

5. AIRPORT ROLES

As part of GDOT's prior airport system plans, criteria were identified to assign each airport in the state system to a role or level. In Georgia, airport levels generally reflect the type of users each airport accommodates and the facilities and services that the airport has in place. Levels also typically reflect the airport's relative importance, as it relates to meeting the state's transportation and economic needs and objectives. Further, airport levels are often matched to the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the communities the airport serves.

This chapter of the update to the Georgia Statewide Airport System Plan (GSASP) provides the following:

- Review of current airport roles.
- Comparison of Georgia state airport levels/roles to roles for Georgia airports established by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in their ASSET Study or National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS).
- Discussion of the need to consider change to current airport levels.
- Recommendations for changes to current airport levels.

Chapter 6, Airport Facility and Service Objectives, examines the ability of each airport to meet facility and service objectives that are applicable to each airport's recommended level.

5.1 Factors That Influence Current Roles for Georgia Airports

Levels for Georgia airports were established in the 2002 GSASP; the following factors were considered in the 2002 system plan to assign Georgia airports to a level:

- Coverage: Percentage of the state contained in an airport service area. This factor included the
 establishment of a 30-minute service area for each airport via a geographic information system (GIS)
 drive time analysis. Information was collected for each service area to evaluate factors including
 quantity and quality of roads, number of square miles in each airport service area, and
 socioeconomic/demographic factors in each service area.
- Accessibility: Proximity to the state and federal highway system was reviewed.
- Sectors Served: Socioeconomic and demographic factors including population and employment, along
 with other factors, such as registered pilots and aircraft owners in each service area, were also
 considered.
- Based Aircraft: The number of based aircraft at each airport was considered.
- Facilities: Existing facilities at each airport were considered in the role assignment process.
- Services: Existing airport services including aircraft fuel, maintenance/repair, flight training, Fixed Based Operators, and other services were also reviewed as roles were initially assigned.
- Expansion Capabilities: Role assignments also considered the ability for the airport to expand based on surrounding factors, including manmade or natural obstructions, environmental factors, and other local conditions.

For each factor, indicators that could be assigned a numeric value were identified. Once numeric values were identified, airports were ranked from high to low for each indicator. A Steering Committee, which helped guide the initial airport role assignment process in the 2002 plan, also assigned a relative importance weighting to each of the indicators. The airport's total point value was calculated by multiplying the airport's "raw score" for each indicator by the "importance weighting" assigned to the indicator.





Once each airport's total raw and weighted scores for each indicator were estimated, all scores were summed, and airports were again sorted from high to low. The final step was to assign airports with comparable scores to similar mathematical cohorts. This process helped identify and group airports, assigning the airports with similar scores to Level I, Level II, or Level III.

The "Georgia System Airports and 2002 Airport Roles/Levels" figure in **Chapter 2, Inventory** is a map showing each airport's current level in the Georgia system, as it was assigned when this study started. The "System Plan Role Descriptions" table in **Chapter 2** provides an overview of the general characteristics of Level II, and Level III airports in the Georgia system.

The next section of this report evaluates and compares state airport roles in relationship to the FAA's NPIAS. While FAA roles are important from a federal standpoint, GDOT did not consider federal airport roles when revisiting role assignments for airports in the state airport system.

5.2 FAA Roles for Georgia Airports

FAA uses the NPIAS to classify airports in the United States that are open to the public and eligible for federal funding.

Of the 3,340 existing and proposed airports in the United States included in the NPIAS¹, 382 provide commercial service. These airports are classified as "Primary" airports and are further defined as large, medium, small, and non-hub airports based on the number of enplanements accommodated at each facility. There are eight airports included in the NPIAS as "proposed" new or replacement airports. The remaining 2,950 landing facilities (which include airports, seaplane bases, and heliports) are referred to as "Nonprimary" airports. Within the Nonprimary category, 127 of the airports are "Nonprimary Commercial Service" airports. Nonprimary Commercial Service airports support scheduled commercial service, but have lower levels of enplanements, ranging between 2,500-10,000 enplanements per year. An additional 259 of the 2,950 airports are classified as "Reliever" airports. Reliever airports are high-activity general aviation airports that provide general aviation operators with alternatives to congested commercial hubs. The remaining 2,564 Nonprimary airports are classified as "general aviation airports."

Recognizing the unique roles played by general aviation airports throughout the United States, FAA conducted a study to further classify the general aviation airports included in the NPIAS. To accomplish this, FAA published *General Aviation Airports: A National Asset (ASSET)* in May 2012. This report documents the importance of the general aviation airport system, the need for new general aviation categories, a description of each of the ASSET categories, and lists showing each airport in the NPIAS identified by FAA ASSET category. A second study was completed by FAA in March 2014 (*ASSET 2: In-Depth Review of the 497 Unclassified Airports*) to further consider classifications for general aviation airports, especially those that fell in the "Unclassified" category.

ASSET notes five key aeronautical functions or types of activity supported by the national general aviation airport system. ASSET identifies classifications for 91 general aviation airports in the Georgia airport system².

Aeronautical functions for airports included in ASSET include:

- Emergency preparedness and response
- Critical community access for remote areas

² There are six additional general aviation airports included in the Georgia airport system that are not included in the NPIAS: Marion County Airport (82A), Lumpkin County-Wimpy's Airport (9A0), Davis Field Airport (3J6), Hawkinsville-Pulaski County Airport (51A), Spence Airport (MUL), and Treutlen County Airport (4J8).



¹ FAA's <u>National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) 2017-2021</u>



- Commercial, industrial, and economic activity functions
- Access to tourism and special events
- Other aviation-specific functions including corporate flights and flight instruction

As part of ASSET, FAA identified five categories to further refine the classification of general aviation airports included in the NPIAS. New categories for general aviation airports included in the NPIAS were developed to provide policy makers with a better understanding of the relative contribution of airports in the nation's vast general aviation system. While more detailed than the previous category designation of general aviation-reliever or general aviation, the new federal categories are still broad. The five new categories for general aviation airports included in the NPIAS and the criteria used to place each airport into a category are presented in **Table 5-1**.

TABLE 5-1: FAA ASSET AIRPORT CATEGORIES AND CRITERIA

ASSET Category (# of NPIAS Airports in the US assigned to the category)	Criteria
National (89): Supports national and state airport systems by providing communities with access to national and international markets in multiple states and throughout the United States	 5,000+ instrument operations, 11+ based jets, 20+ international flights, or 500+ interstate departures 10,000+ enplanements OR 500+ million pounds of landed cargo
Regional (530): Supports regional economies connecting communities to statewide and interstate markets.	Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and 10+ domestic flights of 500 miles, 1,000 instrument ops, 1+ based jet, or 100+ based aircraft Located in a MSA and meets definition of commercial service
Local (1,262): Supplements local communities by providing access to intrastate and some interstate markets.	1. 10+ instrument operations and 15+ based aircraft OR 2. 2,500+ passengers
Basic (813): Links the community with national airport system and supports general aviation activities.	 1. 10+ based aircraft; OR 2. 4+ based helicopters; OR 3. Located 30+ miles from nearest NPIAS airport; OR 4. Used by US Forest Service, or US Marshalls, or US Customs and Border Protection, or US Postal Service, or has Essential Air Service; OR 5. New or replacement airport activated after 1/1/01
Unclassified (256): Tends to have limited activity.	Airports that do not meet the criteria of the Basic category

Source: FAA NPIAS 2017-2021, General Aviation Airports: A National Asset (ASSET), and ASSET 2: In-Depth Review of the 497 Unclassified Airports

The FAA uses general aviation categories to "provide a baseline from which to measure changes in operations and needs." ASSET airport categories are incorporated into future NPIAS reports to Congress, which determine five-year development and funding needs. The FAA reexamines and updates the roles of Nonprimary airports biennially, in conjunction with the NPIAS Report to Congress. This was last completed in 2015, in preparation of the 2017 NPIAS report.

Thirteen of the Nonprimary airports in Georgia were re-categorized from the original ASSET study based on a review of the criteria shown in **Table 5-1**. Within the next several years, the FAA will further evaluate airport criteria for inclusion in the NPIAS, compare historic funding levels by new general aviation funding category, and look at other funding considerations.

As shown in **Table 5-1**, the criteria used to place airports in various ASSET roles are largely driven by operational activity at an airport (based aircraft and operations). In comparison, roles for Georgia airports established in the GSASP (Level I, Level II, and Level III) are influenced by the following:

- Ability of the airport to accommodate future growth
- Proximity of the airport to major population and business centers







- Proximity to aircraft owners and registered pilots
- Current airport infrastructure, facilities, and services
- Accessibility and geographic coverage
- Aviation activity levels

It is important to note the difference in the factors used to establish FAA roles for general aviation airports in Georgia, when compared to the more comprehensive list of factors used to assign airport roles within the state airport system.

The 256 US airports in the NPIAS that do not currently fall into one of the four original ASSET categories described in **Table 5-1** are considered "Unclassified;" eight of these airports are in Georgia. The main determinant for assigning airports to this category is that the airport has less than 10 based aircraft. It was noted in *ASSET* that Unclassified airports have seen an erosion of based aircraft and activity due to population decreases, economic shifts, or recession.

The general aviation airports in the Georgia airport system are listed by their ASSET/NPIAS role in **Table 5-2**. For comparison, current Georgia airport roles are also shown in the table. Descriptions of Georgia airport levels are presented in **Chapter 2**, **Inventory**.

TABLE 5-2: GEORGIA SYSTEM AIRPORTS BY ASSET/NPIAS ROLE COMPARED TO CURRENT STATE ROLE

City	Airport	FAA ID	Current GSASP Role	ASSET/NPIAS Category
Albany	Southwest Georgia Regional Airport	ABY	Level III CS*	Commercial
Augusta	Augusta Regional Airport at Bush Field	AGS	Level III CS	Commercial
Brunswick	Brunswick-Golden Isles Airport	BQK	Level III CS	Commercial
Columbus	Columbus Airport	CSG	Level III CS	Commercial
Savannah	Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport	SAV	Level III CS	Commercial
Valdosta	Valdosta Regional Airport	VLD	Level III CS	Commercial
Atlanta	Cobb County International Airport-McCollum Field	RYY	Level III	National
Atlanta	DeKalb-Peachtree Airport	PDK	Level III	National
Atlanta	Fulton County Airport-Brown Field	FTY	Level III	National
Lawrenceville	Gwinnett County Airport-Briscoe Field	LZU	Level III	National
Atlanta	Atlanta Regional Airport-Falcon Field (Peachtree City)	FFC	Level III	Regional
Atlanta	Newnan-Coweta County Airport	CCO	Level III	Regional
Brunswick	McKinnon-St. Simons Island Airport	SSI	Level II	Regional
Canton	Cherokee County Airport	CNI	Level II	Regional
Carrollton	West Georgia Regional Airport-O.V. Gray Field	CTJ	Level III	Regional
Cartersville	Cartersville Airport	VPC	Level III	Regional
Gainesville	Lee Gilmer Memorial Airport	GVL	Level III	Regional
Griffin	Griffin-Spalding County Airport	6A2	Level II	Regional
Hampton	Henry County Airport	HMP	Level II	Regional
LaGrange	LaGrange-Callaway Airport	LGC	Level III	Regional
Macon	Middle Georgia Regional Airport	MCN	Level III	Regional
Milledgeville	Baldwin County Airport	MLJ	Level III	Regional







TABLE 5-2: GEORGIA SYSTEM AIRPORTS BY ASSET/NPIAS ROLE COMPARED TO CURRENT STATE ROLE

City	Airport	FAA ID	Current GSASP Role	ASSET/NPIAS Category
Rome	Richard B. Russell Regional Airport-J.H. Towers Field	RMG	Level III	Regional
Thomasville	Thomasville Regional Airport	TVI	Level III	Regional
Thomson	Thomson-McDuffie Regional Airport	HQU	Level III	Regional
Тоссоа	Toccoa Airport-RG LeTourneau Field	TOC	Level II	Regional
Waycross	Waycross-Ware County Airport	AYS	Level III	Regional
Winder	Barrow County Airport	WDR	Level III	Regional
Adel	Cook County Airport	15J	Level II	Local
Americus	Jimmy Carter Regional Airport	ACJ	Level III	Local
Athens	Athens-Ben Epps Airport	AHN	Level III	Local
Atlanta	Covington Municipal Airport	CVC	Level III	Local
Augusta	Daniel Field Airport	DNL	Level I	Local
Bainbridge	Decatur County Industrial Air Park	BGE	Level III	Local
Blairsville	Blairsville Airport	DZJ	Level III	Local
Cairo	Cairo-Grady County Airport	70J	Level I	Local
Calhoun	Tom B. David Field Airport	CZL	Level III	Local
Camilla	Camilla-Mitchell County Airport	CXU	Level II	Local
Canon	Franklin County Airport	18A	Level I	Local
Cedartown	Polk County Airport-Cornelius Moore Field	4A4	Level I	Local
Cochran	Cochran Airport	48A	Level I	Local
Cordele	Crisp County-Cordele Airport	CKF	Level II	Local
Cornelia	Habersham County Airport	AJR	Level III	Local
Dalton	Dalton Municipal Airport	DNN	Level III	Local
Dawson	Dawson Municipal Airport	16J	Level II	Local
Douglas	Douglas Municipal Airport	DQH	Level III	Local
Dublin	W.H. "Bud" Barron Airport	DBN	Level III	Local
Eastman	Heart of Georgia Regional Airport	EZM	Level III	Local
Elberton	Elbert County Airport-Patz Field	EBA	Level I	Local
Fitzgerald	Fitzgerald Municipal Airport	FZG	Level II	Local
Greensboro	Greene County Regional Airport	3J7	Level II	Local
Hazlehurst	Hazlehurst Airport	AZE	Level I	Local
Hinesville	Wright Army Airfield (Fort Stewart)/MidCoast Regional Airport	LHW	Level II	Local
Jasper	Pickens County Airport	JZP	Level II	Local
Jefferson	Jackson County Airport	JCA	Level II	Local
LaFayette	Barwick LaFayette Airport	9A5	Level II	Local
Macon	Macon Downtown Airport	MAC	Level II	Local
Madison	Madison Municipal Airport	52A	Level I	Local
Metter	Metter Municipal Airport	MHP	Level I	Local
Monroe	Monroe-Walton County Airport	D73	Level II	Local







TABLE 5-2: GEORGIA SYSTEM AIRPORTS BY ASSET/NPIAS ROLE COMPARED TO CURRENT STATE ROLE

City	Airport	FAA ID	Current GSASP Role	ASSET/NPIAS Category
Moultrie	Moultrie Airport	MGR	Level II	Local
Perry	Perry-Houston County Airport	PXE	Level II	Local
Pine Mountain	Harris County Airport	PIM	Level II	Local
Quitman	Quitman Brooks County Airport	4J5	Level I	Local
Sandersville	Kaolin Field Airport	OKZ	Level II	Local
St Marys	St Marys Airport	4J6	Level II	Local
Statesboro	Statesboro-Bulloch County Airport	TBR	Level III	Local
Sylvania	Plantation Airpark	JYL	Level II	Local
Thomaston	Thomaston-Upson County Airport	OPN	Level III	Local
Vidalia	Vidalia Regional Airport	VDI	Level III	Local
Washington	Washington-Wilkes County Airport	IIY	Level II	Local
Alma	Bacon County Airport	AMG	Level II	Basic
Atlanta	Paulding-Northwest Atlanta Airport	PUJ	Level II	Basic
Baxley	Baxley Municipal Airport	BHC	Level II	Basic
Blakely	Early County Airport	BIJ	Level III	Basic
Butler	Butler Municipal Airport	6A1	Level II	Basic
Claxton	Claxton-Evans County Airport	CWV	Level II	Basic
Donalsonville	Donalsonville Municipal Airport	17J	Level II	Basic
Ellijay	Gilmer County Airport	49A	Level I	Basic
Jesup	Jesup-Wayne County Airport	JES	Level III	Basic
Louisville	Louisville Municipal Airport	2J3	Level III	Basic
Mc Rae	Telfair-Wheeler Airport	MQW	Level I	Basic
Montezuma	Dr. C.P. Savage, Sr. Airport	53A	Level I	Basic
Nashville	Berrien County Airport	4J2	Level I	Basic
Reidsville	Swinton Smith Field at Reidsville Municipal Airport	RVJ	Level I	Basic
Swainsboro	East Georgia Regional Airport	SBO	Level II	Basic
Tifton	Henry Tift Myers Airport	TMA	Level III	Basic
Warm Springs	Roosevelt Memorial Airport	5A9	Level I	Basic
Waynesboro	Burke County Airport	BXG	Level I	Basic
Ashburn	Turner County Airport	75J	Level I	Unclassified
Cuthbert	Lower Chattahoochee Regional Airport	25J	Level I	Unclassified
Homerville	Homerville Airport	HOE	Level II	Unclassified
Jekyll Island	Jekyll Island Airport	09J	Level I	Unclassified
Millen	Millen Airport	2J5	Level I	Unclassified
Nahunta	Brantley County Airport	4J1	Level I	Unclassified
Sylvester	Sylvester Airport	SYV	Level I	Unclassified
Wrens	Wrens Memorial Airport	65J	Level I	Unclassified
Buena Vista	Marion County Airport	82A	Level I	Non-NPIAS









TABLE 5-2: GEORGIA SYSTEM AIRPORTS BY ASSET/NPIAS ROLE COMPARED TO CURRENT STATE ROLE

City	Airport	FAA ID	Current GSASP Role	ASSET/NPIAS Category
Dahlonega	Lumpkin County-Wimpy's Airport	9A0	Level I	Non-NPIAS
Folkston	Davis Field Airport	3J6	Level I	Non-NPIAS
Hawkinsville	Hawkinsville-Pulaski County Airport	51A	Level I	Non-NPIAS
Moultrie	Spence Airport	MUL	Level I	Non-NPIAS
Soperton	Treutlen County Airport	4J8	Level I	Non-NPIAS

Source: FAA National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) 2017-2021, 2001 GSASP

Table 5-3 presents a summary of FAA ASSET/NPIAS roles compared to the existing GSASP airport roles. As shown, four of the Georgia airports (four percent) are classified by FAA as National Airports, 18 (17 percent) are classified as Regional Airports, 43 (42 percent) are Local Airports, 18 (17 percent) are Basic Airports, and eight (eight percent) are unclassified. Of the remaining airports, six (six percent) are commercial airports and six (six percent) are non-NPIAS airports.

For comparison, according to the FAA (NPIAS 2017-2021) https://www.faa.gov/airports/planning capacity/npias/reports/media/NPIAS-Report-2017-2021-Narrative.pdf, three percent of the general aviation airports in the United States included in the NPIAS fall in the National ASSET category, 16 percent are Regional Airports, 38 percent are Local Airports, and eight percent are Unclassified.

TABLE 5-3: SUMMARY COMPARISON OF NPIAS/ASSET AND CURRENT GSASP ROLES

NDIAC/ACCET Cotomore	20	17 GSASP Role	es	Georgia	United States
NPIAS/ASSET Category	Level III	Level II	Level I	Total	NPIAS Total
Commercial Service	6	-	-	6	382
National	4	-	-	4	89
Regional	13	5		18	530
Local	14	19	10	43	1,262
Basic	4	7	7	18	813
Unclassified	-	1	7	8	256
Non-NPIAS	-	-	6	6	-
Total	41	32	30	103	3,332*
Percentage of Georgia Total					
Commercial Service	15%	-	-	6%	11%
National	10%	-	-	4%	3%
Regional	32%	16%	-	17%	16%
Local	34%	59%	33%	42%	38%
Basic	10%	22%	23%	17%	24%
Unclassified	-	3%	23%	8%	8%
Non-NPIAS	-	-	20%	6%	-
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



^{*} CS = Commercial Service



Sources: FAA National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) 2017-2021, GDOT

Note: *This number differs from the total of 3,340 because it excludes eight proposed new or replacement airports

included in the NPIAS.

5.2.1 Unclassified Airports

The eight Georgia NPIAS airports in the Unclassified ASSET category are listed in **Table 5-4**. A brief analysis of these airports was performed to see if they now meet the criteria to move into the "Basic" ASSET category. To be included in the Basic category, an airport must have 10 or more based aircraft, or four or more based helicopters, or be more than 30 miles away from another NPIAS airport. If an airport is served by the US Forest Service, US Marshal, US Customs and Border Protection, or US Postal Service, it can also be considered for the inclusion in FAA's Basic category.

The based aircraft data in **Table 5-4** was collected during the inventory effort of the GSASP. As shown, none of the Unclassified airports have 10 or more based aircraft. Wrens Memorial Airport is close with nine based aircraft and should be monitored to see if the airport attracts additional based aircraft. None of the eight airports have a based helicopter. Two airports are more than 30 miles from the nearest NPIAS airport. Homerville and Brantley County Airports are more than 30 miles from the nearest NPIAS airport; GDOT should work with these two airports if and when they reach the critical threshold of 10 based aircraft.

TABLE 5-4: ASSET/NPIAS UNCLASSIFIED AIRPORT SUMMARY

City	Airport	FAA ID	Based Aircraft	Based Helicopters	Miles to Nearest NPIAS Airport
Ashburn	Turner County Airport	75J	3	0	23
Cuthbert	Lower Chattahoochee Regional Airport	25J	3	0	26
Homerville	Homerville Airport	HOE	1	0	34
Jekyll Island	Jekyll Island Airport	09J	5	0	21
Millen	Millen Airport	2J5	0	0	13
Nahunta	Brantley County Airport	4J1	0	0	31
Sylvester	Sylvester Airport	SYV	2	0	20
Wrens	Wrens Memorial Airport	65J	9	0	18

Source: GSASP, FAA 5010, Google Maps

5.2.2 NPIAS Candidate Airport Analysis

Six airports were analyzed for their ability to meet NPIAS candidacy: Marion County Airport, Lumpkin County-Wimpy's Airport, Davis Field Airport, Hawkinsville-Pulaski County Airport, Spence Airport, and Treutlen County Airport. While these airports are included in Georgia's state airport system, they are not included in NPIAS.

The FAA's criteria for an airport's inclusion in the NPIAS are based on a variety of factors such as operational demand, geographic location, airport sponsorship, as well as other criteria. The following criteria are considered by FAA for an airport's inclusion in the NPIAS:

- Airport formerly in the NPIAS
- Airport's location in relation to the nearest NPIAS airport (serves a community located is within a 30-minute drive from the nearest existing or proposed NPIAS airport)
- Reliever airport
- Airports receiving US Mail Service





• Airports with a National Defense Role

An existing or proposed airport not meeting the criteria above may be included in the NPIAS if it meets all the following:

- It is included in the state airport system plan
- It serves a community more than 30 minutes from the nearest NPIAS airport
- It is forecast to have 10 or more based aircraft within the short-term planning period (five years)
- There is an eligible public sponsor willing to undertake the ownership and development of the airport

Airports that do not meet any of the previously discussed entry criteria may be considered for inclusion in the NPIAS based on a special justification. This justification must show that there is a significant national interest in the airport. Special justifications include:

- A determination that the benefits of the airport will exceed its development costs (not included in this analysis)
- Written documentation describing isolation
- Airports serving the needs of Native American communities
- Airports needed to support recreational areas
- Airports needed to develop or protect important national resources

Table 5-5 presents a summary of how the six non-NPIAS airports in Georgia meet or do not meet the FAA's criteria for entry into the NPIAS. Lumpkin County-Wimpy's Airport appears to meet the criteria for based aircraft and distance from an existing NPIAS airport, however, the airport is sub-standard when it comes to meeting FAA design criteria and could not be improved to meet applicable FAA development guidelines. Marion County Airport meets the distance from nearest NPIAS airport criteria, but currently has no based aircraft. The other four airports would not be considered for inclusion at this time due mainly to the low numbers of existing and projected based aircraft. NPIAS inclusion or exclusion has limited or no bearing on the airport's role/level in the state airport system.

Although none of the six non-NPIAS airports currently meet eligibility requirements to be included in the NPIAS at this time, they remain important to the state's system and will continue to be supported by GDOT.

TABLE 5-5: ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FOR NON-NPIAS AIRPORTS

	Marion County Airport (82A)	Lumpkin County-Wimpy's Airport (9A0)	Davis Field Airport (3J6)	Hawkinsville- Pulaski County Airport (51A)	Spence Airport (MUL)	Treutlen County Airport (4J8)
FACILITY DATA						
RW Length (feet)	3,200	3,090	2,500	3,000	4,500	3,000
RW Width (feet)	75	50	50	60	75	50
RW Surface	Asphalt	Asphalt	Asphalt	Asphalt	Concrete	Asphalt
Approach Type	Visual	Visual	Visual	Visual	Visual	Visual
ACTIVITY DATA						
2016 Based Aircraft	0	20	5	2	3	0
2021 Based Aircraft	0	20	5	2	3	0
2016 Operations	500	5,000	2,059	745	1,100	0







TABLE 5-5: ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FOR NON-NPIAS AIRPORTS

		Lumpkin	Davis Field	Hawkinsville-		Treutlen
	Marion County Airport (82A)	County-Wimpy's Airport (9A0)	Airport (3J6)	Pulaski County Airport (51A)	Spence Airport (MUL)	County Airport (4J8)
2021 Operations	500	5,400	2,100	800	1,100	0
NPIAS ENTRY CRITERIA						
Closest NPIAS Airport	Butler Municipal (6A1)	Lee Gilmer Memorial (GVL)	Hilliard Airpark, FL (01J)	Cochran (48A)	Moultrie Municipal (MGR)	Vidalia Regional (VDI)
Mileage	29	28	16	16	10	20
Drive-Time (minutes)	37	45	21	23	17	28
Reliever Airport	No	No	No	No	No	No
Receives US Mail	No	No	No	No	No	No
National Defense Role	No	No	No	No	No	No
ELIGIBLE FOR NPIAS INCLUSION	IF YES TO ALL					
Part of GSASP?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
More than 30 minutes from nearest NPIAS Airport?	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Forecast more than 10 based aircraft in short term?	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Is there a willing sponsor?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ELIGIBLE FOR NPIAS INCLUSION	I IF YES TO ANY					
Do the airport benefits outweigh costs?	Unknown	Cost higher than benefit	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Does Airport serve needs of:						
Remote/isolated community	No	No	No	No	No	No
Native American community	No	No	No	No	No	No
Recreational area	No	No	No	No	No	No
Protecting natural resources	No	No	No	No	No	No

Sources: 2017 GSASP, FAA 5010, Google Maps, Georgia DOT

5.3 System Accessibility/Coverage Objectives

Previous Georgia system plans established objectives for system coverage/accessibility to help ensure that areas of the state and its residents and businesses were being provided with adequate access to the state airport system. GDOT determined that those previously established coverage objectives remain satisfactory for current conditions, and these objectives were maintained for this system plan update.

The GDOT system coverage/accessibility objectives established in the previous system plan and adopted for use in this system plan update include:

- All of the state within a 45-minute drive time of a Level III airport and/or 60-minute drive time of a commercial service airport.
- All of the state within a service area for an airport.





This portion of the GSASP update mirrored the system accessibility analysis from the prior GSASP. The 45- and 60-minute service areas were used to determine coverage/accessibility afforded by Level III airports.

Figure 5-1 shows all Level III general aviation and commercial airports with a 45-minute drive time service area. To be consistent with the accessibility analysis from the prior GSASP, once these service areas were established, 60-minute service areas for commercial airports, both in state and in neighboring states, were considered. The combined 45-minute and 60-minute service areas are shown in **Figure 5-2**.

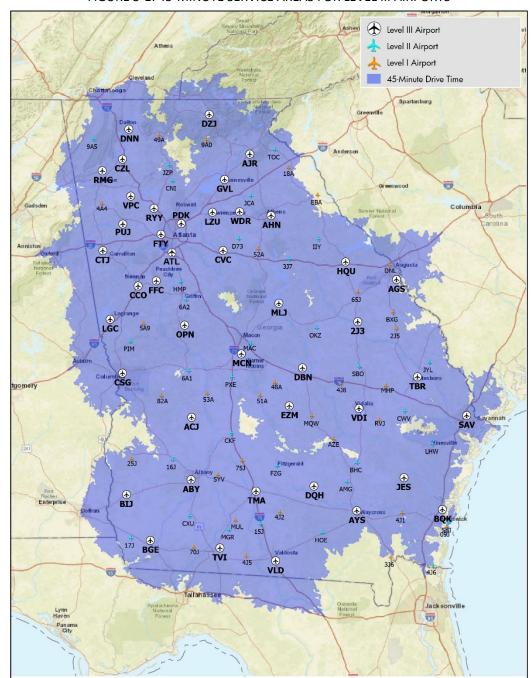
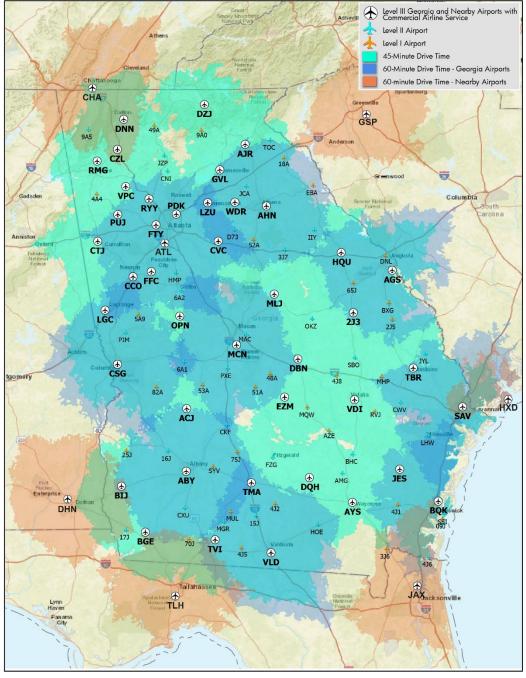


FIGURE 5-1: 45-MINUTE SERVICE AREAS FOR LEVEL III AIRPORTS



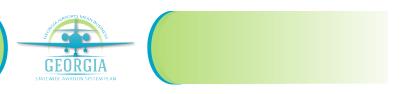


FIGURE 5-2: 45-MINUTE SERVICE AREAS FOR LEVEL III AND 60-MINUTE SERVICE AREAS FOR COMMERCIAL AIRPORTS



5.4 Recommended System

While GDOT's objective is to have all of the state within the 45/60-minute service areas shown on **Figure 5-2**, in some instances lack of population and employment, the presence of various water features, or the location



of state/federal parks and wildlife management areas do not produce a need or demand for coverage in these areas.

Information shown in **Figure 5-2**, along with recommendations from the prior system plan, were considered to determine if any role adjustments were appropriate. GDOT review and input resulted in the following recommendations:

- There continues to be a need for an additional Level III airport to serve growing population and employment centers in the Dawson/Forsyth counties areas north of Atlanta. As **Figure 5-2** shows, there is a coverage gap in this area. Both counties are expected to have among the highest rates of employment growth in the state, with average annual rates of increase ranging from two percent to three percent³. As development continues to push north out of the Atlanta metro area, opportunities for securing the acreage needed to support an airport capable of supporting business needs are becoming more scarce. The prior GSASP recommends an additional airport to serve this part of the state, and this analysis continues to support that recommendation.
- As recommended in the prior GSASP, continued consideration should be given to changing Wright
 Army Airfield to a Level III airport so that it can ultimately serve as a Reliever for Savannah/Hilton Head
 International Airport. Savannah/Hilton Head International is one of the fastest growing airports in
 Georgia, particularly its commercial airline operations⁴, and there are currently no Level III airports
 within its 45-minute service area. In terms of its airfield characteristics, Wright Army Airfield currently
 meets objectives for a Level III airport; this analysis supports the prior recommendation that Wright
 Army Airfield be moved to the Level III category.

Based on GDOT input, all other airports remain in the current role. **Table 5-6** shows the recommended role for all study airports. There are 44 recommended Level III airports (this includes eight Commercial Service Airports), 30 Level II airports, and 30 Level I airports.

TABLE 5-6: RECOMMENDED AIRPORT ROLES

City	Airport	FAA ID	Recommended Role
Albany	Southwest Georgia Regional Airport	ABY	III
Americus	Jimmy Carter Regional Airport	ACJ	III
Athens	Athens-Ben Epps Airport	AHN	III
Atlanta	Atlanta Regional Airport-Falcon Field (Peachtree City)	FFC	III
Atlanta	Cobb County International Airport-McCollum Field	RYY	III
Atlanta	Covington Municipal Airport	CVC	III
Atlanta	DeKalb-Peachtree Airport	PDK	III
Atlanta	Fulton County Airport-Brown Field	FTY	III
Atlanta	Newnan-Coweta County Airport	cco	III
Atlanta	Paulding-Northwest Atlanta Airport	PUJ	III
Augusta	Augusta Regional Airport At Bush Field	AGS	III
Bainbridge	Decatur County Industrial Air Park	BGE	III
Blairsville	Blairsville Airport	DZJ	III

³ Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

⁴ FAA Passenger Boarding and All-Cargo Data. Enplanements 2016: Airport records, Commercial Service Operations: Bureau of Transportation Statistics T-100 Segment data







TABLE 5-6: RECOMMENDED AIRPORT ROLES

City	Airport	FAA ID	Recommended Role
Blakely	Early County Airport	BIJ	III
Brunswick	Brunswick-Golden Isles Airport	BQK	III
Calhoun	Tom B. David Field Airport	CZL	III
Carrollton	West Georgia Regional Airport-O.V. Gray Field	CTJ	III
Cartersville	Cartersville Airport	VPC	III
Columbus	Columbus Airport	CSG	III
Cornelia	Habersham County Airport	AJR	III
Dalton	Dalton Municipal Airport	DNN	III
	Dawson/Forsyth County (Proposed)		III
Douglas	Douglas Municipal Airport	DQH	III
Dublin	W.H. "Bud" Barron Airport	DBN	III
Eastman	Heart Of Georgia Regional Airport	EZM	III
Gainesville	Lee Gilmer Memorial Airport	GVL	III
Hinesville	Wright Army Airfield (Fort Stewart)/Midcoast Regional Airport	LHW	III
Jesup	Jesup-Wayne County Airport	JES	III
LaGrange	Lagrange-Callaway Airport	LGC	III
Lawrenceville	Gwinnett County Airport-Briscoe Field	LZU	III
Louisville	Louisville Municipal Airport	2J3	III
Macon	Middle Georgia Regional Airport	MCN	III
Milledgeville	Baldwin County Airport	MLJ	III
Rome	Richard B. Russell Regional Airport - J.H. Towers Field	RMG	III
Savannah	Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport	SAV	III
Statesboro	Statesboro-Bulloch County Airport	TBR	III
Thomaston	Thomaston-Upson County Airport	OPN	III
Thomasville	Thomasville Regional Airport	TVI	III
Thomson	Thomson-McDuffie Regional Airport	HQU	III
Tifton	Henry Tift Myers Airport	TMA	III
Valdosta	Valdosta Regional Airport	VLD	III
Vidalia	Vidalia Regional Airport	VDI	III
Waycross	Waycross-Ware County Airport	AYS	III
Winder	Barrow County Airport	WDR	III
Adel	Cook County Airport	15J	II
Alma	Bacon County Airport	AMG	II
Baxley	Baxley Municipal Airport	BHC	II
Brunswick	McKinnon-St. Simons Island Airport	SSI	II
Butler	Butler Municipal Airport	6A1	II
Camilla	Camilla-Mitchell County Airport	CXU	II
Canton	Cherokee County Airport	CNI	II







TABLE 5-6: RECOMMENDED AIRPORT ROLES

City	Airport	FAA ID	Recommended Role
Claxton	Claxton-Evans County Airport	CWV	II
Cordele	Crisp County-Cordele Airport	CKF	II
Dawson	Dawson Municipal Airport	16J	II
Donalsonville	Donalsonville Municipal Airport	17J	II
Fitzgerald	Fitzgerald Municipal Airport	FZG	II
Greensboro	Greene County Regional Airport	3J7	II
Griffin	Griffin-Spalding County Airport	6A2	II
Hampton	Henry County Airport	HMP	II
Homerville	Homerville Airport	HOE	II
Jasper	Pickens County Airport	JZP	II
Jefferson	Jackson County Airport	JCA	II
LaFayette	Barwick Lafayette Airport	9A5	II
Macon	Macon Downtown Airport	MAC	II
Monroe	Monroe-Walton County Airport	D73	II
Moultrie	Moultrie Municipal Airport	MGR	II
Perry	Perry-Houston County Airport	PXE	II
Pine Mountain	Harris County Airport	PIM	II
Sandersville	Kaolin Field Airport	OKZ	II
St Marys	Southeast Georgia Regional Airport (Replacement for St. Marys Airport)	4J6	II
Swainsboro	East Georgia Regional Airport	SBO	II
Sylvania	Plantation Airpark	JYL	II
Toccoa	Toccoa Airport-RG LeTourneau Field	TOC	II
Washington	Washington-Wilkes County Airport	IIY	II
Ashburn	Turner County Airport	75J	1
Augusta	Daniel Field Airport	DNL	I
Buena Vista	Marion County Airport	82A	1
Cairo	Cairo-Grady County Airport	70J	I
Canon	Franklin County Airport	18A	1
Cedartown	Polk County Airport-Cornelius Moore Field	4A4	I
Cochran	Cochran Airport	48A	I
Cuthbert	Lower Chattahoochee Regional Airport	25J	I
Dahlonega	Lumpkin County-Wimpy's Airport	9A0	1
Elberton	Elbert County Airport-Patz Field	EBA	I
Ellijay	Gilmer County Airport	49A	1
Folkston	Davis Field Airport	3J6	I
Hawkinsville	Hawkinsville-Pulaski County Airport	51A	I
Hazlehurst	Hazlehurst Airport	AZE	I
Jekyll Island	Jekyll Island Airport	09J	I









TABLE 5-6: RECOMMENDED AIRPORT ROLES

City	Airport	FAA ID	Recommended Role
Madison	Madison Municipal Airport	52A	I
Mc Rae	Telfair-Wheeler Airport	MQW	1
Metter	Metter Municipal Airport	MHP	I
Millen	Millen Airport	2J5	I
Montezuma	Dr. C.P. Savage, Sr. Airport	53A	I
Moultrie	Spence Airport	MUL	I
Nahunta	Brantley County Airport	4J1	I
Nashville	Berrien County Airport	4J2	I
Quitman	Quitman Brooks County Airport	4J5	I
Reidsville	Swinton Smith Field At Reidsville Municipal Airport	RVJ	I
Soperton	Treutlen County Airport	4J8	I
Sylvester	Sylvester Airport	SYV	1
Warm Springs	Roosevelt Memorial Airport	5A9	I
Waynesboro	Burke County Airport	BXG	I
Wrens	Wrens Memorial Airport	65J	I

Source: 2018 GSASP Update Analysis

Airports shown in **Table 5-6**, for the most part, are existing system airports. Exceptions are Southeast Georgia Regional Airport and Dawson/Forsyth County. Southeast Georgia Regional Airport is a replacement for the St. Marys Airport (a former existing system airport), which closed in September 2017. The replacement Southeast Georgia Regional Airport is expected to be built and remain in the same role, Level II. There continues to be a need for an additional system airport in the Dawson/Forsyth county area. It is recommended that this additional airport be developed to have the facility and service characteristics of a Level III airport.

The recommended Georgia airport system is shown in **Figure 5-3**.



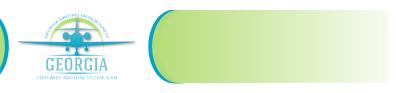
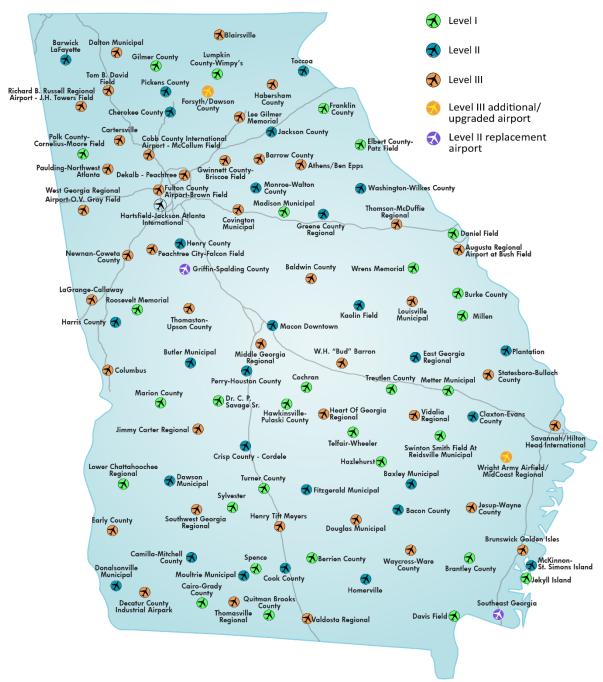


FIGURE 5-3: 2018 RECOMMENDED GEORGIA STATE AIRPORT SYSTEM



Source: Jviation

The other GDOT objective related to system accessibility is to have all of the state within the service area for a system airport. **Figure 5-4** shows the 30-minute service areas for all of the recommended Level I airports. **Figure 5-5** shows the 30-minute service areas for all recommended Level II airports. **Figure 5-6** shows the combined 30-minute drive time service areas for Level II and Level I airports. **Figure 5-7** shows how accessibility increases when the 45-minute Level III service areas and the 60-minute Commercial airport service areas are added.







FIGURE 5-4: 30-MINUTE SERVICE AREAS FOR RECOMMENDED LEVEL I AIRPORTS

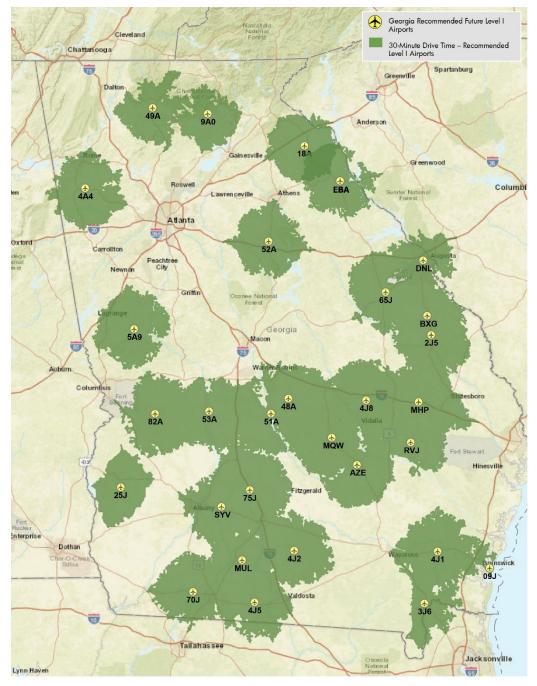






FIGURE 5-5: 30-MINUTE SERVICE AREAS FOR RECOMMENDED LEVEL II AIRPORTS

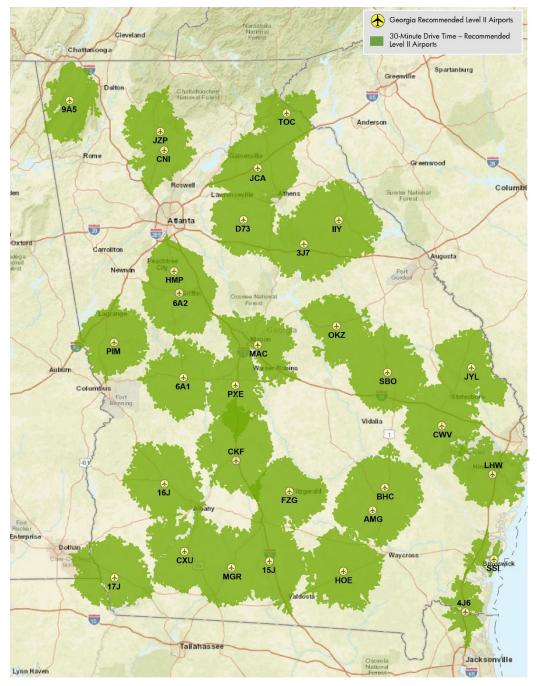
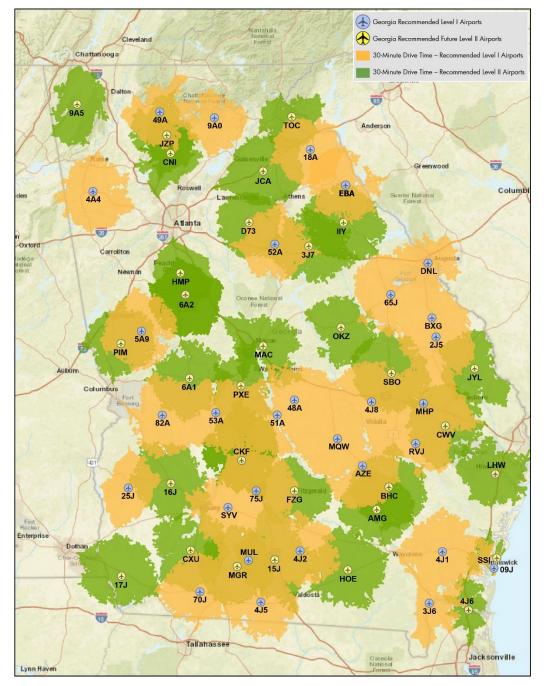






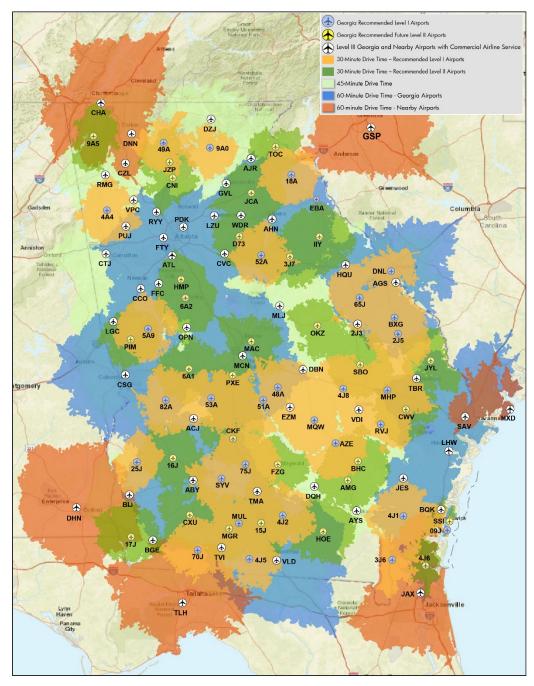
FIGURE 5-6: COMBINED 30-MINUTE SERVICE AREAS FOR RECOMMENDED LEVEL I AND LEVEL II AIRPORTS











As **Figure 5-7** shows, when all airport service areas are considered, all areas in Georgia, with the exception of those that are essentially unpopulated, are within an airport service area. Based on this finding, GDOT concluded that no further role adjustments are warranted at this time.

