TWELFTH GUAM LEGISLATURE 1973 (FIRST) Regular Session

CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO THE GOVERNOR

This is to certify that Bill No. 77, "An Act to repeal and reenact Section 51 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to repeal and reenact Chapter II, Title I, Part I of said Code, to amend Section 81 of said Code, to repeal and reenact Section 82 of said Code, to repeal Section 83 of said Code, to repeal and reenact Sections 84 and 85 of said Code, to add a new Section 89.1 to said Code, to repeal Chapters IV and V, Title I, Part I of said Code in their entirety, to repeal and reenact Section 121, Chapter VI, Title I, Part I of said Code, to repeal Sections 123 and 124 of said Code, to amend Section 136 of said Code, to repeal Section 165 of said Code in its entirety, to amend Section 166 of said Code, to amend Section 272, Title I, Chapter V of said Code, to repeal and reenact Subparagraph (b) of Section 680.1 and Section 680.3 of said Code, to amend Sections 680.4 and 680.5 of said Code, to amend Subparagraph (f) of Section 680.7 of said Code, to amend Subparagraph (b) of Section 680.9 of said Code, to repeal and reenact Section 680.11 of said Code, to add a new Section 936.1 to said Code, to amend Sections 948, 949 and 963 of said Code, to repeal Sections 969 and 970 of said Code, to repeal Sections 1034 and 1038 of said Code in their entirety, to amend Section 1108 of said Code, to repeal and reenact Section 1240 of said Code, to amend Section 1381 of said Code: to amend Sections 1240 and 1630 of the Probate Code of Guam; to amend Sections 1005, 2620, 4106, 6500.11, 28001, 28005, and 28006 of the Government Code of Guam, to repeal and reenact Sections 28002 and 28002.1 of said Code; to repeal and reenact Section 808 of the Penal Code of Guam, to repeal Section 1050 of said Code, to amend Section 1382 of said Code, and to amend Sections 1474, 1506, 1611, 1618; 1619, and 1620 of said Code: relative to the Court Reorganization Act", was on the 12th day of December, 1973, duly and regularly passed.

RAMIREZ Speaker

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ATTESTED:

G. M. BAMBA Legislative Secretary This Act was received by the Governor this <u>TW</u> day of <u>Amuaby</u>, 1974 at 3:15 o'clock P.M.

> 787 KEITH L: ANDREWS KEITH L. ANDREWS Attorney General of Guam



APPROVED:

DATED:

APR 21 1986

LAW LIBRARY

CARLOS G. CAMACHO Governor of Guam

TWELFTH GUAM LEGISLATURE 1973 (FIRST) Regular Session

Bill No. 77 Substituted by the Committee on Judiciary

Introduced by

F. G. Lujan

AN ACT TO REPEAL AND REENACT SECTION 51 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, TO RE-PEAL AND REENACT CHAPTER II, TITLE I, PART I OF SAID CODE, TO AMEND SECTION 81 OF SAID CODE, IO REPEAL AND REENACT SECTION 32 OF SAID CODE, TO REPEAL SECTION 83 OF SAID CODE, TO REPEAL AND REENACT SECTIONS 84 AND 85 OF SAID CODE, TO ADD A NEW SEC-TION 89.1 TO SAID CODE, TO REPEAL CHAPTERS IV AND V, TITLE I, PART I OF SAID CODE IN THEIR ENTIRETY, TO REPEAL AND REENACT SEC-TION 121, CHAPTER VI, TITLE I, PART I OF SAID CODE, TO REPEAL SECTIONS 123 AND 124 OF SAID CODE, TO AMEND SECTION 136 OF SAID CODE, TO REPEAL SECTION 165 OF SAID CODE IN ITS ENTIRETY, TO AMEND SECTION 166 OF SAID CODE, TO AMEND SECTION 272, TITLE I, CHAPTER V OF SAID CODE, TO REPEAL AND RE-ENACT SUBPARAGRAPH (b) OF SECTION 680.1 AND SECTION 680.3 OF SAID CODE, TO AMEND SECTIONS 680.4 AND 580.5 OF SAID CODE, TO AMEND SUBPARAGRAPH (f) OF SECTION 680.7 OF SAID CODE, TO AMEND SUBPARAGRAPH (b) OF SECTION 680.9 OF SAID CODE, TO REPEAL AND REENACT SECTION 680.11 OF SAID CODE, TO ADD A NEW SECTION 935.1 TO SAID CODE, TO AMEND SECTIONS 948, 949 AND 963 OF SAID CODE, TO REPEAL SECTIONS 969 AND 970 OF SAID CODE, TO REPEAL SECTIONS 1034 AND 1038 OF SAID CODE IN THEIR ENTIRETY, TO AMEND SECTION 1108 OF SAID CODE, TO REPEAL AND REENACT SECTION 1240 OF SAIL CODE, TO AMEND SECTION 1381 OF SAID CODE: TO AMEND SECTIONS 1240 AND 1630 OF THE PROBATE CODE OF GUAM; TO AMEND SECTIONS 1005, 2620, 4106, 6500.11, 28001, 28005, AND 28006 OF THE GOVERNMENT CODE OF GUAM, TO REPEAL AND REENACT SECTIONS 28002 AND 28002.1 OF SAID CODE; TO REPEAL AND REENACT SECTION 808 OF THE PENAL CODE OF GUAM, TO REPEAL SECTION 1050 OF SAID CODE, TO AMEND SECTION 1382 OF SAID CODE, AND TO AMEND SECTIONS 1474, 1506, 1611, 1618, 1619, AND 1620 OF SAID CODE: RELATIVE TO THE COURT REORGANIZATION ACT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM: Section 1. This Act may be cited as the "Court Reorganization Act".

Section 2. Section 51 of Chapter I, Title I, Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed and a new

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1 Section 51 is enacted in lieu thereof to read as follows: "Section 51. Courts of justice in general. The 2 Courts of justice of the territory of Guam consist of 3 the Supreme Court and the Superior Court. The Judicial 4 Council shall by rules of Court create such divisions 5 of the Superior Court as within its judgment may be 6 7 desirable and may designate which of such divisions 8 shall be courts of record and which shall be courts 9 not of record, provided however, that two (2) of such divisions shall be the Juvenile Court Division, a court 10 11 of record, and the Traffic Court Division, a court not 12 of record." 13 Section 3. Chapter II of Title I, Part I of the Code of 14 Civil Procedure is hereby repealed and a new Chapter II is enacted in lieu thereof to read as follows: 15 "CHAPTER II 16 17 Supreme Court Section 61. Composition of court. The Supreme Court 18 19 shall be presided over by the Chief Justice of Guam and 20 two (2) associate justices, all of whom shall be 21 appointed by the Legislature for a term of eight (8) 22 years each, unless sooner removed for cause. The 23 Legislature shall appoint each justice from among the 24 judges of the District Court of Guam, the Superior

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Court judges and three (3) additional persons who are

admitted to the Guam Bar and who have practiced law

nominated and whose names shall be submitted to the

Chief Justice shall be equal to the salary of the

Legislature by the Judicial Council. The salary of the

Governor of Guam, and the salary of each of the associate

in Guam for at least six (6) months who shall be

justices shall be Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000) less than the salary of the Chief Justice.

(a) Temporary designation of associate justices. Until such time as the Legislature shall find that the business of the Supreme Court warrants the appointment of associate justices, the Chief Justice may designate as associate justices to sit with him in any session of the Supreme Court:

- 1. Any Judge of the Superior Court;
- The Judge of the District Court of Guam, with his consent; and
- 3. Any Judge of the High Court of the Trust Territory, with the consent of the Chief Justice of that court and the justice to be so designated.

(b) Disqualification or inability of Chief Justice to act. In cases in which the Chief Justice is disqualified or unable to act, he shall designate any associate justice to sit in his place.

(c) Concurrence of two (2) justices is necessary for any decision. The concurrence of two (2) justices shall be necessary to any decision of the Supreme Court on the merits of an appeal, but the Chief Justice alone, or an associate justice sitting in his place alone, may make any appropriate orders with respect to an appeal and dismiss an appeal for want of jurisdiction, or failure to take or prosecute it in accordance with the applicable law or rules of procedure.

Section 62. Jurisdiction. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction of appeals from the judgments, orders and decrees of the Superior Court in criminal cases as

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provided in the Penal Code, Part II, Title VIII; and in civil causes and proceedings as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure Part II, Title XII, Chapters I and II; and Part III, Title I, Chapter V; and Part III, Title II, Chapter IV; and Part III, Title VII, Chapter XII, and the Probate Code, Division III, Chapter XXI, Article IV; and Division IV, Chapter XVI. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction of all appeals arising from the judgments, final decrees or final orders of the Superior Court or any division thereof.

The Supreme Court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and habeas corpus, and all other writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. Each of the justices shall have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or the Supreme Court or before the Superior Court or any division of the Superior Court or before any judge thereof.

Section 63. Powers on appeal. Upon appeal, the Supreme Court may affirm, modify, vacate, set aside or reverse the judgment, order or decree appealed from, and remand the cause and direct the entry of such appropriate judgment, order or decree as may be just under the circumstances, but the Supreme Court may not take new or additional evidence, consider the issues of fact de novo, or set aside findings of fact made by the Superior Court unless they are clearly erroneous, and due regard shall be given to the opportunity of the trial judge to judge the credibility of the witnesses.

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Section 64. Time, procedure. The time within which an appeal must be taken and the manner and procedure on appeal may be prescribed by rules adopted by the Judicial Council. To the extent not so prescribed the time, manner and procedure for appeals shall be governed by the Penal Code or Code of Civil Procedure as the case may be.

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Section 65. Pending appeals. All actions and proceedings arising under the laws of Guam pending in the Appellate Division of the District Court of Guam upon the effective date of this Act shall be prosecuted to final determination in that court as though this Act had not been passed. All appeals pending before the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit shall remain in said court and the District Court of Guam shall • retain jurisdiction to enter such orders, decrees and judgments and conduct any appropriate proceedings in accordance with the ultimate mandates issued on any such pending appeals.

Section 66. Rules of procedure. The Judicial Council shall have the power to prescribe, by general rules, the forms of process, writs, pleadings and motions, and the practice and procedure of the courts of Guam in both civil and criminal actions, and appeals therein, and the practice and procedure in proceedings for the judicial review or enforcement of orders of administrative agencies, boards, commissions, and officers.

Such rules shall not abridge, enlarge, or modify any substantive right and shall preserve the right of trial by jury as at common law and as declared by the Sixth and Seventh Amendments to the Constitution and made applicable to the territory of Guam by the Organic Act.

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Such rules shall not take effect until they have been reported to the Legislature by the Chief Justice and until the expiration of ninety (90) days after they have been thus reported.

All laws in conflict with such rules shall be of no further force or effect after such rules have taken effect. Any such rules heretofor prescribed by the Judicial Council and reported to the Legislature shall remain in effect until modified or repealed.

Any rule may be annulled or amended by a law limited . to the purpose.

Section 67. Observance of rules and orders. It shall be the duty of the judges and officers of the several courts of the territory to observe and carry out the rules and orders made by the Judicial Council under the authority of law.

Section 68. Annual address. The Chief Justice shall address in person the Legislature in session on the 'State of the Judiciary' at a time of mutual convenience, but not later than the first Monday in April.

Section 59. The Judicial Council shall appoint necessary personnel in such number, classification and salary as it may deem necessary. The Judicial Council shall take necessary steps for the establishment and maintenance of a Guam Reporter which shall contain all Supreme Court decisions."

Section 4. Section 81, Chapter III, Title I, Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 81. Appointment, tenure and salary of judges. The Superior Court shall consist of a presiding judge and such additional judges as may be necessary for

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the proper dispatch of the business of the court, who shall be appointed by the Legislature, for a term of eight (8) years, unless sooner removed for cause. The Legislature shall appoint each judge from among the three (3) persons possessing the qualifications for that office, who shall be nominated and whose names shall be submitted to the Legislature by the Judicial Council of Guam. The annual salary of the presiding judge shall be Two Thousand, Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00) less than an associate justice and the annual salary of the other judges shall be Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) less than the presiding judge; provided however that any judge of the Superior Court assigned exclusively to the Traffic Court Division shall receive an annual salary of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) less than the other Superior Court judges.

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In carrying out the provisions of Section 81 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended by the preceding section of this Act, the Chief Judge and judges of the Island Court will then assume the office of Presiding Judge and jugges of the Superior Court, respectively, and the Judge of the Police Court will be the Judge of the Superior Court, assigned exclusively to the Traffic Court Division of the Superior Court for terms to expire upon the expiration of their present term of office."

Section 5. Section 82, Chapter III, Title I, Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed and a new Section 82 is enacted in lieu thereof to read as follows:

> "Section 82. Original jurisdiction. The Superior Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases

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arising under the laws of Guam, civil or criminal, in law or equity, regardless of the amount in controversy, except for causes arising under the Constitution, treaties, laws of the United States, and any matter involving the Guam Territorial income tax."

Section 6. Section 83, Chapter III, Title I, Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed and a new Section 83 is enacted in lieu thereof to read as follows:

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"Section 83. Appellate jurisdiction and procedure. The Superior Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases tried and determined in the Traffic Court in which the punishment imposed is a fine of more than Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00) or imprisonment, or both. Such an appeal shall be taken within two (2) court days after the judgment is rendered by the <u>Police Court</u> and shall be taken by filing a written notice of appeal with the clerk of the Superior Court. The procedure on appeal may be prescribed by rules adopted by the Judicial Council. To the extent not so prescribed the procedure shall be governed by the Penal Code and by the rules of the Superior Court."

Section 7. Section 84, Chapter III, Title I, Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed and a new Section 84 is enacted to read as follows:

"Section 84. Procedure, rules and writs. The practice and procedure in the Superior Court may be prescribed by rules adopted by the Judicial Council. The Superior Court may from time to time prescribe rules for the conduct of business consistent with law and with the rules prescribed by the Judicial Council. The Superior Court may issue writs of habeas corpus, certiorari, or

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review, mandamus or mandate, prohibition and all other writs necessary or appropriate in aid of its original jurisdiction and agreeable to the usage and principles of law."

Section 8. Section 85, Chapter III, Title I, Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed and a new Section 85 is enacted in lieu thereof to read as follows:

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"Section 85. Presiding judge; powers. The presiding judge of the Superior Court shall prescribe the order of business in the Superior Court and distribute the business. and assign the cases to the judges of the court. The presiding judge may preside at any session of the court which he attends. During his absence or disability or in the case of a vacancy in the office of presiding judge, his duties shall be performed by the judge who is senior in tenure among the other judges of the court." Section 9. A new Section 89.1 is hereby added to Chapter III, Title I, Fart I of the Code of Civil Procedure to read as follows:

"Section 89.1. Pending cases. All actions and proceedings arising under the laws of Guam pending in the District Court of Guam upon the effective date of this Act, shall be prosecuted to final determination in that court as though this Act had not been passed." Section 10. Chapter IV, Title I, Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed in its entirety.

Section 11. Chapter V, Title I, Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed in its entirety.

Section 12. Section 121, Chapter VI, Title I, Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed and a new Section 121 is enacted in lieu thereof to read as follows:

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"Section 121. Composition. There shall be a Judicial 1 2 Council of Guam, which shall consist of the Chief Justice 3 of the Supreme Court, who shall be chairman, the presiding 4 judge of the Superior Court, the Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary of the Legislature, the Attorney General 5 of Guam and the President of the Guam Bar Association. 6 7 The concurrence of a majority of the members present, there being a quorum present, shall be necessary to 8 9 any action taken by the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council shall select its own secretary. No member or 10 officer of the Judicial Council, except the secretary, 11 12 shall receive any compensation." Section 13. Sections 123 and 124 of Chapter VI, Title I, 13 14 Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure are hereby repealed in 15 their entirety. Section 14. Section 136 of Chapter VII, Title I, Part I 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended to read as 17 follows: 18 19 "Section 136. Assignment and appointment of temporary judges. If the proper dispatch of the business 20 21 of the Superior Court so requires, the Legislature, upon the request of the Chief Justice, may appoint a judge 22 23 pro tempore to serve for a designated temporary period 24 in the court." 25 Section 15. Section 165 of Chapter I, Title II, Part I 26 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed in its 27 entirety. Section 16. Section 166 of Chapter I, Title II, Part I 28 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended to read as 30 follows: "Section 166. Powers of judges. The judges of 31

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the Superior Court may, in chambers, in matters within

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the jurisdiction of the court:

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1. Grant all orders and writs which are usually granted in the first instance upon an ex parte application, hear and dispose of such orders and writs, appoint appraisers, receive inventories and accounts to be filed, suspend the powers of executors, administrators or guardians in the case allowed by law, grant special letters of administration or guardianship, approve claims and bonds and direct the issuance from the court of all writs and process necessary in the exercise of their powers in the matters of probate;

2. Hear and determine all motions made pursuant to Sections 657 or 663 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and

3. Hear and determine all uncontested actions, proceedings, demurrers, motions, petitions, applications and other matters pending before the court other than actions for divorce, maintenance of annulment of marriage, and except also applications for confirmation of sale of real property in probate proceedings.

A judge may, out of court, anywhere in the territory, exercise all the powers and perform all the functions and duties conferred upon a judge as contradistinguished from the court or which a judge may exercise or perform in chambers."

Section 17. Section 272 of Chapter I, Title V of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 272. Appeals. An interested party aggrieved by order or decree of the court may appeal to the

- 11 -

Supreme Court. Written notice of appeal shall be given to the Juvenile Court within ten (10) days after the entry of the order or decree to be appealed from. The notice of said appeal shall be in writing, shall be verified, shall state fully the grounds therefor and shall include copies of the petition and court orders and a narrative statement of the proceedings authenticated by the judge of the Juvenile Court, together with all exceptions to such narrative statement noted by the parties. All such papers shall be presented to the Supreme Court within such time as that court may by rule prescribe.

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An appeal shall be heard at the earliest practicable time. In the Supreme Court the case shall be heard on the law and the facts as established by the record.

The pendency of an appeal shall not suspend the order of the Juvenile Court regarding a child nor shall it discharge the child from custody of that court or of the person, institution or agency to whose care such child shall have been committed.

If the Supreme Court does not dismiss the proceedings and discharge the child, it shall affirm or modify the order of the Juvenile Court and remand the child to the jurisdiction of that court for supervision and care, and thereafter the child shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court in the same manner as if no appeal had been taken."

Section 18. Subparagraph (b) of Section 680.1, Chapter VIII, Title VIII, Part II, Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed and a new Subparagraph (b) of Section 680.1 is enacted

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in lieu thereof to read as follows:

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"(b) Right to jury trial. In all cases at law in which the demand, exclusive of interest and costs, or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to more than Twenty Dollars (\$20.00), and in all criminal cases where the authorized punishment of confinement exceeds thirty (30) days imprisonment, the parties shall be entitled to a trial by jury. Provided, however, that in all criminal cases where the authorized punishment of confinement does not exceed thirty (30) days imprisoment, the granting of a trial by jury shall be within the sole discretion of the trial judge."

Section 19. Section 680.3, Chapter VIII, Title VIII, Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed and a new Section 680.3 is enacted in lieu thereof to read as follows:

"Section 680.3. Random jury selection. (a) Management and supervision of jury selection process. The clerk shall manage the jury selection process under the supervision and control of the presiding judge.

(b) Random selection from lists of registered voters. The Legislature finds that the lists of registered voters for the last general election in Guam represent a fair cross-section of the community of Guam. The clerk shall make the random selection of names as follows; One out of every ten (10) names from such lists shall be selected by first selecting a starting number, by chance, between one and ten, and every tenth name thereafter shall be selected.

(c) Master jury wheel. The clerk shall maintain a master jury wheel for the territory. The names of all

- 13 -

persons randomly selected from the voter registration lists shall be placed in the master jury wheel. Initially, the master jury wheel shall be filled on or before January 1, 1969, with approximately one thousand, seven hundred (1,700) names randomly selected from the 1968 Guam general election voter registration lists which the Legislature finds consists of approximately seventeen thousand (17,000) names. The presiding judge may order additional names to be placed in the master jury wheel from time to time, as required. The master jury wheel shall be emptied and refilled between November l and January l of every fourth year thereafter.

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(d) Excuses on individual request. The Legislature hereby finds that jury service by members of the following occupational classes or groups of persons would entail undue hardship or extreme inconvenience to the members thereof, and that the excuse of such members will not be inconsistent with this Title, and shall be granted upon individual request:

> Persons over seventy (70) years of age;
> Actively engaged members of the clergy;
> Actively practicing attorneys, physicians, dentists and registered nurses;
> Persons who have served as a grand or petit

juror in a state, territorial, or Federal court within the past two (2) years;

(e) Exemption from jury service. The Legislature hereby finds that the exemption of the following groups of persons or occupational classes is in the public interest and would not be inconsistent with this Title, and accordingly members of such groups are exempt from

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jury service.

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Members in active service of the Armed
Forces of the United States;

(2) Members of the Fire or Police Division of the Department of Public Safety, or employees of government contractors engaged in providing internal security or fire protection by such contractors;

(3) Public officers in the executive, legislative or judicial branches of the government of the United States or of the government of Guam, who are actively engaged in the performance of official duties."

Section 20. Section 680.4, Chapter VIII, Title VIII, Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 680.4. Drawing of names from the master jury wheel; completion of juror qualification form. (a) From time to time as directed by the court, the clerk or a judge shall publicly draw at random from the master jury wheel the names of as many persons as may be required for jury service. The clerk shall prepare an alphabetical list of the names drawn, which list shall not be disclosed to any person except pursuant to Sections 680.3, 680.7, and 680.8 of this Title. The clerk shall have delivered to every person whose name is drawn from the master jury wheel a juror qualification form accompanied by instructions to fill out and return the form, duly signed and sworn, to the clerk by mail or in person within ten (10) days. If the person is unable to fill out the form, another shall do it for him, and shall indicate that he has done so and the reason therefor. In any case

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in which it appears that there is an omission, ambiguity, or error in the form, the clerk shall return the form with the instructions to the person to make such additions or corrections as may be necessary and return the form to the clerk within ten (10) days. Any person who fails to return a completed juror qualification form as instructed may be summoned by the clerk forthwith to appear before the clerk to fill out a juror qualification form. A person summoned to appear because of failure to return a juror qualification form as instructed who personally appears and executes a juror qualification form before the clerk may, at the discretion of the court, except where his prior failure to execute and mail or deliver such form was wilful, be entitled to receive for such appearance the same fees and travel allowances paid to jurors under Section 660.11 of this Title. At the time of his appearance for jury service, any person may be required to fill out another juror qualification form in the presence of the clerk of the court, at which time, in such cases as it appears warranted, the person may be questioned, but only with regard to his responses to questions contained on the form. Any information thus acquired by the clerk may be noted on the juror qualification form and transmitted to the Presiding Judge.

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(b) Any person summoned pursuant to Subsection (a) of this section who fails to appear as directed shall be ordered by the court forthwith to appear and show cause for his failure to comply with the summons. Any person who fails to appear pursuant to such order or who fails to show good cause for noncompliance with the summons may

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be fined not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) or imprisoned for not more than three (3) days, or both." Section 21. Section 680.5, Chapter VIII, Title VIII, Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

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"Section 680.5. Qualifications for jury service. (a) The Presiding Judge, on his initiative or upon recommendation of the clerk, shall determine solely on the basis of the information provided on the juror qualification form and other competent evidence whether a person is unqualified for, or exempt, or to be excused from jury service. The clerk shall enter such determination in the space provided on the juror qualification form and the alphabetical list of names drawn from the master jury wheel. If a person did not appear in response to a summon, such fact shall be noted on said list.

(b) In making such determination the Presiding Judge shall deem any person qualified to serve on grand and petit juries unless he:

(1) is unable to read, write and understand the English language with a degree of proficiency sufficient to fill out satisfactorily the juror qualification form;

(2) is unable to speak the English language;

(3) is incapable, by reason of mental or physical infirmity, to render satisfactory jury service; or

(4) has a charge pending against him for the commission of, or has been convicted in a state, territorial, or Federal court of record of,

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a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one (1) year and his civil rights have not been restored by pardon or amnesty." Section 22. Subparagraph (f) of Section 680.7, Chapter VIII, Title VIII, Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

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"(f) The contents of records or papers used by the clerk in connection with the jury selection process shall not be disclosed, except pursuant to the Superior Court plan or as may be necessary in the preparation or presentation of a motion under Subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section, until after the master jury wheel has been emptied and refilled pursuant to Section 680.3 (c) of this Title and all persons selected to serve as jurors before the master wheel was emptied have completed such service. The parties in such case shall be allowed to inspect, reproduce, and copy such records or papers at all reasonable times during the preparation and pendency of such a motion. Any person who discloses the contents of any record or paper in violation of this subsection may be fined not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisoned not more than one (1) year, or both."

24 Section 23. Subparagraph (b) of Section 680.9, Chapter VIII, Title VIII, Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

> "(b) 'Presiding Judge' shall mean the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Guam;"

29 Section 24. Section 680.11, Chapter VIII, Title VIII, 30 Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed and 31 a new Section 680.11 is enacted in lieu thereof to read as 32 follows:

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"Section 680.11. Fees. Jurors shall receive the following fees for actual attendance at the place of trial and for the time necessarily occupied in going to and from such place, at the beginning and end of such service or at any time during the same: Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) per day, except that any juror required to attend more than ten (10) days in hearing one (1) case may be paid, in the discretion and upon the certification of the trial judge, a per diem fee not exceeding Thirty Dollars (\$30.00) for each day in excess of ten (10) days which he is required to hear such case.

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For the distance necessarily traveled to and from a juror's residence by the shortest practicable route in going to and returning from the place of service, and for all additional necessary daily transportation expense: Twelve Cents (\$.12) per mile, except that if daily travel appears impracticable, subsistence of Seven Dollars (\$7.00) per day shall be allowed. Whenever in any case the jury is ordered to be kept together and not to separate, the cost of subsistence during such period shall be paid upon the order of the court in lieu of the foregoing subsistence allowance."

Section 25. A new Section 936.1 is hereby added to the Code of Civil Procedure to read as follows:

> "Section 936.1. Appealable actions or proceedings. An appeal in a civil action or proceeding may be taken from the superior court in the following cases:

(a) From a judgment, except (1) an interlocutoryjudgment other than as provided in Subdivisions (h), (i)and (j); (2) a judgment of contempt which is made final

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1 and conclusive by Section 1222; 2 (b) From an order made after a judgment made 3 appealable by Subdivision (a); 4 (c) From an order granting a motion to quash 5 service of summons; (d) From an order granting a new trial or denying 6 7 a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict; 8 (e) From an order discharging or refusing to 9 discharge an attachment; 10 (f) From an order granting or dissolving an in-11 junction, or refusing to grant or dissolve an 12 injunction; 13 (g) From an order appointing a receiver; 14 (h) From an interlocutory judgment, order, or 15 decree, hereafter made or entered in an action to redeem real or personal property from a mortgage 16 17 thereof, or a lien thereof, determining such right 18 to redeem and directing an accounting; 19 (i) From an interlocutory judgment in an action 20 for partition determining the rights and interests 21 of the respective parties and directing partition 22 to be made; 23 (j) From an interlocutory decree of divorce; 24 (k) From an order or decree made appealable by 25 the provisions of the Probate Code." 26 Section 26. Section 948, Chapter I, Title XII, Part II 27 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended to read 28 as follows: 29 "Section 948. Lower courts to give effect to 30 orders of Supreme Court. Any order or judgment issued 31 by the Supreme Court in a case reviewed by it, on - 20 -

appeal or otherwise may be certified to the Superior Court to be attached to the record of the case, and the Superior Court shall give immediate effect to such order or judgment, certified to it." Section 27. Section 949; Chapter I, Title XII, Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

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"Section 949. Remedial powers of the Supreme Court. When the judgment or order is reversed or modified, the Supreme Court may make complete restitution of all property and rights lost by the erroneous judgment or order, so far as such restitution is consistent with protection of a purchaser of property at a sale ordered by the judgment, or had under process issued upon the judgment, on the appeal from which the proceedings were not stayed; and for relief in such cases the appellant may have his action against the respondent enforcing the judgment for the proceeds of the sale of the property, after deducting therefrom the expenses of the sale. When it appears to the Supreme Court that the appeal was made for delay, it may add to the costs such damages as may be just."

Section 28. Section 963, Chapter II, Title XII, Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

> "Section 963. When an appeal may be taken. An appeal to the Supreme Court may be taken from the Superior Court in any case in which the Supreme Court has jurisdiction as set forth in Section 62 of this Code."

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l	Section 29. Sections 969 and 970, Chapter II,
2	Title XII, Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure are
3	hereby repealed in their entirety.
4	Section 30. Section 1034, Chapter VI, Title XIII,
5	Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed
6	in its entirety.
7	Section 31. Section 1038, Chapter VI, Title XIII,
8	Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed
9	in its entirety.
10	Section 32. Section 1108, Chapter IV, Title I, Part
11	III of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended to
12	read as follows:
13	"Section 1108. Writs of review, mandate, and
14	prohibition may issue and be heard at any time.
15	Writs of review, mandate, and prohibition issued
16	by the Supreme Court or by the Superior Court may
17	in the discretion of the court issuing the writ,
18	be made returnable, and a hearing thereon be had
19	at any time."
20	Section 33. Section 1240 of Title V, Part III of the
21	Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed and a new
22	Section 1240 is enacted in lieu thereof to read as follows:
23	"Section 1240. Jurisdiction: procedure. The
24	Superior Court of Guam shall have jurisdiction over
25	all actions for condemnation of private property
26	for public use by the government of Guam. The
27	procedure in such actions will be governed by the
28	appropriate provisions of the Rules of the
29	Superior Court."
30	Section 34. Section 1381, Chapter XII, Title VIII,
31	Part III of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended
32	to read as follows:

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"Section 1381. Appeal to Supreme Court. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court in the following cases: 1. From an order granting or refusing an

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adjudication of insolvency and, in the latter case, from the order fixing the amount of costs, expenses, damages, and attorney's fees allowed the debtor;

2. From an order made at the hearing of any account of an assignee, allowing or rejecting a creditor's claim in whole or in part, when the amount in dispute exceeds Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00);

3. From an order allowing or denying a claim for property not belonging to the insolvent presented under Section 1340 of this Code;

From an order settling an account of an assignee;

5. From an order against or in favor of setting apart homestead or other property claimed as exempt from execution;

6. From an order granting or refusing a discharge to the debtor.

The provisions of this Code shall govern appeals under this Title, except that when an assignee has given an official undertaking and appeals from a judgment or order in insolvency, his official undertaking stands in the place of an undertaking on appeal, and the sureties thereon are liable on such undertaking: provided, however, that an interlocutory appeal shall not stay proceedings unless a written undertaking be entered into on the part

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of the appellant, with at least two sureties, in such amount as the court may direct, but not less than double the value of the property involved, to the effect that if the order appealed from be affirmed, or the appeal dismissed, appellant will pay all costs and damages which the adverse party may sustain by reason of the appeal and the stay of proceedings."

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Section 35. Section 1240, Article IV, Chapter XXI, Division III of the Probate Code of Guam is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1240. Appealable orders. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court from an order granting or revoking letters testamentary or of administration; admitting a will to probate or revoking the probate thereof; setting aside an estate claimed not to exceed One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,500.00) in value; setting apart property as a homestead or claimed to be exempt from execution; confirming a report of an appraiser or appraisers in setting apart a homestead; granting or modifying a family allowance; directing or authorizing the sale or conveyance or confirming the sale of property; settling an account of an executor or administrator or trustee, or instructing or appointing a trustee; directing or allowing the payment of a debt, claim, legacy or attorney's fees; determining heirship or the persons to whom distribution should be made or trust property should pass; distributing property; or refusing to make any order heretofore mentioned in this section;

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1	or fixing an inheritance tax or determining that
2	none is due."
3	Section 36. Section 1630, Chapter XIV, Division IV .
4	of the Probate Code of Guam is hereby amended to read
5	as follows:
6	"Section 1630. Appealable orders. An appeal
7	may be taken to the Supreme Court from an order
8	granting or revoking letters of guardianship;
9	settling an account of a guardian; or rafusing to
10	make any order heretofore mentioned in this section."
11	Section 37. Section 1005, Title II, Chapter I of the
12	Government Code of Guam is hereby amended to read as
13	follows:
14	"Section 1005. Presiding Officer. At the
15	commencement of the first regular session of each
16	new Guam Legislature, the Chief Justice of Guam,
17	or in his absence, an Associate Justice of the
18	Supreme Court, shall upon the convening of the
19	Legislature, sit as Presiding Officer until the
20	election of a permanent Presiding Officer."
21	Section 38. Section 2620, Chapter XII, Title III,
22	Government Code of Guam, is hereby amended to read as
23	follows:
24	"Section 2620. Appeal from judgment. Any party
25	aggrieved by the judgment of the Superior Court may
26	appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court, as in other
27	cases of appeal thereto from the Superior Court.
28	During the pendency of proceedings on appeal,
29	and until final determination thereof the person
30	declared elected by the Superior Court shall be
31	entitled to the office in like manner as if no
32	appeal had been taken."

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Section 39. Section 4106, Chapter II, Title V, 1 Government Code of Guam, is hereby amended by striking 2 3 out the following: 4 "Chief Judge of the Island Court \$ 25,000.00 Judge of the Island Court \$ 22,000.00 5 \$ 16,000.00" 6 Judge of the Police Court Section 40. Section 6500.11 of Chapter VI, Title VII, 7 8 Government Code of Guam, is hereby amended to read as 0 follows: "Section 6500.11. Action against the government 10 of Guam. A claimant may institute an action in 11 12 contract or tort, for money damages only, against the government of Guam in the Superior Court of 13 14 Guam, provided that: (a) The claimant has been notified by re-15 16 gistered mail that his claim has been rejected, in whole or in part; or 17 18 (b) Six (6) months have elapsed since the 19 date of filing the claim under Section 6500.03 of 20 this Chapter." 21 Section 41. Section 28001, Chapter I, Title XXIX, 22 Government Code of Guam, is hereby amended to read as 23 follows: 24 "Section 28001. Same: examiners. The Attorney 25 General, the Chairman, Committee on Judiciary of the 26 Legislature and the President of the Guam Bar Association shall constitute a committee of 27 xaminers of the council to consider applications 28 for admission to the bar of Guam. The Attorney 29 General shall be chairman of the committee of . 30 examiners. The committee of examiners shall have 31 power: 32

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1 (1) To examine all applicants for admission 2 to the practice of law in Guam; 3 (2) To certify to the Supreme Court of Guam 4 for admission to the practice of law those appli-5 cants who fulfill the requirements provided in 6 this Title: 7 (3) To take and hear verbal or written evidence 8 pertaining to any proceedings of the committee; 9 (4) To administer oaths and affirmations in 10 its proceedings; 11 (5) To compel by subpoena, the attendance of 12 witnesses and the production of books, papers and 13 documents pertaining to its proceedings; and 14 (6) In certifying an applicant to the Supreme 15 Court of Guam, to certify both to the applicant's moral qualifications and his legal training and 16 17 qualifications." 18 Section 42. Section 28002, Chapter I, Title XXIX, 19 Government Code of Guam, is hereby repealed and a new Section 28002 is enacted in lieu thereof to read as 20 21 follows: "Section 28002. Same: conditions. No person 22 23 shall practice law in Guam without having been 24 admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Guam. 25 The Supreme Court may admit persons who have been 26 certified as qualified by the committee of examiners 27 of the Judicial Council. To be certified by the 28 Supreme Court for admission to the practice of law 29 an applicant, unless he qualifies under Section 30 28002.1, must meet the following minimum requirements, 31 which are expressly made conditions precedent to 32 such certification:

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1 1. He must have resided in Guam for not 2 less than three (3) months next preceding certification; 3 4 2. He must be at least twenty-one (21) years 5 of age; 6 3. He must be of good moral character; 7 4. He shall have not been convicted in any 8 court of a felony or of any crime involving 9 moral turpituda; 10 5. Before commencing the study of law, he shall 11 have completed at least two (2) years of college 12 work or have reached the age of twenty-five (25) 13 years; and 14 6. He shall have either (a) graduated from a 15 law school accredited by the American Bar Association. 16 or (b) studied law diligently and in good faith for 17 a period of at least ten (10) years in an office and under the perceptorship of a locally-admitted 1.8 19 attorney (which attorney must have graduated from a law school accredited by the American Bar 20 21 Association) and been actually employed full time 22 by such attorney; and 23 7. He must have passed a final bar examination 24 given by the committee of examiners or its authorized 25 designee. Such examination shall be given at Least 26 twice a year." 27 Section 43. Section 28002.1, Chapter I, Title. XXIX, Government Code of Guam is hereby repealed and a new 28 Section 28002.1 is enacted in lieu thereof to read as 29 30 follows: 31 "Section 28002.1. Same: same: persons admitted

- 28 -

in other jurisdiction. An applicant who is a member in good standing before the highest court of any state or territory of the United States, or . of the District of Columbia, may be certified to the Supreme Court for admission to the practice of law by compliance with the following minimum requirements which are expressly made conditions precedent to such certification:

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He must have resided in Guam for not less
than three (3) months next preceding certification;

 He must be at least twenty-one (21) years of age;

3. He must be of good moral character;

4. He shall not have been convicted in any court of a felony or of any crime involving moral turpitude; and

5. He must have passed a final bar examination given by the committee of examiners or its authorized designee. Such examination shall be given at least twice a year."

Section 44. Section 28005, Chapter I, Title XXIX, Government Code of Guam is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 28005. Same: discipline and disbarment. (a) The committee of examiners of the Judicial Council shall have the authority, after hearing, to certify to the Supreme Court that any attorney admitted to the practice of law in Guam should be suspended or disbarred from practicing law in Guam. A hearing to determine whether or not such certification should be made to the Supreme

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Court shall be held by the committee upon the written complaint of any person which alleges a specific violation of one of the subsections of Section 28004 or any act involving moral turpitude.

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(b) Upon receiving such a certification the Supreme Court shall take appropriate action to disbar or suspend the attorney from practicing or otherwise discipline him."

Section 45. Section 28006, Chapter I, Title XXIX, Government Code of Guam is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 28006. Appeal. (a) Any applicant for admission to the practice of law may appeal to the Supreme Court from the refusal of the committee of examiners of the Judicial Council to certify him for admission to the practice of law.

(b) Any complaining witness and any attorney defendant may appeal to the Supreme Court from the action of the committee of examiners of the Judicial Council in a disciplinary proceeding under Section 28005."

Section 46. Section 808, Chapter II, Title III, Part II of the Penal Code of Guam is hereby repealed and a new Section 808 is enacted in lieu thereof to read as follows:

> "Section 808. Who are magistrates. The following persons are magistrates:

> > 1. Chief Justice of Guam

29	2. Associate Justices of the Supreme Court
29 30	3. Judge of the District Court of Guam
31	4. Presiding Judge of the Superior Court
32	5. Judges of the Superior Court."

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1	Section 47. Section 1050 of Chapter VI, Title V,
2	Part II of the Penal Code of Guam is hereby repealed in
3	its entirety.
4	Section 48. Section 1382 of Chapter VII, Title IX,
5	Part II of the Penal Code of Guam is hereby amended to
6	read as follows:
7	"Section 1382. When action may be dismissed. The
8	court, unless good cause to the contrary is shown,
S	must order the prosecution to be dismissed in the
10	following cases:
11	1. When a person has been held to answer for
12	a public offense and an information is not filed
13	against him within 15 days after being so held;
14	2. If a defendant, whose trial has not been
15	postponed upon his application, is not brought to
16	trial within 60 days after the filing of the
17	information."
18	Section 49. Section 1474, Chapter I, Title XI, Part
19	II of the Penal Code of Guam is hereby amended to read as
20	follows:
21	"Section 1474. Application for, how made.
22	Application for a writ is made by petition to the
23	Superior Court and signed either by the party for
24	whose relief it is intended, or by some person on
25	his behalf, and must specify:
26	1. That the person in whose behalf the writ
27	is applied for is imprisoned or restrained of his
28	liberty, the officer or person by whom he is so
29	confined or restrained, and the place where,
30	naming all the parties, if they are known, or
31	describing them, if they are not known;
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1 2. If the imprisonment is alleged to be 2 illegal, the petition must also state in what the 3 alleged illegality consists; 4 3. The petition must be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party making the application." 5 6 Section 50. Section 1506, Chapter I, Title IX, Part 7 II of the Penal Code of Guam is hereby amended to read 8 as follows: 9 "Section 1506. Appeals in habeas corpus cases. 10 An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court by the 11 Attorney General from a final order of the Superior 12 Court made upon the return of a writ of habeas 13 corpus discharging a defendant after his conviction. 14 in all criminal cases prosecuted by indictment or 15 information in a court of record." 16 Section 51. Section 1611, Chapter I, Title XIV, Penal 17 Code of Guam is hereby amended to read as follows: 18 "Section 1611. Rights of accused person; 19 application for writ of habeas corpus, No person 20 arrested upon such warrant shall be delivered over 21 to the agent whom the executive authority demanding 22 him shall have appointed to receive him unless he 23 shall first be taken forthwith before a judge of 24 the Superior Court of Guam, who shall inform him 25 of the demand made for his surrender and of the public 26 offense with which he is charged, and that he has 27 the right to demand and procure legal counsel; and 28 if the prisoner or his counsel shall state that he 29 or they desire to test the legality of his arrest, 30 the judge of such court shall fix a reasonable 31 time to be allowed within which to apply for a writ

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of habeas corpus. When such a writ is applied for, notice thereof, and of the time and place of hearing thereon, shall be given to the Attorney General of Guam, and to the said agent of the demanding state." Section 52. Section 1618, Chapter I, Title XIV of the Penal Code of Guam is hereby amended to read as follows:

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"Section 1618. Bail; in what cases; conditions of bond. Unless the offense with which the prisoner is charged is shown to be an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment under the laws of the state in which it was committed, the judge of the Superior Court of Guam may admit the person arrested to bail by bond or undertaking, with sufficient sureties, and in such sum as he deems proper, conditioned for his appearance before him at a time specified in such bond or undertaking but not later than thirty days after the examination referred to in Section 1617 and for his surrender, to be arrested upon the warrant of the Governor." Section 53. Section 1619. Chapter I, Title XIV of the Penal Code of Guam is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1619. Extension of time of commitment; adjournment. If the accused is not arrested under warrant of the Governor by the expiration of the time specified in the warrant, bond or undertaking, the judge of the Superior Court of Guam, may discharge him or may recommit him for a further period of sixty days, or for further periods not to exceed in the aggregate sixty days, or the judge

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of the Superior Court may again take bail for his appearance and surrender, as provided in Section 1618, but within a period not to exceed sixty days after the date of such new bond or undertaking." Section 54. Section 1620, Chapter I, Title XIV of the Penal Code of Guam is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1620. Bail; when forfeited. If the prisoner is admitted to bail, and fails to appear and surrender himself according to the conditions of his bond or undertaking, the judge of the Superior Court of Guam, by proper order, shall declare the bond forfeited and order his immediate arrest without warrant if he be within Guam; recovery may be had on such bond or undertaking in the name of the state as in the case of other bonds or undertakings given by the accused in criminal proceedings within Guam."

Section 55. General references. Except where an act of the United States Congress specifically vests jurisdiction of a cause in the District Court of Guam, every reference in law, rule or regulation to the original jurisdiction of the District Court of Guam, concerning a matter arising under the laws of Guam, shall be read and mean the Superior Court of Guam. Every reference to the Appellate Division of the District Court in law, rule or regulation shall be read and mean the Supreme Court of Guam. Every reference in law, rule or regulation to the Island Court shall be read and mean the Superior Court of Guam.

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Section 56: References: Presiding Judge. Every

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reference in law, rule or regulation to the Chief Judge of the Island Court of Guam shall be read and mean the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court.

Section 57. Severability. If any section, subdivision or clause of this Act shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Act.

Section 58. Effective date. This Act shall take effect on 1 July, 1974.

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