

# JESUP-WAYNE COUNTY AIRPORT





According to Site Selection Magazine, Georgia is ranked as the #1 state for doing business.

# Georgia Airports Mean Business.

Airports in Georgia generate positive economic impacts as well as support many other sectors of local and state economies. In the summer of 2019, the Georgia Department of Transportation undertook a statewide study to estimate the annual economic impact of 102 study airports. The study estimated economic impacts for seven commercial airports and 95 general aviation airports. This report includes impacts related to Jesup-Wayne County Airport and summarizes all Statewide Airport Economic Impacts.

#### Annual Economic Impacts for Jesup-Wayne County Airport

Residents, businesses, and visitors benefit from the state's well-developed airport system. While supporting transportation, healthcare, tourism, and commerce, airports contribute to the economy. The Economic Impact Study identified specific economic impacts associated with the Jesup-Wayne County Airport and other airport benefits. Key impacts for the Jesup-Wayne County Airport follow.













# **Economic Impacts for Jesup-Wayne County Airport**

The table below provides information on the sources of annual economic impact estimated for the **Jesup-Wayne County Airport.** For more information on the impacts reported here, consult the study's Technical Report available at dot.ga.gov/IS/AirportAid.

Annual Economic Impacts for Jesup-Wayne County Airport

	Employment	Payroll	Spending	Total Economic Activity
Airport Management & Business Tenants	4	\$158,700	\$625,900	\$784,600
Capital Investment	1	\$43,500	\$178,200	\$221,700
General Aviation Visitor Expenditures	10	\$269,400	\$417,600	\$687,000
Total	15	\$471,600	\$1,221,700	\$1,693,300

# **Georgia Airports Support Connectivity**

A flight from a Georgia airport is a gateway to over 40,000 worldwide airports, including over 19,000 airports in the US alone. When employers seek to relocate or expand, proximity to an airport is among the top 10 factors they consider in their decision making. Georgia's tourist industry also depends on the efficiency of air travel.

This map depicts destinations for flights departing from and arriving at **Jesup-Wayne County Airport** on any given day. This information is generated from the FAA's National Offload Program (NOP). Flights represent only a fraction of all destinations that can be reached directly from the airport. The map helps to show how the airport supports the travel needs of businesses, visitors, and residents of the airport's service area.

# Jesup-Wayne County Airport



# Top Five Destinations for Jesup-Wayne County Airport













# **Statewide Economic Impacts**

Shown below are total annual statewide economic impacts. All economic impacts shown in this report for Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport were obtained from a separate study for that airport conducted by the City of Atlanta. As shown, when all Georgia airports are considered, total annual statewide economic impacts are estimated at 450,502 jobs, \$9.2 billion in annual payroll, and \$73.7 billion in annual economic activity.

Statewide Economic Impacts All System Airports

	Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport*			State Lotal
Employment	383,242	52,376	14,893	450,502
Payroll	\$16.7 billion	\$1.3 billion	\$271 million	\$9.2 billion
Economic Activity	\$66.8 billion	\$2.2 billion	\$828 million	\$73.7 billion

<sup>\* 2016-2017</sup> Technical Report, City of Atlanta Economic Impact Study

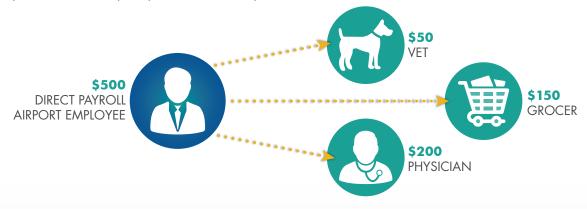
### **Economic Impact Categories and Measurements**

The study identified impacts related to airport management (day-to-day airport operations), aviation-related business tenants, average annual capital investment, expenditures from visitors arriving on general aviation aircraft, and expenditures by visitors arriving on scheduled commercial airline flights. For each of these five categories, impacts were measured for **employment**, **payroll**, **spending**, **and annual economic activity**. Annual economic activity is the sum of payroll and spending. In addition, the study estimated state and local tax revenues that are generated by airport-supported activities.



# **Study Methodology**

Data collection and survey efforts identified **direct** economic impacts in each of the five impact categories using an approved FAA methodology. A state input/output model **(IMPLAN)** was used to estimate additional **indirect and induced** impacts, sometimes referred to as multiplier impacts. Combined, direct plus indirect/induced impacts equal total state or airport specific economic impacts.



The direct impacts that start at the airport multiply within the state economy. The \$150 of direct impact spent with the grocery results in additional payroll (induced impacts) for the grocer's employees. As the grocery buys supplies, this additional business to business spending results in indirect impacts.



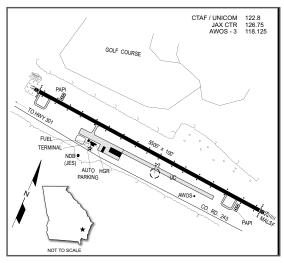
#### Jesup-Wayne County Airport



Jesup, located in southeast Georgia near the intersection U.S. Highways 84, 301, and 341, is the largest city, and county seat of Wayne County.

Owned and operated by Wayne County, Jesup-Wayne County Airport is three miles south of the central business district. The airport has a single paved runway, Runway 11/29 which is 5,500 feet long.

SutAir Flying Service is the airport's fixed base operator. They provide fueling, aircraft maintenance, and flight instruction. The airport supports businesses in the area, law enforcement patrols, flight training, and aerial utility inspections.



#### **Examples of How Jesup-Wayne County Airport Supports its Community**

There is a good chance you benefit from different activities that the airport supports. Airports support healthcare and emergency services. Airports support the state's agricultural and forestry industries, and power companies rely on airports to keep electricity flowing. State and federal agencies use airports to protect the environment, and law enforcement benefits from airports. Businesses throughout Georgia rely on airports to improve their efficiency. Examples of how the airport benefits the community follow.



Business Use: Rayonier owns and manages over 2.6 million acres of timberlands. The company is an industry leader in tree genetics. They operate in 12 states in the Southeast and Pacific Northwest. The company also has holdings in New Zealand. The company has its corporate research, largest mill, and development headquarters in Jesup. Rayonier ties together their United States operations with general aviation aircraft. Airports are important tools used by a wide variety of employers to increase their efficiency. When businesses consider where they locate or expand, proximity to an airport is often a top consideration. Airports are an important contributor to an area's economic diversification and growth. Both local and visiting businesses rely on air travel to increase their efficiency. Airports help companies expand their market areas, reduce employee travel time, provide access for customers and suppliers, and tie together offices in multiple locations. By supporting local businesses, the airport helps to support many non-aviation sectors of the local economy.

Georgia Forestry Commission: Over 25 million acres, two-thirds of the state, are forested. According to the Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC), annual economic activity generated by the state's forest industry is estimated at \$36.2 billion. GFC is an important state agency, responsible for protecting and conserving Georgia's forest resources, and aircraft are essential to enabling GFC to carry out its missions. GFC has an office in Perry and routinely uses aircraft and the airport to support its activities. GFC provides services including fire detection; wildfire suppression and prevention services; rural fire department assistance; forest management assistance; marketing of forest resources; and growing and selling tree seedlings. By supporting GFC, the airport contributes to the state's economy and to the safety of its residents and businesses.

Law Enforcement: The airport supports important law enforcement activities. The Georgia State Patrol (GSP) Aviation Division uses the airport and operates 24/7 to provide air support for different assignments. GSP supports public safety interest for the citizens of Georgia. The GSP Aviation Division performs aerial search and rescue missions utilizing infra-red cameras, and many missing persons have been located from the air using this technology. Other missions supported by the GSP Aviation Division include manhunts, aerial photography, aerial surveillance, natural disaster response, SWAT missions, and fire suppression. Study research also indicates that the Wayne County Sheriff's Office uses the airport. By supporting various law enforcement activities, the airport helps to improve the quality of life for area residents.

Aerial Applicators: Agriculture is an important part of Georgia's economy. Georgia is home to a diverse array of food and fiber products and an assortment of related processing companies. Together, agriculture and its related industries in Georgia, directly and indirectly, account for over \$74.3 billion in economic output and over 411,500 jobs. Georgia is host to over 42,000 farms, encompassing more than 9 million acres; 88 percent of these farms are considered small businesses. The Bureau of Economic Analysis reports nearly 35,000 farm proprietors in the state. Aviation is an important tool that supports agriculture in Georgia. Aerial applicators spray crops and sometimes timber to prevent the spread of disease and pests. By supporting area farms and timber resources aerial applicators who use the airport help to support the area's economy.

#### THIS DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED BY

Jviation 900 S Broadway, Suite 350 Denver, Colorado 80209 303.524.3030 www.jviation.com

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT

Georgia Department of Transportation Aviation Programs 600 West Peachtree Street NW Atlanta, Georgia 30308 404.631.1990 | dot.ga.gov/IS/AirportAid Email: aviationprograms@dot.ga.gov

Data collection and analysis for this study took place before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020. Results reflect conditions at Georgia airports prior to that time.