







































A Partnership of more than <u>50 member</u> cities, counties, the Nisqually Indian Tribe,

Joint Base Lewis McChord, State, regional, corporate, and non-profit organizations

dedicated to fostering outcomes that are mutually beneficial to the South Sound.



















STATEWIDE MIL / DEFENSE SECTOR ECONOMIC IMPACT





Legislative Committee on Economic Development and International Relations

Joint Committee Veterans and Military Affairs

Next JCVMA Presentation, OCT







DEFINING THE DEFENSE ECONOMY

Spending flows

- Personnel compensation
- Procurement
- Veteran and retiree pensions and transfers

Economic Impact Analysis

- Estimates how defense spending ripples through the state economy
- Captures direct, indirect (business to business), and induced (consumer spending) impacts
- Utilizes the industry-standard IMPLAN economic model

As the home of six military installations, over 100,000 personnel, over 185,000 military family members, over 525,000 veterans and retirees, and numerous private contractors, Washington gains significant tangible and intangible benefits from defense activities.





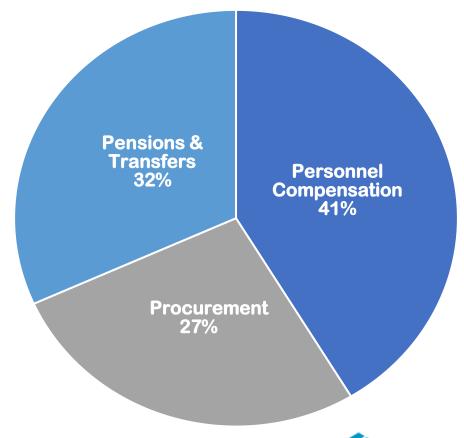


DEFENSE-RELATED SPENDING SUMMARY

Spending Flow	Amount (FY23)	
Personnel Compensation	\$11.2 billion	
Procurement	\$7.3 billion	
Veteran and Retiree Pensions and Transfers	\$8.6 billion	
Total	\$27.1 billion	

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, usaspending.gov, National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics

Direct Defense Spending







PERSONNEL BY THE NUMBERS

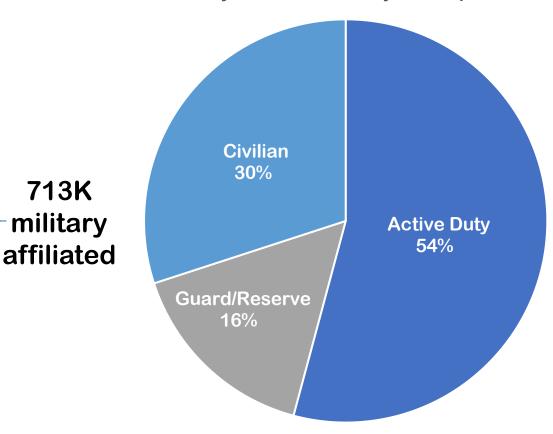


#7 in Total Personnel, #11 in Veterans, #7 in Retirees

Category	Personnel (FY23)
Active Duty	57,838
Reserve	9,172
National Guard	7,716
DoD Civilian	32,040
Veterans	533,346
Retirees	72,916

Sources: Defense Manpower Data Center, National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, DoD Office of the Actuary

Military Personnel by Component





713K

military





STATEWIDE DEFENSE ECONOMIC IMPACT

Employment	Labor Income	Economic Impact
Impact	Impact	(Value Added to GDP)
254,904 jobs	\$22.3 billion	\$30.9 billion

Impacts in current (2024) dollars; include direct, indirect, and induced effects

- Defense impacts comprised 4% of gross domestic product (GDP) and 5% of employment statewide in FY23
- Washington ranks #11 in total defense spending and #7 in number of personnel out of all states
 - 1. <u>Direct effects</u> are impacts from the portion of direct expenditures made by DoD associated with JBLM.
 - 2. Indirect effects are impacts caused when an industry makes purchases from another industry.
 - 3. Induced effects are impacts that occur from the expenditures of household wages.







INSTALLATION IMPACTS

Installation/Entity	Personnel	Base Expenditures	Economic Impact	Employment Impact
Fairchild AFB	4,896	\$78 M	\$778 M	7,776 jobs
JBLM	53,270	\$683 M	\$8,952 M	78,890 jobs
NAS Whidbey Island	9,926	\$156 M	\$1,725 M	14,297 jobs
NB Kitsap + NMII	39,314	\$1,146 M	\$6,787 M	61,104 jobs
NS Everett	4,290	\$317 M	\$623 M	6,748 jobs
USCG (Statewide)	1,788	\$119 M	\$385 M	3,358 jobs

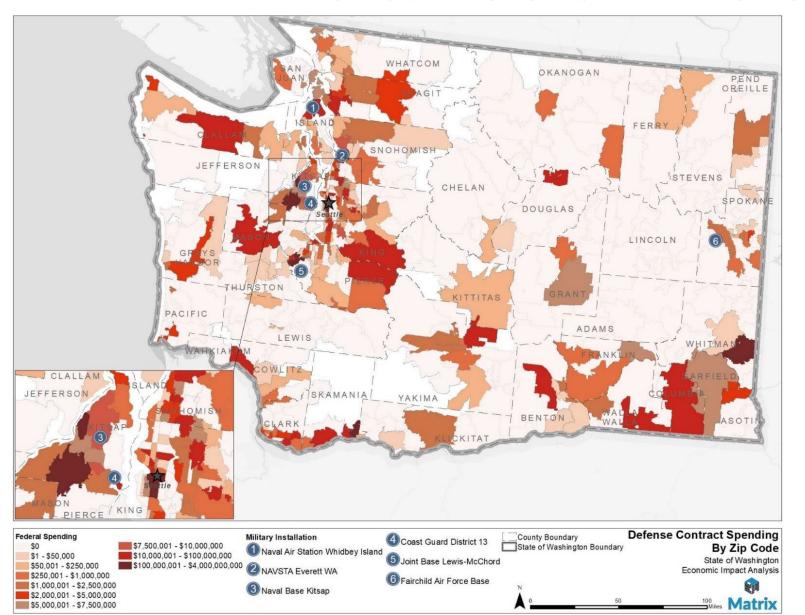
113.5K







DEFENSE CONTRACT SPENDING ACROSS WASHINGTON



Top 10 Counties by Procurement Spending:

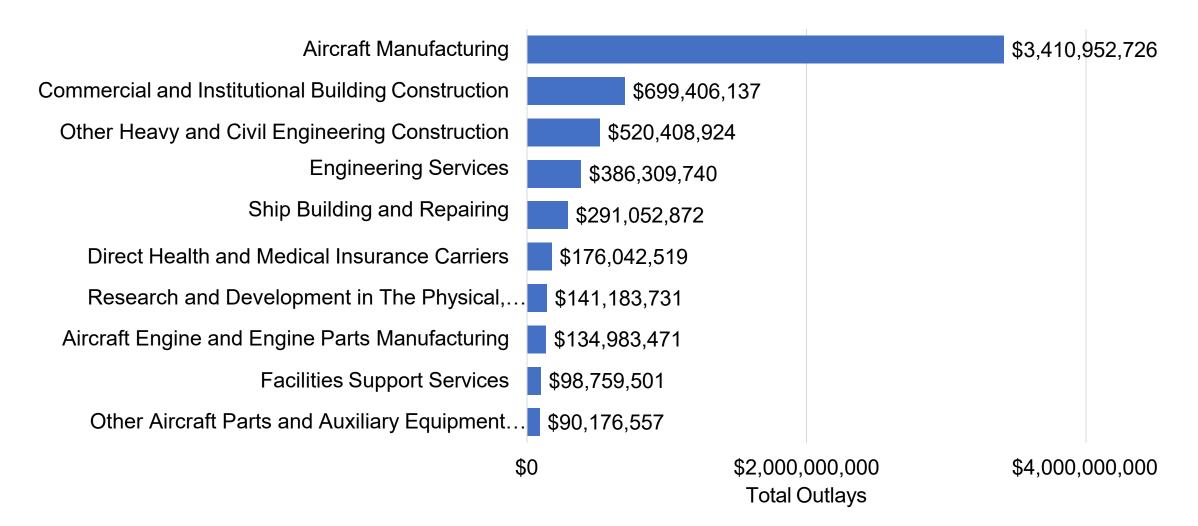
- Douglas (\$54 M)
- Douglas (\$54 M)
- Island (\$137 M)
- King (\$4.5 B)
- Kitsap (\$1.1 B)
- Klickitat (\$134 M)
- Pierce (\$633 M)
- Skagit (\$55 M)
- Snohomish (\$318 M)
- Spokane (\$75 M)
- Whitman (\$119 M)







TOP 10 DEFENSE INDUSTRIES BY TOTAL SPENDING

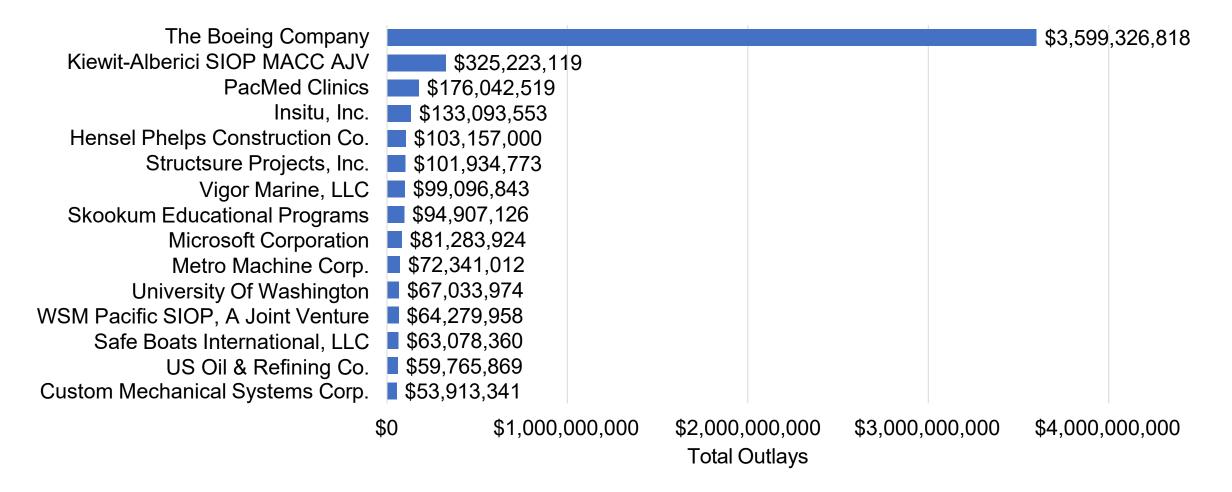








TOP 15 DEFENSE CONTRACTORS BY TOTAL SPENDING









SWOT ENGAGEMENTS

- Visited all major installations (7 total engagements)
 - Fairchild AFB
 - JBLM
 - NB Kitsap
 - NAVMAG Indian Island
 - NS Everett
 - NAS Whidbey Island
 - USCG Base Seattle
- 7 overarching recommendations
- 16 total installation-specific recommendations





STUDY OUTCOMES

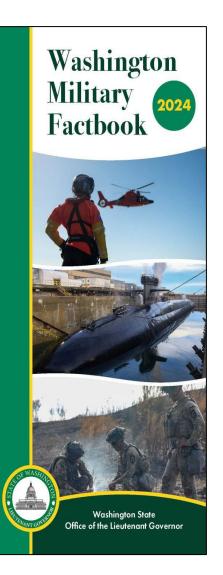
Key study outcomes highlight the need for improved, consistent statewide and local coordination:

- The Military / Defense sector is an undersubscribed sector which creates massive economic opportunities for the state.
- SWOT analysis of the major installations highlights military quality of life challenges (such as affordable housing, childcare, and military spouse employment barriers).
- The need for an <u>office of defense community coordination</u> to develop strategic plans to ensure Washington takes full advantage of defense related economic opportunities.









NEXT STEPS/QUESTIONS

Be on the lookout for the Factbook and report later this year!

Industry Sector Comparison

- 1. Aerospace
- 2. Creative Economy
- 3. Information & Communication Technology
- 4. Military / Defense
- 5. Agriculture
- 6. Clean Technology
- 7. Forest Products
- 8. Life Sciences & Global Health
- 9. Maritime
- 10.Tourism







DISCUSSION: What does SSMCP want out of the study?

- ➤ Raise the sector's profile: communicate findings to a broad audience emphasis on the value of these assets and aligning resources—money, time, and political capital—becomes a priority.
- > Educate legislators and local officials on individual installation findings
 - ✓ Support advocacy efforts to protect the state's military- and defense-related assets
- > Better understand statewide defense sector procurement
- > Create an appropriate staff structure to support the sector









WHAT IS THE GOAL?

- ✓ Create a state agency with a Director that serves on the Governor's Small Cabinet.
- ✓ Establish a statewide organization for coordination of military affairs, separate from state government.

Note:

Currently a Civilian-Military Land Use Compatibility Program Manager exists within the Local Government Division of Dept of Commerce





EXAMPLES OF HOW STATES ADDRESS THE MILITARY / DEFENSE SECTOR

≻Washington - Washington Military Alliance

>Texas - Texas Military Preparedness Commission

> California - Governor's Military Council

Connecticut - Office of Military Affairs

> Florida - Office of Military and Defense

Importantly, all have offices <u>separate</u> from the Veterans Department, state military department and national guard. All, except Washington, have acknowledged the distinction between Title 10 federal installations and Title 32 state military guard operating under the governor's authority.



WASHINGTON MILITARY ALLIANCE (WMA)

- Formed in 2014, the WMA was a coalition of military and defense related stakeholder organizations, serving as an umbrella organization for the three main components of the sector representing <u>industry</u>, <u>community support partnerships</u>, and <u>infrastructure</u> support.
- The governor's office has divorced itself from WMA. Department of Commerce has previously stated it prefers spinning WMA off and creating a standalone entity (503-3C non-profit?).
- IF there is no interest in continuing WMA's relationship with the governor's office and Department of Commerce prefers separating WMA from its advisory role to the Director, what are the prime functions that WMA members and SSMCP want to preserve?

Serve as a policy advisor to the Governor, other state agencies, the Legislature, and others in support of the military and defense sector in Washington...







PROPOSED OFFICE OF DEFENSE COMMUNITY COORDINATION

Governor's Small Cabinet

Goals include streamlining business development, supporting military families, protecting military installations, and to preserve, protect, expand, and attract new military missions, assets, and installations to Washington.

The office would:

- 1. Protect Washington's military installations and operations amid future Department of Defense budget cuts and downsizing
- 2. Position Washington to maintain and grow military operations in the state
- 3. Maximizes state input into the federal Base Realignment and Closure or "BRAC" process
- 4. Coordinate state and local efforts to enhance the quality of life of all branches of military, serve as an advocate for service members and their families to other state agencies
- 5. Improve partnerships with military installations in their communities and sustain collaborative partnerships with local military commanders
- 6. Submit a report of activities, findings and recommendations annually to the Governor and the joint standing committees of the General Assembly