



Guam Visitors Bureau
Setbision Bisitan Guahan

May 21, 1992

Senator Gordon Mailloux
Chairman, Committee on Economic and
Agricultural Development
21st Guam Legislature
155 Hesler Place
Agana, Guam 96910

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for seeking the Guam Visitors Bureau's position on Bill No. 777, "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH CONSERVATION AND MARINE RESERVES".

At its May 19, 1992 meeting, the GVB Board of Directors endorsed in general the concept of establishing the areas identified within the proposal as reserves. The Bureau also agrees with the bill's author that many of the listed sites are historic, cultural, scenic and/or recreational in nature and must be maintained as such. It is also evident that many of these areas possess a uniqueness which makes them prime attractions for residents and visitors alike. And, that these attributes must be combined to the benefit of all.

The Bureau, however, would like to bring to the Committee's attention a major concern specifically affecting Tumon Bay. The Bureau has publicly espoused a position that it be given the authority and responsibility to oversee the cleaning of the beach along Tumon Bay. Bill No. 777 designates the Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR), Department of Agriculture as the entity to develop rules and regulations to manage the reserves. The present public policy dictates Tumon Bay must be recognized as a developed resource, rather than as an undeveloped one. Therefore, the Bureau strongly recommends that any rules and regulations proposed by DAWR for marine reserves should treat Tumon Bay as a separate case by reflecting this policy. The utmost care must be taken to craft a balanced approach to this resource and any others with similar situations.

Sincerely,

JOEY B. CEPEDA
General Manager

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May 20, 1992

Senator Gordon Mailloux
Economic & Agricultural Development
21st Guam Legislature

Dear Senator Mailloux:

I am grateful for the opportunity to present the following testimony in support of Bill number 777; "An act to establish conservation and marine reserve".

A bill of this nature is long overdue, and I applaud the foresight of the members of the legislature for entertaining such legislation. The rapid pace of development has caused substantial economic opportunity for the people of Guam, however, there is a well-recognized need to achieve a balance between growth and preservation. If Guam is to maintain an acceptable quality of life for her present residents, visitors, and future generations, protection of the environment and culture are critical.

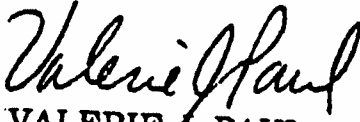
I strongly support the establishment of protected areas both on land and in the ocean, and would like to reinforce the fact that the two are inextricably related. Erosion on land not only removes precious topsoil, but ends up depositing material in the coastal zone, destroying our reefs and fisheries. Increased runoff has already proven to have been responsible for algal blooms, decreased coastal water quality and damage to our reefs. Protection of selected terrestrial environments and watersheds will serve to protect our ocean resources and recreational activities critical to Guam's culture and economy. While some would argue that reserves and conservation areas detract from the economy and peoples' ability to profit from resources, this is a very short-sighted view. Protected areas will not only serve to keep Guam an attractive place for residents and visitors, but will serve as the sources for maintaining stocks of plants and animals that support Guam's biodiversity.

After carefully reviewing this Bill, I would like to offer two suggestions: 1) That Pago Bay be added to the Marine Reserve list, as this is one of the most diverse reefs on Guam, with over 200 species of corals, and supports a great deal of local fishing activity because of its accessibility. It is also critical to the research and educational activities of the Marine Laboratory and University, and would be the appropriate sites for the proposed Territorial Aquarium and a Marine Biotechnology Facility. If the water quality of this bay is affected, many activities will be lost. 2) It is essential that

clear lines of responsibility be established for overseeing these conservation areas and reserves, with adequate enforcement powers. The Guam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources seems to be the appropriate organization for these responsibilities.

I offer my strongest support for this bill, and urge the Legislature to move towards its passage as quickly as possible. If I or my colleagues may be of any assistance in this matter, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,


VALERIE J. PAUL
Director

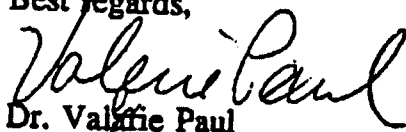
Hon. Senator M.D.A. Manibusan
Twenty-First Guam Legislature

I have reviewed part of the bill to establish conservation and marine reserves on Guam, unfortunately, I have received only the first half of the bill. It is my opinion that this bill is of great importance in the preservation of marine resources of Guam. I do not know whether the second half of the bill provides a more detailed definition of marine reserves or not. In any case, it is always advantageous to precisely define the boundaries and permitted or prohibited activities of these marine reserves. I would also like to suggest that Hilaan-Lost Pond-Shark Hole area and Pago Bay (Fadian to Tagachan Point) be included in the list of areas designated as conservation and marine reserves. Some of the arguments in support of the addition of these two areas to this list are as follows:

1. Some of the most pristine lime stone forests can be found within the first stretch of coast line.
2. Hilaan and the Shark Hole are of historic value, both have latte stone sites.
3. As Dr. Richmond pointed out during testimony given for an aquarium site the area from Fadian to Tagachan Point is an area that contains the top three choices for the aquarium site. This area was chosen after careful consideration of 14 potential sites and is in line with the present Master Planning process of keeping activities such as the Fadian Aquaculture and Training Facility, the UOG Marine Laboratory, the Territorial Aquarium, and potentially a Marine Biotechnology Park in the same stretch of coast line.
2. Historically, Pago Bay has been an area used by local fishermen and is one of the few areas in the center of the island easily accessible to local fishermen.
3. The area is one of the most diverse sites biologically, over 200 species of corals have been identified within this area.
4. It is the primary research site for the University of Guam Marine Laboratory.
5. Thousands of school children visit the Marine Laboratory each year to observe and learn about marine organisms of this area.

I would welcome the opportunity to review the rest of the bill. Should you need additional information please feel free to contact me.

Best regards,



Dr. Valerie Paul
Director



GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
AGANA, GUAM 96910

MAY 22 1992

Honorable Gordon Mailloux
Senator
Twenty-First Guam Legislature
155 Hesler Street
Agana, Guam 96910

Hafa Adai Senator Mailloux:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on Bill 777, an act to establish conservation and marine preserves. While the Bureau of Planning supports the intent of the bill, we present various concerns below that deal with the areas proposed for inclusion and the process for continued use of these designated areas.

Bill 777 proposes to include 12,371.5 acres of fast land (plus offshore islands whose areas are unknown) and 3,582 acres of submerged land, totalling in excess of 16,000 acres. The amount of fast lands proposed for conservation constitutes 50% of all GovGuam landholdings identified in the Guam Public Land Use Plan. The bill reserves a significant amount of public landholdings that will essentially be excluded from public use. Because of this, we suggest that Section 3 of the bill which requires the Department of Agriculture to develop rules and regulations, be expanded to include Legislative policy that requires the department to ensure that the rule-making allow for multiple use of conservation areas where multiple uses do not conflict with the primary use.

We also notice that the environmental significance of numerous land areas contained in the bill is not well documented. Presumably, such areas should be protected now because we cannot await the development of studies to document the extent to which flora and fauna exist on-site. Therefore, we further suggest that funds be appropriated to the Department of Agriculture to fully document the resources that exist on-site and their significance to the historic and environmental character of the island. Clearly, those properties whose environmental significance do not meet Department of Agriculture criteria could be returned to active use. For those properties that meet criteria, management plans can be more effectively developed with such data.



The bill also provides for the non-renewal of land use permits (ariendo) for those parcels proposed for reservation. We agree with this provision since continued ariendo use could tend to adversely affect resources in these areas. However, we do suggest that the Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the Department of Land Management and the Bureau of Planning determine the numbers of permittees affected by this provision and accommodate these permittees on other lands.

Finally, I have enclosed a list of lots that might not be included for conservation purposes because they have either been transferred to private ownership or reserved for other purposes.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Sincerely,


MICHAEL J. CRUZ
Acting Director

Enclosure

**Government Land That Might Not Be Included
For Conservation Purposes**

- I - Those lots which were designated in the Guam Public Land Use Plan and other plans for agriculture and for development might not be included in the conservation reserve, as follows:
- a) Lot A, Yigo - Now Lot Nos. 7161-1 & 7161-R1 designated for Development. Land Management in the past advertised Lot 7161-1 to be available for Commercial Lease. Guam Airport Authority has requested for the use of Lot 7161-R1 for its small aircraft airfield and several applicants have submitted proposals to develop this property.
 - b) Lot 7159, Yigo - Requested by Felix Quan for Long Term Agricultural Lease.
 - c) Lot No. DA, Agat- 1) Area designated for Agriculture.
2) Area developed for GHURA Housing.
 - d) Cocos Island - Need to ensure that designation is consistent with deed restrictions resulting from transfer to Government of Guam.
 - e) Portion of Lot 86-R1, approximately 6000 square meters (Lot No. 86-2) has been deeded to Guam Association of Retired Person (GARP) for a clubhouse.
 - f) Bangi Island - this island is privately owned.
 - g) Portion of Tract FA (Southwest corner known as Taelayac Sanhilo) 5000 square meters was authorized by Public Law 21-13 for a land exchange with Frank and Rita Sablan for their lands at the new courthouse.
 - h) Piti Bomb Holes - approved by TLUC for the development of an underwater observatory and approved by the Legislature under the Submerged Lease Program.
 - i) Lots which may have been transferred to private ownership, as stated on Item 1, Management Unit 5 (MU5), page 5 of this Bill.
- II - Lot 5280 Item 4, Page 4 needs to be corrected to read Lot 5380. From a previous request received from Land Management, the survey map shows that the lot is in fact Lot No. 5380.
- Item 2, page 7, Management Unit 6, (MU6). Lot 323-Rem, Portion of Lot 323. Lot number must be verified to reflect the correct lot number. A copy of a memorandum addressed to Land Management furnished by the Department of Agriculture

indicates that these government properties are also identified as Lot No. 382 and a portion of it serves as a solid waste dumping site and transfer location. Per Department of Parks and Recreation, Lot No. 382, Inarajan is reserved as a park and listed as Asiga Beach and is under their jurisdiction.

III - Inconsistencies in land areas. Land sizes for the recommended reserve must be based on actual acreage as indicated in the survey map and not on the Guam Public Land Use Plan (GPLUP) which is supposed to be used as a decision making tool or reference for planning purposes only. Land Management should be consulted or contacted for more specific and up-to-date information. The following examples show the discrepancies between information in the Guam Public Land Use Plan (GPLUP) and data from the actual survey map:

	<u>This Bill</u>	<u>Survey Map</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Tract DA, FA, EA	1,315	991	(324) acres
Tarzan Falls (Lot Nos. 400-1, 400-R2, 400-2)	507	556	49 acres
Conservation Reserve:			
No.4 Lot 507		1361.46	
No.5 508		870.76	
Bolanos		<u>575.50</u>	
	2,877	<u>2,807.72</u>	(69.28) acres

IV - Portions of Lot Nos. 5403 and 5412 which were designated conservation in the Guam Public Land Use Plan are excluded in the bill. We believe that these portions should be considered for inclusion.

17 May 7.

To whom it may concern,

All lands ~~sturn~~ turn over to Chamoru Land Trust Commission for determination of Department needs.

Land for the landless shall be null & voided, and all property ~~turn~~ administered by C.L.T.C.

Legislature shall work on all this for it is the taxpayers money being wasted.

GHURA & Housing Corp. request is too high for who are they going to house? People ~~of~~ other countries or islands.

Agriculture request is also high. Their job is to assist & research & instruct. All lands returned to C.L.T.C. For they are to much land ~~to~~ for conservation as it stands now. ~~Govt~~ ~~Govt~~ Military Agriculture & Parks / Ric all want conservation. What is more important the people or the birds? As it is right now, GUAM'S indigenous birds/an

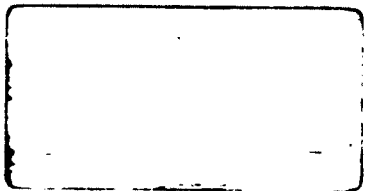
are extinct. Next extinction
is the Chamorro people. For if
the people use the land, then
the animals will increase due
to the preservation of lands by
use of the people.

The only real way to
stop all this problems on Guam
is for the Senator's & Governor & the
people to stop listening to the
Federal Govt for the Human Being
has only one Master. That one
master is GOD. But it seems
that Guam has 3 masters

- 1) FEDERAL
- 2) Govt of GUAM
- 3) last but not least is,
supposed to be #1,
The people of the
Land.

Sincerely

Howard A. Hemming



Conservation: there's about
prohibit cutting down of live
wood. But developers are allowed
cut not the Chamorro people.
So who is going to persevere. As it
is, back in the 50's/60's there was
none around but Guam furnished
w/ native wild live men, where is it?
For remember the island wide sprays
for malaria control? How about
the introduction of the snake?
Seems to me that the Chamorro
people are being punished for something
they did not do.

P.S.

All problems can be stopped. The answer is to become ourselves

- 1) become ourselves
- 2) stop immigration
- 3) lease (if the military still wants) the bases inside the fences for at least 2-4 billion a yr.

Also, our ocean is limited to 3 miles, I request that it be 200 miles that way the Chamoru can benefit instead of the Taiwanese, Japanese, Koreans, & Z Inc. for they are reaping our ocean supply for the countries wealth.

Another item repeal the Jones Act.

existing leases of Agricultural land how many Chamoris and how many Foreigners and also amount of acre to each

A. 10 11 C.L.T.A. of GOV GUAM LAND ACI ~~ACI~~
> GRABBER

(1) 'Bumel dia'! guaho i na an'ho si
Vicente Garrido, TAO TAO TANO.

(2) MATO' ho guini para bay'fan Testigé
put esti Ni O-Kontra GovGuam
"land wish list... request" ^{TANO} para
GovGuam Agencies.

(3) We must not forget that no Government
(Local Government or Federal Government) own
any piece (Pedasu TANO) of land on our
beautiful island of Guam. SA Todu
esti NA TANO guini gi esleta, TANO i
man TAO-TAO TANO, "CHAMORROS" DA' LAI
LINO gi Agencies (REV. & TAX) Selia WIMA-
APPREBA i Muebo NA LISANSIAN KARETA
'GUAM-USA TANO i CHAMORRO'

(he'nasoko)

(4) I thought that the GovGuam Agencies needed
only 2,000 - to - 3,000 acres of land for their
future use. But when ^{they} make the request to
Reserved land, they took almost 12,000 acres
of "TANO i Chamorro". (MA chule - MA' HABA
i TANO Chamorro - Ti man MA' HASSD
i FAMA'GU'ON (children) TAO-TAO TANO.
This is wrong & totally unfair, to take so
much land away from the local people.

(I say that the intention of the "land wish" request list is
more than a "death wish", to destroy - 'destrosu' - PAT JA'M
The C.L.T.A., since this Administration had failed it in
COURT.

(5) There was never a "Land Wish List" for Gov Guam Agencies, not until after the Judge B. J. Cruz gave the verbal order for The C. L. T. A. to be implemented.

(6) From the date that the C. L. T. A. was introduced & passed into law, to the date before Judge B. J. Cruz gave the verbal order that the C. L. T. A. be implemented, I don't recall Judge B. J. Cruz (and I was in court that morning - day in court) ordering this administration to reserve ^{ALMOST} 12,000 acres for Gov Guam agencies future use. But you know what I did recall before the implementation of C. L. T. A. when almost 1,000,000 sq. meters of Chamorro land was given & okayed by this Administration for a Golf-Course, that are now in the hands of outsiders.

(7) So then it is my dear people of Guam, Senators & all, is one of many reasons that this Administration & its Agencies does not need all the 12,000 acres of ^{reserved} land. Because, if they really do, the Guam Municipal Golf Course at this point & time would not be standing now on top of the "TANO CHAMORRO" in Dedede.

4/ "OTRO-TALU"

(8) Right after the war the U.S. Government (Federal & military) Took away large Tract of Chamorro lands for National Defense. To this date, they refused to release those land back to its rightful owner.

Now this Administration is doing the same or similar thing, to take away large Tract of Chamorro lands & reserved it for Gov Guam agencies future use. Again this is wrong & totally unfair. (Instead of this Administration doing something to make sure that there are lands available for our children, it wants to make sure that they become "landless".)

(9) Aside from the 12,000 acres of reserved land, are the remainder of lands to given to the C.L.T.A., located in the mountains, hills, canyons & valleys. (SABAÑAS, OKSO, PADERONS, KANADA, PAT SI-SUNJAP).

(10) also is it guarantee that if any of the stolen lands to be return by the U.S. Government, be released to the original owner or to the C.L.T.A., since this Administration had already taken 12,000 acres of Chamorro lands.

D

(11)

In closing, I am appealing to Sen. Edu. Reyes, & the other Senators involved in this hearing to reject the "Land Wish" List requested by this Administration for its Agency's future use. If there is anybody ^{or somebody} that needed to reserved large tract of land, then that anybody & somebody, can ONLY be justified & identified to be the Chamorro people, for in the first all of the land in question are own by our ancestors, (guelas & guelos)

Si ywuse MA'ASE, JA Si-ywuse
HAMJO Todu's in JAN binendesi!



THE CIVIC CENTER OF GUAM FOUNDATION

201 ADA PLAZA, 173 ASPINALL AVE.

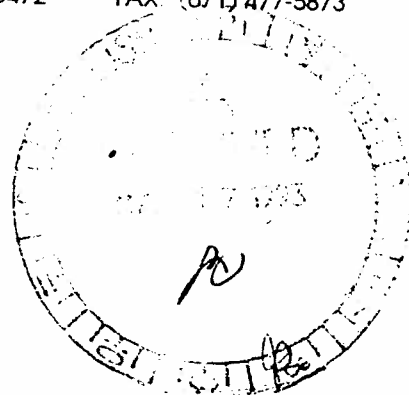
AGANA, GUAM 96910

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May 17, 1993

Senator Edward D. Reyes
Chairman
Committee on Housing and Community
Development
Twenty-Second Guam Legislature



Mr. Chairman:

I am glad for the opportunity to address you in my capacity as President of the Civic Center of Guam Foundation concerning the Foundation's property situated in Agana. It appears that our parcel, lot No. 87-5-1, originally conveyed to us in P.L. 17-84, was incorrectly included in the Department of Land Management's recent inventory of land not currently used or reserved for public use.

As mandated by the Chamorro Land Trust Act, such properties would be subsequently transferred under the Act, as we understand. However, a subsequent Law granted the Foundation an extension of the property for ten (10) years for construction, and the time granted by the extension, does not expire until December 24, 1994. The mistake occurred because the amending law was not adjusted in the deed to the property. The amending legislation became P.L. 19-34, as transmitted by Governor Joseph F. Ada on December 20, 1988.

Our conversation this date with personnel in Land Administration, indicates that they have been provided with instructions to correct the oversight and adjust the deed accordingly. We are gratified that this is being effectuated, but in the interim, wished to apprise you of the earlier error.

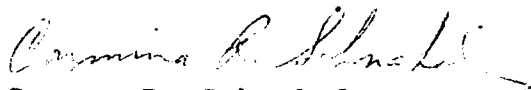
The Foundation seeks to provide all the people of Guam with a center for the arts, one which would incorporate a complex housing the retention--as well as the continuation-- of Chamorro culture. This is to be a place of living legends, perpetuating a lifestyle, not just archival preservation. Here, all aspects of Guam's traditional lifestyle, will be demonstrated by devotees, taught, and displayed. These will include the entire spectrum of the tools, talents and unique trademarks of the island's previous lifestyle, including agrarian tools and traditional farming, the pescadors, the hunters, artisans and singers, the music and musical instruments, food collection and preparation, the folklore and legends--all depicting the rich and resourceful

lives of the self-sufficient indigenous people of Guam.

The arts complex will also provide a museum, galleries, exhibit areas, and a theater for the performing arts--so seriously needed by our local musicians, dramatists, actors, technicians, as well as for use by the public for an endless array of public performances. The center is to be the heart and hub of Guam's community, so by the criteria of public use and public welfare, the civic center property surely complies. It is our total conviction that no other endeavor addresses these concerns as responsively, are is prepared to provide the center. A center for the visual and performing arts must prevail for the spiritual and cultural enrichment of Guam's complete community.

Thank you for taking the time to note these concerns, and on behalf of the Board, the members at large and every single person who will ultimately benefit, we wish to extend our deepest appreciation.

Sincerely,



Carmen R. Schnabel
President

cc: Department of Land Management



THE CIVIC CENTER OF GUAM FOUNDATION

201 ADA PLAZA, 173 ASPINALL AVE.

AGANA, GUAM 96910

TEL: (671) 472-8472

FAX: (671) 477-5873

May 14, 1993

TO: The Committee on Housing and Development

Thank you for the opportunity to address this Committee. Because of class conflicts, I am a Theater Professor at UOG. I am unable to be with you in person today. Please accept this written testimony in lieu of a personal appearance.

I am testifying today in an effort to clear up what seems to be a misconception concerning Lot 87-5-1. It is the understanding of Civic Center of Guam Foundation Board that the Legislature has placed this lot on their "wish list" of GovGuam land to be exempted from the Chamorro Land Trust Act. It appears that the Legislature wants to use Lot 87-5-1 for a new Legislature Building. Lot 87-5-1 is approximately eight (8) acres on the banks of the Agana River adjacent to the Agana swimming pool and the tennis courts. A problem arises due to the fact that this lot is deeded to the Civic Center of Guam Foundation for the expressed purpose of constructing a performing and visual arts complex for the people of Guam and their children.

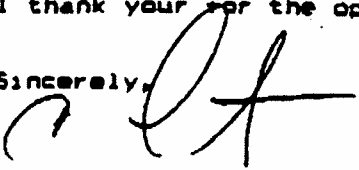
Public Law 15-17, sponsored by Senator Pilar Lujan, was signed by then Governor Ricardo Bordallo on December 24, 1984. This law conveyed title to CCGF on the condition that a cultural facility be erected thereon within a five-year period. In 1988, Senator Elizabeth Arriola prepared an amendment to the so-called Christmas Tree Appropriations Bill No. 1045. When this Bill was passed into law, P.L. 19-43:20, the time frame for CCGF to construct the cultural facility was extended from five (5) years to ten (10) years. This means that the Civic Center of Guam Foundation has until December 24, 1994 to construct a performing and visual arts center on Lot 87-5-1. Until that time Lot 87-5-1 is deeded to CCGF. Therefore, this lot should not be included in any "wish list" in conjunction with the Chamorro Land Trust Act.

The dream of a Cultural Center for the Performing and Visual Arts is alive and well on Guam. CCGF is stronger than ever and is actively seeking funding for this complex. The people of Guam want this facility. In the years since Lot 87-5-1 was chosen for the eventual site of this complex, there have been no good arguments put forth as to why the complex should not be built on this site. The reasons why this site is so ideal for the complex are outlined in the CCGF Position Paper that was drawn up and distributed to all of the Senators in the Fall of 1992.

I urge the Senators to review the packet that CCGF presented. This packet, which also contains conceptual designs of the proposed complex, reinforces the need for a Cultural Center for the Performing and Visual Arts to be built on Lot 87-5-1. There should not be a move to take away this lot and use it for some other purpose. Rather, there should be a move by the Legislature to find a way to get the Cultural Center for the Performing and Visual Arts built! We owe it to our children. We owe it to ourselves. We owe it to the future generations of Guam!

I thank you for the opportunity to submit my testimony to this Committee.

Sincerely,


Chris Mathews, Board Member
Civic Center of Guam Foundation

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CIVIC CENTER OF GUAM FOUNDATION

In June 1979, Senator Carmen Kasperbauer, in her capacity as Chairperson of the Committee on Municipal and Cultural Affairs of the 15th Guam Legislature, convened a Cultural Facility Task Force to study the possibility of constructing a theater and museum complex. Concurrently, Senator Cecilia Bamba introduced legislation mandating a search which would identify a suitable site for the proposed facility.

By December 1979, the agencies involved were ready with a recommendation: Lot 87-5-1, comprising eight acres of government-owned land on the banks of the Agana River adjacent to the tennis courts and swimming pool. In addition to its central location in the historic and cultural capital city, this parcel also seemed large enough to accommodate possible future expansion.

The labors of Senator Kasperbauer's task force culminated in the formation of the Civic Center of Guam Foundation (CCGF) for the purpose of planning, funding and building the proposed center. The foundation was incorporated as a non-profit organization on September 16, 1980, with Mrs. Carmen Dela Cruz as its President. Other founding directors included Marilyn Abalos, Rudy Cardenas, Robert Cruz, Phillip Flores, Jesus Leon Guerrero and Mark Ruth.

Tax-exempt status was granted to the CCGF in October 1981, and fundraising began then. Mrs. Lagrimas Aflague had joined the foundation and became active in this area as Chairperson of the CCGF Building Fund Committee. CCGF participation in the 1982 Liberation Day proceeds netted \$10,500, and this sum plus monies raised from nine other events brought in a total of \$19,501 during the first financial period ending June 1983. The CCGF share of the July 1983 Liberation Day proceeds was just over \$9,000.

Development of a master plan for the proposed cultural center was the first major task to be undertaken. Senator Kasperbauer had persuaded the 15th Guam Legislature to appropriate \$20,000 to cover the architect fees that might be involved. Later it became clear that off-island consultants would be needed, as well as extensive soil testing at the proposed site. These additional costs were with a matching grant of \$20,000 from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Architect Jack Jones was hired in 1982 to supervise the creation of the Civic Center Master Plan. He worked with the NBBJ Group, a firm of off-island architects, and with Shirley Rediger, who was brought in as a theater-planning consultant. The services of Tenorio, Duenas and Associates, a firm of planners and civil engineers, were also used.

Needs were assessed by bringing together key people from the visual and performing arts, and from the business and government sectors for a two-day "charette" -or seminar- during which much pertinent information was collected and evaluated. This data was then translated into specific area and equipment requirements, square footage allocations, and spacial relationships. For the first time, the visual arts were accorded an important status within the complex. The end result was an overall conceptual plan with an imposing main theater surrounded by an attractive cluster of smaller buildings. The overall effect was that of an inviting "arts village" well matched to its tropical setting. The plan was published in May 1983. Construction costs at that point were estimated at \$13.3 million.

With the Master Plan completed, it was proposed in 1984 that title to the Agana land site be transferred to the foundation. Mrs. Aflague, who had just been elected CCGF Vice-President, had some alternate suggestions. She had recently organized a group known as the Federation of Chamorro Women and she propped that this group do fundraising for the CCGF, whose membership had never been particularly large. (Financial records indicate less than twenty paid memberships during the years from 1984 to 1987.) Mrs. Aflague further persuaded legislators that her Federation should be named as a co-owner with CCGF when the land-transfer legislation was written. Public Law 15-17, sponsored by Senator Pilar Lujan, was signed by Governor Ricardo Bordallo on December 24, 1984. It conveyed title for Lot 87-5-1 jointly to the two organizations on the condition that a cultural facility be erected thereon within a five-year period.

In the 1985 election of CCGF officers, Mrs. Dela Cruz, having served two consecutive terms as President, was not eligible for re-election and Mrs. Aflague ran unopposed for that office. During the next two years, Mrs. Aflague and the Federation of Chamorro Women initiated weekly Bingo games for the announced benefit of the Civic Center. (Later other charities were also included in their list of beneficiaries.) Another fundraiser was notably unsuccessful: the production of the musical "Grease" at the UOG Field House resulted in a reported loss of \$12,381. On the other hand, the Civic Center's 50% share of the 1987 Liberation Day festivities (chaired by Mrs. Aflague as the appointee of newly-elected Governor Joseph Ada) reportedly brought in \$10,444. In any case, the profits or losses from these events were not processed through CCGF until March 1988, when Mrs. Aflague presented the foundation with a check for \$11,500 which was said to represent half of the net proceeds of the fundraising activities of the preceding two years. The other half was given to the Federation of Chamorro Women.

Mrs. Dela Cruz was again elected President in 1987 and consented to serve until a successor could be found. She stepped down in October 1988 but remains an active member of the board. Mr. Chris Mathews of the UOG Theater Department was chosen by the board to succeed her, and was later elected by the general membership to a regular two-year term commencing April 1989. Other officers currently

include Vice-President Robert Cruz, Secretary Barbara Jacala, and Treasurer Jean Barnes. The remaining board members are Melvia Artero Cafky, Sophie Kondracki, Carmina Schnabel and Dr. Allen Steele.

The foundation received a surprise Christmas present from the 19th Guam Legislature in 1988. Senator Elizabeth Arriola prepared an amendment to the so-called Christmas Tree Appropriations Bill No. 1045. When this passed into law, it extended the time frame for the Civic Center of Guam Foundation to construct a cultural facility on GovGuam land in Agana from five (5) to (10) years. This means that the new deadline for construction is December 24, 1994. CCGF is the only organization mentioned in the new law.

With a new president and a revitalized board, a number of positive change were made in the CCGF organization. Former CCGF-Treasurer Bill Voigtlander was hired as Executive Director and a modest office was opened in Agana. The schedule of membership dues was upgraded and a corporate category was added. Then a serious drive for new members began to show dramatic results. Membership increased from 21 in 1988 to 54 in 1989, and now stands at 93 as of June 30, 1990.

Under the leadership of Chris Mathews, the board in 1989 gave first priority to an updating of the 1983 Master Plan. This was felt necessary in light of the many economic and social changes that have occurred on the island since then. Jack Jones was again engaged as supervising architect at a cost to the foundation of \$25,000. The CCGF Building Committee held a series of meetings with the architects during which the original plan was carefully scrutinized and re-evaluated in light of changed conditions. Overall, the work done in 1983 was found to be extremely sound. A few minor changes were deemed necessary in design, and an added emphasis was again placed on the visual arts. Then a scale model of the revised project was constructed and unveiled to the public at a gala reception held at Government House on May 17, 1989.

The final part of the updated Master Plan consists of an Economic and Financial Viability Report which was completed in June 1990. It indicates that building costs have substantially risen and are currently estimated at \$30.6 million. The report strongly recommends that an additional \$5 million be set aside as a Maintenance Fund to cover upkeep and replacement of equipment, and to meet any shortfalls in revenue during the initial years of operation.

Because of the magnitude of the Civic Center project and the prospect of ever-increasing costs, the CCGF feels it is imperative to seek government assistance to get construction underway at the earliest possible date. A way must also be found to channel some of the incoming developers' money into this project which will enhance the cultural life of the entire island. To this end, the foundation is seeking to work with all pertinent government agencies in an effort to see the enactment of legislation which will make a ground-breaking possible within the next twelve months.

MAY 12, 1993

TO: SENATOR EDDIE REYES;

I DON'T WANT TO DWELL OR DODDLE WITH THE SYMANTICS OF PORT AUTHORITY'S MASTER PLAN FOR THE SOLE REASON OF ITS (4) DAY NOTICE OR SUBMISSION TO THE PUBLIC (FOR REVIEW). I FIND THIS UNCONSCIENCABLE AND LUDICRUSE.

MY CONCERN IS SIMPLE AND TO THE POINT AND THAT IS; THE CONTINUED ATTEMPT BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO BLATANTLY AXED THE LIFE-LINE OF THE CHAMORU LAND TRUST COMMISSION THE ECONOMIC BASE FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF THE CHAMORU LAND TRUST COMMISSION HAS BEEN STYMIED BY THE PORT AUTHORITY'S MASTER PLAN.

THIS PROPOSAL SHACKLES THE COMMISSION'S POTENTIAL REVENUE GENERATING CAPITAL. LANDS AT APRA HARBOR IS AS IMPORTANT TO THE COMMISSION, AS TOURISM IS TO OUR GOVERNMENT COFFER THE ECONOMIC EFFECT IS ENORMOUS FUNDING FOR INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CHAMORU LANDS WOULD BE REALIZED FUNDING FOR RELATED PROGRAMS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE TRUST WOULD ALSO BE REALIZED AT A FASTER PACE. THE SUBDIVISION OF LANDS TO CHAMORU'S COULD BE ACCELERATED AT HALF THE PROJECTED TIME

AGAIN, I STATE WITHOUT HESITATION THAT THE PROPOSAL OF THE PORT AUTHORITY IS OUTRIGHT RIDICULOUS & OUTRAGEDOUS. THIS WILFUL LIST BY AGENCIES IS NOTHING MORE THAN TO CHOKE THE LIFE BLOOD OF THE CHAMORU LAND TRUST COMMISSION'S REVENUE GENERATING CAPITAL. THERE'S AN OBVIOUS CONSPIRACY HERE A DEATH WISH FOR THE TRUST, MADE BY VINDICTIVE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Juan B. Serrano

17 May 1993

Buenas Noches yan Hafa Adai!

Let me introduce myself.
My name is Charles Flores
Paulino a member of the
Chamorro Community.
My mother Mrs. Regina F.
Paulino is a retired
school teacher. Although
I cannot be here to
testify before this humble
body, I hereby am submitting
a written testimony in
favor of the Chamorro Land
Trust Act.

Many years ago, I attended
our higher institution of
learning here on our island.
Within the years that attended
that University, I have
found so much information
about my Chamorro ancestry
and culture. Having

these experiences of learning about our Chamorro heritage, I decided to continue to enlighten our younger generation by teaching about language and culture which is Chamorro. Finally, I am now sharing more of this heritage to the older group of students on our island through the Educational System. This is the formal system adapted by our people today.

However, to say the list, there is still the traditional system that our present day Chamorro have retained since the colonizers introduced themselves and their culture to our ancestors. Part of the ancestry of our island included their dual

of living in their homes
in the main villages and
then working out the
ranches after they were
done at their regular work
or as a means of
livelihood. Where does
this lead us to? Well,
every Chamorro child was
imbedded the traditions
and the ways of the
Chamorro People. Again,
what does this mean to
our people? It means
we wish to be identified
the peoplehood or as
"mantactae tano".

Evidently, many outside
influences do not support
this idea. I do not wish
for us to become like
the Native American Indians
or the Hawaiians who
were practically driven

out of their own traditional lands and almost made extinct from the face of the earth.

My dear Senators, please remember those whom you represent as a legislative body. The majority claim to Chamorro, however we can go to the old saying as being a "Chamorrón piolasso" or only Chamorro in face and not of the heart. The Chamorro teachings were extended to me by my elders who have since passed on and the traditions of my Catholic Religion

Again, dear Senators, let us go to the saying as JFK puts it "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do

for your country!" let us also not forget what our famous magat läpi did for our people in standing up against the colonizers. He ^{is} away exhibits what the American JFK represented during his time.

Please do not allow the outsiders who are ~~minor~~ ^{minority} in numbers and yet you forget the people of the land.

Our ancestors left us with many traditions and beliefs. One of those traditions is that of the land. Why in heavens name that our leaders have sold and at the same time raped our island of its most vital resources and that is our land.

Although I cannot undo what had been done to my grandparent's land, let me tell you, that there will be more younger generations of Chamorro who will fight for ^{the} injustices done to our people by the many military colonizers who stole the lands that belong to the indigenous. Yes, we were being the most giving people we are, however, the times are changing and it is time to protect what is left of our island's precious resource.

Manaina-hu yan Manelu-hu
Munga mu na taquiki
annai ma chuli i tanop
i ~~biaku~~ bihu-hu ya Matatina
para golf ~~go~~ course i
militat. Bulala estoria

manmasasangan ginén i
familia put este na
luggat. Ina'anana este
na luggat ma'a'gang
"Edda Aga'ga"

Cimen ma'usa este ni
familia-Mami. Ai molon
yan hu eskperansiá este
na sinente yanggen
na sas manmasasangan
gi fina' gupot yan dinaña
familia

Put tabot, nahi Nam ~~taotao~~
tátté ni minalago i Mantactao
tano. Mannga ma ta i
taotao itla'aii sine giyy
Amerika ni ma Chile
na ni' i ti minalago'niha.

Manana yan maneluku-
Bien salude yan un
dangkdo na agradesimento
para i tiempo-miyu.
Si yu'os Malase'
Numira: 472-8206 (H) Charles Paulino
taotao Sinakinng

JUN 1 '93

Bill No. 483 (COR)

Introduced by:

E.D. Reyes 

AN ACT TO ADOPT THE RESERVATION OR SET ASIDE OF
CERTAIN GOVERNMENT REAL PROPERTY FOR THE FUTURE
USE OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM:

2 Section 1. **Legislative Finding.** §75104, Title 21, Guam Code Annotated,
3 specifies that all government land (excluding lands held under agricultural lease, land
4 use permit, or right of purchase lease, all lands dedicated to a specific public use by
5 law, and all lands reserved in accordance with §60105, Title 21, Guam Code
6 Annotated) are designated as available lands for the purposes of the Chamorro Land
7 Trust Commission. The Director of the Department of Land Management, as
8 authorized in §60105, Title 21, Guam Code Annotated, may reserve or set aside
9 government real property, not reserved by law for specific public use, for the future
10 use of any other department or agency of the government. The Department of Land
11 Management must hold a public hearing, which hearing was held on May 7, 1993.
12 Now, the Guam Legislature's concurrence is required for such reservation or set aside.

13 Section 2. **Reservation or Set Aside.** (a) The roster of reservation or set aside
14 of government real property for the future use of government of Guam departments
15 and agencies prepared by the Department of Land Management, transmitted to,
16 reviewed and adjusted by the Legislature, is hereby approved.

17 (b) The roster is hereby appended to this Act and made a part hereof.