



Office of the Governor of Guam

P.O. Box 2950 Hagåtña, Guam 96932
TEL: (671) 472-8931 • FAX: (671) 477-4826 • EMAIL: governor@mail.gov.gu

Office of the People's Speaker
vicente (c) c. pangelinan

JUL 07 2004

TIME: 10:31 (AMT) PM
RECEIVED BY: *dry*

Felix Perez Camacho
Governor

Kaleo Scott Moylan
Lieutenant Governor

06 JUL 2004

The Honorable Vicente C. Pangelinan
Speaker
I Mina' Bente Siete Na Liheslaturan Guahån
Twenty-Seventh Guam Legislature
155 Hessler Street
Hagåtña, Guam 96910

Dear Speaker Pangelinan:

Transmitted herewith is Bill No. 278 (COR), "AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE THE SUM OF EIGHTY-NINE THOUSAND SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS (\$89,065) FROM THE TOURIST ATTRACTION FUND TO THE GUAM VISITORS BUREAU FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING GUAM'S CHAMORRO CULTURE AND HERITAGE AT THE IX FESTIVAL OF PACIFIC ARTS; AND TO APPROPRIATE SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$7,500) FOR THE ATTENDANCE OF THE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ANNUAL PBACD CONFERENCE," which I have signed into law on June 30, 2004, as **Public Law No. 27-102**.

The IX Festival of Pacific Arts will be held in Palau from July 22, 2004 to July 31, 2004. With the passage of Bill No. 278, Guam will be able to send a delegation to participate in the festivities and showcase Guam's heritage and culture. Most especially, it will allow our Chamorro people to celebrate in their cultural heritage. I applaud the hardworking individuals who worked diligently to make this a reality.

Appropriations from the Tourist Attraction Fund should be related to the purpose of the Fund. Although the annual PBACD conference is a worthy event, it is unrelated to the purpose of the fund. Furthermore, the amounts appropriated by this measure are beyond the adopted revenue for the Tourist Attraction Fund. Please amend the adopted revenue to increase it to reflect the appropriations in this legislation.

Sinseru yan Magåhet,

FELIX P. CAMACHO
I Maga'låhen Guåhan
Governor of Guam

Attachment: copy attached of signed bill

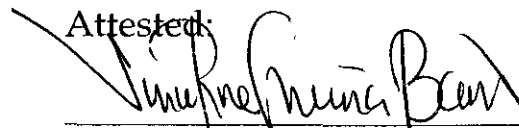
cc: The Honorable Tina Rose Muna-Barnes
Senator and Legislative Secretary

I MINA' BENTE SIETE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN
2004 (SECOND) Regular Session

CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO I MAGA' LAHEN GUÅHAN

This is to certify that Substitute Bill No. 278 (COR), "AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE THE SUM OF EIGHTY-NINE THOUSAND SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS (\$89,065) FROM THE TOURIST ATTRACTION FUND TO THE GUAM VISITORS BUREAU FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING GUAM'S CHAMORRO CULTURE AND HERITAGE AT THE IX FESTIVAL OF PACIFIC ARTS; AND TO APPROPRIATE SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$7,500) FOR THE ATTENDANCE OF THE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ANNUAL PBACD CONFERENCE," was on the 18th day of June, 2004, duly and regularly passed.

Attested:



Tina Rose Muña Barnes
Senator and Legislative Secretary

vicente (ben) c. pangelinan
Speaker

This Act was received by *I Maga'lahaen Guåhan* this 18th day of June, 2004,
at 4:30 o'clock P.M.



Assistant Staff Officer
Maga'lahaen's Office

APPROVED:



FELIX P. CAMACHO
I Maga'lahaen Guåhan

Date: 6/30/04

Public Law No. 27-102

I MINA'BENTE SIETE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN
2004 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 278 (COR)

As substituted by the Author
and amended on the Floor.

Introduced by:

F. B. Aguon, Jr.
J. M. Quinata
T. R. Muña Barnes
J. M.S. Brown
F. R. Cunliffe
C. Fernandez
Mark Forbes
L. F. Kasperbauer
R. Klitzkie
L. A. Leon Guerrero
J. A. Lujan
v. c. pangelinan
R. J. Respicio
Toni Sanford
Ray Tenorio

AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE THE SUM OF EIGHTY-NINE THOUSAND SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS (\$89,065) FROM THE TOURIST ATTRACTION FUND TO THE GUAM VISITORS BUREAU FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING GUAM'S *CHAMORRO* CULTURE AND HERITAGE AT THE IX FESTIVAL OF PACIFIC ARTS; AND TO APPROPRIATE SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$7,500) FOR THE ATTENDANCE OF THE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ANNUAL PBACD CONFERENCE.

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

2 **Section 1. Legislative Findings and Intent.** *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds
3 that the IX Festival of Pacific Arts, to be held in Palau this year, is a
4 worthwhile event to promote and honor the rich and proud cultural heritage
5 of the *Chamorro* people, alongside our brothers and sisters in the Micronesia. *I*
6 *Liheslaturan Guåhan* further finds that our island's participation in this
7 prominent and celebrated event will also serve to perpetuate Guam's culture,
8 but funding is needed to pay for airfare and medical needs to accomplish this
9 goal.

10 Therefore, it is the intent of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* to appropriate the
11 necessary funds to allow for representatives of our island to take part in the IX
12 Festival of Pacific Arts.

13 **Section 2. Appropriation.** The sum of Seventy-Three Thousand Five
14 Hundred Dollars (\$73,500) is appropriated from the Tourist Attraction Fund
15 (TAF) to the Guam Visitors Bureau to fund air travel for Guam participants to
16 the IX Festival of Pacific Arts in Palau. The sum of Seven Thousand Five
17 Hundred Fifteen Dollars (\$7,515) is appropriated from the Tourist Attraction
18 Fund (TAF) to the Guam Visitors Bureau for participants' insurance costs
19 associated with the same event. The Sum of Eight Thousand Fifty Dollars
20 (\$8,050) is hereby appropriated from the Tourist Attraction Fund to the Guam
21 Visitors Bureau for the purpose of funding the following:

- 22 (1) Physician (per diem at \$175 per day);
23 (2) Equipment (First Aid Kit plus amenities at \$700 per day); and
24 (3) Ground Transportation at a cost of no more than \$5,600.

25 Any sums unexpended from this appropriation shall revert to the TAF.

1 **Section 3. Reporting.** The Chairperson of the Guam Planning
2 Committee of the IX Festival of Pacific Arts shall submit a detailed report to *I*
3 *Liheslaturan Guåhan* and *I Maga'lahen Guåhan* on the expenditure of said funds
4 no later than thirty (30) days upon the conclusion of the Festival.

5 **Section 4. (a)** The sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars
6 (\$7,500) is hereby appropriated from the Tourist Attraction Fund to the Guam
7 Visitors Bureau for the purpose of funding the travel and lodging expenses of
8 the Guam representatives from each of the Northern and Southern Soil and
9 Water Conservation Districts to attend the 18th PBACD Annual Conference in
10 American Samoa. The funding shall be divided equally between the two (2)
11 Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

12 (b) Each representative shall submit to the Guam Visitors
13 Bureau and *I Liheslatura Guåhan* (the Guam Legislature) a financial
14 report detailing his/her expenditures on travel and lodging, within
15 thirty (30) days upon return to Guam. Such financial report shall also
16 include copies of receipts related to his/her travel and lodging.

17 (c) Any sums unexpended from this appropriation shall revert
18 to the Tourist Attraction Fund.

19 **Section 5. Severability.** *If* any provision of this Law or its application
20 to any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or contrary to law, such
21 invalidity shall *not* affect other provisions or applications of this Law, which
22 can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this
23 end the provisions of this Law are severable.



FRANK B. AGUON, JR.

Vice Speaker

May 19, 2004

The Honorable ben c. pangelinan
Speaker, *I Mina' Bente Siete Na Liheslaturan Guåhan*
155 Hesler Street
Hagåtña, Guam 96910

Via: Honorable Senator Lou Leon Guerrero, Committee on Rules & Health

Dear Speaker pangelinan:

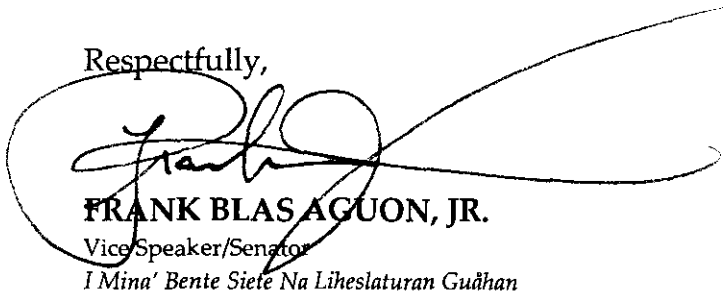
The Committee on Appropriations and Budgeting, General Governmental Operations, Reorganization and Reform, to which was referred, Bill No. 278(COR) "An act to appropriate the sum of Ninety Thousand Dollars (\$90,000) from the Tourist Attraction Fund to the Department of Chamorro Affairs, Guam Planning Committee of the IX Festival of Pacific Arts expressly for the purpose of promoting Guam's Chamorro culture and heritage at the IX Festival of Pacific Arts", has had the same under consideration, and now wishes to report back the same with the recommendation TO DO PASS.

The voting record is as follows:

TO PASS	8
NOT TO PASS	- 0 -
TO ABSTAIN DUE TO POTENTIAL CONFLICT	- 0 -
TO PLACE IN INACTIVE FILE	- 0 -

Copies of the Committee Report and other pertinent documents are attached. Thank you for your attention to this matter. **Dangkolo' Na Si Yu'os Ma'ase.**

Respectfully,



FRANK BLAS AGUON, JR.
Vice Speaker/Senator
I Mina' Bente Siete Na Liheslaturan Guåhan

Respetu Para Todu (Respect for All)

I Mina Bente-Siete Na Liheslaturan Guåhan * Twenty-Seventh Guam Legislature
Suite 101-A * Ada's Commercial and Professional Center * 118 East Marine Drive * Hagåtña, Guam 96910
Phone (671) 479-4GUM (4486/4828) * Fax (671) 479-4827





FRANK B. AGUON, JR.

Vice Speaker

May 19, 2004

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Committee on Appropriations and Budgeting, General Governmental Operations, Reorganization and Reform

FROM: Vice Speaker Frank B. Aguon, Jr. Chairman, Committee on Appropriations and Budgeting, General Governmental Operations, Reorganization and Reform

SUBJECT: Committee Report – Bill No. 278(COR)

Transmitted herewith for your information and action is the report on Bill No. 278(COR) "An act to appropriate the sum of Ninety Thousand Dollars (\$90,000) from the Tourist Attraction Fund to the Department of Chamorro Affairs, Guam Planning Committee of the IX Festival of Pacific Arts expressly for the purpose of promoting Guam's Chamorro culture and heritage at the IX Festival of Pacific Arts", from the Committee on Appropriations and Budgeting, General Governmental Operations, Reorganization and Reform.

This memorandum is accompanied by the following:

1. Committee Voting Sheet
2. Committee Report
3. Bill No. 278(COR)
4. Public Hearing Sign-in Sheet
5. Notice of Public Hearing

Please take the appropriate action on the attached voting sheet. Your attention and cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Should you have any questions regarding the report or accompanying documents, please do not hesitate to contact me. **Dangkolo' Na Si Yu'os Ma'ase.**

Respectfully,


FRANK BLAS AGUON, JR.

Vice Speaker/Senator

I Mina' Bente Siete Na Liheslaturan Guåhan

Respetu Para Todu (Respect for All)

I Mina Bente-Siete Na Liheslaturan Guåhan * Twenty-Seventh Guam Legislature
Suite 101-A * Ada's Commercial and Professional Center * 118 East Marine Drive * Hagåtña, Guam 96910
Phone (671) 479-4GUM (4486/4828) * Fax (671) 479-4827





FRANK B. AGUON, JR.

Vice Speaker

Committee on Appropriations and Budgeting, General Governmental Operations, Reorganization and Reform

VOTING SHEET

Bill No. 278(COR) – “An Act To appropriate The Sum Of Ninety Thousand Dollars (\$90,000) From The Tourist Attraction Fund To The Department Of Chamorro Affairs, Guam Planning Committee Of The Ix Festival Of Pacific Arts Expressly For The Purpose Of Promoting Guam’s Chamorro Culture And Heritage At The Ix Festival Of Pacific Arts.”

Committee Members	To Pass	Not to Pass	To Abstain due to potential Conflict	To place in Inactive File
 FRANK B. AGUON, JR. Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ANTOINETTE D. SANFORD Vice Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
 LOU LEON GUERRERO Member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TINA R. MUÑA-BARNES Member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
JOHN M. GUINATA Member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RORY J. RESPICIO Member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARMEN FERNANDEZ Member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MARK FORBES Member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
 LAWRENCE F. KASPERBAUER Member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Respetu Para Todu (Respect for All)

I Mina Bente-Siete Na Liheslaturan Guahan * Twenty-Seventh Guam Legislature
Suite 101-A * Ada’s Commercial and Professional Center * 118 East Marine Drive * Hagåtña, Guam 96910
Phone (671) 479-4GUM (4486/4828) * Fax (671) 479-4827





FRANK B. AGUON, JR.

Vice Speaker

I MINA' BENTE SIETE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN

Committee on Appropriations and Budgeting,
General Governmental Operations,
Reorganization and Reform

**VICE SPEAKER FRANK B. AGUON, JR.
CHAIRMAN**

Committee Report
On
Bill No. 278 (COR)

"AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE THE SUM OF NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$90,000) FROM THE TOURIST ATTRACTION FUND TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CHAMORRO AFFAIRS, GUAM PLANNING COMMITTEE OF THE IX FESTIVAL OF PACIFIC ARTS EXPRESSLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING GUAM'S CHAMORRO CULTURE AND HERITAGE AT THE IX FESTIVAL OF PACIFIC ARTS."



Respetu Para Todu (Respect for All)

I Mina Bente-Siete Na Liheslaturan Guåhan * Twenty-Seventh Guam Legislature
Suite 101-A * Ada's Commercial and Professional Center * 118 East Marine Drive * Hagåtña, Guam 96910
Phone (671) 479-4GUM (4486/4828) * Fax (671) 479-4827



I. OVERVIEW

The Committee on Appropriations and Budgeting, General Governmental Operations, Reorganization and Reform to which was referred Bill 278(COR) held a public hearing at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, March 31, 2004 in the Public Hearing Room, *I Liheslaturan Guåhan*. A paid ad was publicized in the Pacific Daily News on Wednesday, March 24 and Monday, March 29, 2004. Also, a notice was supplied in the Government Section of the Pacific Daily News on Tuesday, March 30, 2004. KUAM News provided coverage on the 6:00 p.m. airing.

Senators present at the public hearing were:

Vice-Speaker Frank Blas Aguon, Jr., Chairman
Senator Lawrence Kasperbauer, Member
Senator Robert Klitzkie
Senator Ray Tenorio

II. SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY

J. Lawrence Cruz, Chairman, Guam FestPac Planning Committee, delivered oral and written (see attached) testimony in full support of Bill No. 278.

Sylvia Flores, Chairwoman, Guam FestPac Finance Committee, presented oral and written (see attached) testimony in support of Bill No. 278.

Benjamin Santiago, Chairman, Guam FestPac Performing Art Committee, provided oral and written (see attached) testimony in support of Bill No. 278.

Tony Lamorena, General Manager, Guam Visitors Bureau, presented oral and written testimony supporting the intent of Bill No. 278. Mr. Lamorena, however, emphasized that the appropriation be directed under the authority of the Guam Visitors Bureau.

Manny Cruz, Director, Bureau of Statistics and Plans, delivered oral testimony in support of Bill No. 278. Mr. Cruz stated that the Bureau has always given logistical support for previous FestPac events and will continue to provide such support.

Erwin Manibusan, President, Traditional Seafaring Society, delivered written (see attached) testimony urging the support of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* on Bill No. 278.

III. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Appropriations and Budgeting, General Governmental Operations, Reorganization and Reform finds that Bill No. 278(COR) will provide additional

financial support to an event that encourages and promotes Guam's Chamorro culture and heritage. IX Festival of Pacific Arts, also known as FestPac, provides an opportunity to showcase Guam's finest cultural entertainers and artists alongside delegations from more than 30 nations. FestPac, where hundreds of people are expected to be in attendance, makes available an alternative venue to advertise and develop Guam's tourism image campaign.

Accordingly, the Committee on Appropriations and Budgeting, General Governmental Operations, Reorganization and Reform, to which Bill 278(COR) was referred does hereby submit its findings and recommendations to *I Mina Bente Siete Na Liheslaturan Guåhan* TO DO PASS Bill No. 278(COR): "An Act To appropriate The Sum Of Ninety Thousand Dollars (\$90,000) From The Tourist Attraction Fund To The Department Of Chamorro Affairs, Guam Planning Committee Of The IX Festival Of Pacific Arts Expressly For The Purpose Of Promoting Guam's Chamorro Culture And Heritage At The IX Festival Of Pacific Arts."

- Attachments:
1. Bill No. 278(COR), as introduced
 2. Written Testimony
 - A. JLawrence Cruz
 - B. Sylvia Flores
 - C. Benjamin Santiago
 - D. Tony Lamorena
 - E. Erwin Manibusan
 3. Tourist Attraction Fund Report
 4. Paid Advertisement

[Handwritten signature]

TO: SENATE
RECEIVED
MAR 31 2004
[Handwritten initials]
10:40

P. 111
3/31/04
10:20 AM
388

Felix P. Camacho
Governor of Guam

J. Lawrence Cruz
President, Department of Chamorro Affairs
Chairman, Guam Planning Committee
9th Festival of Pacific Arts

Kaleo S. Moylan
Lt. Governor of Guam



GUAM FESTPAC March 31, 2004

9th FESTIVAL OF PACIFIC ARTS
KOROR, PALAU JULY 22 - 30, 2004

Juan G. Camacho
First Lady
Honorary Chairperson

Johnny Sablan
Co-Chairman/CAHA

Tony Lamorena
GVB

Manny Cruz
Bureau of Statistics & Plans

Benjamin Santiago

Sylvia Flores
Finance Committee
Chairwoman

STAFF:

Jennifer Paulino Meno

Betty Ann Wusstig

Jacob Barnes
Public Information

Sonya Lujan Sellers

Monica Guerrero

Dora S. Blas

Jesse de Leon Guerrero

Jay Fejeran

Senator Frank B. Aguon Jr.
Ada's Commercial & Professional Bldg.
Suite 101-A
Ada's Commercial & Professional Center

Reference: Bill No. 278

Dear Senator Aguon:

I am here this morning to testify in support of Bill No. 278 – AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE THE SUM OF NINETY THOUSAND DOLLAR (\$90,000) FROM THE TOURIST ATTRACTION FUND TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CHAMORRO AFFAIRS, GUAM PLANNING COMMITTEE OF THE IX FESTIVAL OF PACIFIC ARTS EXPRESSLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING GUAM'S CHAMORRO CULTURE AND HERITAGE AT THE IX FESTIVAL OF PACIFIC ARTS.

As chairperson for this years IX Festival of the Pacific Arts to be held in Palau and as a co-founder of Friends of the Arts Foundation. I appear before you in support of this bill. I believe in the support of all arts in our community especially this years 9th Festival of the Pacific Arts. This is the time when we can rally together to showcase our performing arts, visual arts and literary arts for our island.

As chairperson for the Finance Committee we are aggressively working in finding ways to raise funds for this memorable event. We will be showcasing our group in one of our scheduled event so that the people of Guam can see what our culture and heritage is all about.

I encourage you and this legislative body to approve this measure.

Thank you and Si Yuus Maase.

[Handwritten signature of Sylvia M. Flores]
SYLVIA M. FLORES

Chairperson, Finance Committee

EXHIBIT A

● FESTIVAL OF PACIFIC ARTS 2004 PERFORMING ARTS DELEGATION

Date: July 22- August 03, 2004

Venue: Korrer, Belau

Organizer: Department of Chamorro Affairs, CLC Division
Pa'a Taotao Tano Organization

Contact: Benjie Santiago, Department of Chamorro Affairs
Frank Rabon, Pa'a Taotao Tano

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Festival of Pacific Arts is held only every four years and this year, Belau will host the event. 32 Island nations will participate in presenting their craftsmen and performers who exhibit the best in traditional knowledge and cultural expression. Because of Guam's close proximity, we hope to take a large delegation (approximately 45 members) to best represent what is Chamorro. For the first time ever, the performing arts delegation will be comprised of many of Guam's Chamorro Cultural Dance Groups. The participating dance groups are:

- Guma' Pálu Li'e'
- TaoTao Tano Cultural Dancers
- Paraisu Cultural Entertainers
- Natibu Dance Company
- Santa Teresita Choir
- Paradise Entertainers
- Tuninos Dance Group

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDRAISERS:

To supplement expenses for the Performing Arts Delegation, we plan to facilitate several fundraising events before FestPac. The recommended fundraisers are:

- GMIF
- Kantan Minagof
- Individual fundraisers
- Telethon
- Gala Night for the entire delegation

COMMUNITY SUPPORT/PARTNERSHIPS:

The Guam Council on the Arts & Humanities Agency
The Guam Visitors Bureau

EXHIBIT B

• FESTIVAL OF PACIFIC ARTS 2004 PERFORMING ARTS DELEGATION

PERFORMANCE BUDGET Performers – Costumes & Equipment

Male Dancers' Costumes:

Ancient Costumes:

Sadi	15.00X14	210.00
Katupat	10.00X14	140.00
Tunas	20.00X20	400.00
Hentun Ulu	12.00X14	168.00
Shell Necklace	2.00X20	40.00
Tapis	18.00X14	252.00

Spanish Costumes:

Pants	30.00X14	840.00
Shirts	25.00X14	700.00
TOTAL:		2750.00

Female Dancers' Costumes:

Ancient Costumes:

Coconut leaf Skirt	30.00X14	420.00
Tapis	18.00X14	252.00
Hentun Ulu	12.00X14	168.00
Katupat	10.00X14	140.00
Shell Necklace	2.00X20	40.00

Spanish Costumes:

Mestiza	60.00X14X2	1680.00
Kamasola	20.00X14	280.00
TOTAL:		2980.00

Musicians' Costumes:

Shirts	25.00X7	175.00
Pants	30.00X7	210.00
TOTAL:		385.00

GRAND TOTAL: 6115.00

TESTTMONY ON BILL 278

An Act to appropriate the sum of Ninety Thousand Dollars (\$90,000) from the Tourist Attraction Fund to the Department of Chamorro Affairs, Guam Planning Committee of the IX Festival of Pacific Arts expressly for the purpose of promoting Guam's Chamorro culture and heritage at the IX Festival of the Pacific Arts.

MARCH 31,2004

Buenas Yan Hafa Adai,

Vice Speaker Frank B. Aguon Jr., Chairman and members of the Committee on Appropriations and Budgeting, General Governmental Operations, Reorganization and Reform. My name is Tony Lamorena, General Manager of the Guam Visitors Bureau, I would like to take this time to thank you for affording me the opportunity to testify today. I appear before you today to submit testimony on behalf of the Guam Visitors Bureau on Bill 278, an act to appropriate the sum of Ninety Thousand Dollars (\$90,000) from the Tourist Attraction Fund to the Department of Chamorro Affairs, Guam Planning Committee of the IX Festival of the Pacific Arts.

The Guam Visitors Bureau has continued to aggressively promote the island's unique culture to our overseas markets in order to make Guam the choice destination. We have always been an advocate and supporter of the Chamorro arts and programs that create a greater awareness of our heritage. GVB has also been a supporter of the Festival of Pacific Arts and well as the local Guam Micronesian Island Fair in the past. As a former Executive Director of the Guam Council on the Arts and Humanities Agency I will work to ensure that GVB continues to encourage and support culturally related activities.

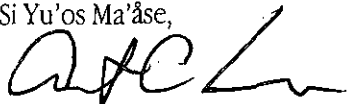
As General Manager, I also serve as a member of the Planning Committee and GVB Deputy General Manager Ernie Galito also serves on the Finance Committee.

In support of our culture GVB has initiated the implementation of the "Cultural Institute" which is designed to train travel industry employees various cultural related activities so that our culture is showcased to all our visitors. GVB's current image campaign focuses on our culture, our people and the natural beauty of our island, thus we understand the importance of promoting Guam's culture. This is the Bureau's commitment towards the promotion and preservation of our culture.

GVB supports the intent of Bill 278 but recommends that the funds be appropriated to GVB to serve as the administrator of the funds through the Cultural and Heritage Committee currently chaired by Dr. Judy Flores. This would ensure that the funds would be used to defray the costs of Dignitary gifts, official delegation uniform, transportation of props, supplies, and costumes for the largest performing exhibition in the Western and South Pacific region.

In closing, the Guam Visitors Bureau supports the intent of bill 278 with the recommended amendments and we thank you again for providing us the opportunity to testify.

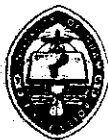
Si Yu'os Ma'ase,



Tony Lamorena
General Manager

*She
Person
2/28
4/5/04*

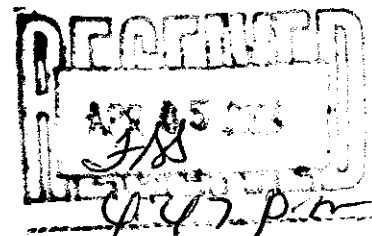
Traditional Seafaring Society



UNIVERSITY OF GUAM
UNIBETSEDAT GUAHAN



UOG Station
Mangilao, Guam 96923
735-2150, Fax: 734-7403



2004-03-31

Frank B. Aguon Jr.
Vice-Speaker
Chair, Committee on Appropriations & Budgeting
155 Hesler Street
Guam Legislature
Hagåtña, Guam 96910

Dear Vice Speaker Aguon and your fellow Senators,

On behalf of the University of Guam Traditional Seafaring Society, we urge you to support the Ninth Festival of the Pacific (FESPAC) Guam Planning Committee's request for \$90,000 to supplement their fundraising efforts.

Several members of our organization plan to represent Guam in the FESPAC activity of "Traditional Canoeing and Navigation." We will exhibit the artifacts relevant to canoeing and navigation along with the exhibit of traditional sailing canoes and accessories. We plan to participate in the "Regatta of Traditional Canoes" with our canoe, the QUEST.

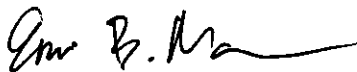
In addition to this we will participate in the symposium, publication, and the welcoming ceremony of the traditional seafarers, and help set the stage for the opening of the festivities in Palau.

Historian, Robert F. Rogers, states that ".....two developments of the precontact Chamorro culture were distinctive among the island societies of the Pacific: first, the sophistication of their outrigger canoes and, second, the use of large, uniquely shaped stone pillars, called latte in Chamorro, as foundation for their most prominent buildings (*Destiny's Landfall*, Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, p. 31)."

The University of Guam Traditional Seafaring Society aims to revive our proud outrigger canoe sailing, building, and navigating tradition in Guam. Attached you will find "'Flying Proas' of Guam. In it you will find pictures of our sailing canoe the QUEST, a description of the Chamorro traditional canoes, information about our organization, officers, and our Master Navigator and Master Canoe Builder, Manny Sikau.

We salute your support of all of the components of the FESPAC activities: Performing Arts, Literary Arts, Visual Arts and Applied Design, Traditional Architecture, Traditional Canoeing and Navigation, Natural History, Culinary Arts, Traditional Recreation and Games.

Sincerely,



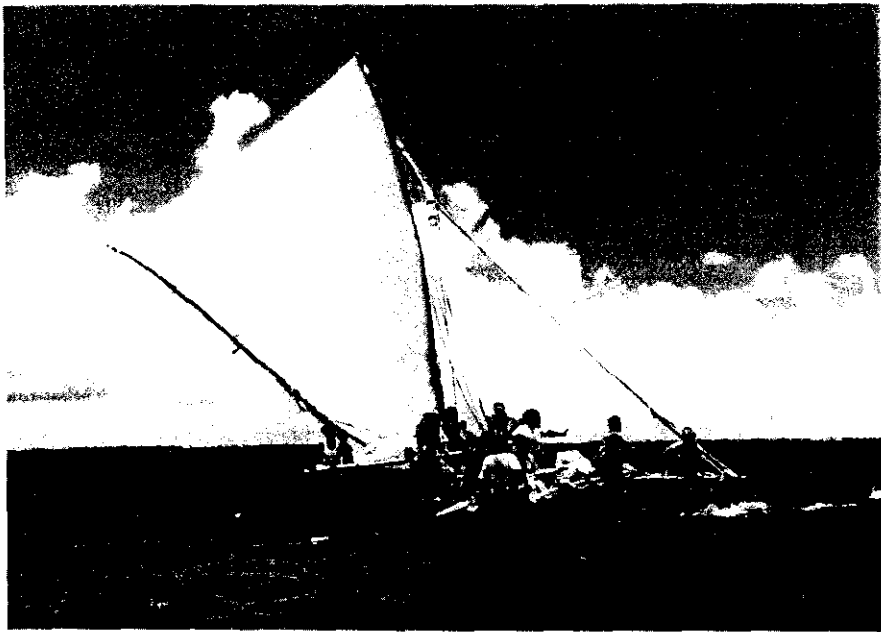
Erwin Manibusan
President
Traditional Seafaring Society



Lawrence J. Cunningham, Ed. D.
Faculty Advisor
Traditional Seafaring Society

Cc: All Guam Legislature Senators &
J. Lawrence Cruz, President Chamorro Affairs &
Chair, 9th Festival of Pacific Arts Guam Planning Committee

“Flying Proas” of Guam



***Traditional Seafaring Society
University of Guam
2004***

“Flying Proas” of Guam

Chamorro sailing vessels impressed early visitors more than any other aspect of their culture. Hundreds of proas came out to greet and trade with the foreign explorers. These famous European navigators consistently described The Chamorro proa as the best canoe of its type in the world. They called it the “flying proa” (Figure 1). The ancient Chamorros had several names for their proas. The largest was the *sakman* and the slightly smaller proa a *lelek*. Medium-sized proas were *dudings*. The smallest proa with a sail was the *duduli*. Any canoe ready to carry a sail became *ladjak* (sail). The same-sized craft without a sail was a *panga*. An even smaller reef canoe was a *galaide*.

[Insert Figure 1: SOLO a “Flying Proa.”]

The ancient Chamorro outrigger canoe had a very sophisticated design, and the ancient Chamorros had a successful navigation system, too. Laura Thompson, an anthropologist who studied Chamorro culture, claimed the outrigger canoe best expressed the spirit and creativity of the Chamorros. She felt the “flying proa” demonstrated that the ancient Chamorros were not just gatherers, farmers, and toolmakers, but also were spontaneous, gleeful, and playful.

The typical outrigger canoe was 26 to 28 feet long and less than two feet wide. The largest proa recorded in the early historical record was 42 feet in length. The long, deep, and relatively narrow hull served as a keel. The average size proa had a crew of five to seven men or women. The smaller canoe hulls were made out of the trunk of a breadfruit tree. *Dokdok* or seeded breadfruit trees were preferred to the *lemmai* or seedless breadfruit trees. Nevertheless, in the details about one large proa the craftsmen constructed the entire hull out of *da’ok* (*Calophyllum inophyllum*). In the Carolines, this wood is sometimes used for the keel, when the proa must be frequently pulled over the rocky reef onto a sandy beach. *Da’ok* is also used for the struts between the outrigger float and the outrigger arms. Carolinians also use *da’ok* for the end seats, because this wood has the strength to withstand the stress on the lines attached to them. Usually the Chamorros started with a single dugout tree trunk and built up the sides with planks. They split tree trunks and adzed them into smooth planks. Most proas were three

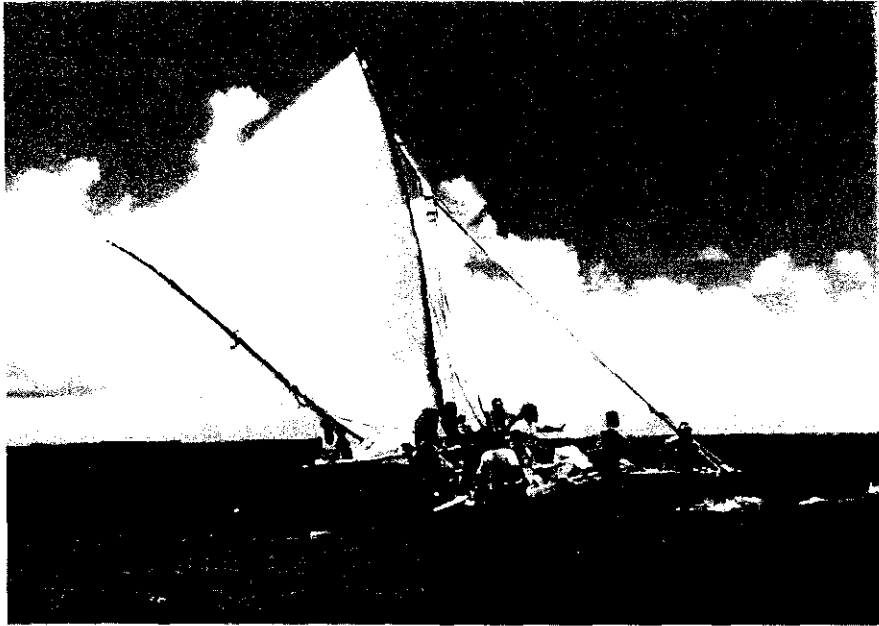


Figure 1: SOLO a "Flying Proa."

“Flying Proas” of Guam

to five feet deep. The thickness of the hull was about one inch at the gunwales and up to two inches thick at the keel. *Da'ok* hulls were no more than a finger width thick because this wood is heavier than the breadfruit wood. The craftsmen lashed the planks together with coconut fiber rope and caulked these sewn seams. They used a coarse braid of coconut fiber rope covered with putty made of powdered quicklime and coconut oil or heated breadfruit sap for the caulking. This sap is a natural vegetable gum.

Master canoe builders used two dugout breadfruit tree trunks sewn together end to end for vessels more than 18 feet in length. The sail yard and boom were probably made of *págu* (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) or perhaps bamboo. The mast and outrigger arms were likely made of any one of several Marianas hardwoods. The mast had to be strong, and as light as practical. Carolinians frequently use drift-logs for the mast and the heavier *wei* wood for the outrigger arms. The ancient Chamorros shaped the outrigger float out of breadfruit wood and attached it to the outrigger arms by wood rods. These struts extended from the float to the outrigger arms in a V-shape. It seems likely that the Chamorros used *da'ok* for these rods. The float was about one-third to one-half the length of the canoe. The canoe builder secured the outrigger arms through both sides of the canoe, as shown in Figure 2. The mast in the illustration would lean forward when under sail. Also, there was a deck built on the outrigger arms. It was likely made of *paipai* (*Guamia mariannae*).

[Insert Figure 2: Guam “Flying Proa” sighted off Tinian in 1742 by Commander George Anson. Drawing from the Antoine Prevost *Collection of Voyages*, 1753. Courtesy of the Guam Nieves Flores Memorial Library.]

Although the ends of the hull were the same, the sides of the hull were different. The outrigger side of the hull was rounded. The lee side opposite the outrigger was flat to offer resistance to leeward drift. This asymmetrical hull counteracted the drag of the outrigger float.

The ends of the proa curved upward. Cavendish, who visited the Marianas Islands in 1588, reported that there were figureheads on the ends of the proas. The wooden busts had hair tied in one or two

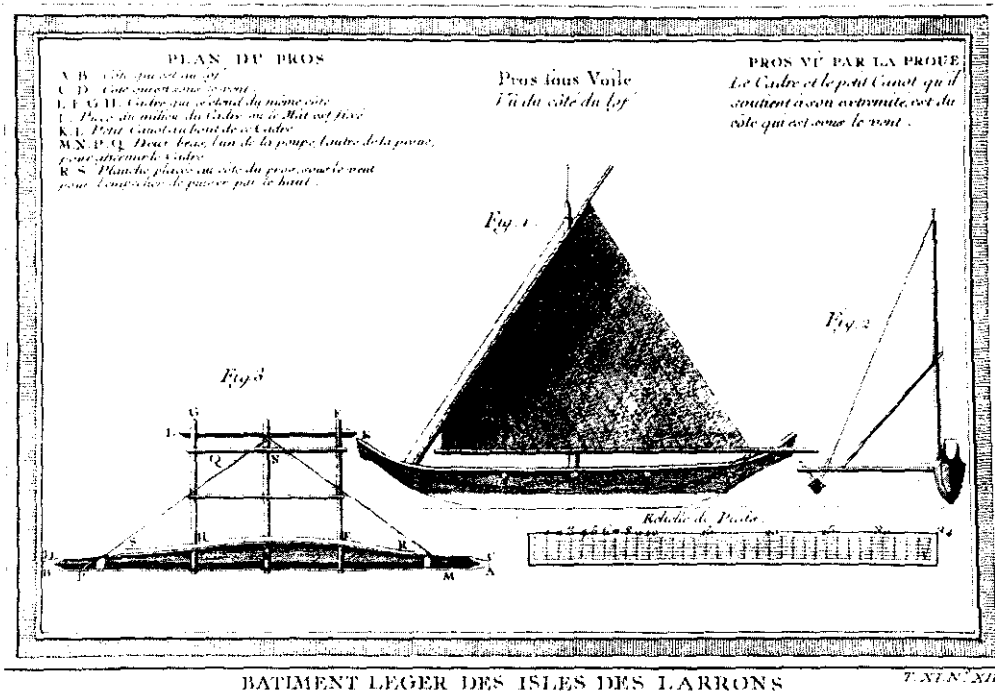


Figure 2: Guam “Flying Proa” sighted off Tinian in 1742 by Commander George Anson. Drawing from the Antoine Prevost *Collection of Voyages*, 1753. Courtesy of the Guam Nieves Flores Memorial Library.

“Flying Proas” of Guam

knots at the crown and resembled the Chamorros. Nevertheless, early drawings depict undecorated ends of the canoes.

The proas were either red, black, or white. They made the white paint from a mixture of coconut oil and quicklime. The red paint got the color from red clay. Soot and charcoal from burnt coconut husks gave color for the black paint. Paint could also be made with *lemmai* sap. Both of these types of paint were very shiny and had a varnished look. They used a pounded section of a coconut husk for a paintbrush.

The outrigger and its float kept the proa from turning over easily and served as a weight to counterbalance the canoe against the force of the wind on the sails. The ancient Chamorros suspended the float from the ends of the outrigger arms (Figure 2). When sailing, the outrigger arms and float must remain on the windward side of the canoe. They built a platform for passengers and cargo over the outrigger frame. It is not clear in the historical record if the ancient Chamorros had a lee platform like that of the Carolinian canoes still used today. Nevertheless, since they had contact with the Carolines and the lee platform is so useful, it seems likely that the Chamorros had them, too.

The “flying proa” has a single lateen (triangular) sail (Figure 2). The Chamorro proas, so impressed Magellan, that he named Guam and the nearby islands, *Islas de los Latinas* (the Islands of the Lateen Sails). Unfortunately, he later changed the name to *Islas de los Ladrones* (the Islands of Thieves) because some Chamorros took one of his small boats.

The lateen sail stretched between an upper yard and a lower boom (Figure 2). The uppermost yard fitted into a socket at the bow. The mast served to hold the yard and sail aloft. The mast leaned toward the bow. The bottom end of the mast fitted into a socket at the middle of the length of the canoe just a little off center, favoring the outrigger side of the hull (Figure 2). The mast did not go to the bottom of the hull. It rested over the outrigger side of the hull. Chamorros called the rigging lines, *talin gapu*.

Women wove the pandanus sails called *guafak ladjak*. During rainy weather, the sailors lowered the sails. If the sails became wet they were too heavy to use. A triangular-shaped sail allows a boat to sail close to the wind. This means that the sailor will have to tack less

"Flying Proas" of Guam

when sailing to a windward destination. The narrow hull, rounded to the windward, and flat to the lee side, also helped the ancient Chamorros sail very close to the wind without drifting off course.

Chamorros steered their small sailing canoes with a hand held paddle. Today, Carolinians use *Neisosperma oppositifolia* wood to make paddles. In Chamorro this wood is called *fagot*. It seems likely that the ancient Chamorros used this hard, light wood, too. Along the reef they sometimes poled the canoe along. They steered larger proas with a staff attached to the upper end of a long board. This served as a rudder. Care had to be taken to keep the outrigger toward the wind. The pressure of the wind on the sail tended to raise the float out of the water. If the outrigger was to leeward, the float would be driven under the water. This caused the canoe to capsize. The sails, when trimmed perfectly, allowed the outrigger float to skim along the surface of the ocean. If the wind on the sails raised the float out of the water, the navigator holding the sail by a sheet line, let the wind spill out of the sail, or if maximum speed was desired, the crew moved out along the outrigger arms to counteract the force of the wind.

When sailing to windward, a sailor had to be careful. The outrigger must be kept to windward in order to tack, the sail had to be moved to the other end of the canoe. So what had just been the bow became the stern with each tack. A helmsman was stationed at each end of the larger proas. The helmsmen, with the help of two others, moved the sail from end to end. A fifth man bailed water out of the hull. An experienced sailor held the sheet line to the sail and constantly trimmed the sails. In very strong winds the sail could be reefed by brailing up the sail. This reduced the area of the sail exposed to the force of the wind.

Although families went sailing for pleasure, there is nothing in the historical record to indicate that women regularly sailed proas. Fathers began to teach their sons to sail at the age of four or five. Boys, 14 years old, knew how to sail. By the age of 16 or 18, young men set out to sea alone. In the Carolines, navigators without male offspring, sometimes teach their daughters to sail and navigate so that when they have sons, this knowledge can be passed on to the navigator's grandsons. Some early explorers described the ancient Chamorros as the best seamen yet discovered.

"Flying Proas" of Guam

The Chamorros, were the first people to settle the open-ocean islands of Micronesia. Radio-carbon dating and analysis of core soil samples suggest that they settled the Mariana Islands prior to 2000 BC. This precedes the earliest dates for settlement in Polynesia, too. The earliest settlement in Polynesia is generally thought to be in Tonga about 1100 BC.

The "flying proas" were very fast. One account estimated their speed at 20 miles per hour. A four-day voyage to Manila is on record. This would mean the sailors averaged an incredible 12.5 knots.

The ancient Chamorros probably used something similar to the "flying proa" of the historical record as a means to colonize the Mariana Islands. Besides adventuresome missions of discovery and subsequent settlement, the proas were used for trading, deep-sea fishing, visiting, and war. The ancient Chamorros also used them for fun. They raced their canoes and used them for family outings.

Proas were not docked in the water. Even though the canoes were painted, the water would eventually rot them. Nor could the canoes be left in the sun. The sun would crack the wood and dry out the vegetable gum caulking. When the canoes were not in use, they were beached and covered with coconut leaves, or placed in a shed, or in large boathouses. Some canoes were stored under the raised floor of *latte* houses. They even suspended some canoes under the elevated floor of their canoe houses.

NAVIGATION

Sailing was the most hazardous activity of early humans. With all their skill in building canoes and developing a trustworthy navigation system, they could not always be sure of success. Uncontrollable forces, like wind, bad weather, currents, and hidden reefs could upset their plans. The ancient Chamorros believed that humans could increase their control over these mysterious elements and improve their good fortune by trusting their ancestral spirits and following spiritual rituals. Many of these rituals have been lost. Other Micronesians' sailing customs are still practiced. They observe strict measures to insure success. As the canoe is built, there are special ceremonies to satisfy supernatural forces. Besides careful observation of the signs that predict weather, there are also religious ceremonies prior to a voyage. Carolinians trust the

“Flying Proas” of Guam

knowledge of their ancestors and this gives them the courage to sail the open-ocean.

[Insert Figure 3: Manny Sikau, Master Navigator.]

Today, through the graciousness of Manny Sikau (Figure 3), a master navigator from Polowat Atoll, in the Federated States of Micronesia’s Chuuk State, some young men and women in Guam are learning traditional navigation, proa building, and canoe house construction (Figure 4). He is teaching the *Fanurh* School of navigation to the University of Guam’s Traditional Seafaring Society members (Figure 5). Dr. Vicente M. Diaz, and Alberto Lamorena V began this process in the mid-1990s with the help of Soste Emwalu, from Polowat. Chamorro pioneers, Rob Limtiaco and Gary Guerrero, studied navigation and canoe building in Polowat.

[Insert Figure 4: University of Guam Traditional Seafaring Society members move the QUEST out of their *Sahyan Tãsi Fache Mwan* Canoe House, Paseo/Hagåtña Boat Basin, Guam. *Sahyan Tãsi* is Chamorro for “Vessel of the Sea” and *Fache Mwan* is Carolinian for “Meeting House of the Great Spirits.”]

[Insert Figure 5: Erwin Manibusan in Pagan, two term President of the University of Guam Traditional Seafaring Society.]

Under the tutelage of Manny Sikau, young men and women in Guam are memorizing the stars that make up a star compass. They are learning the location of the islands in the Western Pacific, and the important sea marks such as banks, whirlpools, and sea life that are associated with each of them. With the help of Pam Eastlick at the University of Guam’s Planetarium, Manny Sikau teaches the directional stars, and which islands they indicate from various locations throughout a voyage. He teaches novices that in the traditional navigation system a voyage is divided into segments called *etak*. Conceptually, the navigator imagines that the islands are moving and not the proa. For each segment of the voyage a reference island falls under one point on the star compass to the next. The angles that various ocean swells hit the canoe are observed when the proa is on a proper star compass heading. These angles are maintained to keep the proa on course, during the daylight hours. The reflection and refraction of these swells off-islands, flotsam, the cloud formations above islands, and the paths



Figure 3: Manny Sikau, Master Navigator.



Figure 4: University of Guam Traditional Seafaring Society members move the QUEST out of their *Sahyan Tâsi Fache Mwan* Canoe House, Paseo/Hagåtña Boat Basin, Guam. *Sahyan Tâsi* is Chamorro for “Vessel of the Sea” and *Fache Mwan* is Carolinian for “Meeting House of the Great Spirits.”]



Figure 5: Erwin Manibusan in Pagan, two term President of the University of Guam Traditional Seafaring Society.

“Flying Proas” of Guam

of land-roosting birds help expand the target for the destination island.

[Insert Figure 6: The QUEST photographed from the HALEMETAW, during the University of Guam’s Traditional Seafaring Society Polowat to Guam Voyage of 2001.]

With the help of Manny Sikau and the people of Polowat, the Traditional Seafaring Society of the University of Guam purchased the QUEST, a 22 foot Carolinian outrigger sailing canoe. Two members of the group along with nine skilled sailors and navigators from Polowat sailed to Guam in May of 2001 on the QUEST and a 30 foot proa, the HALEMETAW (Figures 6 and 7). This, 505 mile, leg of the voyage took seven days with an 18 hour layover on the uninhabited island of Pilelot. Other members of the Traditional Seafaring Society then sailed from Guam to Saipan in June. The QUEST returned to Guam and the HALEMETAW returned to Polowat from Saipan. In 2002, with modern sailing craft, the Traditional Seafaring Society voyaged to Pagan (Figure 8) in the Northern Marianas. In December of 2002, typhoon Pongsona destroyed the Traditional Seafaring Society’s canoe house at the Paseo in Guam and seriously damaged the QUEST (Figure 9). Members of the Traditional Seafaring Society have spent most of 2003 repairing typhoon damage, so they could attend the 9th Annual Festival of the Pacific in July of 2004. They had hoped to build a proa in the Marianas and sail it to Palau, but because of the typhoon, they were not able to complete that project. Hopefully, a Chamorro “flying proa,” built in Guam, will find its way to the 10th Annual Festival of the Pacific in 2008.

[Insert Figure 7: The QUEST sailing from Pikelot to Guam.]

[Insert Figure 8: The University of Guam Traditional Seafaring Society sailed to Pagan in modern sail boats, the VATNA and the FAIR ROVER, in June of 2002.]

[Insert Figure 9: The QUEST being repaired in the *Sahyan Tâsi Fache Mwan* Canoe House at the Paseo/Hagâtña Boat Basin, Guam, prior to the super typhoon of December 2002.]

CONCLUSION

“Flying Proas” of Guam

It is interesting to note how different ancient Chamorro and modern watercraft are. Today people try to overcome nature by building strong, sturdy boats. Sometimes the forces of nature are too strong, and modern boats are broken beyond repair. The ancient Chamorros designed their proa in harmony with nature. They lashed it together. It could give instead of breaking. If it did break, it would do so at the lashed points, so it could be repaired, even at sea. Modern man tends to view nature as an enemy that must be conquered. The ancient Chamorros saw that they were part of nature and had to live in harmony with nature. Modern ecologists are beginning to appreciate this fundamental principle.

The ancient Chamorros had a navigation system that allowed them to sail out of the sight of land and return. Some men were named *Faulos-gna*, which translates as “fortunate navigator;” others were named *Agad-gna* (deft in the art of steering a canoe). The ancient Chamorros used the wind, waves, and stars to navigate. Birds, clouds, swells, and even phosphorescence in the water could lead them to a safe landfall. Not a hundred years but thousands of years before Leif Ericson (1000) or Columbus (1492) sailed the Atlantic, the Chamorros and other Pacific peoples were sailing in the open-ocean waters of the Pacific. In 1742, George Anson, a British commander in the Mariana Islands, recognized just what an extraordinary invention the “flying proa” was. He admitted that any nation, no matter how skillful and intelligent, would be proud of such a technological accomplishment. These proas sailed better and faster than any in the world at that time. They passed the other ships like a bird flying by. Antonio Pigafetta, Magellan’s chronicler and an eyewitness, said that in 1521 the red, white, and black Chamorro proas jumped from wave to wave as if they were dolphins. With the selfless help of Master Navigator, Manny Sikau, the effort, sacrifice, and dedication of his seafaring students, and with the indomitable FESPAC spirit, we are reviving this proud tradition in Guam.

[Insert Figure 10: The QUEST in Pikelot.]

The above account was adapted from Lawrence J. Cunningham’s *Ancient Chamorro Society*, Honolulu: Bess Press, 1992, by Cunningham and Ward Kranz.

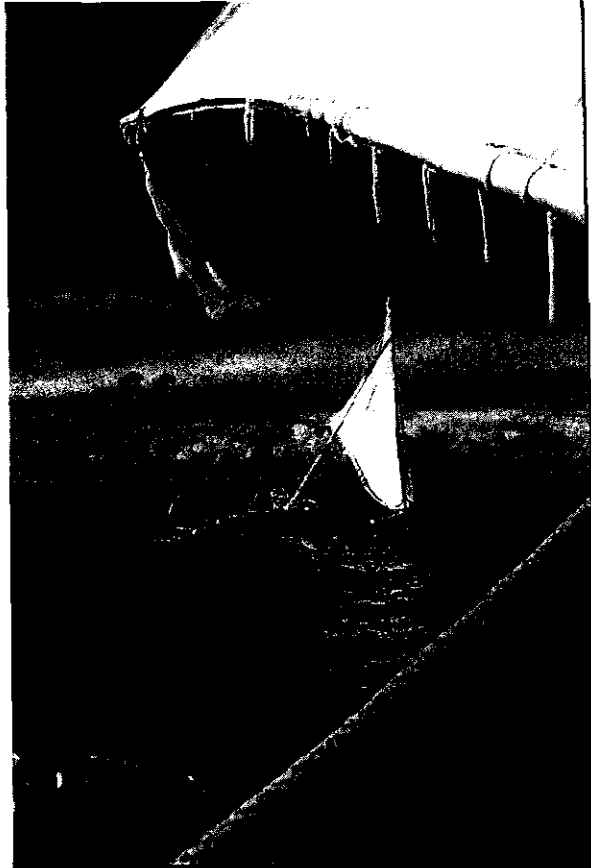


Figure 6: The QUEST photographed from the HALEMETAW, during the University of Guam's Traditional Seafaring Society Polowat to Guam Voyage of 2001.



Figure 7: The QUEST sailing from Pikelot to Guam.



Figure 8: The University of Guam Traditional Seafaring Society sailed to Pagan in modern sail boats, the VATNA and the FAIR ROVER, in June of 2002.



Figure 9: The QUEST being repaired in the *Sahyan Tãsi Fache Mwan* Canoe House at the Paseo/Hagåtña Boat Basin, Guam, prior to the super typhoon of December 2002.

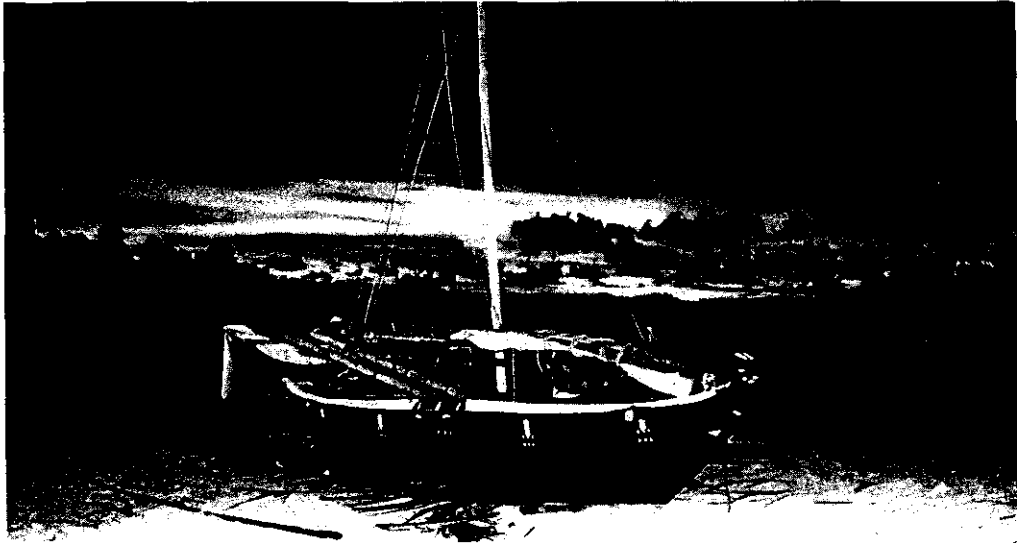


Figure 10: The QUEST in Pikelot.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 GM
 [Signature]
 1/1/04

FY 2004	October	November	December
All Arrivals-Air CIV/MIL	83,254	97,489	93,934
Projected Arrivals	75,000	70,000	85,000
% Difference	11%	39%	11%
Total CIV/MIL who use accommodations subject to HOT	78,650	88,091	88,299
Average Visitors per room	1.9	1.9	1.9
Average nights stay	3.5	3.5	3.5
Room Nights Demand	144,882	162,273	162,656
Projected Room Nights Dem	138,158	128,947	156,579
% Difference	4%	25%	4%
Hotel Rooms for Sale	8,659	8,659	8,659
Room Nights Supply	268,429	259,770	268,429
Occupancy	54%	62%	60%
Actual Occupancy Rate	51%	50%	58%
Point Difference	-2%	-12%	-2%
(Mean) Average Room Rate	\$ 81	\$ 85	\$ 101
\$ 90			
Revenues	\$11,735,407.89	\$13,793,196.05	\$16,428,261.32
Anticipated HOT Collections (11%)	\$1,290,894.87	\$1,517,251.57	\$1,807,108.74
Projected HOT Collections (87.38%)			
Actual HOT Collections	\$1,611,767.89	\$1,281,615.10	\$1,164,962.72
Difference	\$320,873.02	(\$235,636.47)	(\$642,146.02)

January	February	March	April	May
101,819	112,053	99,375	91,475	96,341
90,000	96,800	99,375	91,475	96,341
13%	16%			
96,985	96,634	93,015	85,621	90,175
1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
178,657	178,010	171,343	157,722	166,112
165,789	178,316	183,059	168,507	177,470
8%	1%			
8,659	8,659	8,659	8,659	8,659
268,429	251,111	268,429	259,770	268,429
67%	71%	63%	60%	61%
62%	71%			
-5%	0%			
\$ 96	\$ 87	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ 95
\$17,151,031.58	\$15,486,870.00	\$17,390,625.00	\$16,008,125.00	\$16,859,675.00
\$1,886,613.47	\$1,703,555.70	\$1,912,968.75	\$1,760,893.75	\$1,854,564.25
		\$1,671,552.09	\$1,538,668.96	\$1,620,518.24
\$1,418,123.49	\$1,568,680.18			
(\$468,489.98)	(\$134,875.52)	\$241,416.66	\$222,224.79	\$234,046.01

June	July	August	September	TOTAL
102,300	108,500	112,650	96,164	1,195,354
102,300	108,500	112,650	96,164	
95,753	101,556	105,440	90,010	1,110,228
1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	
3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
176,387	187,077	194,232	165,807	2,045,158
188,447	199,868	207,513	177,144	
8,659	8,659	8,659	8,659	
259,770	268,429.00	268,429.00	259,770	3,169,194
67%	68%	71%	63%	64%
\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ 95	
\$17,902,500.00	\$18,987,500.00	\$19,713,750.00	\$16,828,700.00	\$ 200,913,884.96
\$1,969,275.00	\$2,018,950.86	\$2,168,512.50	\$1,851,157.00	\$21,741,746.47
\$1,720,752.50	\$1,764,159.26	\$1,894,846.22	\$1,617,540.99	\$11,828,038.26
				\$ 7,045,149.38
\$248,522.51	\$254,791.60	\$273,666.28	\$233,616.01	\$18,873,187.64

Less bond payment
BALANCE
Less GVB Budget
BALANCE

\$7,428,000.00
#####
#####
\$1,068,357.64



Committee on Appropriations and Budgeting, General Governmental Operations,
Reorganization and Reform

Vice Speaker Frank B. Aguon, Jr., Chairman

Public Hearing: Wednesday, March 31, 2004 • 9:00 a.m.

I Liheslaturan Guahån, Hagåtña

Witness sign in sheet

Bill 278 (COR) - An Act to appropriate the sum of Ninety Thousand Dollars (\$90,000) from the Tourist Attraction Fund to the Department of Chamorro Affairs, Guam Planning Committee of the IX Festival of Pacific Arts expressly for the purpose of promoting Guam's Chamorro culture and heritage at the IX Festival of Pacific Arts.

NAME (Please print)	AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	ORAL TESTIMONY	WRITTEN TESTIMONY	IN FAVOR	NOT IN FAVOR	CONTACT NUMBER
Lawrence Cruz	DCA / Fest Pac Cmte Chairman	✓		✓		475-4278/9
Benjie Santiago	DCA / Fest Pac Perf. Arts Chair	✓		✓		475-0220
SYLVIA M. FLORES	Chair - Finance Hagåtña Restoration		✓	✓		482-3083
Manny Cruz	BSP / Fest Pac Membr	✓		✓		472-4201

Public Hearing: Wednesday • March 31, 2004 • 9:00 a.m.

I Liheslaturan Guahån, Hagåtña

Witness sign in sheet (Cont'd)

Bill 278 (COR) - An Act to appropriate the sum of Ninety Thousand Dollars (\$90,000) from the Tourist Attraction Fund to the Department of Chamorro Affairs, Guam Planning Committee of the IX Festival of Pacific Arts expressly for the purpose of promoting Guam's Chamorro culture and heritage at the IX Festival of Pacific Arts.

NAME (Please print)	AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	ORAL TESTIMONY	WRITTEN TESTIMONY	IN FAVOR	NOT IN FAVOR	CONTACT NUMBER
TONY LAMOREDA	GVB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Johnny Sahlan	KATA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		