification for continued investment in the aviation system

NAHSP Roles:

- Seven functional classifications used in the NAHSP
- Mix of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) National Plan of Integration Airport Systems (NPIAS) and unique NAHSP roles
- FLX is classified by the NAHSP as a General Airport and in the NPIAS as a Local Airport

General: Serve a variety of general aviation (GA) activities, support local economies, and provide basic aeronautical needs.

AIRPORT REGIONAL VALUE

The Airport Regional Value (ARV) measures the economic, social, environmental, emergency, and facility metrics associated with each airport. ARV results can inform airports about the impact and

benefit of specific capital improvements and demonstrates the tie between airport investment and economic impact. There are three components of ARV: economic impact, replacement value, and value rating variables (VRV). Economic impact and replacement value are featured on the back page of this brochure while the results of the VRV analysis, presented as an Airport Development Report, are presented in the centerfold.





FALLON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

This Individual Airport Report presents the results of the Value Rating Variable (VRV) analysis that was conducted as part of the Airport Regional Value (ARV) assessment. More information regarding the ARV methodology is included in Chapter 5. Airport Regional Value (ARV) Methodology. The information in this table can be used by airports to identify opportunities to improve their airport, with the scores indicating where deficiencies may exist. As airports complete improvement projects, they can see their ARV score increase, allowing airports to track their progress over time and understand how their facility compares to other facilities within their NAHSP role.

| | Category | Value Rating Variable (VRV) | NAHSP Objective (Minimum) | Current Performance | Score |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|-------|
| | Regional Significance V _{rs} | Airport Ownership | N/A | Public | 5 |
| | | Airport Uses | N/A | EMS | 1 |
| | | Nearest Airport | N/A | 5.75 Miles | 1 |
| | | Longest Runway | Accommodate 95% of Small Aircraft Fleet = 5,250 Feet | 5,705 Feet | 5 |
| | | Based Aircraft | N/A | 2.0% | 3 |
| | | T-Hangar Ratio (THR) | 0.50 - 0.60 | 0.50 | 5 |
| | | Fuel Availability | Jet A or 100LL, Self Service (SS) with Credit Card Reader | Jet A and 100LL, Full Service (FS) and SS with Credit Card Reader | 5 |
| | | Aircraft Maintenance | Minor | Major | 5 |
| | | Instrument Approach | Non-Precision | Non-Precision | 5 |
| | | | Regiona | al Significance V _{rs} Subtotal | 35 |
| | Airport Facilities V _{AF} | Runway ARC Category | B-II | B-II | 5 |
| | | FAA Design Standards | Meet FAA Design Standards | Yes | 5 |
| | | Runway Surface Type/Condition | Paved and Good, PCI >71 | Asphalt and Fair, PCI = 70 | 3 |
| | | Runway Lighting | Low-Intensity | Medium-Intensity | 5 |
| | | Taxiways | Partial Parallel to Primary Runway | Full Parallel to Primary Runway | 5 |
| | | Visual Aids | Rotating Beacon and Wind Cone | Rotating Beacon, Wind Cone, and PAPIs | 5 |
| | | Weather Reporting | AWOS or ASOS | AWOS | 5 |
| | | GA Terminal | Public Restrooms | Public Restrooms, Conference Room, and Pilot Lounge | 5 |
| | | Utilities | Electricity and Water Available | Electricity, Water, and Septic | 5 |
| | | Security/Wildlife Fencing | Partial | Full | 5 |
| | | Communications Connectivity | Public Phone and Cellular (Data/4G) | Cellular (Data/4G) | 3 |
| | | | Aiı | rport Facilities V _{AF} Subtotal | 51 |

Notes: EMS = Emergency Medical Services, ARC = Airport Reference Code, FAA = Federal Aviation Administration, PCI = Pavement Condition Index, PAPIs = Precision Approach Path Indicators, AWOS = Automated Weather Observing System, ASOS = Automated Surface Observing System, GA = General Aviation, ALP = Airport Layout Plan, FBO = Fixed-base operator

Associated City **FALLON**

FAA Identifier

Classification

GENERAL

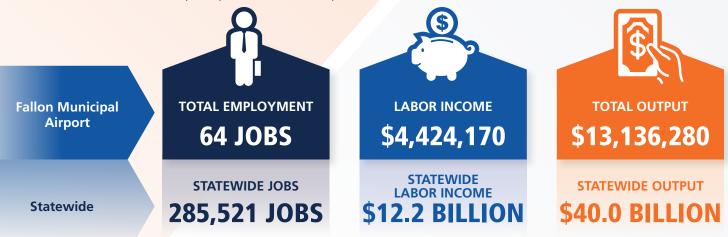
FLX

| _ | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--------------------------------|--|-------|
| Ca | ategory | Value Rating Variable (VRV) | NAHSP Objective (Minimum) | Current Performance | Score |
| | Airport Protection V _{AP} | Height Hazard Zoning | Present | Yes | 5 |
| | | Obstruction Mitigation | 15:1 - 18:1 | 19:1 | 5 |
| | | Airspace Restrictions | N/A | 9 Miles | 3 |
| | | Runway Protection Zone | Full Desired | Partial, Plan to Acquire Full Control | 3 |
| | | Land Use Compatibility | N/A | Less than 1 Mile | 1 |
| | | Airport Protection V _{AP} Subtotal | | | 17 |
| | Airport Access V _{AA} | Total Acreage Ratio | N/A | 5.5 | 5 |
| A | | Airfield and Aeronautical Property | N/A | 9% | 5 |
| | | Surplus Property | N/A | 402 Acres | 5 |
| | | Airfield Expandability | N/A | 286 Feet | 2 |
| | | | А | irport Access V _{AA} Subtotal | 17 |
| | Airport Expandability V _{AE} | Total Acreage Ratio | N/A | 97 | 5 |
| | | Airfield and Aeronautical Property | N/A | 4% | 5 |
| | | Surplus Property | N/A | 928 Acres | 5 |
| | | Airfield Expandability | N/A | 1,116 Feet | 5 |
| | | Airport Expandability V _{AE} Subtotal | | | 20 |
| | Community Commitment V _{cc} | Last ALP Update | < 10 Years and After 2013 | 2019 | 5 |
| | | Airport Management | Part Time or FBO | Full Time | 5 |
| | | Historical Capital Improvements | \geq \$1.0 Million | \$3.3 Million | 5 |
| | | Airport Capital Improvement Program (ACIP) | \geq \$1.0 Million | \$3.95 Million | 5 |
| | | Economic Development Partnership | Established Partnership | No | 0 |
| | | Financial Subsidies | Capital Improvement Subsidy | Capital Improvement Subsidy | 5 |
| | | Goodwill | N/A | Education Program and Positive News | 3 |
| | | | Community | Commitment V _{cc} Subtotal | 28 |



AIRPORT ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY

The Nevada Airport Economic Impact Study (AEIS) evaluated the economic impacts of all system airports in Nevada. The components that comprise the total economic impact of Nevada's aviation system and the economic impact of FLX are presented below. These components include on-airport direct impacts as well as multiplier impacts generated throughout Nevada through re-spending and supplier purchases. Visit the NDOT website to learn more about the methodology used to determine the statewide and airport-specific economic impacts.



AIRPORT OVERVIEW

Fallon Municipal Airport (FLX) is a general aviation (GA) airport located two miles northeast of Fallon in Churchill County. The facility consists of a single paved runway that is 5,700 feet in length and an unpaved crosswind runway, along with a large apron and a few dozen hangars. Also on site is a Fixed-Base Operator (FBO) that offers various aviation services. GA operations conducted at FLX include recreational flights and occasional emergency medical service operations. Additional operations include military flights from nearby Fallon Naval Air Station and infrequent air taxi services.

43,401,000

Fallon Municipal Airport

AIRPORT REPLACEMENT VALUE

Airports generate economic impacts from their operation, but also have tremendous value as a physical asset. Airports are comprised of large tracts of land, sometimes miles of pavement, and numerous buildings that have substantial value, especially in terms of replacement. Replacement value was estimated based on existing facilities and current costs.

FLX INVESTMENT NEEDS

NAHSP Estimated Project Costs were developed by summing the estimated costs of project recommendations from the NAHSP ARV and PM analysis. Airside needs include runway, taxiway, apron, NAVAIDS and lighting; landside needs include fuel, hangars, and ground transportation; pavement maintenance includes runway, taxiway, and apron pavement rehabilitation projects; planning needs include projects such as airport layout plans, master plans, and environmental assessments; terminal needs include items such as new buildings, wayfinding, restrooms, escalators, and concourses. Costs were developed as planning level estimates only and do not include the level of detail needed to design projects or prepare grants.

Airport Estimated Development Costs were sourced from each Airport's Capital Improvement Plan (ACIP), as well as other costs from Master Plans and other studies provided by the airports. ACIPs are developed by airport sponsors and consultants to plan for capital improvement needs over the planning horizon.

