

# BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND PLANS

(Bureau of Planning)

Government of Guam



Felix P. Camacho  
Governor of Guam

P.O. Box 2950 Hagåtña, Guam 96932  
Tel: (671) 472-4201/3  
Fax: (671) 477-1812

Alberto "Tony" Lamorena V  
Director

Michael W. Cruz, M.D.  
Lieutenant Governor

JUN 30 2010

The Honorable Judith T. Won Pat, Ed.D  
Speaker  
I Mina' Trenta Na Liheslaturan Guåhan  
155 Hesler Street  
Hagåtña, Guam 96910

30-10-0575  
Office of the Speaker  
Judith T. Won Pat, Ed. D.  
Date: 6/30/2010  
Time: 9:17 am  
Received by: [Signature]

2010 JUN 30 PM 2:44 - [Signature]

Dear Speaker Won Pat:

**Subject: REPORTING REQUIREMENT PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 29-113**

I hereby transmit the report pursuant to Public Law 29-113, Chapter 13 of Title 2, Guam Code Annotated Section 13109(a)(2) in coordination with the Guam Department of Labor, and input from the majority of members of the Special Economic Service, the impact of both military and non-military federal expenditures on Guam's economic growth, employment, tax revenues, and other variables for the next year compared with the previous five years. This report will be posted on our website shortly.

Please contact me at 472-4201/3 should you require more information.

Sincerely

**ALBERTO A. LAMORENA V**  
Director

Enclosure:

Public Law 29-113, Chapter 13 of Title 2, Guam Code Annotated Section 13109(a)(2) Summary Report

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**Public Law 29-113, Chapter 13 of Title 2, Guam Code Annotated Section 13109(a)(2)**

FEDERAL/MILITARY CONTRIBUTION	Summary Report					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Federal Expenditures <sup>1</sup>	\$1,380,351,038	\$1,478,875,722	\$1,567,194,760	\$1,660,788,246	\$1,760,435,541	
DOD Federal Agency Transactions <sup>2</sup>	\$447,704,858	\$538,983,748	\$616,881,708	\$686,711,813	737,700,000	826,224,000
Gross Value of Military Transactions <sup>3</sup>					\$524,000,000	\$1,302,000,000
Military Impact on Guam GIP <sup>4</sup>					\$185,000,000	\$455,000,000
<b>ECONOMIC IMPACT</b>						
Construction Permits <sup>5</sup>	\$195,431,000	\$323,330,000	\$210,295,000	\$248,611,000	\$268,997,102	NA
Employment <sup>6</sup>	57,960	59,570	60,970	60,100	NA	NA
Military Employment Demand <sup>7</sup>					6,041	14,440
General Fund Revenues <sup>8</sup>	\$432,525,481	\$514,392,108	\$513,190,329	\$499,463,054	\$540,218,638	\$600,811,600
Military to Guam Tax Revenues <sup>9</sup>					\$65,404	\$163,088
Tourism Arrivals <sup>10</sup>	1,217,111	1,223,290	1,179,246	1,053,248	1,127,631	1,184,013
Average Change in Price Level <sup>11</sup>	11.6%	6.8%	6.2%	1.7%	NA	NA
Population Projection <sup>12</sup>	171,019	173,456	175,877	178,287	180,692	183,080
Military Population Increase <sup>13</sup>					11,038	27,835

Footnotes:

- 1) Source: Department of Labor, Review of Federal Expenditure Trends Release #2009-01, January 14, 2009 (FY 2008-10 are estimated)
- 2) Source: Guam Economic Development Authority, Federal Transactions for Work Performed in Guam 2000-2008: September 2009 Draft, FY2009 and FY2011 are estimated, FY2010 Governor's 2011 Budget Proposal
- 3) Draft EIS Overseas Environmental Impact Statement: Guam and Military Relocation November 2009: Table 4.3-35 Unconstrained
- 4) Draft EIS Overseas Environmental Impact Statement: Guam and Military Relocation November 2009: Table 4.3-39 Unconstrained
- 5) Source: Department of Public Works Fiscal Year Totals
- 6) Source: Guam Department of Labor CY2004-09 September Report
- 7) Draft EIS Overseas Environmental Impact Statement: Guam and Military Relocation November 2009: Table 16.2-11
- 8) Source: Department of Administration, FY2006-8 (Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu audited), FY2009 (PL29-113 Budget Act as adjusted given actuals thru September 2009) FY2010 (PL 30-55 Budget Act), FY2011 Governor's Budget Proposal
- 9) Draft EIS Overseas Environmental Impact Statement: Guam and Military Relocation November 2009: Appendix F SIAS Table 4.3-28, 29 & 30 Unconstrained
- 10) Source: Guam Visitors Bureau Fiscal Year Totals, FY2010 and 2011 are forecasted
- 11) Source: Bureau of Statistics and Plans
- 12) Source: Guam 2000 Census of Population and Housing
- 13) Draft EIS Overseas Environmental Impact Statement: Guam and Military Relocation November 2009: Table ES-2 Unconstrained

# ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

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The DEIS shows projected Government of Guam FY 2011 General Fund revenue rising by over 25 percent from appropriated FY 2010 levels. That level of increase is contingent on the project work commencing and being completed according to schedule. The projection also includes indirect construction as well as direct and indirect operations impact. Growth in General Fund revenues above ten percent are possible if the projects in the DEIS are implemented. Higher levels are reasonably possible, but become more speculative as the revenue projections are dependent on planned activities occurring on schedule as there are a myriad of possible reasons the actual construction work could fall behind the current schedule. Timing of the commencement of construction projects has a critical impact on the amount of expansion and work that can be achieved in the budget year. The assumption last year was for a Record of Decision in January 2010. That timeframe has been delayed and is now not expected until August 2010, according to a statement in the January 2010 News Bulletin of the Guam Contractor's Association. Additional time for review and comment on the voluminous DEIS was granted and a request for additional review time has been made, but not granted as of this date.

Since construction activity generally lags appropriations and contracts, the FY 2010 U.S. appropriations and FY 2009 Japan appropriations will largely determine FY 2011 construction activity. The major portion of construction projects for FY 2011 will be funded by the Department of Defense (DOD). However, a sizable amount of non-DOD projects, both private and Government of Guam, are expected to remain steady or increase from the \$300 million dollar level recorded by Department of Public Works building permits in Calendar Year 2009. Major non-military construction projects currently underway include the new Coast 360 Credit Union headquarters in Maite, the Outrigger Hotel Bayview tower in Tumon, the Emerald Oceanview Park condominium towers at Oka Point, and the closure of Ordot Dump and construction of a sanitary landfill.

Projects planned to commence with activity in FY 2011 include:

- Guam Waterworks Authority \$42 million capital improvement plan
- Port Authority Modernization Plan calls for \$100 million in federal grants and loans to fund the first phase of the program.
- Construction of a new JFK High School
- Tanota Partners New Harmon Apartments - 188 Units

Other items which have potential impact on the FY 2011 budget include:

- A Government of Guam pay scale revision based on findings of the Hay study which is expected to be completed this year.
- Use of the proceeds anticipated from the U.S Department of Agriculture for the landfill which may result in the reprogramming of bond funds originally earmarked for this purpose.
- Pending litigation regarding payment of interest on Cost of Living Allowance judgement.

# ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

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## Tourism

While the tourism economy has been challenged in the past two years due, in part, to the global financial crisis and economic contraction, record high fuel prices necessitating airline fuel surcharges and the H1N1 virus scare, the last few months have shown steady improvements in visitor arrival numbers. In addition, while visitor arrivals declined 10.7 percent in Fiscal Year 2009, hotel occupancy tax collections fared better recording a decline of only 7.7 percent, thus, reducing the overall negative impact on the economy.

In a comparison of the monthly arrivals for Calendar Year 2008 to the comparable month in Calendar Year 2007, the downward trend was evident for both Japan and total arrivals. Eleven of the twelve months in 2008 showed a decline compared to the same month of the prior year. The arrivals from Japan showed single digit percentage declines from January to July, and accelerated to double digit percentage declines from August to December 2008. Declines in Japan arrivals continued every month in either single or double digits in Calendar Year 2009 from January through July. However, in August through December 2009, Japan arrivals experienced increases in every month. The trend in the last three months for total arrivals has also been positive.

The recent reversal of the downward arrivals trend, along with other developments in the industry, provides support for the forecast assumption that tourist arrivals and expenditures for Fiscal Year 2011 will remain above the levels seen in Fiscal Year 2009. Guam's share of Japan overseas travelers increased from 4.38 percent last October to 4.61 percent in October 2009, according to the October Guam Visitor's Bureau Statistics report. The decline in Japanese outbound travel to Guam is largely due to economic issues in Japan. Japan's economy emerged from recession in the second quarter last year on the back of solid exports to Asia, particularly China; however, Japan's government warned that deflation and high job losses could hurt a fragile recovery as Reuters reported in a January 20, 2010 article. Analysts expect the economy to slow early this year, but avoid another recession with continued support from strong Asian demand. A stronger Japanese yen and reduced fuel surcharges, combined with lessened H1N1 concerns, strengthens the outlook for increasing Japan travel to Guam. Similarly, a stronger Korean Won will promote increased travel from South Korea.

Increased air service to Guam will expand the capacity for further recovery and expansion in the visitor industry. Continental Airlines opened its Osaka office on October 14, 2009. Continental restored its daily Osaka to Guam service effective December 23, 2009, six years after it suspended service in October 2003. In 2009 Korean Air resumed its three times a week flight from Incheon via Osaka. Jin Air, the low-cost airline based in Seoul begins daily service to Guam in March 28, 2010. Continental Airlines began new twice weekly nonstop service from its Guam Hub to Nadi, Fiji on December 18, 2009. Continental Airlines is to resume non-stop twice weekly flights from Hong Kong to Guam that operated since 1991, but were temporarily suspended in August 2008. Hong Kong is now participating in the Guam/CNMI Visa Waiver Program which started November 28, 2009. Eligible holders of a Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Passport or British National Overseas (BNO) passport can travel to Guam or Saipan without a visa. The number of visitors from Hong Kong increased by 26 percent in December 2009 compared to December last year. More Hong Kong visitors are expected as Hong Kong's economy continues to grow and will increase

# ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

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further when direct flights resume. Additional Delta Airlines daily service from Osaka has been scheduled from June to August, 2010. Japan Airlines (JAL) applied to be placed under court-administered bankruptcy and reorganization on January 19, 2010. According to a January 20, 2010 Wall Street Journal story, this is the country's largest-ever bankruptcy petition by a nonfinancial company. A third of JAL's workforce will be axed. JAL employees and Japanese embassies around the world have been assuring JAL's global suppliers that the airline's operations will continue as normal. Early reports say that JAL will not cut routes to Guam, but may shift airline seat configuration.

## Employment

Employment has been relatively steady on Guam in recent years, but dipped somewhat in 2009 largely due to weak visitor arrivals and the closure of the Aurora Resort Hotel for renovations. Slight increases are expected by FY 2011 due to recovering arrival numbers. Opening of a new Payless Markets in Mangilao in 2010, Tumon Bay Shopping Center and the Outrigger Bayview tower will create jobs outside the construction industry. Construction will lead the additions to jobs for the years ahead. Additional construction is also expected to induce jobs in other industries to support construction activities and additional goods and services for the increasing number of employees and overall population. ARRA will continue to create additional jobs for capital investments and direct job funding.

The Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 excludes Guam and CNMI from the numerical limitations on Nonimmigrant workers during the transition period which became effective in 2009 and ends December 31, 2014. This provision was included to admit Nonimmigrant foreign workers for Department of Defense buildup projects although the exemption from the national caps applies to non-defense employment as well.

## Summary Conclusion

The assumption of a stable visitor industry, assisted by moderate fuel costs, a rebound in the financial markets, and an economic recovery in the U.S. and Japan, creates a base of economic activity to which additional construction activities will provide an economic boost for Fiscal Year 2011.

Gary Hiles  
Chief Economist  
Department of Labor