

Orofino Municipal SUMMARY REPORT



Understanding the Airport

The City of Orofino is tucked in the Clearwater River Valley in northwestern Idaho. Orofino is the largest city on the Nez Perce Reservation, located approximately 35 miles east of Lewiston with an estimated population of 3,100. Originally, the town was a camp for gold miners, but quickly developed an expansive lumber industry that remains the focus of the economic activities in the region today. Most of the large employers in the area are local, state, or federal government agencies. The city is home to two large fish hatcheries that work in conjunction with the Kooskia National Fish Hatchery (located 31 miles southwest) to raise over 600,000 steelhead, spring chinook, and coho salmon each year. Orofino Municipal Airport (S68) is a general aviation airport located one mile northwest of Orofino's central business district. The airport is owned and operated by the City of Orofino and has a single asphalt runway. The airport has a diverse group of users that operate from the field throughout the year. During the summer, the airport is visited regularly by hunters and fishermen as well as flight training aircraft from the Moody Aviation Technology program. There are two businesses located at S68. The Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association (C-PTPA) is a statewide forest protection agency that has a hangar and multiple aircraft on the field. Debco Construction is a private contractor that bases three aircraft at S68 and uses the airport to transport employees around the country. The airport is also used by multiple government agencies including the U.S. Forest Service and the Idaho Department of Lands. Additionally, the Idaho Correctional Institution-Orofino regularly uses the airport for prisoner transport. The businesses and activities that are supported by S68 directly contribute to the economic output of the region and increase the effectiveness of the Idaho Airport System.

| AIRPORT FEATURES | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| Associated City | Orofino | | | | |
| Associated County | Clearwater | | | | |
| Airport Reference Code | B-I | | | | |
| | ORIENTATION | 09 / 27 | | | |
| Primary Runway | DIMENSION | 2,500' x 60' | | | |
| | SURFACE TYPE | Asphalt | | | |

| FORECAST SUMMARY | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|----------|--|--|--|
| Activity | 2017 | 2037 | % Change | | | |
| Based Aircraft | 12 | 14 | 15% | | | |
| CS Annual Operations | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | |
| GA Annual Operations | 5,000 | 5,000 | 0% | | | |

AVIATION FORECAST

When planning for new or additional airport facilities, projections of various indicators of aviation demand such as based aircraft and operations can help determine the type and size of necessary improvements.











AIRPORT ROLE

IASP Role Basic Federal Role Basic

AIRPORT ROLES

Idaho's airport classification structure is designed to establish a network of facilities that support the state's access, mobility, and economic needs while preserving the long-term viability of all airports within the system. The 2020 Idaho Airport System Plan (IASP) Update has identified nine functional roles for the 75 publicly-owned public-use airports in the system. State and federal classifications are the same for airports included in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS), while non-NPIAS airports are categorized into three state-specific roles.

Facility and Service Objectives

Facility and service objectives (FSOs) were developed for each Idaho airport role. These objectives provide guidance on the recommended minimum facilities and services that the airport should have to optimally fulfill its functions in the system. The following table summarizes the airport's current facilities and services, FSOs, other projects recommended or identified during 2020 IASP Update, as well as estimated 20-year development costs. Recommended development costs include projects identified during the system plan, 20-year pavement lifecycle costs, future aircraft storage needs based on forecasted activity, and additional needs identified in the Idaho State Capital Improvement Plan (ISCIP). While these projects are included as part of the IASP, it is recognized that implementation of these projects is dependent on local needs. As an integral component of Idaho's airport system, these recommended improvements will ensure that this facility continues to provide state residents, businesses, and visitors with the aviation infrastructure necessary over the next 20 years.

| AIRPORT REPO | RT CARD 0 | ROFINO I | MUNICIPAL | BASIC | |
|---|---|------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| OBJECTIVE CATEGORY | AIRPORT OBJECTIVES (SPECIFIC TO ROLE) | | CURRENT PERFORMANCE | RECOMMENDATION | COST |
| AIRSIDE FACILITIES | | | | | |
| Primary Runway Length | Maintain Existing | | 2,500 feet | None | \$- |
| Primary Runway Width | Maintain Existing | | 60 feet | None | \$- |
| Primary Runway Strength | Maintain Existing | | 17,000 pounds | None | \$- |
| Primary Taxiway | Maintain Existing | | Full Parallel | None | \$- |
| Instrument Approach | Visual | | Visual | None | \$- |
| Visual Aids | Rotating Beacon as Required, Wind Cone | | Lighted Wind Cone, Wind Cone | None | \$- |
| Runway Lighting | Reflectors, LIRL Desired | | MIRL | None | \$- |
| Weather Reporting | None | | None | None | \$- |
| LANDSIDE FACILITIES | | | | | |
| Commercial Terminal | Not Applicable | | No | None | \$- |
| General Aviation Terminal | Not Applicable | | Yes | None | \$- |
| Public Restrooms | Yes | | Yes | None | \$- |
| Conference Rooms | Not Applicable | | Yes | None | \$- |
| Pilots Lounge | Not Applicable | | Yes | None | \$- |
| Hangar Storage | Not Applicable | None | 11 | None | \$- |
| Apron Tie-Down Space | 100% of Based Aircraft and 50% of Transient | 13 | 8 | Add 5 spaces | \$65,896 |
| Perimeter Fencing | Full Perimeter | | Partial | Full | \$122,300 |
| Auto Parking | Present On-Site | | Yes | None | \$- |
| SERVICES | | | | | |
| Cell Phone Coverage | Yes | | Yes | None | \$- |
| Wi-Fi | Not Applicable | | Yes | None | \$- |
| Fixed Base Operator | Not Applicable | | City (Fuel) | None | \$- |
| Maintenance Services | Not Applicable | | No | None | \$- |
| Snow Removal Equipment | Not Applicable | | No | None | \$- |
| Fuel | Not Applicable | | 24/7 AvGas | None | \$- |
| Rental/Courtesy Car Access | Not Applicable | | Yes | None | \$- |
| FUTURE STORAGE NEEDS, PA | VEMENT NEEDS, AND ADDITIONAL IS | SCIP PROJE | CTS | | |
| PROJECT CATEGORY | | | | | |
| Performance Measure: Master Plan or Airport Layout Plan (ALP) | | | None | \$- | |
| Performance Measure: Close-in Obstructions | | | None | \$- | |
| Performance Measure: Meeting Current FAA Taxiway Design Standards | | | Taxiway Improvement: Direct Access | \$93,857 | |
| Future Storage Needs: Hangar Spaces | | | None | \$- | |
| Future Storage Needs: Apron Tie-downs | | | Add 2 spaces | \$26,359 | |
| Pavement Lifecycle Costs | | | | \$1,221,260 | |
| Additional ISCIP Projects | | | | | |

Economic Benefit to Idaho

The 2020 Idaho Airport Economic Impact Analysis (AEIA) Update quantified the total economic activity of each airport in the Idaho system. The study first calculated the direct economic benefits attributable to on-airport activity, capital improvements, and off-airport visitor spending. Based on these direct impacts, indirect and induced (or "multiplier") effects associated with supplier purchases and the re-spending of worker income were then calculated. Direct impacts and multiplier effects are summed to determine the airport's total economic impacts. Impacts are expressed in terms of jobs, earnings, contribution to the state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and total output. GDP is the value contributed to a product or service provided by a firm or group of firms (in this case, airport business). In addition, airports support a variety of other benefits, such as agriculture, wildland firefighting, medical transport, and business operations across the state.

| STATEWIDE IMPACTS | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--|
| Total Employment | 33,460 jobs | |
| Total Earnings | \$1.3 billion | |
| Total GDP | \$2.4 billion | |
| Total Output | \$4.9 billion | |

Overall, the statewide impact of aviation for Idaho's economy exceeds **\$4.9 billion** and provides benefits through diverse activities associated with aviation and airport activity.

AIRPORT-SPECIFIC IMPACTS





TOTAL GDP \$11,510,000



TIMELINE OF 2008 Economic Impact 2018 Economic Impact **ECONOMIC IMPACT** Total Jobs - 60 Total Jobs - 147 Total Payroll - \$2.3 million Total Payroll - \$7.0 million Total Output - \$9.4 million Total Output - \$25.7 million Based Aircraft - 12 Based Aircraft - 19 Annual Operations - 7,400 Annual Operations - 5,000 2007 Activity 2017 Activity 2017 2019 2018 Airport Master Plan Terminal Remodel Obstruction Runway, Taxiway, & Removal & **Planning Study** Apron Rehabilitation **Landside Development** Safety Areas **Pavement Maintenance** Runway, Taxiway, & Safety Nightforce Optics Apron Rehabilitation Apron Expansion \$1M Expansion **Pavement Maintenance Airside Development** Runway Rehabilitation Community **Pavement Maintenance**

LAND USE COMPATIBILITY

Incompatible land use on and around airports can result in noise-related nuisance or safety-related concerns affecting airspace, overflights, and accident severity. Incompatibility has the potential to limit airport operations, close airports, or restrict access. Most recently, Idaho Code 67-6508(q) (Section Q) established new requirements for cities and counties to prepare a Public Airport Facilities section in their comprehensive plans. The Public Airport Facilities section must provide an overview of nearby airport facilities, operations, airport development, and economic impact. Section Q is an important step towards supporting compatible land uses around airports.

Airport Economic Impact Indices
Airport Activity Components
Planning Considerations
Development & Improvements

