KABALES NA PLANU PARA
GUAHAN
GUAM
COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
MENSAHIN I MAGA’LAHIN GUAMAN

Para tuo hanyo ni taota Gua-han hu yayama a atesion miyo’ pot estaa I Kaba-le Na Platu para i adlancon i tanoo’ ta.

Kada dia, debi di bai hu fama’tinas diision gi asunto siha ni inefeke-
ta ti i presente ha’ na popula-siion lao kontodu i mamamaila’ na he-
nerasion. Meggi na blihi i nestidad i situation, ha nestala antigidas na aksion.

Fine’Irena na blihi i Kaba-le Na Platu ha establisiata un padron para
mama’tinas diision. I miña’ok estaa na padron ha depepende gue’ gi
mañaonao tudu i tao-tao i isla. Para ta n’ilibi i mas ancho pusible na
dina’sa’, hu aturis’a na estaa na documento u mapupblika gi fino’
Chamorro yan gi fino’ Engles.

I fottura-ta ahe’ ti ha depepende gue’ ha’ gi aksion i gubietro, lao
-su-mas-a-noon lokkiou’ i puyu’bli gi maditetinha i fottura-ta. Agupa’i
famagu’on-ta yan i famagu’on-iliha, u ha husua i akston-te ni para ta
cho’que pa’go. Nhi’ ya munga na u a’akol i mamamaila’ na henerasion
na ti manachu hit hulu’ parehu guini na imagang.

In presenting the Comprehensive Development Plan, I am presenting
an invitation and a challenge to the people of Guam.

Daily, I am required to make decisions on matters affecting not only
the existing population, but the generations to follow. Often, the
urgency of a situation requires immediate action.

For the first time, the Comprehensive Development Plan establishes
a framework for decision-making. The permanence of the framework
will depend on the participation of all of the island’s residents. To
facilitate the widest possible participation, I have authorized that this
document be published in both Chamorro and English.

Our future is dependent not only on government action, but also on
public involvement in the determination of that future. Tomorrow,
our children and grandchildren will be the judges of actions we take
today. Let not the future generations say we did not prove equal to
the challenge.

RICARDO J. BORDALLO
Agana, Guam
September, 1978
MOFO’NA NA SINANGAN

I mapupblikan i Kabales na Planu pot i ma’adilanton i isla, este i priemet atbansa mo‘na para i ma’adopta yan ma’supotte un hinaso para u giha i isla esta i otro siko. I manmananaaitai kom atsension sifis ma’ripara i miregget parehu yan i fitala’ guinity na dokumento. Guaha taotao ni sifis ha’ ti u impreba este i mana’ huyong na doku- mento. Hafa i mas emaptante guinity ni ayu i manmananaaitai u ma- na’guaha aksion gi ma’priaentu guini na planu pot ti ma’priaentu, pat, makiseha hafa malago’ fihia para u mana’fandafa’ para i adilanto mo‘na gi teritori.

U hongge na esta mnhayan ha lista todu este na dokumento ayu siha na aksion i para u chule’ i ofisiat i gubietna siha, yanggen maidalaki u guaha maolek na resutta inhenenar para i isla-ta. Lokkue’ ta’lo este na dokumento sifis sumsette komu lepbion referensi para i taotao Guahan u fan mnggagao aksion nu ayu siha i mnggaiye gi pusssion atirantid. Pot ettim i dokumento sifisa sette para u ni- na’ daña todu klasen taotaougi gi kunuwidat para u fan macho’ cho’ parehu para maplane’ an i fottura-ta.

Este i Kabales Na Planu ni para i adilanton i tan’ Guahan, tuturun ha’ este. I tumataiatai este na dokumento, siha para u dinhiemina hafa para u macho’jue despiates.

FORWARD

The publication of the Comprehensive Development Plan is only a first step towards the adoption and support of a strategy to guide the island into the next century. Attentive readers may note both strengths and weaknesses in the document. Some may disagree with what has been presented. What is most important is that these readers take action on what they have read, what they have not read, or what they would like to see included in the Territory’s development strategy.

I believe the document is successful in listing various specific actions to be taken by government officials which, if taken, would result in general improvements to our island. Additionally, the Comprehensive Development Plan can serve as a reference manual to Guam’s residents in demanding action by those in positions of authority.

Finally, the document can be used to bring together all segments of the community to work as one in planning our future.

The Comprehensive Development Plan is only a beginning. Its readers will determine the next step to be taken.

Paul B. Souder
Director
Bureau of Planning
Government of Guam
September, 1978
BACKGROUND

Over three years have transpired since the Bureau of Planning was established and charged with the responsibility for preparing a comprehensive development plan for Guam. During this period, the Bureau has been actively involved with other government agencies and the general public in developing and transforming a wealth of information and ideas into a form from which we could draw some reasonable assessments about our past, present and future. Based on these assessments, this document identifies those issues, and means toward their resolution which the government is obligated to address and pursue in the best interests of Guam, its people, and its future.
NEED
In presenting this document, those involved in its preparation could easily justify its development by simply pointing to Public Law 12-200 and responding that it is required by law. If timely compliance with this legislation was the sole concern, something called a “comprehensive development plan” might have been prepared earlier. It too could have been placed alongside past studies and plans which served not so much to shape the island’s development as they did the shelves which they filled.

PRINISIU
Sigas gi primsesanta este na dokumento, manakonforme na guaha mas prinsiwu-nya este na cho’cho’ ‘ki ayu ha’ i mismo ginaipao-nya i Lai Pupliku 12-200. Yangen para u makomapan ha’ i lai, sifa ha’ chaddek maripara dokumento ni ma’alo’k “Kabales Na Planun Guahan”. Lao konu in cha’gua este siampe duuma’ yan i otro na inastudia yan planu ni mas setenbe para sinahpuan tapblata ki para u dinirhi i kinahanen i isla.
I mapipiraran este na dokumento ginapagao mas empotante na kinimiti ki ayu ha’i mamrikohi enfoptasion, i ma’analisaan yan ma’identifikan i punto yan i asunto siha, i mata’areklamiento i punto siha, yan i mafotma un dokumento. Este na ilimimento, ti sodla’on gi lepblu pat gi inestudia tao gaige mismu gi sensan i taotaogu ni mang-gistrasiya yan maniggeimiho’g’ para u kumiti siha sigun gi i ginapagao un planu ni taiguini.

Klanu na ginen i finalpaa’i iran ekonomia yan i Iran Ya’os, este na planu mas pritiis yan nesirau para pa’go na temmunu i ida’ta. Siguru na i komprimis iyan kinimitihi siila pusiipu yangen mamrikohi na debi di ta hassi i fotture-ta mientras ta disidi ha fa para ta cho’gue pa’go.

Enfin, este na planu pripaaro parehu pot para makomplasii i ginapagao i lai yan para u niina’ aniko’ i tinanga yan i nestadi i taotao Guahan, i chat-hinasoca-nilha pot i mamamahaa’ na generation, yan i reperun-nilha ni manantiguyan.

Development and preparation of a plan involves something more important than the collection of data, its analysis, identification of issues and goals, and through establishment of policies, its synthesis into a single document. That element, unattainable from any textbook, study or report, is a sense of the people’s desire and willingness to accept a commitment to their future through adoption of a plan such as this.

It is apparent that, in the aftermath of a major economic recession and a disastrous typhoon, this plan is now both needed and desired at this time in the island’s growth. A general commitment and degree of consensus can be achieved through recognition of such a plan that certain long-range considerations must be injected into determination of short-range actions.

This plan, then, has been prepared as much in response to certain requirements under law, as it has been to the expressed desires and needs of Guam’s people, their concern for future generations, and their respect for the past.
ASSUMPTIONS

Often, plans are presented as “blueprints for the future” or as utopian visions of what our world should look like, for example, the year 2000. All too often, Guam has seen such blueprints and visions buried under the devastating effects of typhoons, wars, and economic recessions. In developing this plan, certain significant factors and trends were recognized as being beyond the scope of this plan to affect or alter. By establishing these basic assumptions concerning Guam’s future, a more realistic and effective approach was utilized in the development of the plan. Identification and recognition of the plan’s limits was essential in avoiding the traps into which others in the past have led themselves.

ASUMASION

The following factors were assumed in the plan's development:

**Political Status**
Guam will remain within the political and legal framework of the United States. Though minor political status adjustments may occur during the rest of the century, it is assumed that Guam will maintain a democratic form of government and that federal financial assistance to the island will continue.

**Population**
The projected doubling of Guam's population is among the most critical challenges confronting today's and the next generation of Guam's decision-makers.

**Society**
This document assumes the maintenance and enhancement of the Chamorro culture, language, and lifestyle and the movement of the general population towards increased acceptance of mainland values.

**Military Presence**
The people of Guam will witness a continuing military presence. An abrupt shift in the United States' foreign policy or the outbreak of a major international conflict undoubtedly would have significant consequences. Though certain land transfers will occur, the plan assumes that approximately one-third (1/3) of the island's land area will continue to be owned by the military. The current population of approximately 21,000 military personnel and dependents will be maintained.

**Economic Conditions**
No radical structural changes in the economy of the island will occur. Guam's economy will continue to be highly dependent on the health of the economies of the United States and Japan. The local and federal governments will continue to be the island's major employers.

**Energy**
Guam's dependence on petroleum as its sole energy source will be threatened before the end of the century due to depleting supplies and excessive costs.
Disasters
Natural disasters, particularly typhoons and earthquakes, will continue to be significant major threats. Additionally, threats to life and the environment due to man-induced disasters are assumed to become more serious with continued development and population growth. Finally, the strategic value of Guam makes the island particularly vulnerable to the effects of a major world war.

Because this plan is based on these general precepts, any major change in them will necessitate re-evaluation or revision of certain policies within the plan.

PRESENTATION
A primary concern in preparing this plan was that of presenting it in a relatively concise, easily understandable, and clear manner. References to specific laws, documents, and technical materials have, for the most part, been omitted to avoid burying the reader under unfamiliar or meaningless legal citations, data, and references. Such detailed information is to be found in supporting documents identified in the appendix.

In addition, the document is presented in both the English and Chamorro languages. This is done not only to accommodate and assist those not capable of fluently reading the English language but also to recognize and emphasize the importance of the Chamorro language in Guam's development.

Six major categories, Chapters II through VIII, were identified under which those subjects determined to be most significant during the planning process and by legislation could be most effectively addressed. These six broad areas include the People, their Lifestyle, the Economy, Disasters, the Land and Sea, and Energy.

These six chapters are divided into sections which deal with particular aspects of the broad chapter topics. Specific subjects are addressed through the identification of major issues with which they are associated, the nature of those issues, and recommended policies to be implemented toward their resolution.

Ira
I iran Yuos presipitamente i linao yan i pakuyu u sigi ha' i humanan i taotao. Kon- todu lokkue' mas siempre serioso i hina- nan i lina'fa i taotao yan i lagat pihen i iran taotao entre sigi ha' i adiamban i isa yan i kinahulo' i populasion. Enfin, pot i empostanten i iale gi milbat na manso, siempire u inefekta Guahan komu guaha dankulo na gera.

Sa' pot este na planu ha planta gua'gi este siha na asumeran yan hoonge, komu gua- ha ha'na na mayot na tinialka guini, siha ne- sitariu na u matulai'ak pat u marinebu i areklemento ni u inefekta.

PRESENTASION
I mapiriparan este na presensasion gaige na mas eliseresa na u na'huong planu ni kumulili, dinanche, kongprendyor, yan kianu. Espeisyan yan teknik na matiarias, dokumento, siniedda' yan lai ni ti direkta- mense priniu pot ti man ayudante, mana- fahula pot no u inabotob o manawatiniai. Manguaige este siha na enfomasion gi etti- men este na planu.

Este lokkue' na presensasion matege' gi i fino' Chamorro yan i fino' Engles. Macho' gue este para u mas faet maataiyan para u ninkokina i empostanten i lenguauge gi makontinu'an i kutturan Guahan.

Masididin sais na katterugat este na planu. I Kapitulu II asta i Kapitulu VII masideti- mina komu i atinu ikuhifkei duranten i mafotinan i planu yan sigun i lai. Este siha na katterugat enkulus i Taotoguel, i Lina'- la', i Ekonomia, i Ira, i Tano' yan i Tasi, yan i Alontas.

Este i sais na katterugat mas manmadibidi pot patrikulat siha na diskut. I espasiifi na ponto yan problena man'anadali'gi papa' i mayot siha na asunto ni hume'em- braraa, i ginagagii-filha ayu siha na asunto, yan i rekormeridasion para u ma'tempemen- ta ni para u fina'malek siha.
While this plan recognizes the immediate and critical nature of certain issues facing the Island's growth, it also recognizes that the solutions will not, and in many instances should not, come overnight. The rate and degree of implementing the policies contained in this plan will be determined ultimately by its readers. The plan does attempt to outline the consequences of failure to address certain critical issues in a timely fashion— not so much as predictions, but as matters of fact.

GOALS

Through committing the Territory's resources towards recognition of those issues and policies outlined in this plan, achievement of certain desirable goals of the Territory may be readily accomplished.

General goals of the Territory as sought to be achieved through this plan include:

A population level which maintains the island's living standards without placing unnecessary stress on our limited resources, economic development, or social values.

Adequate equal opportunity for the island's population to attain desired levels of health, education, welfare and housing.

The preservation and recognition of those aspects of the island's past history which can contribute to the Territory's cultural character and growth.

A vital, broad-based, and stable economy sensitive to Guam's environment, location, and unique resources.

Sufficient resources and capabilities to assist in relieving or avoiding suffering and damage brought about through disasters.

A balanced use of the Territory's land and water resources to accommodate both developmental and conservation needs of the Island's residents.

Total self-sufficiency in the supply of energy capable of supporting a high standard of living.
PURPOSE

Perhaps the greatest value of this plan is its potential for provoking increased awareness and discussion of the most critical issues facing the island's future growth. For individuals responsible for, and interested in, dealing with these issues, the plan offers some recommended approaches. In the consideration or implementation of the recommendations, whether at individual, community or islandwide levels, more effective or less costly solutions or programs may be discovered. Also, more or different issues or objectives may develop. In other words, the planning process will continue.

Charting a course through the remainder of the twentieth century is not easy for any nation, state, or territory. Depletion of limited resources and energy supplies, growing populations, and struggles for recognition as individuals and as nations will have unquestionable impacts on Guam's future. In the context of the framework established for this plan, the recommended policies offer some reasoned advice as how best to proceed amidst an environment over which we have only limited control. If at some point in the future, Guam was to exercise more control over its destiny, such plans as the Comprehensive Development Plan would have even greater significance.

USON

Gaige i bali-fla este na planu gi kapasidat-fla para kumaku yan dumekku' i hinassio ta pot este siha na asunto ni fumafana'i i tano'-ta yan i kinalamten-fla. Ayudante este na planu para i manresponsable na endibi-yu'st yan i manenterisao ni este siha na asunto. Yangen maemplimenta pat ma-konsidera i rekomendasion i planu, maheha gi endibiyu'st, komunitat pat enteriru i ila, siha he' masoude'a mas efektifu yan dimenos gasto na sulasion siha. Pusible 'lokku's otro siha na punto yan asunto hunayong ginen este na planu. Pot mas klaru, siempre u makontinua mahasyi i karan Guahan.

Gi tetehn na guini na siklo, klaru na ti faset mama'planu un nasjon, un estados, pat un territorio. I gastadon i guinaha yan i alentia, i damenkeni i populasion, i pilina-tehan i endibiyu'st para maritok-nita-fla ko mu petionat pat komu un nasjon, siempre u pinacha i fotturan Guahan. Gi 'entre este na planu, hunayong rekomendasion ni annok i niha'ti fla kontemplayi acohok ha- ta komprende na ti hita numaneneha i tano'-ta. Siknifikante yan mas naelek este na planu komu mas fibre Guahan para u ditemtin i hinaneo-fla gi mannamaille' na tiempo.
The people of Guam have witnessed significant changes in their society since Ferdinand Magellan landed on the island in 1521. The population has endured through Spanish domination, an American naval government, and Japanese occupation. The people are now faced with the challenges presented by the problems and issues of a rapidly changing urbanized society. This chapter outlines the most pressing social issues confronting Guam's people and recommends steps to be taken toward their resolution.
Since 1531, Guam's population has declined significantly, primarily due to introduced diseases, economic, or political events. The first significant population decrease occurred by the early 17th century, by 1898, when the United States took over Guam due to the Spanish-American War. The population of the island numbered only a few thousand. American administration led to a decline in economic and cultural vitality of the island community, and Guam's culture blended with that of the United States, leading to a significant decrease in population.
Following World War II, the population increased at an annual rate of 1.2% up to the year 1960. Entry to, and exit from, Guam was subject to strict U.S. military security clearance during this period. However, subsequent U.S. economic and military interests, and involvement in Southeast Asia required a larger population support base on Guam. In 1967, President Kennedy lifted security clearance requirements allowing unrestricted movement to and from Guam. As a direct result, the rate of population growth on the island during the period from 1960 to 1975 was 3.0%. Between 1970 and 1975, this growth was among the highest in the world, 4.3%. Available records show Guam’s rapid population increase was largely due to in-migration.

In the last 15 years the actual population has increased 50%. The Bureau of Planning estimates that the island’s civilian population will further double itself by the year 2000 if present trends continue. To meet the needs of tomorrow’s population, the community, then, must finance the infrastructure from the income of today’s population. Land for development and resources are finite quantities on Guam. Thus, population planning to achieve stabilization, without over-taxing available resources is a much more serious concern on Guam than in most other U.S. communities. Guam’s dilemma is compounded by the fact that we still have little control over unpredictable in-migration to the island.

Después de la segunda guerra, la población aumentó a un ritmo anual de 1.2% hasta el año 1960. La entrada y salida de Guajam estaba sujeta a restricciones de seguridad militar durante este periodo. Sin embargo, posteriores intereses económicos y militares, y la intervención en Asia del Sureste, requirieron una base de apoyo demográfico más grande en Guajam. En 1967, el Presidente Kennedy levantó las restricciones de seguridad, permitiendo el movimiento libre hacia y desde Guajam. Como resultado directo, el ritmo de crecimiento de la población en la isla durante el periodo de 1960 a 1975 fue de 3.0%. Entre 1970 y 1975, este crecimiento fue uno de los más altos del mundo, 4.3%. Los registros disponibles muestran que el aumento rápido de la población de Guajam fue en gran parte debido a la inmigración.

En los últimos 15 años la población real ha aumentado 50%. El Bureau of Planning estima que la población civil de la isla doblará por sí sola en el año 2000 si siguen las tendencias actuales. Para atender las necesidades de la población de mañana, la comunidad, entonces, debe financiar la infraestructura con el ingreso de la población de hoy. Tierra para el desarrollo y recursos son cantidades finitas en Guajam. Así, el planeamiento de la población para alcanzar la estabilización, sin sobrecargar los recursos disponibles, es una preocupación mucho más seria en Guajam que en la mayoría de las otras comunidades de los Estados Unidos. El dilema de Guajam se complica por el hecho de que aún contamos con poco control sobre la inmigración incontrolable a la isla.
Enformasion pot i populasion siha ha indika ha'fa para u masusu gi manamamaila' na tiemo sigan gi i marpara na paa'j pat ekspersiala gi manamailo'fan na tiemo. Giten i manota na ekspersiala siha masuponi meggi na ideha na u fato pat i masussedi. Manu na a na mar'acabuna ha'fa siha i masuponi pues siha makakula ha'fa humuyong gi manamamaila' na tiemo.

Guaha unus kuants na enformasion pot i manamamaila' na populasion Guah. Lao kahna' ha' ti siha mana'ette i numirum tao na makakula sa' apiam-fa ki u hayong i enformasion kii u matulaka. Sin kabales na enformasion, sin arekisamento i federat, i sesso na matulaka i guna i kasana i ni i uma'fina na ekonomia na bandi, mapot dinanche yan kabales i enformasion pot i populasion. Gof mapot makakula' para i manamamaila' na tiemo ya'na'en tay' a ekaktu estimasion i populasion. Mapot madetrimina kao na-hong i fasilitat i pupbliku pa'go yan i marahaasa para i manamamaila' yangen ti marong' kuanto na tasoo para u na na'ette i fasilitat pupbliku.

I sensus i Estados Unidos gi 1980 maoke na u ma'usa para u machule' rodai i nasta-rui na enformasion. Mampos empoattate na i gubietno u dirhiti todu i niha'siha-ra ya u nikohi ekaktu na demografia gi 1980.

THE LACK OF ADEQUATE POPULA-
TION PROJECTIONS HAMPERS
IMPROVED PLANNING FOR GUAM'S
FUTURE.

Population projections predict future trends and are based on a set of assumptions select-
ed with reference to trends of the past. Alternative assumptions are often made to provide a range of outcomes. Once the assumptions are established, the calculations can proceed to make projections for the future.

Several population projections are available for Guam. However, these estimates have questionable utility due to the quickly changing realities. The absence of an adequate data base, federal immigration policies, fluctuations in military operations, tourism, and the generation of new economic activities, account for their limited utility. It is difficult to plan in the absence of an accurate population projection. Determining the adequacy of existing and proposed public facilities for the future population is difficult when the number of people they must accommodate is not known.

The 1980 U.S. Census will provide a unique opportunity for Guam to accumulate all the necessary information. It is most important that the government's efforts be directed towards an accurate collection of 1980 demographic information.

Designate a government unit with the major responsibility of collecting and analyzing demographic information.

Utilize the 1980 Census to generate an adequate demographic data base for current population estimates and future projections, at all community levels.

Request the federal Bureau of Census to provide Guam with the raw data from the 1980 Census to permit a local evaluation of the available information.

Guam is a small island with limited resources and a delicate natural balance. For every 100 people in 1960 there were 150 in 1975. Guam's average population density of 457 persons per square mile is comparable to many densely settled countries in Asia and Europe. The density of the northern half of the island approaches 685 persons per square mile.

The stress created by rapid increases of the population and high densities is already apparent and will continue to worsen. Although population planning can never become a substitute for structural changes in the economic system, stabilization of Guam's population will be necessary. The government can then concentrate on more equitable distribution of the available wealth and resources among all island residents.

The number of employable people continues to increase faster than the ability of Guam's economy to create jobs. A large percentage of jobs are held by alien immigrant workers because they are less costly to employ. However, unemployment will continue to rise, and there will be more competition for those jobs that are available for the local people. Guam's out-migration of educated residents and professionals to the U.S. mainland will also increase. There is also a fear that the Chamorros may become, like the Hawaiians, a minority in their own land.

Increasing pressure on limited land, water and other natural resources, can result in diminishing agricultural lands, reduced open space, and the disruption of the fragile natural balance of the island's resources. This will not only lead to increasing pollution, but also to further congestion. It may further weaken Guam's ability to finance, maintain and develop facilities and services such as police protection, schools, roads, bridges, housing, sewer and water systems, and health care for its population.


Este annok i dafu pot i ma'umerta' i populacion yan i minemot taoata siha gi lugat ya i kondi'son isgi gi 'dil lamalaba. Asidoka' ha' maplan'a para i kandida taoata, ti siifa ta kuentay i matulakan i estrukturau i ekonomia, nesirisa ha' na u ma'atahi i kumahulu i populacion. Ayu na siifa i gu-bieno ha patte o distriibui i rinokaa o guinaha paretu entre i residenis Guahan.

I numirun taoata ni siifa ma'emple sa'gi ha' hulo' chadiked-fia ki i abilitat i ekonomian Guahan u ma'guaha cho cho'. Dankulo na petensonai gi cho'cho magot ni taota hiyong estranheru sa' menos gato ma'emple i estranheru. Loo, sigo ha' hulo' ma'umerta' i petesonai ti maruma'emplea', ya makkat i kompezi'son para ayu siifa na cho' cho' na guaha para i taota i isla. I manha-rao manedukau na residenis Guahan guata Americi sigo ha' ma'umerta lokkua' ya saa-nao este gi rason na mawakonkone' i tao-tao hiyong para u fanimacho'cho' guini. Guaha lokkue' linhah entre i Chamorro siha na u fan huyong fa'lang i Hawaiiana na siha siifa u fan minora gi taoa 'fihua.

Yanggen sigo ha' maponoga i guaha na taoan, hanom yan otu natur natur na guinaha i isla' tieneki humyong marahaa i lugar para agricultura, marehaha i mababa na lugar, yan sienek inestotba' i gof didikao na natu-rat ni muna'balama i guinaha Guahan. Ti u ma'umerta ha' i fapala'ha' luo u ma'umerta lokkua' i minemot taoata yan otu kosas siha. Este siifa ma muna'pedde' i abilitat Guahan para u magastay, u susteni yan u ebans i facilidat yan ebisiusa tar kumo proteksi'i ginen i polisi, eskuela, chalan, tollai, guma, sistemian hanom yan i ma'adahin i salut i taota ni ma'afasa Guahan.
INCREASING POPULATION WILL PLACE PRESSURE ON GUAM'S LIMITED WATER SUPPLY SOURCES.

The availability of water is one of the major constraints to the island's continued growth. The estimated dependable yield of water on Guam is 50 million gallons per day (mgd) from groundwater sources and 17 mgd from surface water sources.

Recent studies estimate that if more than 50 mgd is drawn from the northern water lens (which supplies almost 90% of current island needs), salt water may be drawn in and contaminate the underground lens, improper land uses can accelerate contamination.

Currently, the water consumption on Guam is between 26 and 28 mgd. Of this, 43-48% is consumed by the military. From 1966 to 1976, water consumption increased 3.5 times. This rate continues to increase. Since water consumption is determined by population growth, the island's supply capacity will be reached within the next 25 years.

CONTINUING LACK OF CONTROL OVER IMMIGRATION TO GUAM INCREASES POPULATION PRESSURES.

Lifting the security clearance in 1962 had the effect of increasing the rate of migration into Guam by aliens and U.S. citizens. More importantly, it permitted the authorities to bring in less costly alien labor. This was done primarily to reduce construction costs and help build the infrastructure needed to sustain operations of the U.S. military in the 1960's and early 1970's. To train local people or import mainlanders to a hardship station would have been much more costly in terms of money as well as time.

The economic conditions, poverty and large population bases, in countries such as Korea and the Philippines, provided an inexhaustible source of labor. Many of these workers stayed or returned to settle, and in time were joined by others. Recent statistics show that in 1976 there were approximately 7,000 mainland civilians residing on Guam (in addition to the approximately 21,000 military and dependents). Immigrants from the Philippines, where the average daily wage approaches...
the U.S. minimum hourly wage, have found Guam a convenient place to settle and within the reach of their travel budgets. There are currently more than 10,000 permanent resident aliens on Guam, 70% of whom are Filipinos, and several thousand citizens of Filipino descent whose parents are permanent resident aliens.

This past immigration policy may have been economically prudent. However, it was established without consideration of its ultimate social, cultural or political impact. Currently, control of in-migration to Guam is limited. Even though the birth rate and family size is decreasing, unemployment is high among local residents. More significantly, records indicate that during the past 15 years, this uncontrolled migration to Guam is among the most important factors in the rapid population increase rate of 4.3% annually. The effect of the immigration policies have now become the cause for their continuation.

Although there are basic constitutional issues involved in seeking local control over immigration, Guam is not alone in its predicament. Hawaii and the Virgin Islands face the same problem, though less serious than Guam's. As in the past, pressing economic considerations should be the dominant factors. The only difference now is that the current and future populations of Guam will be the beneficiaries.

baratu i baih magi Guahan. Guaha pa'go 10 mit na estranheru ni ma'asaga penna nena gi isla setenta pot siento mantapalo yae i otu mit siha famagion tagalo ni ni' fanhalom ni ma'asaga-Tiia kumu penna nena na residencia.

Este i manmaloffan na areklamenton emigrasion sli'a, te alog na senu para i ekonomian i tano', lio maestabilisa sin makonsidera hafa para humuyong-ala i lina'la'gi sosial, kurtura, yan politikai na banda. Este pa'go tetaya' ha' podet gi para manhalom na portu i pueto para taoa hivong. Maske i isheng i manmaloffan na i dinakulon i familia, takhil'ha' i tay'a hootst-Tiia na taoa. Gof annok gi guaha na dokumento na gi manmaloffan na 15 aos i et mas empoatante na rason para i 4.3 pot siento na ma'asagat population kada sakkan gaige na manhalom na estranheru sin hafa na areklamenton. Pot tay'a'areklamenton emigrasion, humuyong i tafinisko na binalom estranheru gi isla.

Maskesheh guaha problera gi konstitusyon na banda para Guahan ugotte' i podet pot emigrasion, ti Guahan ha' gaige guini na estad. I Hawaii yan i Virgin Islands ma'eksperensia parehui na problera lao menos ku Guahan. Tantu i manmaloffan na tiempa yae pa'go etnas empoatante na konsiderasyon i ekonoma na banda. I diferensia pa'go gaige na i manhal'ala' yan i population gi manmaloffan na tiempana siha rimitishi i resultan i che'cho' yan diskurion i manmaloffan na manmaloffan na i gaige na isla.
In addition to migration, the island’s population is a function of birth and death rates. These rates and the predominant age of the population are of critical importance to future planning efforts. The death rate, the birth rate, and family size per 1,000 persons is decreasing. Also, 50% of Guam’s current civilian population is less than 19 years old and less than one tenth of the population is over 55 years old. The social and economic implications of these simple facts are serious.

Birth rates and family sizes are decreasing slowly due to the changing views of women regarding their roles in the family and society, the type and cost of housing, changing sources of income, and the reduction of extended-family ties. These factors are closely interrelated. The greater variety of career opportunities recently made available to both men and women tend to emphasize individual accomplishment, thus indirectly deemphasizing family ties. Commercially-constructed single-family dwellings offer housing choices outside the family. As the extended-family system loosens, the obligations of caring for children fall increasingly on individual adults (rather than the group), making increases in family size a more identifiable burden for each couple.
The marked youthfulness of Guam's population has resulted in higher unemployment because the economy has not absorbed the new entrants to the labor force. This is caused not only by the large number of young people but also by the low number of new retirees. The work force in the local economy is primarily drawn from the 20-65 age group. This group represents 40% of the population. But over the next twenty years, new workers will come from the 0-19 age group which represents 52.3% of Guam's population. Given the relative sizes of these age groups, the Guam economy must absorb new workers at more than one and a half times the national rate. Already the difficulty of this task is illustrated by December 1970 unemployment statistics which show that 50.2% of those unemployed were between 16-19 years; 12.1% were between 20-26 years while unemployment was only 7.3% in all other age groups.

Within the next 10 years the problems of the aged will be keenly felt on Guam. The fact that there has not been an old age problem on Guam is more of a function of the island's culture rather than its age distribution. On Guam, older people have always had a home in the extended family and performed important and useful roles. However, as more of the traditional cultural values of the community are lost, the problems of the elderly will emerge as a serious social issue.

The traditional roles of the elderly are threatened by smaller family sizes and decreasing birth rates. New residential construction, often financed by federal agencies and built to specifications, contributes to this trend. These dwellings, to be typhoon resistant, are concrete; thus, they are not easily modified as the wooden houses of the past. Minimum lot sizes do not allow for the steady expansion of the household, or the clustering of houses, common in the past.
Although the condition of the island’s housing stock has improved in recent years, significant increases in the cost of purchasing, renting and improving homes will hinder additional improvements. Furthermore, Guam’s residents will require three times the current number of homes if the population doubles during the next twenty years. To meet these and other housing needs, basic housing problems must be resolved.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>TOTAL DEMAND</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS</th>
<th>NUMBER OF MULTIFAMILY DWELLING UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88,000</td>
<td>21,056</td>
<td>14,405</td>
<td>6,650</td>
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<td>104,290</td>
<td>24,256</td>
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<td>136,382</td>
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<td>181,362</td>
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<td>22,913</td>
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<td>188,000</td>
<td>93,320</td>
<td>26,867</td>
<td>25,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214,000</td>
<td>94,360</td>
<td>31,648</td>
<td>32,242</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


MEGGAI NA FAMILIA SIEMPRE TI MAMA'SI NA MANANAMAHAN O MAN-MANATKILA DISENTE, FITIME, YAN SANIDAT'NA GUMA'SIHA.

Guaguan mamahan guma' pa'go yan mas guguan gi mamannahal'na tiempo miertras sigi ha' hufo' i pressun tari, hotanleru yan mariat. Lumalaitidita' ha' na familia, espesistmente i manohoben na mangaso, mana'sifua mafahan i sinsiyu na klassen guma' para i familia. Ayu siha na familia i manos ki 15 mit pesos na syetlo gi sakkam mapot man mamahan guma' gi pa'go na tiempo.

I banku siha ni munana'ayako kogbele unu na rason na kahucho'l' i presiun guma'. Ahe' ti maditamina ha' i kuoato para u ma'apasi kada mes lao maditamina loka'huy hayi sifua ma'spreba na u mana'ayak kogbele yan u fan hatsa guma'. Meggai beses na ayu i manmalago' mangga'guma' disente, tay'a' ninaa'sifua man sifua'guma' ha' gi ti maclek na guma'.

Sipun i prinidekion gubletno, siempre mas madimanda i guma' siha ni para u ma'tkila. Achok ha' nahong guma' aktaila siha para i priente na nesidat, meggi guini komu ti mian sen guguan, ba'ta dimasao kondision-filha. Enobisnes, i familia ni takapa' sietdan-filha u sigi ha' numesita ayudu para i fanggi gilineng maclek.

MANY HOUSEHOLDS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PURCHASE OR RENT DECENT, SAFE AND SANITARY HOMES.

Buying a home is expensive today, and will be more expensive in the future, as land, labor and material costs increase. Fewer and fewer households, especially young households, will be able to afford the cost of single family homes. Generally, those households earning annual incomes below $15,000 cannot afford to purchase homes on today's market.

Financing is a major contributor to increased housing costs. This not only determines the monthly mortgage payments but also determines eligibility for the available housing programs. In many cases, prospective homeowners are forced to live in substandard homes.

Government projections indicate that there will be an increased demand for rental units. Although there are enough rental units available to satisfy existing needs, many are either too costly or in poor physical condition. Consequently, households in the lower income ranges will continue to require assistance in obtaining standard homes.

Increase government efforts in reducing construction costs by encouraging the investigation of safe alternative housing designs and construction techniques.

Investigate the possibility of guaranteeing home mortgages in conjunction with the government's home loan program.

Encourage the expansion of public housing programs particularly through federally-assisted community development and rental subsidy programs.
EMERGING RESIDENTIAL DESIGN PATTERNS MUST REFLECT LOCAL NEEDS.

Although in parts of the island, low-density, single-family living is not the best use of our land resources, it has provided many benefits which have increased its desirability as a living pattern. Included among these benefits are: the opportunity for self-expression, an attractive child-rearing environment, an economic investment, and an attachment to the community. Although single-family living will continue to be the preferred pattern, the trend toward multi-family living will increase steadily as the cost of land and residential construction continue to rise.

To ensure that residential patterns reflect local needs and efficient land use, two basic approaches to residential construction are recommended. First, cluster housing should be encouraged, provided that adequate sewer facilities are available.
Ensure that desirable cultural characteristics be retained through the proper design of cluster developments and by ensuring that social and environmental considerations are addressed in the design of multi-family units.

Encourage that the elderly reside in environments that assure the use of their talents in Guam’s cultural growth.

Second, multi-family units such as apartments and condominiums should be designed to provide opportunities associated with single-family living. Open and common spaces, recreational areas and other considerations that encourage residents to interact should be provided.

Of particular interest is the growing public responsibility for housing senior citizens because of the extended families’ inability to provide for elderly needs. Although this group will continue to require public assistance, there is a tendency to lose sight of the tremendous contributions that the elderly can provide, particularly in the growth and development of our children.

Estas matala’i interes na i pobjikli u re-sponsaple para manamko’ sa’esta i famila makkat ma’asite nu i guelo’, guela’, yan i mafaisai-filaha. Makaseha kalang esta mo-da na i pobjikli u inadahi i manamko’ mnamalefia hit na dankulo na klassen ayudu ni siif macho’gue’ ni manamko’ prensipamente gi para manamano’ iyan manamano’gue’cho’cho’ iyan i manbunitu na kustombe.
SIGH HA 'SIEMPRE MA'EKSPERENSIA I
DESTROSUN GUMA' YAN PINADESI
ENTRE I TAOTAO YANGGEN MANMA-
TO I IRAN YU'OS.

I pakyun Pamela prumeba na i gima' simen-
tu ma filme kontre i mangle'. Gi 1,500 na
guma' ni mandinestrosa ni pakyu sata ha'
87 pot siento man sen baba kondision-nilha.
Masekeha lamitaha gi gima' siha guma' pad-
dei, nestaria na u duru mo'na i che'cho'
para u mana'maelek pat mana'ta'filme I otro
lamitaha kosa ki ti i fan madestrosa gi man-
mimamalla' na pakyu. Tenga pigna makpo'
i pakyu, manamaseki na u fan hatta guma'
achok ha' ti filme pot para u famiheng
i taotao libianu, lao ayu muna' guaasa mas
pedida. I gasto i para na'angka i gima' ipe'a
ipas, tenga i kapasidat i familia ni para u
gastayl. Siifa mas menos na gasto yanggen
maplane'a maelek i mahattan i filme na
guma'. Ti siifa ta komprumisa i siguridat
i taotao Guahan.

DESTRUCTION OF HOMES AND
GREAT PERSONAL SUFFERING WILL
CONTINUE TO BE EXPERIENCED IN
THE WAKE OF NATURAL DISASTERS.

Typhoon Pamela showed that concrete
homes can best withstand typhoon winds.
Of the 1,500 homes that were destroyed,
87% were in poor condition. Although half
of the homes on Guam are concrete, it can
be expected that substantial rehabilitation
activities will be required to minimize future
damage. The tendency to minimize post-
disaster problems by making it easier to im-
mEDIATELY rebuild substandard homes will
only create more losses in the future.
Although rehabilitation costs may exceed the
payment capabilities of many households,
cost savings can be achieved in the wise de-
sign and construction of homes. The safety of
Guam's people cannot be compromised.

Ahiba i samu yamaelek na planu, gi lugat
annai para u famahatsa i gima' siha, atasahi
i manhasan guma' guha' na lugat ni mas
maninrefekta ni Iran Yu'os pat taotao, u
marikonisa na diidide' i guinahan-fa i tano'
ya ti siifa makontinua masapotte ayu na klas-
sen hinatas ya planu ni manisaseedi gi
manimoloff shiha na tiempo.

Enfuesta i areklamenten manhasan guma'
ya u manbaha i dafu', i malingu na kopible,
yan i pinadesi gi taotao.

Tulaika i areklamenten manhasan guma'
ya u mana' siha i ti mangrestu na areklamento.

Encourage efficient design of residential
areas, restrict such development in areas
highly susceptible to natural and man-induc-
ed hazards, and recognize that limited re-
sources cannot continue to support certain
historical patterns of residential develop-
ment.

Enforce strict building code requirements
to minimize damage, financial loss and per-
sonal suffering.

Revise the building code to eliminate un-
necessary code requirements.
Little progress has been made in providing treatment for habitual drug and alcohol users. In addition, little effort has been initiated in making the public aware of the consequences of abusing both legal and illegal substances. Not only are the habitual users suffering but the community is also affected. Increased burglary, traffic fatalities and drug-related deaths are all associated with the increased substance abuse problem.
Determine the extent and nature of substance abuse on Guam.

Develop a comprehensive substance abuse education and prevention program, particularly in the schools.

Encourage increased utilization of the news media in prevention and education activities.

Treat substance abuse as a social and medical problem as well as a criminal problem.

Provide funding to expand existing public treatment facilities.

THE NUMBER OF DRUG ABUSERS WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE IN THE FUTURE.

Although there is a lack of factual data regarding the extent and nature of substance abuse on Guam, available sources show an increase in the number of drug abusers. This problem has gained wide public attention primarily because our residents are concerned about the manner in which abusers support their habits. Only when innocent people are affected such as through burglaries, robberies, and death do residents demand government involvement. The fact that society in general has failed in providing effective ways for habitual users to lead meaningful lives has been overlooked.

At present, the primary methods for dealing with substance abusers are through the criminal justice system and the Community Mental Health Center (CMHC). In essence, abusers are either confined or placed in one of CMHC's treatment programs including methadone, detoxification and chemotherapy. The Community Mental Health Center
katuula ni CMHC na guaha entre 650 asta 800 na taota manadika ni "heroin na sus-
stanisa. Desde ki matutuhon l programman
methadone gi 1975 kahulo' i manmarefri-
feri desde 50 gi 1975 na sakkan asta 152 gi
1977 na sakkan acha-kahulo' ha' i abasu
yan i petentahin krimina. Este na enfot-
mision kalang hafa'nunu'e hit na ti efektibu
i programmata-siha.

Guaha na mediku prumopoponi na u fan
mana'e heroin i esta manadika gi ospitat
atribut agbient. Masangen na yanggen macho'gue
este, maraba ha siempre i aktion krimina
pot para u fan'ale' drugs. Muchumas, siifa
maproteti i taota ni siifa bininao pat fina'-
ta ba ni drugs ya u menos i finatai pot drugs.

estimates that there are from 650 to 800
heroin addicts on Guam. Since the institu-
tion of the methadone program in 1975,
the number of referrals has increased from
50 in 1975 to 152 in 1977. Concurrently,
the crime rates has also increased. Such statis-
tics support current thought that present
approaches are ineffective.

It has been suggested by local medical pro-
essionals that heroin be made available to
certified addicts through government-run
clinics. A heroin maintenance program could
result in the diversion of abusers from crimi-
nal sources and decrease the need for crimi-
nal activity to obtain drugs. With heroin
available in a clinical setting, problems such
as adverse drug reactions and related com-
lications could be controlled.

Develop a training program for substance
abuse counselors and administrators to help
meet the manpower needs of existing and
future programs.

Provide financial support to encourage the
development of alternative treatment pro-
grams including therapeutic communities,
day care centers and Narcotics Anonymous.

Evaluate the feasibility of implementing a
heroin maintenance program.

Prevent
drug abuse
The legality of a drug does not mean that it is not harmful to a person's mental, physical and social well-being. Whether sold openly or prescribed by a doctor, excessive use of legal drugs can harm an individual or be fatal.

In particular, the abuse of alcohol causes cirrhosis of the liver, which is a leading cause of death on Guam. Moreover, many accidents occur while drivers are under the influence of alcohol. Heavy tobacco smoking is directly related to heart disease, the major cause of death in the territory, and lung cancer. Smoking in enclosed areas also affects non-smokers. Effective deterrents for the use and abuse of alcohol and tobacco must be implemented in order to protect the health of the residents of Guam.

**LEGAL DRUGS ARE AS HARMFUL AS ILLEGAL DRUGS IF THEY ARE ABUSED.**
Criminal activities and the means by which Guam deals with criminals have generated wide public concern. Crime rates, appalling criminal acts, overburdened courts and correctional institutions and public expenditures have greatly increased.
INCREASE THE TYPE AND
EFFECTIVENESS OF PREVENTION
AND DETECTION PROGRAMS.

In recent years, there have been many ef-
forts to prevent crimes before they occur.
Education programs, preventive inspections
of homes and more recently, the Neighborhood
Patrol Program have been implement-
ed to prevent and detect crime.

Many crimes are committed by persons who
lack the opportunities or skills to lead
productive lives. To deal with these inade-
quacies, education, employment and recre-
ation programs have been implemented.
Recently however, more and more atten-
tion has been directed toward the family as
the first line of defense against crime and,
especially against juvenile delinquency.

Any proposals that directly or indirectly
weaken healthy family ties must be evalu-
ated.

In the future, greater individual self-reliance
may replace interdependence among family
members as the way of living. Therefore,
prevention efforts must be directed toward
individuals through the media and the edu-
cational system. At a minimum, these ef-
forts should address such issues as: why laws
are established, the importance of obeying
laws and the consequences of disobedience.

STATUS OF MAJOR OFFENSES

* Multiple offenses include rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.
** Does not refer to the number of individuals.
† Includes 1976 pending cases.
Many criminal cases are not heard immediately by the courts because of the large number of cases on court dockets and a small prosecution staff. Although there is a continuing need to increase the quantity and quality of prosecution staff, caseloads can be reduced by decriminalizing certain activities that are not harmful to other members of society. Moreover, laws which prohibit certain behavior between consenting adults and behavior in which there is no threat to the health, welfare and safety of other persons only seem to ensure that all members of society follow the same moral code. Activities should be illegal only if they are harmful to others.

Moreover, many cases are not heard because of the practice of plea bargaining. In most cases, this practice involves an offender pleading guilty to the lesser offense to reduce his sentence. The amount of time and money spent in prosecution is decreased. The prosecution staff is released to prosecute other cases. Finally, there appears to be little impact on the behavior of criminals if an additional two years for instance is added to a 90-year sentence — the criminal is just as desperate. However, the general public is more concerned that a criminal can be quickly released through plea bargaining and therefore, can become involved in other crimes. Until the number of cases is reduced or the number of prosecutors is increased, plea bargaining will continue to be practiced. The responsibility of government is to ensure that plea bargaining is conducted with the best interests of society in mind.

Many criminal cases are prosecuted in court. Frequently, criminal suspects are acquitted because of legal technicalities resulting from ineffective or improper preparation for trials. In cases where suspects are found guilty, judges are sometimes reluctant to impose prison sentences for less serious crimes due to the overcrowded conditions at the penitentiary. As long as it is relatively easy to be acquitted of any crime, possibly deterrent measures, including capital punishment, may not be effective.
EXISTING TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR CRIMINALS ARE NOT EFFECTIVE IN PRODUCING RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS.

With the changes that have occurred since 1962, more and more persons are resorting to crime as a response to the increasing pressures, problems and hardships of life. Juvenile delinquency and adult crime may increase as Guam continues to grow.

Frequent mention is made of the continuing efforts toward rehabilitating criminals into responsible and productive citizens. Upon release from penal institutions, criminals are expected to cope with life’s problems in ways acceptable to the community. However, many of these criminals again resort to criminal activity, in order to satisfy economic, social and physical needs. Treatment and rehabilitation programs are not working for many convicts.

Of particular concern is the current practice of detaining hard-core juvenile delinquents with status offenders who have committed acts that would not be considered criminal if adults had committed them. Examples are curfew and “beyond control” violations. Rather than these individuals being rehabilitated, they are taught the ways of crime by other juveniles who have committed more serious crimes.

I GUAVA PABS’GO NA PROGRAMMAN REHABILITASAN KRIMINAT, TI MAKO’CHO’CHO’ YA TAYA’ MANHUN-YONG KOMU MANRESPONSABLE NA SIUDADANU.

Pot todu i matulaiken i lina’la’ Guahan des-de i 62 na sakkas, mas megali na petsona mafalalague i malabida para u ma’eskayi i problema yam chimataga siha gi lina’la’.

Sigi ha’ kabulo’ i bidan kriminat entre i mafalalague na manchoben yan i man-ambok i mafas yam sigi ha lakki’ Guahan ha abiase gue’.

Seeso masangan pot i mako’cho’ge’ para u mana’fanmaga i kriminat i malabid-runha’ ya u fan huyong disitey i mana’-facho’cho’ i siudadana. Gigon ha’ man- huyong gi presu, manna’esketa i kriminat na u konduka gue’ ya u fan i problema siha gi man na ma’a kemap gi komunikat. Meggi gi entre kriminat siha mana’tu ha’ ta’lo too gi bii-siha’ para u mana’-settsfecho i malabid-runha’ i bidan puwe gi lina’la’. Ti mako’cho’cho’ i i programman rehabilitation para meggi na prisoneru.

Gof na’sustu ayu i mapakutika palgoy ni mana’fanadakia’ i manmahale’ na manchoben gi kriminat yan ayu na manchoben i chatta’ ma’ogoe i lai. Pot i hempo’o siha ma’a dingani ni mana’-runha’ pat mapacha despes di ora anna ti debi di u fan gage gi chalan. Enlugat di u fan ma’orini i chat- ta’ maniisa, ma’nyak i tempo i tinting-oyu’ ayu i manchoben i dafalagen i mas seriosi malabid-runha’.
Ma'enfuefutso i loi pot i če'cho' manho-ben ni ti propio kriminat sa' este fine'nona na sefa na siha maripara ya ma'okuta i ho-ben ya mungoa na u sigi mo ha finalagu-fia gi babarlas. Li la ha nona e oportunidat i man-responsable na manamko' na u refiri i fa-magu' on guata gi gai' aturidat na taotaos yangen ti siha i mahaina esta ha arekla i fa-magu' on-fiha. Sessu na i amko' yan i pat-gon u macha responsable pot i problema ni humuyong. Nessita ma'eslabi program-ma para u fan ma'obutu i manamko' yan fa-magu' on yangen para u efekti i i trata-mentu para rehabilitacion yan prebension.

The apparent reason for enforcing laws regarding the non-criminal activities of youth is that these are the first signs of criminal behavior. Therefore, these laws provide opportunities for responsible adults to refer children to appropriate authorities in cases where the adult can no longer assist the child. Frequently the adult, as well as the child, is responsible for the problems that have surfaced. Counselling programs for both children and adults must be establish-ed and used if rehabilitation, treatment and prevention programs are to be effective.

Abiba ya u fan patrisapa i manamko' yan manhoben gi programma ani ai siha mana' e abibu pat akonsehu.

Improve the effectiveness of prevention and rehabilitation programs by encouraging adults and children to participate in coun-seling programs.
MORE EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED UPON THE RIGHTS OF THE VICTIMS OF CRIME.

Guam’s criminal justice system operates under the philosophy that a person is innocent until proven guilty. Numerous laws directing the behavior of law enforcement officials have been passed which protect the rights of suspected criminals. In fact, more money is spent in defending suspected criminals than in prosecuting them.

Throughout this process, the rights of the victims of crime are sometimes neglected. These victims have suffered from unanticipated losses resulting from crimes against property and bodily injuries, and are frequently left without the resources necessary for speedy recovery. Although the rights of suspected criminals should continue to be protected, the plight of victims must be as seriously addressed.

### VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED ON GUAM 1975 AND 1976

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>VALUE OF ITEMS STOLEN</th>
<th>VALUE OF ITEMS RECOVERED</th>
<th>PERCENT OF VALUE RETURNED</th>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>$1,752,033.75</td>
<td>$451,733.33</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>$2,234,407.31</td>
<td>$146,623.71</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
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</table>

Educating Guam’s youth is a necessary and difficult task. Although many improvements have been made, significant problems still need to be resolved. Facilities and programs must be provided to accommodate the changing needs of society and individual aspirations.
THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IS NOT ADEQUATELY PREPARING STUDENTS IN THE BASIC SKILLS THAT ARE ESSENTIAL FOR DAILY LIVING.

There is a growing concern within the community that in the effort to give each individual a total educational experience, the system is inadequately preparing students in the areas of reading, writing, and mathematics. This concern is not confined to Guam. For example, some states now require that students must pass a competency test as a requirement for graduation. This test tries to determine whether the student can perform basic functions that are necessary for everyday activities such as balancing a checkbook, reading the newspaper, and filling out a job application. Mastery of reading, writing, and mathematics is also essential for students who are preparing for higher education.

Our public school system is not adequately preparing students to enter the labor force after high school graduation. In the past, many graduates could easily find good paying jobs with the Government of Guam, the military, and private businesses. Today, however, unemployment among young people is considerable as a result of the inability of the labor market to absorb the growing number of graduates. Available jobs in the private sector usually require more than “paper” evidence of high school completion. Employers expect the applicant to have at least the basic training essential for success on the job. Many jobs require prior work experience or proper vocational training. Most graduates are not immediately employable.

I SISTEMAN EDUKASION TI HA PRI-
PARA SUFISENTE I STUDIANTII GI PRENISIPAT NA TINGINO’I NESISARIU PARA U L’A’I.

Lumalameggi manchathinasso gi komuni-
dat pot i makekana’i i endihuy’u at na estu-
diante ni tudio klasen eksperesia yan ti-
ingo’i ya humuyong ti manamipapara
maolek gi tinaiti, tiinge’i, yan kuentes. Ahe’
i este ha’i lyu Guahan na gaige este na kon-
disyon. Pot i hemlo guaha na estadis ha
opiliga na kada estudiantii debi di u pasa i
ekasimasi o manaiat, manaag’i yan kuen-
tes antes di u siifa magradu. I ekasima-
sion para u ditetinia kao siifa i estudiantii
ha cho’ge’i ayu siifa i nesiaru na fonksion
tat komu siifa ha na ba’laana i checkbook,
manaiat i paper pat gaete, yan siifa ha kum-
pile i aplikasion para cho’cha’. Gof empor-
tante na u go kapas i estudiantii siifa gi ti-
taital, tiinge’i yan kuentes yangen mahahas-
so man malak kaolu.

I eskuilen publikiku ti ha hripapara maolek
i estudiantii tia siifa para u fan foku manma’
empiea despues di mammagradu’a. Gil ma-
malofoon na tiempo faset mafoleta cho’-
cha’i yan maolek na sueto gi gubletron
Guahan, gi militat yan saa hryong na komet-
siku. Lao, pago gof takihoi i numrim man-
hoben ni ti manamacho’cho’cha’. Tai abili-
dat i ekonomia para u kubre toda i mana-
dan mammagradu’a na estudiantii. Megai
ni guaha na cho’cha’i gi gaige gi komaitsihan-
te ha resiata mas ke diploma paat settifiku
ni para siifa u fan foku man mamagradu’a.
I manamempleha ha eksepeka’i lokkwe-
rara i taotao u tunga’i yan u kapas gi cho’cho’.
Megai na cho’cha’i pagi na tiempo manes-
siata eksperesia pat ebiendia na manes-
kuelan cho’cho’i. Megai na mammagradu’a
tia siifa ha’i chaddekk manma’empiea.
TAYA: EFEXTIBU NA PLANUN EDUKASION.

I patte annai guaha dipasiti planu gi sistema edukasion, gaiju gi prugramman federat si-ha ni ha dimanda na u madalalaski todu i lal yan aroklamenton federes. Malambiya i dipattamenton edukasion na u fan piriper planu kada sakkan pat para kada sinku aflos na tiempo yanggen para u ma'seigura na u ma'siyinta gi kopible na hamila. Taya' kaba-les na planu para todu i dipattamento. Lao, kadakuaat gi dife rentes patte gi edukasion u responsoble mama'planu yanggen mulabo' manapi kita pot para u fannisili kopible pinen i federat.

Ti pot taya' sididita'Na i dipattamenton edukasion para u piriper kabalas na planu, ti mana' e ha' dankulo na atension yan kon- siderasion para u mafa tinas un kabalas na planu. Muchumas, pot i maadan prublemna ni fuma'fana' i sistemian edukasion kada dia, kahina' ha' ti siha maplan'e mas ke i proksil- mu tiempo. Gi 1973 na sakkia machagi majoripara kabalas na planun edukasion. Lao ti inipus i esato i mibe'lu' a i nesisidat-tilia.

Gof nesisario para u guaha efektibu na pla- nun edukasion yanggen i sistema para u ku- bru todu i nesisidat i komunidat. Manafa gi prublemna ni u matbororot i sistemian edu- kasion siha ha' mohon ma'antisiipat pat ma- rippa ha'fana manesisita na prugramma, tai- guhi i edukasion pot drugs yanggen makon- dukta kombieni na planu. Sifa'asiokone na pot i taya' kabalas na planun edukasion na annok na taya' direksion gi sanhalam i sis- temian edukasion.

THERE IS A LACK OF EFFECTIVE EDUCATIONAL PLANNING.

Existing planning efforts within the educa- tion system are limited to fulfilling the re- quirements of federally-funded programs. They involve the preparation of annual and five year plans which are necessary for con- tinued federal assistance. The responsibili- ties for preparing the different plans fall to the many divisions within the education sys- tem which are applying for federal assistance.

The lack of a comprehensive planning effort is not the result of the inability of the edu- cation system to undertake such a function, but rather the result of the weak emphasis on educational planning in general. Further- more, the daily crisis facing the education system prevents it from looking beyond the immediate future. An effort was made in 1973 to start the process for developing a comprehensive education plan for Guam. However, it never passed the needs assess- ment stage.

Effective educational planning is necessary if the education system is to succeed in meeting the needs of the community. Many of the problems that are plaguing the education system could have been anticipated or certain educational needs detected, such as drug education, if effective planning was conducted. The apparent lack of direction within the education system can be partial- ly attributed to the lack of a comprehen- sive educational plan.

Na'ana'akaka' toda i planun edukasion yan planun otro na shenisa gi Gubieton Guahan yan i komunidat.

Piriper, emplementa yan korin i kumpil- du na planu para edukasion.

Na'landa' a toda i fonksion mara'plane' pot edukasion gi halom i sistemian edukasion.

Na'e ta'kuho' na atension i kabalas na pla- nun edukasion komu presigat gi kinalam- ten i sistemian edukasion.

Coordinate educational planning activities with other planning functions within the Government of Guam and the private sector.

Develop, implement and update a compre- hensive plan for education.

Centralize all educational planning activi- ties within the education system.

Emphasize that educational planning is an integral part of the education system's operation.
MANAGEMENT SHORTCOMINGS ARE ADVERSELY AFFECTING THE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The success in educating students depends on the efficient operation of the entire educational system. It is important that the teacher do a good job in the classroom as well as the accountant to do a good job in the business office. Administrators and middle-managers perform a crucial role in ensuring the efficient operation of the system by managing and directing the different activities. If any component of the system is inadequately doing its job, overall performance will be adversely affected.

Many reports have found that management shortcomings within the educational system are the major causes of the inability of the system to function efficiently and effectively. This problem is particularly critical in the area of financial management, procurement and supply, facilities and maintenance, personnel administration, and labor-management relations. Management shortcomings are not the results of a policy which does not place importance on efficient management, but rather the lack of experienced and trained managers within the educational system. Some individuals are hired because of political or personal considerations and not for their competency. Many residents have lost faith in the government’s ability to manage the education system. As a result, the quality of education is often questioned.

THE EXISTING METHOD OF FUNDING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IS NOT CONCLUSIVE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A QUALITY EDUCATION PROGRAM.

A proper commitment to education implies the effective allocation of resources. The education system needs to be funded at a level that will assure an efficient and effective discharge of the responsibility to provide education to the students of Guam.

The education system is currently funded on an annual basis. A ceiling is imposed on i.

I MANERA NI MAPPATITIKI PARA MANNA'E KOPBE I SISTEMAN EDUKASION TIIHA AYYUYUDA I M'TEMPLA MENTA KUJALIDAT NA PROGRAMMAN EDMUKASION.

I maolek na ninini pot ekusian ka loka da li li na man'a saifana na kapole. Nesotna i sistema u mana're nhog na kopye para tuo patte ko si si ma cho'qe i responsabilitati-hia maolek para i estudianti siya giya Guahan.

Pa'go ma'apropria i kopole un biahi gi sakkan. Mami a'a kiintu mai takila' para

Adiantu i kapasidat i sistem edukasion para u planes i ma'ujan i kepplen jubietno.

Pripara yan apreba i budget i sistem edukasion ni siha kinubre dos afos na tiempo.

Improve the education system's overall fiscal planning capabilities.

Budget the education system on a biennial basis to encourage operating stability.
educational expenditures once general revenues are projected, regardless of actual needs. Consequently, the continuity of many educational programs is endangered and the implementation of new programs is prevented. At times, budgetary disagreements between the executive and legislative branches force the education system to revert to the previous year’s funding level regardless of increasing educational costs. These and other problems recently prompted the Department of Defense to consider establishing a separate school system for military dependents residing on Guam.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM WILL NOT HAVE ADEQUATE SCHOOL FACILITIES WITHIN THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS.

A number of schools are overcrowded and many are approaching the limit of their enrollment capacity. The two senior high schools are handling more students than intended. Elementary and junior high schools in the central and northern parts of the island are near or have reached peak enrollment capacity. There is an immediate need to build a new elementary school in Astumbo to accommodate the increased enroll-

![Graph showing enrollment patterns in public elementary and secondary schools.](image-url)
Usa gi atimin ninə’siifa i manggaige na eskuela siha.

Pripa yam enplementa un efektiwu na prugramma para ma’adahin i fasilitat eskuela.

Atbansa yam korhi i kondision i fasilitat edukasion.

Pleana modelon eskuela ni u ma’fakha’ yan i klama yan kustumbari i taotae Guahan.

Maximize the use of existing school facilities.

Develop and implement an effective preventive maintenance program.

Improve and upgrade existing facilities on a continuing basis.

- Design new facilities compatible with Guam’s physical and cultural environment.

- Design new facilities compatible with Guam’s physical and cultural environment.

ment that will be brought about by the GHURA 500 Project and other housing developments in the area. The increasing use of temporary classrooms in some schools is evidence of the lack of sufficient facilities in certain areas.

The efficient use of existing school facilities is adversely affected by the lack of preventive maintenance. Although most schools were built within the last eleven years, many now are in poor condition and threaten the safety of the buildings’ users. Costly repair and renovation is necessary to keep the school’s operating.

New facilities are needed to house the projected increase in student enrollment and to replace existing facilities that are no longer educationally functional or structurally sound. The Government of Guam must make maximum use of local and federal resources to assure that adequate facilities will continue to be available. Furthermore, design of schools should enhance the educational experience of the students.
Guam's Potential as a Regional Center for Higher Education Has Not Been Promoted.

Originally established in 1952 as a teacher's college, the University of Guam (UOG) has expanded its educational programs to accommodate the changing needs and aspirations of Guam and its residents. This expansion, however, has been accompanied by a shift in the UOG's role to a regional institution which draws many students from the islands in the Western Pacific.

Initially, the UOG simply provided opportunities for Northern Marianas and Micronesian students to pursue higher education. Today, given the high cost of educating students and low student enrollment in relation to the necessary variety of programs currently offered, it is essential to broaden the student base. Moreover, it is economically impractical to have more than one university in the region due to the small population base. Regional cooperation among the various governments and pooling of resources to produce effective educational programs are essential.

The UOG must recognize its role as a regional institution if it is to support the variety of programs that residents need. Moreover, it must take a more active role in the development of the islands in the Western Pacific. Although current research efforts have emphasized the marine environment and its developmental potentials, the UOG must recognize that the islands provide ideal settings where many of today's environmental, social, economic and political problems can be studied.
Establishing a salary schedule for the University of Guam faculty which is equitable and competitive is one aspect of ensuring the quality of both students and faculty is assured. The salary schedule must be increased annually to keep pace with increasing needs. Other funding sources must be investigated.

Although the UOG has made significant progress from a teacher's college to an accredited university, improvements are necessary for further development and continued accreditation. In particular, faculty morale has deteriorated due to inadequate salaries, the lack of opportunities for professional development and the lack of opportunities to participate in the decision-making process.

If the UOG is to continue to improve, it cannot depend entirely upon the local government for financial support. Since 1975, the decline in local government subsidies has resulted in a reduction of educational programs, particularly at the graduate level. Therefore, the University of Guam faculty must be involved in the decision-making process to ensure quality education.

The University of Guam faculty must be involved in the decision-making process to ensure quality education.
Good health is essential in achieving a satisfying and productive life. Every person on the island must have the opportunity to obtain health care services to meet their needs. Currently, these services are provided by the local government, private practitioners, the military and traditional curers. The range of services provided is extensive, even though Guam’s health care system is relatively new. However, many residents suffer from poor physical or mental health because they cannot afford, or lack access to, adequate medical care.
QUALITY HEALTH CARE SERVICES
MUST BE AVAILABLE TO THE PEOPLE
OF GUAM AT AFFORDABLE COSTS.

Of primary concern to those who need
health care is cost. Although most of the
actual cost has been paid by the government
through various forms of assistance, there is
a danger that health care may become a
commercial good to be bought and sold
rather than a social need. Given the current
emphasis on a self-sufficient public hospital,
greater individual responsibility in paying
personal medical costs may be required.
However, by law, the Government of Guam
is required to provide medical services
regardless of the individual’s ability to pay.

Local government involvement in providing
and paying for health care faces two basic
criticisms: the government should not inter-
fere if private industry is willing and able
to provide services and government involve-
ment results in inefficiency and drains pub-
lit funds.

A balance between public/and private roles
in the delivery of health care is being achieved.
The local government ensures that services
are available and used regardless of the indi-
vidual’s ability to pay while private health
maintenance organizations and health care
providers continue to thrive. Availability
and quality are assured by public and private
collaboration in the provision of services.

DEBI DI U GUAHA KUALIDAT YAN RE-
SUCAPE NA PRESIUN SETBIUSUN
MEDIKU PARA I TAOTAO GUAHAN.

I apas mas mahahasao i taota ni munebas-
ta i setbisus. Masheha megapi gi gaston salut
enapapsi ni i gubinetu, guaha na aloa etti-
mos maka’negosiu komu un fektos komet-
siante alugat di ma’akudat i sosiat. Ma’aka-
pekta na i taota debi di u mas repsonap-
ble para u apasi i setbisusun mediku ni ha
resti, yenneh para u sufisiane yan ti u
ma’ayude i ospitar ni gubinetu. Este sie-
pre ha oplig pa kala mangelu na u fanarap-
maseha ha langak pat ti ha langak. I lai ike-
li na repsonapabilidat i gubietu para u
n’gauha setbisusun mediku mosheh ha fa ka-
pasidat-iha manapsi.

I sumaoao i gubieto manapsi para amot
yan setbisus makritisa sa’: 1) I gubieto ti
debi di u entalo’ yenneh guaha gi san hi-
yong malag bu kapes i pupibil-
ku; 2) Yenneh u mentalo’ i gubieto ha na ’
pedi i setbisusu yan ha ma’apen i salape’
i pupibiku.

I kintben amot yan setbisus para maioek
na salut esta buralanisia entre i pupibiku
yan i mediku san hiyong. I gubieto ha
na’siguru na u guaha setbisusu yan amot pa-
rar tod i taotaos parehu, ha langak pat ti ha
langak manapsi, mientras i kampi’an
setbisusun salut san hiyong sigi ha’ ma’atuban-
sa. Siguru na’ u guaha kualidat na setbisusu
komu guaha ko operation entre i gubieto
yan i san hiyong na ofisiat salut.

QUALITIES OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES:

Quality of care
- Accessible
- Affordable
- Effective
- Efficient
- Equitable
- Patient-centered

QUALITY OF LIFE:

- Physical health
- Mental health
- Social support
- Emotional support

GUAM’S TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH:

1. Diabetes
2. Circulatory Disease
3. Cancer
4. Respiratory Disease
5. Heart Disease

Other causes of death are not included:

- Accidents
- Suicide
- Other external factors

** Percentages do not total 100% due to rounding.

Source: Guam Department of Health
NA' MAS MEGGAI ALIMENTO GI NEN-KANNO' I FAMAGU'ON YAN I MAN-AMKO'.

Desde du ru manggallaten i populasion, gi diferentes siha na aktibidad, hasan na ta konsidera hafa kinomon'ta. Esta esse i ti aginam na tiempo na maripapa na ginen i timaolek na kustombren chumacho mas mankontribuyi gi probleman salut. Pa'go esta matunguo na meggi gi probleman salut ginen i ti maolek na kustombren chumacho. Mungof yomok i famagu'oon yan manamkono' ginen i klasen nenkanno' ni makakanno' pat i makakanno'.

Pa'go, meggi ne programma manmateutu'hon para u ma'rekla i kustombren chumo'cho. I programman food stamp, i amotasa yan na' tala'eni para i famagu'oon ekuela na nenkanno' para i manamkoko' kada dia, mana'gwa ha para u na' sufisienca na ali-mento ni resisidit i tatoxo. Lao esto siha na programa kalaq ma'usa para man-ayuda gi man dividde'sueto gi tiempo tak-hilo' na presi. I programman eskuela debi di u abita i maolek na kustombren chumacho. I mambete hulo asta sinkuenta afo' ti ma'am fa'aoaoa gi programman alimento. Debi i regulasion i publiku madivihi guatu guini na edat siha.

INCREASE NUTRITIONAL LEVELS OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

With the emergence of a very mobile popu-lation, we often do not take the time to consider the types of foods we are eating. Until recently, eating habits were not seen as major contributors to health problems. Now, it is known that a number of health problems result directly from improper eat-ing habits. Overweight children and adults, tooth decay, vitamin deficiencies, and underweight infants occur, in part, from types of food that are or are not being eaten.

Today, many programs have been initiated to improve eating habits. The Food-Stamp Program, the School Lunch and Breakfast Program and daily meals for the elderly have been designed to provide necessary nutritional supplements. However, these programs appear to be utilized only as ad-ditional sources of income during a period characterized by a high cost of living. Edu-ca tional programs are needed to emphasize the importance of practicing good eating habits. However, many people are excluded from participating in nutrition programs, especially the highly mobile, productive group roughly between the ages of 20 and 50. Public policies must also be directed to-ward this group.

Estabilisa ma'estudia alimento gi Uniibesi-dat Guahan ni debi u mana'saanoa gi edukasion ma' estro-siha.

Relaha i machalapon yan finatai ginen i manmatne na cheton ginen i manmatise un programma para u marikokinu yan ma' ataha i manmatne yan manpeku na cheton.

Abiba todo i taao Guahan ya u biita i mediku giga ma'sience na mambelu siha.

Improve children's food habits by support-ing nutrition education programs in grades kindergarten through twelve.

Educate teachers regarding nutrition by establishing a health course requirement at the University of Guam.

Reduce the occurrence, spread and number of deaths from diseases by establishing com municable and chronic disease prevention, detection and treatment programs.

Encourage residents to visit doctors for ex amination and at the first sign of illness.
Improper eating habits have direct effects on the occurrence, spread and number of deaths resulting from chronic diseases. Among the leading causes of death on Guam, heart disease, infant deaths, diabetic and liver diseases are, in part, nutrition-related. In order to prolong the lives of our residents, increase their capabilities to lead productive lives, and minimize pain and discomfort, it is not only important to establish treatment programs but to emphasize the need for our residents to assume more of the responsibility for personal preventive care.

THE INTRODUCTION AND ACCEPTANCE OF NEW VALUES AND LIFESTYLES HAVE CREATED TREMENDOUS MENTAL STRESSES ON THE PEOPLE OF GUAM.

Since World War II, the people of Guam have experienced rapid changes in traditional values and lifestyles. Many residents have had difficulty coping with the growing pressures and anxieties associated with modern living. Immigrants have had to adapt to new situations. More and more children are accepting new values which differ from their parents’. In response to social and economic changes, many residents have turned to crime, drug use and alcohol. This type of behavior is often symptomatic of poor mental health.

The government’s basic philosophy is that individuals should have the opportunity to maintain and improve their mental health, preferably in an environment which best suits their particular needs. Facilitators, services and programs must be provided to help residents cope with modern pressures as well as treat residents who are unable to cope with existing problems. Mental health service teams must be able to operate in populated villages while centralized facilities must be provided and continuously improved for those requiring hospital care.
The growth and development of Guam's economy brought not only prosperity to the island, but also problems for the consumer. On Guam, where the transition from family farming to a wage and employment oriented economy has been rapid, where the individual's status in the community is usually defined in terms of material wealth, such as cars, furniture, television, etc., where most of the people are becoming more like "statesiders"; consumers are easy targets for many goods and services. Consumers are usually not aware that they have been abused because they are not well informed.
What does OCC do?
The Office of Consumer Council (OCC), a division of the Department of Law, is your Territory consumer protection agency. This office was established in 1974 by Public Law 12-96 to enforce provisions under the government code, Title LV.

The Office of Consumer Council investigates consumer complaints, and also works to prevent the occurrence of unfair and deceptive practices through:

- ENFORCEMENT - investigates, sets - elements, and when necessary initiates legal action.
- EDUCATION - advises and information to the consumer, and presentations to civic organizations, schools, and other interested groups. Also maintains a resource library.
- EXPOSURE - provides important information to consumers through radio, press and television.

OCC is designated as the Consumer’s liaison to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. The Commission protects the public against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products.

What are some deceptive practices?
There are many business practices that can be called unfair or deceptive. Here are just a few examples:

- Not having advertised merchandise on hand.
- Claiming products have characteristics that they do not have.
- Misrepresenting the need for repairs; charging for repairs that are not made.
- Selling used products as new.
- False or misleading advertising, such as "fast and easy."
- Advertising that goods or services are free when they are not.
- Misrepresentation of the age or condition of goods being sold.

Do you have a complaint?
If you have any complaints, the first step for you is to complain directly to the merchant or company and give them opportunity to resolve the situation. If you cannot get satisfaction, you can file a complaint with OCC. However, if you think a clear case of fraud exists, you should contact OCC immediately.

How to file a complaint
You may file a complaint with OCC in writing or in person. When you file your complaint, be sure to include the following information:

- Your full name, address, and phone number and the name, address, and phone number of the party about whom you are complaining. Please include names of salespeople with whom you dealt.
- Complete your complaint in detail.
- State all actions you have taken, including the listing of all actions, to bring your complaint to the attention of the party about whom you are complaining, and what the response has been.
- You should be prepared to supply the seller with copies of contracts, warranties, or other relevant documents pertaining to the complaint. Do not send originals of these documents.
- When writing, address complaint to:
  Office of the Consumer Council
  P.O. Box 145
  Agana, Guam 96910

Upon receiving your complaint, OCC must make a determination of fact and decide whether the problem is covered by existing laws or regulations. When actions are determined to be unfair, but not unlawful, OCC offers mediation between parties in dispute. OCC may also advise you of alternative remedies available to you, such as small claims court.

Hints for avoiding consumer problems
- Think defensively - ask what can possibly go wrong and what documentation you will need if it does go wrong.
- Have all warranties and performance claims in writing and keep copies. Shop around and compare prices.
- Don’t be pressured into signing anything. Read a contract before you sign it. Remember a contract signed "as is" means the seller does not guarantee the performance of the product sold.
- Don’t sign a blank or incomplete contract.
- Keep a copy of what you sign.
- Obtain a written estimate of probable repair costs.

Please remember
The primary purpose of the Office of Consumer Council is the protection of the citizens of Guam through education and awareness of consumer rights and responsibilities. Fair competition and honest business practices must be encouraged to benefit both the reputable business community and the consumer alike.
THE INCIDENCE OF UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES AND CONSUMER ABUSE IS GROWING ON THE ISLAND.

It is not uncommon for certain businesses to resort to lying or the use of deceitful tactics in selling products or services. Consumers are sometimes induced into buying products that are unhealthy or unsafe. The relatively small number of consumers and the high cost of doing business on the island does not encourage competition. As a result, consumers must pay for goods and services regardless of high prices. Many consumers who resort to credit-buying are not in the position to bargain for lower interest rates so financing and lending institutions charge the maximum rates allowable by law. Furthermore, consumers often sign credit contracts without a full understanding of their terms.

Simplify the language in contracts.
Suppo te yan abiba i mâstabilan grupu pa-
ra u protehî i manmama'mahan yan para u
fan mareprisentayi gi me’nan i komisìon
siha gi gubienso.

Encourage the establishment of consumer
interest groups to represent consumers be-
fore government regulatory bodies.

Consumer abuses are not limited to the pri-
vate sector. Many consumers are frustrated
with the services of the government-owned
utilities such as telephone, water, and pow-
er. They feel that rates are high in compar-
ison to the low quality of service. Presently,
consumers can not effectively participate
in structuring utility rates because they do
not have the knowledge and expertise that
is necessary to evaluate rate increases. Con-
umers are also adversely affected by the
inability of some government regulatory
bodies, such as the insurance commission,
to adequately protect consumer interests.

ABOUT COSMETICS:

NEVER BEFORE HAVE SO MANY COSMETICS BEEN
AVAILABLE TO MAKE MEN AND WOMEN MORE
ATTRACTIVE, MORE DESIRABLE AND MORE
SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE. MOST OF THESE PRODUCTS
CAN BE CONSIDERED SAFE IF YOU READ THE
LABEL AND OBSERVE SOME SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.

ABOUT WEIGHT CONTROL:

ONE OUT OF EVERY THREE (3) AMERICANS CARRIES
EXCESSIVE FAT, AND A GOOD PORTION OF THE
OTHERS THINK THEY DO. THIS, WE SPEND OVER
11,000,000,000 AN HOUR IN AN ATTEMPT TO SLIM
DOWN. WE SPEND THIS MONEY ON REDUCING
GADGETS, HEALTH SPAS, DRUGS, DIETETIC FOODS,
FAD DIETS, AND ANY NEW MIRACLE SOLUTION
THAT PRESENTS ITSELF.

HOUSEHOLD
APPLIANCES
& FLOOR
COVERINGS.

HOME REPAIR
BLUES?
Welfare programs such as housing assistance, food stamps and public assistance programs were initiated to meet the needs of particular segments of the population, including low income families, the handicapped and the aged. The high cost of living, changing job requirements and resident needs have forced many residents to seek assistance. Although the local government must ensure that welfare programs do not become substitutes for employment, it must continue to provide assistance for those residents who cannot satisfy their basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter.

Guáha gi programman Welfare ayudu para u na' saga i taotao gi asentadu na guma', sa yan nenkanno' yan ayudu para i pupbliku. Manutuhos estu para u fan ma'ayuda i man nesiditao, i manamko', i manakapapa' suet don-filha yan i manam'ina'siha. I tinakhulo' i gasto para un la'la', i matulukan i di-mandaan i che'cho' siha na tiningo' yan ex sperensia yan i nesidat i residensia chu mo'chonkek megga para u fanmanespiat asistensia. Maseha i gubernio-ta ha asigura i welfare para man ayuda ya ahe' ti para u tah gué i emple'go, debi di u kontinua u ma' ayuda ayu siha i ti muna'siha ha na' satis fecho i nesidat-filha gi nenkanno', maga go yan i liniheng.
WELFARE PROGRAMS PROVIDE INCENTIVES FOR ABLE BODIED PERSONS TO REMAIN ON WELFARE.

Many able-bodied persons lacking high school diplomas or training certificates receive welfare benefits. Moreover, other persons that are employed may be receiving assistance because their wages are not sufficient to support their families.

Instead of encouraging welfare recipients to find employment or improve their skills, welfare programs provide incentives for able-bodied persons to remain on welfare. The smaller the income and the larger the household, the more assistance a person receives.

Although welfare programs must continue to assist those persons who actually need assistance, there must be a greater commitment toward reducing welfare rolls. As long as there are incentives to remain on welfare programs, such as the Work Incentive Program, which were designed to encourage employment, may not be effective.

THE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED HANDICAPPED RESIDENTS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IS INADEQUATE.

Guam’s Public Assistance Program provides assistance to individuals on the basis of the 1969 cost of living. This assistance is obviously inadequate to meet current needs. Local officials have estimated that the cost of living has increased at an average of 6.5% per year since 1969.

Local and federal funding constraints have prevented adjustments in the amount of assistance given to recipients. By law, assistance must be provided to all eligible applicants. However, because such assistance is provided on the basis of the 1969 cost of living, even projected expenditures of $5.4 million will not adequately meet the needs of all applicants. Moreover, the federal government has imposed a $1.1 million ceiling on Guam’s Public Assistance Program, whereas it provides 50% or more of the funding requirements to mainland states.
The ceiling for the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico was increased in 1972 but has not been increased for Guam.

Finally, Guam cannot participate in the Supplemental Security Income program which is 100% federally funded and administered. The advantages of this program and the reasons why Guam is excluded from participation must be investigated as an alternative source for providing assistance.

DOLLAR VALUE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS 1978

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Size (Number of Persons)</th>
<th>Minimum and Maximum Amounts of Assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Monthly 120, 210, 270, 300, 315, 330, 338, 345, 363, 360, 368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Monthly 140, 250, 280, 340, 360, 360, 360, 360, 360, 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Monthly 160, 260, 290, 350, 370, 370, 370, 370, 370, 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Monthly 200, 290, 315, 385, 405, 405, 405, 405, 405, 405</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Monthly 220, 310, 330, 400, 420, 420, 420, 420, 420, 420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Monthly 260, 350, 370, 440, 460, 460, 460, 460, 460, 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Monthly 280, 370, 390, 460, 480, 480, 480, 480, 480, 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Monthly 300, 390, 410, 480, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Monthly 320, 410, 430, 500, 520, 520, 520, 520, 520, 520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Monthly 340, 430, 450, 520, 540, 540, 540, 540, 540, 540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Monthly 360, 450, 470, 540, 560, 560, 560, 560, 560, 560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Monthly 380, 470, 490, 560, 580, 580, 580, 580, 580, 580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Monthly 400, 490, 510, 580, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR

1. ALL ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS RECEIVE THIS AMOUNT ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD SIZE
2. NOT ALL RECIPIENTS RECEIVE FIXED PREMIUMS, THEY FIRST MUST ESTABLISH THE NEED
3. SUM OF MONTHLY/YEARLY BASIC REQUIREMENTS PLUS MONTHLY/YEARLY FIXED PREMIUMS

SOURCE: ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS SECTION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, 1977
THE BREAKDOWN OF FAMILY UNITS HAS CONTRIBUTED TO LARGER WELFARE ROLLS.

In the past, extended family members cooperated in providing for the basic needs of the handicapped, the aged, unwed mothers, and other family members requiring assistance. As the extended families break down and the cost of living increases, care for these persons is now becoming a public responsibility.

Unless more public funds are committed to welfare programs, the local government will not be able to effectively meet this responsibility. Measures which reduce the number of welfare recipients and recognize the importance of traditional forms of assistance, must be implemented.

In January, 1978, almost half of the cases in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program were unwed mothers. An analysis of the statistics indicates that the number of such cases will increase in the future. Measures to reduce increases must address laws and certain social and cultural attitudes which discourage birth control.

The number of divorces and separations is also increasing. While the extended or immediate family previously cared for the

I MACHALAPON I FAMILIA MANKONTRIBUYI GI DINANKULON I LISTAN WELFARE.

Antes na tiempo i membro siha gi familia mana’ayuda para u magrobieniyi i ti mankapao, i eriko’i i mansesita nina asagya yan otro membro i munesita maa’ayuda. Ens tre sigi mas machalapon i familia, gaige i re sponsapalidat para i nesaidat este siha gi publiku.

Solu makumiti mas salape’gisen i fandon i publiko, i gubiemo-ta si siha ha kubre este na responsapalidat. Ministet u guha empefu para u mareba i numun taotao gi listan Welfare yan u marokoknoka i empot tanten i tradisyonat na fotman ayu ya u ma’emplementa este siha.

Gi Enero gi 1979 kahá’ha’i lamita gi listan welfare man mana sin asagya (nunnesia para familia ni mangai dikike’ na famag’on). I fakto siha ha indika na siapre mula’meg tai este na grupu gi mannamama’ na tiemm. Yangen para u mareba este, debi di u ma’analisa i lai yan eskana sosiat yan kurtura ni muñena i Birth Control.

I numin dibotsio yan separasion kuma’huholo’ lokkue’. Antes, i familia ha munama’i i dibotsio yan separasion i nesi dat’ihai, lao pa’go este na taotao mana’-

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, FY’78

![AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, FY’78](chart.png)

Source: Assistance Payments Section, Dept. of Public Health and Social Service, 1977
children affected by divorces and separations, the government is now providing assistance to these children. In some instances, unwed, divorced, or separated persons desire to live with other family members but find it economically unfeasible. Under certain welfare programs, residing with other family members disqualifies applicants or reduces welfare benefits since total household income is a primary criterion in determining eligibility and the amount of assistance. Local efforts in providing assistance must recognize that families can provide some assistance in meeting the economic as well as social and psychological needs of welfare recipients.

NON-CITIZENS CAN RECEIVE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AFTER ATTAINING RESIDENCY STATUS.

In order to enter Guam, an alien must obtain an affidavit signed by a sponsor which assures that the alien will not become a public charge. However, once becoming a Permanent Resident Alien, an individual is eligible to participate in most federally funded public assistance welfare programs. In order to become a public charge, the alien must receive public assistance, be billed for the assistance, and refuse to pay the bill.
U ma'ospia ya u masubi i kontribusin federat gi programman welfare gi jubietno ta yanggan para u kontinua u responsaple nu este siha i ti manisudandan.

Seek increased federal assistance for local welfare programs if the local government must continue to be responsible for the welfare of Permanent Resident Aliens.

However, federal guidelines which regulate some welfare programs suggest that recipients cannot be billed for the assistance since an additional financial burden will be imposed upon these recipients. Whether intentionally or unintentionally, these vague guidelines have allowed aliens to receive public assistance and have transferred the responsibility for the well-being of aliens from their sponsors to the local government.

Ga'aha lokkuw regulasjon i federat para i maninamibiti assistensa giinen i welfare na ti sifana un kopi'a sa' u mas chaiyoga. Mahogogon pat ti mahosrogon este siha na regulasjon mana' fan manana' ti ti manisudandan assistensa ya ti manresponsaple u fumityali siha. Pot este na raion i rexonuguditat na ma'ayuda e estranhero matransferi giinen i fumityali ya asta guata gi jubietno.

THE BENEFITS AND CONSEQUENCES OF GUAM’S WELFARE PROGRAMS HAVE NOT BEEN ASSESSED.

Welfare expenditures will continue to rise. However, since the establishment of welfare programs on Guam, there has been no assessment of the true needs of the people or the number of households that need public assistance. Essentially, financial assistance has been provided to persons who fall under a category and income level determined by the federal government. Given the high cost of living, Guam’s poverty level needs to be more accurately determined. The types of assistance programs implemented on Guam may be undesirable due to the unique social characteristics. Many people who actually need assistance continue to support themselves while others do not hesitate to seek assistance. The benefits and consequences of participating in these programs must be addressed.

THE BENEFITS AND CONSEQUENCES OF GUAM’S WELFARE PROGRAMS HAVE NOT BEEN ASSESSED.

Determination of binta'ha yan i ti binta'ha gi ekonomia yan i sosiet na banda giinen i ma'emplementan i programman welfare giya Guahan.

Determine the positive and negative economic and social consequences of implementing welfare programs on Guam.
A unique place to live. It is not just the climate, the physical appearance of the land, the mixture of people, the different languages, the architecture, or the sea. All of these things and more contribute to what is called the island's lifestyle. While having links to the past, the island's lifestyle also includes activities of importance and value to the community. This chapter explores two links into the past, cultural heritage and historic preservation, as well as recreation, an activity of increasing importance to all the residents of Guam.

Taya' parehu'ña Gualan na igat para masagayi. Ahe' ti pot i klena ha', i hechuran i tano', i dinain' diferentes Klasen taotao, i megal lenaguatu, modelon manhatan gu'ma' yan i tas. Tofu este siha yan mas manmankontribuyi gi modelon i lina'a' i la'a. Mientras guaguaha ha' siha ginen antes na tiempo, guha aktividas siha gi priente na lina'a' man emportante yan mangaihali para i comunidet. Este na kapitulo ha eksamina mine dos na teneche ni mana' achaton pa' go yan antes, pot mas klen i manastien i historia yan i erensia ginen i manantigu. Meksamina ikkukre'kre'sion, un aktividad ni mula'i emportante para todu i tao tao Gualan.
Sketch showing distillation technique by Chamorros from Dumont d'Urville's 1835 book "A Voyage Around the World."

NOTES:
Knowledge about one's past legitimizes and strengthens the cultural identification and solidarity shared by a group of people. A strong cultural image of a group contributes positively to the growth and development of a society in the face of constant change. When this group interacts with other ethnic groups, the sharing of experiences, practices and values can result in a rich and unique society.
ETHNIC DIVERSITY ON GUAM CAN BE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO A RICH AND UNIQUE ISLAND SOCIETY.

Recognition of the diverse ethnic composition of Guam’s population is essential if current and future generations are to appreciate their heritage and understand their development as a society. Although various ethnic groups demonstrate different cultural values and practices, these differences do not mean that one culture is superior to another. The combination of various cultural traits can result in a society which has a rich, diversified heritage.

Encourage cultural exchange programs with other countries.

Unfortunately, misunderstandings regarding cultural differences have resulted in prejudices and ethnic tensions that surface when various groups interact. Frequently, instead of contributing to the creation of a unique island society, cultural differences become the basis for keeping groups apart.

I KANTIDAN I NATION YAN RASA SIHA NI MANASAGA GUANAN SIHA MUNA' RIRIKU YAN TAI PAREHU I SOSIADAT I ISLA.

I marikoknisan i mesklao nation ni manasaga Guahan prisiu yanggen i p'a'go yan i manamamala' na nenerasion para u ma'a'gra-desi ierenilan i kuttura yan u makomprend-e i kinalenin-fiha komu un sosladat. Maseha guaha gi otro nation siha mana'a'amen-iok na ti parehu i hinenggen kutturan-fiha, yan i kustumbren-fiha, ti huneke i lek'ata este ne un kuttura u mas takilio' o superiot ki i otro. Ginon i manesklan i meggal na kuttura na siha humuyong un sosladat ni riku gi erensian kuttura.

Atriba i kinomprendere yan i na'fa'maolek gi helom i komunidad ginon i abiban i tiningsi' pat i kutturan i diferentens nation te-tao ni manasaga Guahan.

Promote understanding and harmony within the community by fostering and encouraging knowledge about the various ethnic groups on Guam.

I chaitkinomprendere i kuttura ti gelf na'magol, yan ginon este na manuhuyong i chim'i'fe', yan i nethudika ni mana'amok yanggen manasodda' o mandaka'. Lugat di u fankontribuwa para u masofina uniko na sosladat ha na fan adiipata i grupu siha.
I'ni na'ong tiningu'pot i histori-an guahan mankontribuyi gi finalingon ipotmasion yan binanidson kuttura.

I'ni matungo' i historian Guahan yan i ti matungo' i kuttura, p'oi ha' i natibu, mankontribuyi gi mayamak i kuttura, i dinai'a, i kontinuasion, i mintegot yan i adianton i kutturan Chamorro.

Meggai gi historian Guahan tinge' ayu siha i tumalai'ka mas i karera i ida. Este muna' gi klaru yan ti get kahale ma'atan Ra ha' ha siha manmaloffan, ya eni'gi di u abansa i imahen kuttura, ha atahai i kina'la' i kutturan Chamorro.

Ginen i esto Guahan konu territori, na esto te adopta meggi na hinengen i kutturan Europe. Muchumas mana keke parehu i Chamorro yan i Amerikanu gi hinengen kuttura, konsiensi'a, hinasso, yan kustumbr. Yangen dumai'a yan i hinai'a-filia pot i historian Guahan ni ti mankonpren-diyon, humuyong na ti inabasa i tai pare-hu yan empottante siha na patte gi histori-an Chamorro.

Due to Guam’s status as a territory, it has been strongly influenced by Western cultural values. However, the efforts to bring Guam and its people into the American mainstream, coupled with historical interpretations unfamiliar to the experiences of the people of Guam, have done little to promote and increase the unique and meaningful aspects of Chamorro history.

The lack of knowledge about Guam's history and culture, especially by the indigenous population, has contributed to the breakdown of cultural unity, continuity, and the strength and growth of the Chamorro culture.

Much of Guam's history has been recorded by those who have drastically altered it. This has led to a distorted view of past events and does not provide a positive cultural image, but acts as a deterrent to strong cultural ties.

Encourage that recognition be given to events and persons in Guam's history since they serve as symbols of the cultural experiences and growth of the Chamorro people.

Encourage and support an interpretation of Guam's history which reflects the actual experiences of the Chamorro people.

Require that courses in the history and culture of Guam be incorporated in the formal education system.
The absence of recognition and support of indigenous and traditional arts has led to a lack of local art forms, music, folklore, and literary works.

The commonplace belief that authentic Chamorro arts must prove origins from the aboriginal inhabitants of Guam has discouraged creativity among local artists. Most forms of traditional arts are quickly disappearing. However, local art forms continue to develop as important expressions of the experiences of the people of Guam.

Cultural change is reflected in a variety of artistic expressions—music, dance, songs, legends, literature, and arts and crafts.

A new understanding of cultural and arts development is necessary. It must emphasize that local art is the manifestation of local cultural experiences and that those who experience can create.

Ensure that historical architectural styles, indigenous materials, and environmental aesthetics are incorporated into all construction and development activities.

Encourage local creativity by a) recognizing local artists for work which is expressive of the environment and experiences of Guam’s people; b) encouraging craftsmen to utilize indigenous materials in the production of handicrafts; c) incorporating the traditional forms of carving, pottery making, and weaving into basic art programs in Guam’s schools; and d) exposing young musicians in the educational system to the sounds, instruments, and songs which reflect the Chamorro spirit.

Encourage the development of Chamorro literature, especially within the education system.

Encourage the hiring of local entertainers.
Despite the strong influences of various ethnic groups, the Chamorro people have managed to retain traditional practices which have served to meet their needs as well as maintain unique cultural ties. These practices include net fishing, curing illnesses, and rites of passage such as funerals, weddings or christenings.

The wealth of cultural knowledge associated with these practices may disappear with the older generation of practitioners. Unless there are efforts to preserve and teach this knowledge, Guam residents will lose an important part of their heritage.

Encourage respect for traditional practices through educational exchange between students and practitioners.

Officially recognize individuals or groups which practice traditional skills.
GOVERNMENT CODE OF GUAM
Sec. 3000. Official Language. English is the official language of Guam, and all persons "employed by the Government of Guam shall speak only English during working hours. Other languages must not be spoken except for official interpreting.

POT NESISARIU NA PARA TA FINO' ENGLES MAOLEK, MACHANDA I FINO' CHAMORRO.

Today, a knowledge of the English language is a necessity. Unfortunately, in order to learn English and to be progressive, the feeling that Chamorro must be put aside has been promoted. Doubts about its usefulness have resulted in a deterioration of the language which, in turn, has contributed to the loss of many customs, particularly the use of the Chamorro language by the older generation.

Promote functional bilingualism in the schools based on the philosophy that bilingual ability is worthwhile.

Nothing is a clearer indicator of the tortured, yet triumphant history of the people of Guam than the record of change which has surrounded the Chamorro language. Although the language has changed, it has remained the people's clearest link to the fact that they are Chamorros.

IN PURSUIT OF ENGLISH PROFICIENCY, THE USE OF THE CHAMORRO LANGUAGE HAS BEEN DISCOURAGED.

Atbanga i mafana'gunen i dos lenguahgi gi eshuketa sigun gi filosofia na guabi gi vu'ulan-filiga.

Na'siguru na i taotao ni kapae umusa i dos lenguahgi u mape' preferesia xanggen malago' macho'cho' gi ofisiana giubetno annai ha 'fatana' i pupubiku.

Prohibi na u marechasa i taotao ni fumino' Chamorro o fino' Chamorro ha' tiningo-fla.

Prohibit discrimination against individuals who speak Chamorro.

Taya' mas klaru muna'annok na managof-famadesi lao maolek estorion taotao Guahan ki i tinilakan i fino' Chamorro, Maseha i fino' Chamorro pasha matula'ika-fla, i lenguahi i mas klaru na ebidensia na man-prefekto Chamorro i taotao Guahan.

Nesisariu na u matungo' i fino' Engles pa'go na tiempo. Na'triste i machandan i fino' Chamorro para u matungo' maolek i fino' Engles. I dinhula pot i setben-fla i fino' Chamorro muna'falingo i lenguahi-za. Ginen este lokue'ex na meggel gi kustumbren Chamorro manmalingu, pil'o't gi manhoben siha. Pot i hemelo i manenge' mapot mapula' gi fino' Engles. Kemake i lekta esta na 'yang-
among the youth. For example, “maringge-
ne” (the smelling of hand) is a Chamorro
sign of respect that is difficult to express in
English. In other words, the Chamorro lan-
guage promotes identity simply by its use.

The promotion of the Chamorro language
rejects the notion that speaking many lan-
guages hinders one’s ability to speak Eng-
lisht. If the island actively encouraged bi-
linguism, the effectiveness of our citizen-
ry’s bilingual ability could increase drama-
tically. Moreover, promoting the Chamorro
language also rejects the idea that the lan-
guage is incapable of addressing new situa-
tions. Chamorro is not used in technical
situations, for instance, because no one has
Preserve and revive Chamorro place names which reflect their proper Chamorro pronunciation.

Improve the level and availability of Chamorro language courses to the general public.

Encourage Government of Guam agencies and departments to utilize both the Chamorro and English languages in their oral and written public announcements.

Encourage all airlines serving Guam to read or play a welcome message in Chamorro to their passengers.
FERDINAND MAGELLAN
LANDED NEAR THIS PLACE
MARCH 6, 1521
ERECTED BY THE GUAM TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
1926
PLAQUE REPLACED BY CIRCUITO CERVANTINO DE GUAM
1962

THE LACK OF POLITICAL SELF-DETERMINATION AND VARIOUS
COLONIAL EXPERIENCES HAS RESULTED IN AN UNBALANCED
PROCESS OF CULTURAL CHANGE.

The colonial history of the island has benefitted Guam’s development in many ways. It has introduced many new political ideas, scientific advances and economic progress. However, the island’s people have had little input into the development of Guam’s political and social institutions. Outside forces in control of the island have viewed Guam’s culture as a stumbling block to what they have defined as progress. This has resulted in an unnatural and unbalanced development in the island’s culture.
A serious consequence has been the development of a negative self-image regarding island values. The comparison of local lifestyles to “stateside” lifestyles in order to measure progress and success often results in negative self-images of Guam and its culture.

In recent years, the island has experienced many pressures other than outside influences which have a great impact on cultural growth. Population increases, the possibility that Chamorros may one day become the island minority, economic development and technological growth will affect Guam’s future.

Un serioso na resuto ginen esta ti naturat yan ti balansia na tinlalaka, ti mamek i lini'-e'ita i taeto nu gulya pat i hatambhr-ni. I ma’asangpara i modelon lina'la'itiha yan i Amerikanu, para u midl koo esta mamek mo'na che'lita o koo esta siha ma ge'laga, manana' problema para i ila yan i kultur ga hatiainamu ma'atan maia siha.

Este ha' i manamaloffan na sakk, i isla ha fa'posgue meggi na hinehite' fuero di i san hiyong na influensa ni uameleka i kina-lanten i kultur. I ma'amentan i popula-sion i pospide na siha i Chamorro u fan minoria gi islan-itiha yan i atbanan i ekono-mia, siempre u mas efekta i foturan Guahan.
Historic and prehistoric resources are all that physically link Guamanians with their past. Although many Guamanians today may be unaware of the connections of modern Guam with its past, an understanding of this tie is becoming increasingly important. Guam’s historic sites and structures should be preserved because of the importance in understanding and honoring past events, eras, movements and persons.
Na'fusato ra u madalaklki i arsklakimento ni ginasao i prince na lat pot adiante yan marikohin attikulu siha ni manantigyu.

Na'tungu i gubietnoon militat pot i binalin i mangga'historia na lugat gi propadat i federat yan dimanda na debi di i federat u notifika i gubietnoon Guahan yanggen gusha sineild'a-filha nuexu.

Sustien i lugat yanggen masodda' gi propi-adat i federat asta ki siha ma'estudia ya despues u mababa para i pupulkii.

Enfore the historic preservation regulations as provided by current law relating to land development and collection of artifacts. Notify military commands of the impor-tance of historic sites on federal properties and require notification to the Government of Guam of newly discovered sites.

Reserve sites on federal lands for scientific study until such time as the sites can be made accessible to the public.

THERE IS A CONTINUING LOSS OF HISTORIC SITES.

The continued degradation of historic and archaeological sites (including prehistoric vil-lage locations, remnants of Spanish archi-tectural districts and other artifacts or his-toric places) further isolates both residents and tourists from the aesthetic, education-al and recreational benefits to be derived from past ways of life.

Since the early 1960's the rate of destruc-tion of historic sites has accelerated. A com-parison between a current survey and one made in 1966 indicates that, during this period, 53 prehistoric sites have either been destroyed or have deteriorated. Typhoons have caused some of this damage. However, farming, roads, and land clearing have been the principal agents of destruction. The loss has occurred in the interior of the island as well as along coastal areas. Historic sites are threatened on private, Government of Guam and federally-owned lands.

SIGI HA'MANMALINGU I LUGAT'YAN FOTMASION I MANANTIGU.

I makotimuna'a i mayulang-fa tobo i lugat ni manempotante para estudian histori-a yan tiyopen antigu (ha embriabasa este siha — i sengong i manansanu, i seplan i hinat-san i Esplanat gi fina' distritu-filha yan otro attikulu pat lugat ni manempotante para historia) mas ha sipapar i residensi-si yan turiste ginen i benifisiam Guahan ni bu-nitu, ni gal'historia, edukasion yan rekrea'tion ni siha ta usa ginen i antigu na fina'fa.'

Desde i tutuhon i 1960 lumachaddeh i ma-yulang-fa i lugat siha ni mangga'historia. Hiusuyong ginen un akomparasion entre un estudian p'a go na tiyopen yan estudian 1966 na sakhan na mayulang pat luma'baba kondision-filha 53 na lugat ni manempotante gi ma'estudian ansianu. Palu guini na destrosu ginen i pekwhi. Lao i magualu'i i lugat pat maloofan chulai yan i managagases halomtanou' este siha mas muna'gusha des-trosu. Masuresei este na malingu si han halom Guahan kontodu i manggaige gi uriran tasi. I mangga'historia na lugat ni manggaige gi propiadiat teotaom gubietnoon Guahan yan gubietnoon federat mangga'pinili-gro na u fannalingu.
PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE VALUE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IS LACKING.

A basic historic preservation problem in Guam is one of public awareness. Residents generally agree that historic sites and structures should be preserved. However, the economic development of the island has received more attention than historic preservation. In addition, residents simply have not had access to educational materials which explain the significance of various historic areas.

CONTINUED SURVEY AND INVENTORY IS NEEDED TO ENSURE PROTECTION OF GUAM'S HERITAGE.

The inventory of historic sites, buildings, structures, districts and objects is a major product of Guam’s continuing historic survey. Every significant period in the history of Guam is reflected in the inventory. Many known sites are listed on the National and Guam Registers of Historic Places. Additional research is required to identify all of Guam’s historic sites.

Maintain a continuous inventory of prehistoric and historic sites and evaluate these in terms of historical and archaeological importance.

Promote further professional archaeological study of historic and prehistoric sites on Guam.

Nominate significant sites to the National and Guam Registers of Historic Places.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Site</th>
<th>Guam Register Date of Entry</th>
<th>National Register Date of Entry</th>
<th>Name of Site</th>
<th>Guam Register Date of Entry</th>
<th>National Register Date of Entry</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lujuna Site, Yigo</td>
<td>Jun 5, 1974</td>
<td>Mar 13, 1974</td>
<td>North Inarajan Site</td>
<td>Nov 12, 1974</td>
<td>Feb 21, 1975</td>
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<td>Mochom Site, Mangilao</td>
<td>Jun 5, 1974</td>
<td>Nov 20, 1974</td>
<td>South Talofafo Site</td>
<td>Nov 12, 1974</td>
<td>Sep 6, 1974</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haputo Site, Dededo</td>
<td>Jun 5, 1974</td>
<td>Dec 27, 1974</td>
<td>Agana Spanish Bridge</td>
<td>Dec 3, 1974</td>
<td>Sep 9, 1974</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pajon Point Site, Yigo</td>
<td>Jul 3, 1974</td>
<td>Dec 27, 1974</td>
<td>Plaza de Espana, Agana</td>
<td>Jan 21, 1975</td>
<td>May 1, 1974</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coras Monument, Agana</td>
<td>Jul 24, 1974</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Asan Invasion Beach</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1975</td>
<td>Nominated 1975</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort San Jose, Umatac</td>
<td>Jul 24, 1974</td>
<td>May 1, 1974</td>
<td>Mt. Alfan Battle Site</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1975</td>
<td>Jun 18, 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sella Bay Spanish Bridge, Umatac</td>
<td>Jul 24, 1974</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Orote Field</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1975</td>
<td>June 18, 1975</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inarajan Falls Site</td>
<td>Jul 24, 1974</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Merizo Conbento</td>
<td>Feb 20, 1975</td>
<td>Sep 17, 1974</td>
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<td>Pali Point Site, Yigo</td>
<td>Jul 24, 1974</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Asan Ridge Battle Area</td>
<td>Apr 17, 1975</td>
<td>Jul 18, 1975</td>
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<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Achuguo Bay</td>
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<td>San Dionisio Church</td>
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<td>Toguan Bay Site</td>
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<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Fonte Plateau</td>
<td>Jun 5, 1975</td>
<td>May 8, 1975</td>
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<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Magellan Monument</td>
<td>Jun 5, 1975</td>
<td>May 8, 1975</td>
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<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Umatac Ridge</td>
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<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>North Cetti Bay</td>
<td>Jun 5, 1975</td>
<td>May 8, 1975</td>
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<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Atantanito Shrine</td>
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<td>May 8, 1975</td>
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<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Asquidoga Cave</td>
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<td>May 8, 1975</td>
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<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Inarajan Village</td>
<td>Mar 23, 1977</td>
<td>Nov 6, 1977</td>
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<td>Sella Bay Spanish Oven, Umatac</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Anac Site</td>
<td>May 4, 1977</td>
<td>Nominated 1977</td>
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<td>Matque Valley, Asan-Piti</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Asmiel Point Site</td>
<td>Aug 3, 1977</td>
<td>Nominated 1977</td>
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<td>Naval Station</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Malojloj Site</td>
<td>Oct 5, 1977</td>
<td>Nominated 1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable Station, Naval Station</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Orote Historical Complex</td>
<td>Oct 5, 1977</td>
<td>Nominated 1977</td>
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<td>San Dionisio Catholic Church, Umatac</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Apr 1, 1975</td>
<td>Bonita Site (Naval Magazine)</td>
<td>Oct 5, 1977</td>
<td>Nominated 1977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Parks and Recreation, Government of Guam
MAJOR HISTORIC SITES NEED DEVELOPMENT OR IMPROVEMENT.

Much of Southwestern Guam is proposed as a seashore park. The Umatac portion of the proposed area contains many features of historic importance which should be properly developed and conserved. The best remaining examples of the early Spanish period on Guam are found in this area. Prehistoric sites have also been located along the coast. A sequence of historic displays located in the Umatac area could show the development of life in Guam from the precontact Chamorro period to the present. This could be accomplished by restoring the prehistoric and historic sites along the coast. In addition, the village of Umatac could become a picturesque contemporary community with historic architectural character.

Protect and enhance the historic sites within Umatac and the proposed Guam Territorial Seashore Park.
Currently, many people value the traditional architecture of southern villages and desire to retain the village's present appearance. The Department of Parks and Recreation has developed a plan for Inarajan Village that would allow the village to retain its appearance and homeowners could receive federal assistance in home improvements.

“It’s important to recognize that the village’s history and architecture are part of its identity and should be preserved.”

Implement the provisions of the Inarajan Village Historic Architectural District.
The Patag Village Site is located on the northern part of the island, about three miles south of the community of Yigo, along the northeast coast. The site contains the remains of at least 15 latté stone houses. Only two of these are relatively complete. One is an eight-stone structure, the other, a large 12-stone house. In addition, at least 50 mounds of accumulated artifacts are recorded, each representing an area in which a household or group of households formerly did their cooking and other fire-related activities in the village. Limited excavations have uncovered many interesting artifacts. A Chamorro village could be constructed at the site in such a way that visitors could walk through the area and view displays portraying aspects of daily life in a Chamorro village.

Makonsi nga ma'saolek iya Patag nga sengsong yu na ma'saolek nga ansiyu.

Develop the Patag site into a prehistoric park.

Acha ha latte nga Mochon. Mochon Latte Site.
Plaza de España, in the heart of Agana, is the site of the original Governor’s Palace, associated buildings and gardens, along with the open plaza immediately in front. The Casa de Gobierno was constructed in 1736 by the Spanish colonial administration. In addition, the almacén (arsenal) and garden house were constructed at this time. In 1885, the Governor’s Palace was replaced by a larger palace, but the almacén and garden house were retained. The garden house survived the bombardment in 1944. After the war, the kiosko or bandstand and the Chocolate House were rebuilt.

The garden house currently houses the Guam Museum and is considered the oldest Spanish building on Guam in use today. An immediate preservation program should be implemented to retain the Plaza’s beauty and historical significance, especially in relation to the capital city’s development and present image.

I Plaza de España gi talolo’ giya Hagañha i sagan i propio yan i hagas na palasyon i Maga’lai, yan otro siha na hinatan baidata yan hatdin gi uriyen i palasyo, kontonde i mababa na plasa gi me’vita. I Casa de Guibietro mahatsa gi 1736 ni aministra- sion i Españo. I aminfan yan i gima’ hatdin manmahatsa lohlo’ guini na tiempo. GI 1885 na sakkan, mahatsa gi nuedu i Palas- yon Guibietro yan mana’na’moddong, lao ti nipača i atmaen yan guma’ hatdin. I gi- mna’ hatdin ti mayulang anna’ mabomba Guahan gi 1944. Después di i gera, mahat- sa di nuedu i kiosko yan i Chocolate House.

I gima’ hatdin pa’go nai gaige i Muses Guahan yan mapa’lo’ auyom ya’ na hinatan i Españo ni esta pa’go ha’ ma- u’usa. Debi di u ma’emplemta aogida, un programman prisetbasión para u masus- tiene i bunitu’-ha yan i sinifikasion-ita i Plasa komu un empotting na luget gi his- toria, espesialmente gi relation-ita gi adillan- ton Hagañha yan i esta-’ita pa’go.

Fa’amolet i Plasa de España taimanu ha’i hechura-ña antes.

Restore and maintain the Plaza de Espana Historic Park.
Un empottante na patte gi lina’laa Guahan pa’go i interes yan sinupotte ni manana’e i nestidat i ilo gi programman dibetsion. Lao ti marialisa trahia i pupubilliat i dibetsion gi manmataba na lagat, i militar mu-moniieni modek siha na fasildat dibetsion para i taeto-filha, lao bi para i usan i residentan i ilo pat turista. I tufungon siha na fasildat i gubiethnon Guahan yan taeto san hiyang pinat ayu ha’i kanton tasi. I tabi i milaak hanom gi ledera yan ayu siha i manbuntu manana’ega’ na lagat, manmali’e yan manmapiolique iu ayu ha’i manbrabu yan manbhumachchu manpanen.

An important part of Guam’s lifestyle today is the interest and support given to the island’s recreational programs. However, the full outdoor recreation potential has yet to be realized. The military services maintain developed facilities for their personnel which are not available to most island residents or to tourists. The limited facilities of the Government of Guam and private groups are primarily devoted to beaches, sports and games. Many beaches, dramatic waterfalls and the most beautiful scenic areas are seen and used only by the most adventuresome.
GUAM FACES AN OVERALL LACK OF DEVELOPED RECREATIONAL AREAS AND FACILITIES.

The anticipated growth of Guam’s population will create increasing demands for added parks and recreation services. Many of the island’s existing and potential outdoor recreation sites can readily be improved without damaging the scenic and natural values of the areas. These values can be enhanced by the proper development of the areas through continued maintenance, landscaping, and control of pollution, vehicles, and public access.

With an increasing trend towards subdivision development, provision of space for neighborhood recreational facilities is needed.

Provide an adequate quantity and variety of recreational programs and facilities to serve the special needs and interests of each segment and age group of Guam’s population.

Preserve and develop outdoor recreation areas through coordinated involvement by the Government of Guam, the Federal government, and the private sector.

Continue to enforce recreational space requirements within residential subdivision developments.

Ensure the public’s right of unrestricted access to all territorial recreation areas and encourage agreements with private and federal property owners for the provision of reasonable access to recreation areas.

HA FAFANA’ GUANAH NI KONDISION I TAYA’ KUMPLIIOU NA LUGAT YAN FASILIDAD PARA DIBETSION.

I mineggiia taetao gi mannamamana’i na tiempo siempre u dimanda mas plasa yan setisbii para dibetision. Meggi na lugat ni gaig pa’go yan ayu i mannahasasuyi na u mana’langua, siha ha’ mannafa’malek sin u diestrata i bunitua’i i lugat pat i naturat’i sigun gi pinedon Yur’os. Este siha na balq’an-flia stifa mannamana’ fanifti’sbunitu pat yanggen mana’taggas figi, mannamunu’ mi pat hafo otro mas stifa mana’i yan manu-sama’i inaplocha’, yan yanggen manama’-ha i sahyan yan taetao na u fafofhon guihi.

Pot i sigi ha’ manmamobididi i tano’ para u mana’ fanifetide debi di u mana’e attentio i nesisid pot fasilitas dibetision.
GUAM'S ORGANIZED SPORTS PROGRAM WILL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES.

For many people on Guam, participation in organized sports is an extremely important part of the island's lifestyle. While some recreation programs are privately sponsored, the government is the major provider of organized recreational opportunities.

The Recreation Division within the Department of Parks and Recreation coordinates and promotes recreational activities. It sponsors programs for softball, basketball, bowling, volleyball, horseshoes, swimming, lifesaving, and tennis. As the demand for recreational opportunities increases, the government's organizational and coordinating responsibilities will also increase. Additional emphasis is being placed on the provision of adequate recreational facilities. While certain centralized facilities can accommodate major sports and recreational events, there is a need to more fully design and develop facilities to serve the island's village communities.

Participation in organized sports, such as community softball leagues, can and should involve both youth and adults. This is one of the most healthy and socially rewarding aspects of life on Guam.

Provide additional funding to the Department of Parks and Recreation in support of the Island's recreation programs.

Provide adequate facilities for organized sports programs.

Promote participation in organized sports by all age groups.
The development of a seashore park in Southwestern Guam would provide the area's residents valuable opportunities. The Territorial Seashore Park would provide additional recreational facilities and would protect significant historic features and unique, valuable, and fragile natural resources. The park could provide long-term economic benefits to the residents as the area's park development attracts tourists.
Guahan otro klassen park para mahatta ni puhettmon i federat. Gi 21 de Hulio, 1944 na sakkam gi alas saik gi egga'an matutuhuni ma'taka Guahan ni fuetsaa i Amerikanu. Guaha 56,000 na sindalon i Marines yan Army humatune Guahan. I batko yan batkonaien Amerikanu ha bomba toda ayu i pinn'ion i Hapones para gurnera gi kanton tasi. I sindalo siha ginen i Third Marine Division humatune Guahan ginen i tasi giya Asan tres minutos ha' antes de i First Provisional Marine Brigade manhalom giya Ha-gat. Annal marikonos gi'go ayu na lugat annai mangera i Amerikanu yan i Hapones, manoolta na meggar ha' guhil na lugat ti mamamadrega pat mamulettoba. I National Park Service ha bippara un plane ni maana'an War in the Pacific National Historic Park ni para u gua' ooppuninted para u manu'ala'a ha' i estrian i Sigundo na Geran i Tano' gi i Pasifiku. I park para u na'e hit takhilo na hemipion i klassen gera guini gi Pasifiku.

Another park proposal is being developed at the federal level. On July 21, 1944 at 6 o'clock a.m., the attack on Guam by American forces began. The total number of Marine and Army ground forces involved was approximately 56,000. American ships and planes blasted the Japanese shore installations. Troops of the 3rd Marine Division hit the beach at Asan three minutes before the men of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade waded ashore at Agat. Present exploration of these areas of the island used for the invasion reveals that there remain available sections of battlefield terrain which have not been destroyed or developed for other uses. The National Park Service has prepared a proposal for a War in the Pacific National Historic Park which will provide an opportunity to depict the epic story of World War II in the Pacific. The park will emphasize the Battle of Guam as a classic example of the island by island fighting in the Pacific.

Support local and federal efforts to establish a War in the Pacific National Historic Park.

Preserve important geographical and historical features in order to provide a setting with enough historical integrity to portray the Battle for Guam.

Assemble local artifacts of the Japanese Occupation and American Invasion for display.

Cooperate with Japanese historians in developing a bilingual and bicultural interpretation of the invasion.
The economy of Guam has shown rapid development over the past ten years. Continued growth can be expected, barring recurrence of a worldwide recession and continuation of certain constraining federal policies such as those affecting shipping, immigration and air travel. Because the island's economic potential is limited, substantial assistance from the United States government will continue to be needed if Guam is to grow economically.

The recent recession showed island residents that our economic well-being is affected by forces, for the most part, over which we have little control. This chapter presents recommendations for developing those aspects of the economy in which public involvement can be most beneficial.

Gi maloffan na dies años na tiempo, annok na chaddek adilanton-fia i ekonomian Guam. Han lambar a i adilanton ekonomia gi enteriru i tan' yan mientras makocontinu-nu'a i opibiga na areklamento federat ni umefekta i katgan batku, emigrašion, yan i bunahan baksonaire, siha ta anggonga na u sigl ha' i adilanton i ekonomia. Pot i limiten i chaman i ekonomian i isla, meggi mas na ayudu ta realita gihen i gubierson i Estados Unidos yanggen para ta farla-chok gi ekonomia.

I etmas priante na rinibaha gi fuetsan i pesi nina' a'annok gi taotao i isla na arek lon gihen hiyong prensipamente umefekta i ekonomian Guam. Han priante este na kapitulu rekonomasion para u ma-adilanta ayu siha na patte gi ekonomia annai siha mas manbenifalau i publiku yanggeni pumattisipao i gubetna.

Dr. Huvaro ota apo' a- i Cathay, Cowl Princies, Oriental Queen, Weiser Dispencer an Weiser Broker na ha'ko siha plya da. Enora, 1973

L to R: Cathay, Cowl Princes, Oriental Queen, Weiser Dispencer an Weiser Broker in the Commercial Port, January, 1973
NOTES:

A proposal for a hotel.
The rapid development of Japan’s economy, coupled with a loosening of travel restraints to Guam, resulted in tourism’s development into Guam’s second largest industry. Only expenditures by the military exceed tourism as a source of income to the island.
GUAM'S TOURISM MARKET CAN BROADEN.

Guam's primary visitor market is young Japanese tourists and is subject to seasonal fluctuations coinciding with the traditional vacation and wedding months in Japan. Additional tourist markets should be investigated on a trial basis, whereby only markets positively responding to trial promotions would be further developed.

A regional approach should be used in promoting tourism. The development of Palau and other areas of Micronesia into major tourist destination points will serve to attract more Japanese tourists into this region, as opposed to Hawaii or Asia. Guam should be promoted as the center of Micronesia from which trips to other areas can be made.

SIRA HA’ MA’UMENTA I KANTIDAN TURISTA.

I manhobeni na Hapones i etmas manisera na bista fan Guahan lao dimetemisina este sigun gi tiempon bakasion pat tiempon unamaslua giya Hapon. Mas ta’io debi di ta algo iro siha na lugat para turista ya ayu ha’ i manasiguroo u fan mapetuli.

Debi di ta fandra’ yai i otro isa siha guini gi patten Pasifikiku para ta athansa i kinalamten turismu. I mabvandtonti Siapan yan otro patten Micronesia koamu ma’am na sa’gan bumiaji, siempre u binente mas magi i Hapones ki guata Hawaii pat Asia. Debi di Guahan u ma sa’iron rumiaji giya Micronesia annai siha i turista u mabvati i otro isa siha.

Promote Guam as the center of Micronesia and as a base for trips to other areas in Micronesia.
JAPANESE TOURIST STAYS ON GUAM ARE SHORT AND RETURN VISITS ARE FEW.

Japanese tourists spend approximately 4 days on Guam with few return visits. By developing more tourist attractions and recreational facilities, Guam can increase visitor stay periods and generate more return visits. Suggested attractions include a sound and light show, a Micronesian cultural center, an aquarium, and marine-related activities.

Sohyo’ i san hvong na banda para u mana’-guaha fasilitat para u fanbinene i turista yan u fassinete i tsota tano’.

Upa i Tourist Attraction Fund para mahata sa mas fasilitat rekreation ni para u setbe parehu i turista yan i tsota tano’.

Facilitate private sector development of facilities which attract tourists and serve residents.

Utilize Tourist Attraction Funds to develop recreational facilities for joint use of residents and tourists.

<table>
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<th>Attractions</th>
<th>Activities Frequency Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aquarium</td>
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<td>Hiking Trial</td>
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<td>Underwater Trail for Snorkeling</td>
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<td>Beach Tennis</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>309</td>
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A DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR TUMON BAY IS NEEDED.

Tumon Bay has an excellent potential to further develop into an attractive resort area. Careful planning can lead to the best use of the limited land and reduce costs of basic infrastructure. Tumon Bay has been recently designated as a "resort" zone. This allows for a greater variety of tourist-related commercial activities which will reduce the isolation now felt by many tourists who find access difficult to commercial locations outside the bay. A plan for Tumon Bay will guide development of these activities.

Guam's prime tourist area must be tied together as a unit, appropriately landscaped and well lighted.

PRISISU PLANUN ADILANTO PARA I BAKANAN TOMHOM.

Ekselente i kapasidad-ña i Bakunan Tomhom para sagan turista yan sagan dibestation. Komu maplanuyi maolek, siña ma'una i midyron i lagat yan hafa taimanu nai siña marinbaho i gatton i fasildat pupliku. Este ha' i ti apimam na tiempo na maditikna Tomhom komu "sagan turista yan sagan dibestation." Ginin este na diaknsari siña sinedi mas megap gi otro siña na che'cho' komesiantani para i turista nu u inayuda ri-nibaha i mainasirii siisiten-fihha i turista pot i manchage' i sagan komesiantani gi huyong Tomhom mismo, I planu ni mana' huyong para i Bakunan Tomhom u china-chalani este siña na aktibidat.

Debi di u mana'fana'totche i mangrenfilat na sagan turista, mana'gasas yan mana' bu-ratu i uniya-ña yan maikandete ma'ak.
There is a lack of public awareness of the benefits of tourism.

Tourists spend over $100 million a year, creating an estimated 3,500 jobs in Guam’s economy and generating an estimated $8-10 million in tax revenues. Only a fraction of this tax money is reinvested in the tourist industry. Unfortunately, many residents do not recognize the full benefits of tourism.

The principal constraints to increased employment of local workers in the visitor industry are the lack of Japanese language skills and competition of alien entertainers. Few Guamanians are employed in the entertainment field. Most handicrafts purchased by tourists are not made on Guam. Many tourists have expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of tropical fruits and vegetables which they expected to find on Guam. The Farmer’s Market is an attempt to address some of these problems.

Guam generates an estimated $8-10 million in tax revenues.
CRIMES AGAINST TOURISTS CAN CRIPPLE THE TOURIST INDUSTRY.

Crimes against tourists are widely reported in the Japanese press. Unfavorable publicity will reduce the number of potential visitors. Therefore, ensuring visitor security is very important to Guam's economy. The current policy to return crime victims at public expense to testify against alleged offenders should be continued.

Establish a regular police substation with direct responsibility for the Tumon Bay area.

PARTIAL DEREGLATION OF AIRLINE SERVICE TO GUAM IS NEEDED.

One constraint to the expansion of the tourist industry is service by a limited number of international carriers to Guam. This limited air service has restricted visitor access to Guam. Continued efforts in Congress to partially deregulate airline service to Guam would considerably improve the current situation.

Support Congressional legislation which would allow easier entry of airlines into Guam.
By 1980, it is expected that Guam will require approximately 7 million pounds of fish and fishery products to satisfy the needs of the resident population and visitors. The reasons for the widespread demand throughout the island for increased availability of fresh fish are threefold: fish is a traditional staple food of the Filipino, Japanese, and Guamanian populations; the available fishery resources in Guam's waters are of high quality; and public interest in the nutritional content of fish products has increased. From these factors, a stable and growing demand for fresh fish on Guam can be expected. Thus, commercial fishing, developed on Guam at competitive prices, can become a means of broadening the island's economic base.

Currently, research, management, and development of fishery resources is in a pioneer stage. In recent years, however, there has been an upsurge of interest, investigation, and investment in aquaculture and fishing activities in Guam. Several aquaculture, as well as offshore fishing enterprises, are underway.
FEDERAL CONSTRAINTS LIMIT THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISHING.

There are certain federal constraints that restrict the island’s fishing industry from developing into a large scale income producing sector. According to specific provisions of the Jones Act, the purchase or use of foreign-made fishing boats larger than 5 net tons is prohibited. These provisions limit local development of commercial fishing, since Guam does not build large fishing vessels and the cost of purchasing U.S. made fishing boats is almost prohibitive. Current federal law prohibits Japanese, Korean, or other foreign fleets from off-loading tuna in U.S. ports. However, American Samoan, where the Van Camp and Star Kist companies both operate tuna canneries, has been granted an exemption from this requirement.

The federal Fishery Conservation and Management Act has created a fishery conservation zone for waters within 200 miles of the United States and its territories. Tuna catches within this 200-mile zone are still allowed by foreign vessels. However, other types of fishing by foreign interests require permits under the provisions of the Act.

I ADILANTON INDUSTRIAN I KOMET-SIANTEN UME’GUIHAN MANHINEHEN-NO’ NI AREKLAMENTON FEDERAT.

I industriyan umé’guihan giya Guahan ti síla ma’atbansa para mas u fama’gananía sa’ guaha gi areklamenton federat humñóñfó’. Sigun gi espasifiku na seksion gi Jones Act, ti síla mafaham pat má’usa i bastón estranheru ni dankulón-fa ke 5 tinílada. Este síha na prubisión muna’limimít guiní i kometsiante umé’guihan sa’ ti mhma’ttinmas Guahan mandankulu na boti ya i presiiin i boti ni mafa’tinas gi Estados Unidos ti langakyon. I prinente na areklamenton federati ti sinedi i Hapones, i Kuríandu, pat hayi orro na tsoato hîoyng na u fan mandeskata tuna gi masela manu na pueto gi Estados Unidos. Tao, iya American Samoas annai gaike parehu i Van Camp yani i Star Kist na kompaní-an malatayin tuna, mana’ahinge guini na areklamenton.

I Fishery Conservation yan Management Act gi patton i federat mana’tinas areklamento para u mane ‘i makanina’ guihan gi halom i 200 miyas na tasin i Estados Unidos yan i teritoriú-fa. Sinedi ha’i taotao hîoyng na u famnakana’ tuna gi halom esté na raya. Oro síha na klasen umaeguhan dinimamanda petmisu sigun gi este na prubisión i Acto.
KADADA* I KAPASIDAT TAOTAO TA-NÓ GI KAPITAT-RIHA YAN I TEKNI-KAT NA TININGO’ POT I ADILANTON UMSEGUNIAN.

Guigaun i nesisidat i kometzuți umé'guihan yar manoxsai ga'ga’ saddok ya ginageg ga takhlifo’ na tiningo’ teknikat. Sifla ayu ha’i manggai ekterseru na endibiyô/at pat kompant’a u fanggi_interesan para u fai aho’fon salape’ guini na bines. Dimasloa loka’kue’ atong ao esti i adilanto yan bümnsi umé'guihan.

Guaha unus kuqon na grupu ni manman-l’ina manfaaasao ao gi ma’atbanis i industri umé'guihan. Gihen i Pacific Tuna Development Foundation, dos na nubeu na baktñon umeguihan ginen i Estados Unidos, sgi makedhagi yan matufalaka hafa tainami na malagana’-sa i tuna ni mangage guini gi Western Pacific. I National Marine Fisheries Service mankondudukta programma annai‘ ma’ina ayu siha i pot i manmaa katana’da na guihan, manu na mangage i guihan yan taimanu mapugin-fiha.

I Western Pacific Regional Council ma’idenrifika tres na lugat na sifla mangage i guihan i tasi—billfish, mangabali na acho’ tasi yan mihirat—yan nesiaru na u fama’ planu para u mananah koa unu guini na guihan. I Food and Agriculture Organization yan i South Pacific Commission ku-mondudukta otori siha na estudiu. I Department of Agriculture sifla ha umerta i Kapasidat-Ka ya manyan ni mananah na guihan na tasi gi territori.

THERE IS A LIMITED AMOUNT OF LOCAL CAPITAL AND TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT.

The capital requirement for commercial fishing and aquaculture is high and requires considerable technical knowledge. It is probable that only experienced individuals or corporations would be interested in investing in fisheries ventures. Fisheries development is also limited by a high degree of risk.

Several research groups are actively involved in fisheries development. Under the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation, two modern U.S. fishing vessels have begun testing and modifying the net fishing techniques for the skipjack tuna resources of the Western Pacific. The National Marine Fisheries Service conducts research programs dealing with the provision of bait fish, economic factors, and fish location and attraction methods.

The Western Pacific Regional Council has identified three potential areas of marine resources—billofish, precious coral and mineral resources—and is required to develop a management plan for each resource. Other research projects are being conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the South Pacific Commission. The Department of Agriculture can increase its capabilities in research and management of territorial fisheries resources.

Encourage increased investment in the area of fisheries resources and aquaculture.

Support research and development activities of regional foundations and commissions involved in fisheries development.

Increase governmental efforts in research and management of fisheries resources.

* Abiba ma’ minalega’ gi ma’gna’lon salape’ gi guihan umé’guihan pat gi manna’poksi ga’ga’ saddok.

Support ayu siha na grupu yan komisi na manfaaasaan gi akibidat na ma’inan ni ma’atdianton i umeguihan.

Umamayi i animon i guibetno innan na minanah i guihan.tasi.

Estimated Current Annual Retail Value of Seafood and Fish Products Consumed by Households in Guiana: Ma’esta Bana Bai Senkiri’i yan Proeksi Cenyi / Tasi in Masekanjat’u na Fafiri Gourm Koa Sakanj.
CURRENT PORT FACILITIES ARE INADEQUATE FOR COMMERCIAL FISHING.

Approximately 55 acres could be used for fishery development on Dry Dock Island in Apa Harbor. If commercial fishing is to be developed, a medium-sized cannery or transshipment facility is needed. Required support facilities include a wharf capable of accommodating fishing boats, cold storage facilities, fuels storage, crew comfort stations, an administration building, and a parking lot. Within this area, industrial sites would be available for such industries as net repair and manufacture. If Dry Dock Island is developed, a privately-owned ship repair facility could be relocated there to relieve the congestion at the Commercial Port.

THERE IS A NEED FOR INCREASED LOCAL FISHERIES ACTIVITIES.

Small-scale fishermen face many obstacles in developing profitable operations. Time is spent floating markets to sell the catch and many hours are wasted in hand fueling boats and chipping blocks of ice for the chill box. These obstacles could be removed through an effective fisherman's cooperative. The government should support such cooperatives in their efforts to establish a marketing mechanism for locally caught fish and to provide facilities for fueling, ice, cold storage and other industry services.

PRISIUS NA U GUHA MAS AKTIBIDAT UMEGUIHAN GUINI.

I mandikike' na peskadat mafasana' meggal na impedimento pare u farimana'panansi. Mi tiempo na gagapa para u kebende i kinnene'i, para u nabula i tanke gas i botia, yen para u na'llisso i kohna muna'manengeng. Giren un efektibu na koporsan siha este siha na impedimento mana'faninu hana. I gubieto debi di u supotte taignuini siha na koporsan gi animon-fiha para u ma'estabilisa taimana manambendoe i guihan ni manamokonne' guini yan u na'guha fasilidat laa, aii, sagan manengeng, yan hafa otro siha na fasilidat setbiu.
GUADA KAPASIDAT-RÂ GUADHAN PARA MAS PRODUKTO GINEN MAMOKSAI GA'GA' SADDOX.

Mas sîfâ makosêcha yanggen mapoksal i uháng yan asuli komu mânnapo lo gi un lujat ya mamaneha maledêk.

Sipun gi inestudia masodda'a na guaha kasi 600 arias gi sânhaya na bandan Guahan ni maledêk para mamoksaî ga'ga' saddok. Manma'identifika gi inestudia este siha na klasen ga'ga' saddok komu uháng, asuli, tafla, ito, otro klasen guihan saddok, yan katnada para tuna.

THERE IS POTENTIAL FOR INCREASED AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION ON GUAM.

Aquaculture is the culture or husbandry of aquatic plants and animals. A selected species or group of species is confined in a given area from which maximum production is obtained through the use of fertilizers and feed, disease and environmental control, and elimination of predators.

Studies have identified approximately 600 acres suitable for aquaculture in Southern Guam. Studies of potential aquacultural

Supotte i ma'edilanton mamoksaî ga'ga' saddok ginen maempîmente programma ni fu marunu'ë e taotae hafa na klasen ga'ga' saddok maledêk mapoksal.

Support aquaculture development through demonstration projects for particular species.
species have identified prawns, eels, tilapia, catfish, carp, milkfish, oysters, mullet and species of tuna bait as prime candidates for aquaculture.

Pond operators are faced with scarcity of shrimp larvae and milkfish fry. The sole source for shrimp is Hawaii’s State Fish and Game Department, which can only supply enough larvae to stock 12 acres of ponds per year. The Department of Agriculture’s rearing tank for the production of giant Malaysian prawns will assist operators in stocking ponds.

However, this tank will not be able to supply enough larvae to stock the 45-50 acres of ponds required for current local consumption. These ponds, if properly maintained, could produce 600,000 pounds of shrimp annually. If feasible, a hatchery for shrimp and other species should be constructed. The Philippines, as the only source of milkfish fry, has banned its export.

Investigate the feasibility of expanding current aquaculture facilities and construct a support hatchery.

Seek an agreement with the Philippines for importation of milkfish fry.

**Potential Production of Different Aquacultural Species on Guam**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Total Production (in Thousands of Pounds)</th>
<th>No. of Acres Available</th>
<th>Average Productivity (in Thousands of Pounds per Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catfish</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carp</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilapia</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eel</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuna Bart</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrimp</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oysters</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milkfish</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullet</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Traditionally, subsistence agriculture was the major economic activity on Guam. However, certain constraints have limited the development of commercial agriculture. Recent data indicates that only 30 percent of the fresh fruits and vegetables consumed on Guam are locally produced. The development of agriculture will generate employment opportunities, help reduce the importation of food, and move the economy towards increased self-sufficiency.
There is a lack of coordination and systematic planning of agricultural development.

There is no single agency clearly responsible for implementing an agriculture development plan. Increased planning capabilities in the Department of Agriculture will allow the Department to re-evaluate its current programs, develop new programs, prioritize resources, and implement a long-term agriculture strategy.

**LOCAL PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN FY 1974**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMODITY</th>
<th>LOCAL PRODUCTION</th>
<th>IMPORTS</th>
<th>TOTAL CONSUMPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dollars ($)</td>
<td>Dollars ($)</td>
<td>Dollars ($)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>1,983</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>2,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits &amp; Vegetables</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>2,304</td>
<td>3,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>1,953</td>
<td>2,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>1,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Fish</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>2,741</td>
<td>3,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,673</td>
<td>10,097</td>
<td>12,771</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Import data by commodity is not available after FY 1974

Source: Growth Policy for Guam, Bureau of Planning, Government of Guam, May 1977, p.28
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>1974 Production</th>
<th>1975 Market Requirements*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A - NORTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>30,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>30,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>30,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>96,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - SOUTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>28,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>26,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C - NORTH &amp; SOUTHWEST</td>
<td>8.96</td>
<td>10,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>10,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>10,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>30,420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on 1974 EDA survey of food production Guam.


GUAM IS DESIGNED FOR PRODUCTIONAGRICULTURE WHICH ARE LYING IDLE.

The basic natural resources which could support an agriculture industry on Guam are available. Approximately 10,000 acres have been identified as being suitable for agriculture development.

To further develop field farming, a comprehensive soil testing program has been initiated. This program is necessary to determine the potential of growing certain crops in specific agricultural areas. The tests can provide data on fertilizer requirements and soil erosion factors to serve as a basis for improving management techniques.

GUAM HAS LAND AREAS SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE WHICH ARE LYING IDLE.

Ma’identifika mas yan ma’mapa i prisente siha na nosecha yan manu na lagat siha ma’gualu e.

Na ‘funhayan i kabalas na programma para ma’ebalua i edda ‘fangualu an.

Provide further identification and detailed mapping of existing crops and potential farmlands.

Complete the comprehensive soil testing programs.

Ma’identifika mas yan ma’mapa i prisente siha na nosecha yan manu na lagat siha ma’gualu e.

Na ‘funhayan i kabalas na programma para ma’ebalua i edda ‘fangualu an.

Provide further identification and detailed mapping of existing crops and potential farmlands.

Complete the comprehensive soil testing programs.
Na’klaru yan enfuett a areklamento pot ariyondon agrikutura.

Abiba i mana’guaha i mandankulo na fangu’al’an kometsianta ginen i mana’pusible ariyondon i manmolek na tano’ gubiet no para agrikutura para anakko na tempo.

Na’guaha mas dipositon hanom, sistematan manregan tinanom, chalan yan otro siha manesista na faasilat para agrikutura.

Abiba i ma’establlisan i Distritu Para Adilant-ton Agrikutura para ayu na tano’ agrikutura ni munenista kanida na salape para mana’guaha i manesista na faasilat.

Clarify and enforce the terms of agricultural leases.

Encourage large-scale agricultural operations through long-term government leases of prime agricultural land.

Develop additional water reservoirs, irrigation and drainage systems, access roads, and other agriculture infrastructure, as needed.

Encourage the establishment of Agricultural Improvement Districts for land requiring a large infrastructure investment.

Under government agricultural lease programs, short term lease lots often either remain idle or are utilized by the lessees solely for residential use. Long term lease programs provide sufficient time to obtain an adequate return on investment. Land leased should be of sufficient size for large scale farming and should be adjacent to other farmlands to facilitate the sharing of costly equipment.

There are large tracts of private and government prime agricultural land lying idle because of limited access to the property and year-round water supply. Four possible water reservoir sites have been identified in Southern Guam to meet drinking water or irrigation needs.

Guam cannot afford to develop all agricultural land simultaneously. Consideration should be given to creating Agriculture Improvement Districts within areas identified as suitable for agriculture. These districts would consist of adjoining agricultural lands whose owners have demonstrated a desire to farm. After establishing an Agricultural Improvement District, the following steps would be taken: lands surveyed and soils tested, infrastructure planned, and funding identified.

SURFACE WATER RESOURCES IN SOUTHERN GUAM
I GUINAHAN HANOM HILO’ TANO’ GI SAN HAYA NA BANDAN GUAHAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIVER</th>
<th>Area to be Irrigated (est.)</th>
<th>Cost of Dam Construction (Et.)</th>
<th>Reservoir Storage Capacity (Et.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Dollars</td>
<td>Gallons (million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talofofo River</td>
<td>2,543</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugum River</td>
<td>1,966</td>
<td>19,670,000</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inarajan River</td>
<td>2,012</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umatich and La Så Fua Rivers</td>
<td>1,046</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>7,567</td>
<td>30,070,000</td>
<td>2,162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Agricultural Development Plan, Bureau of Planning, Government of Guam, March 1978, p.21

Gi programman ariyondo para agrikutura gi guibetno, meggai siha ni manman’a’ariyendo para kada’da na tempo ti ma’u’usa i tan’ oziino masagapay ha’ para residenia. I ariyendo para apamn na tempo ha na’guaha sufisantena na tempo para u guaha ganan-ban’i pat tsota. Debi di i u sufisante i mi nedong-lo i tanon’ ni ma’a’ariyendo para gualo’ kometsianta, yan debi lokku’ di u bisinu yan otro fangu’al’an kosa ki siha ma’acha’usa i guueguan na makitan guangulu’en.

Meggai dinkulo na pidason tanon’ ni iyon i guibetno pat tsota ni maolek para agrikutura ti ma’u’usa sa’ taya’ chalan-lo pat taya’ hanom-lu. Kay kro lo lagat para diposisiton hanom para nesitidate ginen pat manregan fangu’al’an ma’identafika gi san haye na bandan Guahan.

Ti siha i guibetnion Guahan ha ojaqen mu langak i ma’adilanton to i lugat agrikutura. Debi di u mahasso i mafotam Distritu Para Ma’adilanton Agrikutura gi lugat siha ni manman’a’identafika konu maolek para agrikutura. Este na distritu ha embra’brasa ayu i manisinu na tanon’ ni manmala’go’ i ‘duflo na u fangualu’o. Despues di ma’foणum Distritu Para Ma’adilanto Agrikutura, siempre ma’chin’gwesti siha: ma’midit i tanon’, ma’ebulu’i edda, ma’plane’s nesitaru na faasilat yan ma’a’identifika i bale’ kopble ni para u ma’u’usa.
Agriculture support programs are inadequate.

One of the major stumbling blocks in developing agriculture is the non-availability of local farm workers. As long as attractive job opportunities exist within the other sectors of the economic community, local residents will not be attracted to agriculture. Two of the island’s largest commercial farms must import farm workers.

The Farmers Small Loan Revolving Fund allows farmers and fishermen a maximum loan of $10,000 at 2% interest. The $250 thousand originally allocated to the fund is insufficient to satisfy the needs of farmers. A locally-funded disaster aid program is also needed to provide assistance from recurring natural disasters.

The existing cooperatives need to be strengthened by an analysis of their membership structure, the range of existing functions, the services they provide and the adequacy of existing facilities.

The various support aid service programs now available to local farmers need to be increased through the extension of certain federal programs including commodity and production credit associations, farmers cooperative and federal land banks, federal crop insurance corporation, and the farmers home administration.

Establish a short term contracting scheme acceptable to the federal government that would bring needed farm workers to guam on a seasonal or annual basis while encouraging the long term development of a local labor force in agriculture.

Increase the Farmers Small Loan Revolving Fund.

Establish a locally-funded Farm Disaster Aid Program.

Evaluate and strengthen farmers cooperatives.

Seek federal agricultural program assistance.
Na’ladankulo i sagan katga gi Commercial Port.

Pandafla’ yan i U.S. Corps of Engineers para u maguadok i kanat Piti kossa ki telga ma-
ral’dankulo i pantalan gi manmamaila’ na tempo ya u gnaha lokkue’ sagan lumiheng
para i mandikile’ na boti.

Expand the Commercial Port container yard.

Coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers the dredging of Piti Channel for
future wharf expansion and the harbor of
refuge.

In the past 10 years, containerized cargo has increased from 8,000 to 50,000 container-
es per year. Because of limited space, con-
tainers are stacked up to four high. The re-
sulting congestion has significantly increas-
ed the operational cost for sophisticated
stacking equipment, as well as requiring an
average of 30 minutes for the transfer of
each container to a truck. The Commercial
Port needs an additional 22 acres of land
immediately, with an eventual need of at
least 80 acres. The outer Piti Channel must
be dredged for future wharf expansion while
the inner channel, with minimum dredging,
could serve as an excellent harbor of refuge
for small boats.

Kumahulo’ i kantidan containerized cargo
desde 8 mit asta 50 mit gi sakkan gi man-
maloffan na dies afo na tiempo. Pot i diki-
ke’ i fugat gi puettu mana’ fan s’lokte asta
kuatro kahan hulo’ Pot mampos no toto i
kantidan kahan, kumahulo’ i gasto. Minis-
tet lokkue’ mahan i gugangan na mahanan
manhanta kahan ya tinata’kata’ trenis minu-
tos para matransfiri cada kahan guatu gi
truck. I Commercial Port ha nesista 22 arias
entigidas, ya siempre ha nesista 80 arias
mas gi manmamaila’ na tempo. I gauge gi
san hiong Piti na kanat debi di u magua-
dok para mana’ladankulo i pantalan gi man-
mamaila’ na tiempo ya i ge’halon na kanat
siempre maelek para botin dikiike’ kenu
magnadok dividend’.

The Commercial Port must be expanded to increase efficiency
and to promote growth of
transshipment.
GUAM HAS A POTENTIAL FOR EXPANDING ITS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

There are many federal and non-federal agencies that sponsor research and development (R&D) projects ideally suited to Guam. Potential projects include socio-cultural, energy, marine, agricultural and aquacultural research. An organization associated with the University of Guam, is needed to attract such projects and ensure that the technical expertise is available. Research and development will benefit the community and contribute to the development of the university.

Establasa un korporasion para Research y發展 ni dumaña' yan i Unibestidad Guahan.

Establish a research corporation associated with the University of Guam.
GUAM CAN BECOME A REGIONAL CENTER FOR U.S. CORPORATE ACTIVITY.

Guam is in an excellent geographical position to serve U.S. corporations with operations in the Western Pacific. Research has shown that the expense in maintaining U.S. corporate personnel in Asian capitals is high and recent tax changes are increasing these costs. A recruitment program should be initiated consisting of accurate, concise data in attractive brochures describing locational advantages.

SIÑA GUÁHAN MANA’SENTRO NA LU-GAT PARA I AKTIBIADAT KOPORASION AMERIKA GUÍNI NA BANDAN I PASIFIKU.

Ekselente Guahan na lugu patar u setti to-du i koporasion Amerika ni operasion-filha gi Western Pacific. Manota ni guaha na estu-dia na guagana para i kompani’am Amerika-nu para u manitiini i emple’a-so-fa giya Asia ya si gi ha’ este kumahulo’ se’ matutulungan i areklamenton kontribusjon. Debi di u ma-tutuhan un programma ni para u fanbinem-se ma gi este siha na kompani’u ginen i ma-na guaha lepdo na fumanunu’u siha ha ha na biritaha guaha guini giya Guahan.
Guam's financial resources, fueled during the early 1970's through revenue generated from a growing local tourist industry and the country's military presence in Southeast Asia, were strained considerably during the worldwide economic recession. Between 1973 and 1976, the island's employment and visitor arrival figures dropped approximately 20 percent. During this same period the military population was reduced almost one-third.

Federal tax rebates resulted in a loss of $15 million in revenue from 1974 to 1976. Local revenues declined from $119 million in fiscal year 1975 to $105 million in fiscal year 1976. If Guam is to return once again to an active and vital economy supported by sufficient public facilities and services, its revenue base must be strengthened.
Most of the government's tax revenues are derived from income, gross receipts, property and liquid fuel taxes. If desired levels of public facilities and services are to be provided, increasing rates and efficiency in collection will be necessary.

An immediate increase in revenues could result through improved administration of tax programs. The government does not have adequate data regarding overdue and collectable taxes. One study concluded that at least $6.0 million could be added to the treasury simply through improving collection efforts. Sizable parcels of private real estate are not taxed due to poor recordkeeping. Much of the public's land remains unsurveyed.

The gross business receipts tax accounts for nearly one-fourth of Guam's tax revenue. Increasing the gross business receipts tax rate from 4% to 5% would provide an additional $5 million in revenue annually. A return to the 1973 real property tax rates would generate approximately $20 million annually.

Federal income tax cuts have reduced Guam's revenues. The federal Omnibus Territories Act provides Guam an opportunity to supplement its revenues through an income tax surcharge of up to 10%. Implementing the 10% charge on each person's income tax bill could produce an additional $6 million annually.

Gasoline, diesel, and aircraft fuel could be taxed at higher rates. However, any increase in these tax rates should occur only as a part of an overall revenue generating strategy.
Reduced operational costs and increased efficiency can significantly improve the government’s financial situation.

Deficiencies in the government’s accounting system are widespread. Accurate and timely data on expenditures are not available. Accurate revenue and expenditure forecasting, difficult in an volatile an economy as Guam’s, is further hampered by inadequate financial information. Revenues were substantially over-estimated in 1974, 1975 and 1976.

A fiscal management study has been initiated to revise the current accounting system. Increased use of electronic data processing will aid in the provision of more timely data. However, basic accounting and data collection procedures must also be improved in order to avoid simply obtaining inaccurate information more quickly.

Greater control over agency expenditures is needed, especially during revenue shortfalls. The ability to recognize and respond to such revenue shortfalls must be improved as well.

The government’s capital improvement records need improvement. To obtain an estimate of current capital improvement project expenditures, both agency and central accounting records must be carefully examined. In many cases, these records differ. The current practice of carrying discontinued projects on the financial statements creates unnecessary confusion and tends to overstate capital improvement expenditures and General Fund deficits.

Improve revenue and expenditure forecasting techniques.

Restructure the government accounting system to produce more accurate and timely data.

Establish a fiscal management system that incorporates sound budgeting techniques and stronger internal control over expenditures.

Provide a systematic reporting system for all government capital improvement projects.
The Government of Guam's autonomous agencies are a serious drain upon the General Fund. Most of these autonomous agencies were established with the intent that they would be self-sufficient. Since 1970, losses from these autonomous agencies have exceeded $50 million. As of Fiscal Year 1976, at least $103 million in General Fund subsidies had been provided such agencies. These agencies share similar problems of excessive personnel, weak debt collection, and inadequate training of middle-level managers. The cost of subsidizing public utilities can be reduced through more efficient operation and the setting of service charges to cover capital as well as operating costs.

As government revenues increased from $60 million to $117 million between 1970 and 1975, the number of public employees jumped from 5,300 to 9,200. However, the current revenue base can no longer support such a massive government labor force. Current government offices and functions can be consolidated, especially those involving procurement, accounting data collection and processing, and maintenance.

Government offices are currently scattered, resulting in increased expense to the public and inefficiency in government operations. Greater convenience and effectiveness in providing services can result from placing complementary government agencies in existing centralized office complexes.

The Omnibus Territories Act allows federal agencies to waive requirements for provision of local matching funds. Guam could reduce demands on local revenues if federal agencies utilized their supervision and increase federal assistance in place of the formerly required local match.

Approximately $40 million remains to be paid to satisfy the post-Typhoon Karen Rehabilitation debt. In 1963, when the loans were granted, Guam expressed doubts that sufficient local revenues could be generated to repay the long-term debt. Due to the unavailability of local funds to commit to wards the island's capital improvement program, the territory should not be required to repay this obligation.
Guam is constantly under the threat of both natural as well as man induced disasters. The havoc caused by Typhoons Karen and Pamela is still vivid in the memories of many residents. The island has not as yet fully recovered from Typhoon Pamela and another typhoon could strike the island at any time. The potential for destruction from typhoons and earthquakes continues to increase as the population grows and the island develops.

While the occurrence of destructive natural events cannot be eliminated now or in the near future, their effects can be reduced by responsible preparedness planning. Man induced disasters can be nearly eliminated by implementing strict enforcement and safety measures. This chapter describes these disaster threats and recommends actions to reduce their impact on the island.
THE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND POORLY PLANNED DEVELOPMENT MAKES GUAM HAZARD PRONE.

Destructive natural or man-induced events can result in damage to human life and property, and disruption of the socio-economic structure. Depending on the severity of their impact, recovery and rehabilitation can be a long and trying process.

Disaster plans must first include an identification of potential hazards. Typhoons, earthquakes and floods have the greatest potential for destruction on Guam.

Guam is located within the breeding grounds of Western Pacific typhoons. In this area, approximately 15 to 25 typhoons are born each year. Many of these pass near or directly over Guam. Between 1948-1977, approximately 80 typhoons have passed within 200 miles of Guam. It has been estimated that over $1 billion in damage has been caused by these typhoons. Though typhoons are most likely to occur during the rainy season, their threat to the island is ever present.

*Limited to cases in which the ‘Eye’ or center of the typhoon passed directly over or just south of Guam (+60 nm) and with wind speeds of over 64 knots (74+ mph).
I mafotman i tan'o i sla yan i pusisolia-fia Guahan gi halom unu gi mas karetatibu na lugat linao gi enteriru i tan'o, ni mafa'na'na'an i Pacific Ring of Fire, muna'gagaha day kusul na chansa na u guaha destroso gi men linao. Desi i mas'pos na siklo, guaha 16 na destroso linao giya Guahan.

Gi dia unu gi Nubiembre, 1975, un linao ni marehistras 6.1 gi Richter Scale muna'gaha na si inassua mion peros na destroso. Maka ha magot-fia dies biashki ki i linao ni masuisedi gi dia 27, Enero gi 1978 ni marehistras 5.5 gi Richter Scale, humuyong ha' lukkus' lamagga na destroso. Sigan i manina na emotsionent entre 1966 yan 1976 na sakah gi guaha na dii 84 na linao ni marehistras mas dii 4.0, 65 ni marehistras mas ki 5.0 yan 4 ni marehistras mas ki 6.0 gi Richter Scale. Gi mayorita guini siha, giga i sentir pat talo i linao gi halom 400 miyas na distansa desde Hagatna.

Fio masuisedi giya Guahan milak hanom gi men i chakan yan i kinamant ni napu yan uchan ni dumades' yan pakuy. Sigi ha' ku'mahulo' i destroso gi men este siha na milak pot i baba maglueri-fia i adlantun tan'o anuali guaha mas chanasa para u masuisedi este na ira.

Guam's geological structure and its location in one of the world's most active earthquake zones, known as the Pacific Ring of Fire, cause the island to be highly prone to earthquakes. At least 16 destructive earthquakes have taken place since the 1800s.

The November 1, 1975 earthquake registered 6.1 on the Richter Scale and resulted in several million dollars of damage. Almost 10 times weaker, the January 27, 1978 earthquake, which measured 5.5 on the Richter Scale, still caused considerable damage. Recorded data indicate that between 1966 and 1976 there were 84 earthquakes above 4.0, 65 above 5.0 and at least 4 above 6.0 on the Richter Scale. The epicenter, or origin, of the vast majority of these was located within a 400-mile radius of Agana.

Flooding due to heavy rainfall, typhoon-associated rain and ocean waves is a common occurrence on the island. Damage from these floods is increasing due to poorly planned development in flood prone areas.

Konsidera todu i manmakka ti pininigru gi men i naturat na kondisyon yan i destroso ni pusipule guinen este siha, gi mafotmati'i i programma yan areklamenton i planun adianto gi gubetino yan san hilyon na banda.

Consider all major natural hazard threats and their damage potential in assessing government and private sector development policies and programs.
Frequent typhoons and earthquakes on Guam have caused repeated destruction and devastation, bringing misery and economic shock in their wake.
Further hazard threats to the island are caused by man. Except in the case of global war accompanied by a nuclear attack on Guam, the impacts of most man-induced hazards are localized. The proper enforcement of development restrictions can control the effects of such hazards.

Man-induced hazards usually result from the lack of adequate safety measures and are caused by mechanical failure, human error, sabotage, negligence or ignorance. Man-induced hazards can occur in the air, water, or land as a result of war or as a direct result of the manufacturing and transportation of hazardous materials. Other potential disasters threatening the population include epidemics and large scale food poisioning stemming from pollution and careless public health practice.

The large military presence makes Guam particularly vulnerable to enemy attack should the United States engage in a global war. Additionally, the possibility of accidents during the normal transportation and storage of radioactive material, chemicals and explosives add to the vulnerability of the island. Any accidents involving nuclear materials could have far reaching consequences on the island's population and economy. This everpresent threat should not be ignored.

Pot mas, i taota mas muna’etretrebi i ida-ta. Fuera ki geran todu i tan’o ni damada-fa’o yan iratakan nuclear giya Guahan, i inekefan piligr ginen i iran taota ha efekta ayu ha’i na lugat annal masuexel este na atrebi. Este siha na atrebi, siha mammas’stahi komu mas maolek midenfuseta i areklamento.

Meggal-fa gi aretribion iran taota, sesso mafatto ginen i ti nahong mansafu, na areklamento yan humuhuyong ginen i mayulang i makina, linachen taota, destroso ni mahangon, deskuida pat che’cho’ inusente. I atrebin taota masusedi gi aire, i hanom, pa i tan’o mismo kumu resultatan gera pat ginen i mafatina’o pat manmatranspotten i gaspiniligru na matiriat. Oto siha na iara ni humahanan i taota ayu i peste yan mayoria na timate ginen i baban nenkanon’o yan praktikan salur ni ti manisiguroo.

Gof delliko il estao Guahan sa’meggal aktibidat militat guini yangen sumaanao. I Estados Unidos gi enteramente na gera. Parelhe est na piniligru yan ayu i yangen guaha akisidente durante i matranspotten i mannapapak yan marpumun’o na matiriat gera. Komi guaha akisidente ni sumaanao i matiriat nuclear siha humuoyong dinkulo na destroso para i taota tan’o yan i ekonomia. Ti debi di u marichasa este na dinkulon achaki.
CURRENT GROWTH PATTERNS CONTINUE TO INCREASE HAZARD RISK AND THE POTENTIAL FOR DAMAGE.

Intensified development on the island continues to increase the potential for major damage to the community and its facilities. The absence of safe development guidelines is clearly dangerous for Guam. Development continues in flood zones located in coastal areas, rivers, and over groundwater sinks. Officially, there are no designated flood prone areas. There are no adequate zoning procedures or specific building code requirements for structures located within flood prone areas. Little or no information is available from which to develop building standards for areas adjacent to the six major and more than two dozen minor fault lines on the island.

Military uses of sites near or within civilian activity areas continue to increase hazard risks and discourage proper growth and land use. The location of the Navy Ammunition Wharf adjacent to the Commercial Port area is a continuing threat. Any acci-
Adopta yan enfueta areklemonton manhatas guama', iain manusa lugat, yan planun konuhidat nî chumilong yan i ma'usan i manahrebi na lugat.

Fuaata na todo estrikatura nî hinataan pupbikku pat endilyu'at, u mahasa annaSale sifâ instahâ i daufun pakuy, milak hanom, liinao, yan otro siha na atrebi.

Abiba yan su'on I Navy, Air Force yan i si-bit ya mana'setbe i dos plasam batkonaire giya Andersen enlugat di sige ha mana'fakun koi Brewer Field, NAS.

Adopt and enforce building codes, zoning laws, and community design plans which provide for compatible land uses in hazard prone areas.

Require that all structures, public and private, be constructed to avoid potential damage induced by typhoons, floods, earthquakes, and other hazards.

Encourage and facilitate Navy, Air Force and civilian use of Guam's northern airfields as an alternative to the continued expansion of Brewer Field.

Na'guaha kables yan yumpidu na enfotmasion pot i man gof atrebi siha na lugat para u fina'nue ayu siha manmanahasso mannamahan, manhatas, pat manadilanto guhil siha na lugat.

Enfotma i mangagi gi man atrebi na lugat hafa taimanuna mar'ahia i piniligu ya gi minin timpoma machuma i mar ma sadiilanto.

Tulaika sagan'riha i fasilitat pupbikku para guastu gi manan aytrebi na lugat kosa ki sifâ u kontin'an sumetbe i taotao antes, durante, yan despes dye i ira.

Require full and complete disclosure of the existence of hazardous areas to those intending to purchase, use, build, or develop such areas.

Inform existing users of hazard prone areas of hazard reduction procedures while discouraging further development in the areas.

Relocate public facilities to hazard-free areas in order to continue providing services to the people before, during, and after disasters.

dent there would result in great loss of life and could have a devastating effect on Guam's economy.

Similarly, the continued expansion of the Naval Air Station to accommodate increasing military and civilian aircraft operations is a prime example of inappropriate land use within one of the most densely populated areas of Guam. In the past, some consideration was given to shifting all air operations to the two existing airfields at Andersen Air Force Base. A recent Navy study suggests altering flight patterns and changing land-use patterns around the Naval Air Station through purchase and redesignation of land uses in the accident potential zones. Implementation would involve the purchase of some private lands, alteration of existing land-use patterns, and greater control over residential uses in the area. However, any further development of the current airport site will continue to seriously compromise many planning, land-use, hazard and environmental considerations. Moving all or a major portion of the air operations to Northern Guam needs to be seriously addressed.

HAZARD AREAS HAVE NOT BEEN DESIGNATED NOR BUILDING STANDARDS ADOPTED FOR THEM.

Development in hazard prone areas continues because such areas have not been officially identified and the development in known hazardous areas is not governed by adequate standards which reduce hazard impacts.

On the basis of available data, it is now possible to officially designate hazard prone zones. Such designations will enable proper and effective land-use management by enforcement of appropriate controls and development regulations. As more data become available the designations can be improved.

kunguesuala i aproposito na kinalamten yan ma'usan i lugat, i mapo'ton i Navy Ammu-nition Wharf gi figor Commercial Port hi-nahanan i operation-fa. Maga hafa na aksidente guhiy siempre u huyang megagi na firiata y sifâ ha efekta didik i ekono-miian Guahan.

Parahu, i sige ha ma'mutasen i Naval Air Sta-tion para mana'setbe nu i batkonaire mili-tat yan sibit, amnok na ti gog maolek ma-usan'fa i lugat sa'guaha motmot manfasaga gi uriya. Esta giine guaha konsiderasii para mстранfêri todi i operasion batkonaire guatu gi Andersen Air Force Base. I et ma' nuheb na innanay i Navy pot est na mena, maprugopori para u matulakia i padron i guumup i batkonaire yan para u fan matulakia i prisenate na ma-usan i tan'gi uriyan NAS. Para ma'implemente esti siempre u giang i manmanah fascismi propiadat, matulakia i prisenate na padron usan tan'gi yan u maugbieta mas i usan reelision gi manahihot siha na lugat. Seriato esti na konsiderasii y debi di magof konsidera i matranfêri todi pot i mayoria na patten i operasion batkonaire guatu Andersen.

TI MANMADISISIKA I MAN ATREBI NA LUGAT YAN TA'LO TAYA' AREK-LAMENTO MANNA'ADOPTA POT I MAN-HATSAAN GUMA' GUINI SIHA NA LUGAT

Sigi ha' makonkitun manmanhatas gi man-atrebi siha na lugat sa' pot i manmaiden-dikita ofisiatmente yan taya' areklemento para u guubetena i manhaban guma' gi ayi i manmatungo' na gog atrebi siha na lugat para u rinibaha i piniligu.

Sigun i gaige na enfotmasion, esta sifâ manmadiklika ofisiatmente ayu siha i manha'a-atrebi na lugat. Este siha na disika munu siha guaha propio yan efekti na minanah-ha gi ma'usan i lugat ginên i ma'enfuteen i manaproposito na instahay yan areklemento po ta manhatas. Este siha na disikmaison sifâ mas ma'dallanta kongi guaha ma en-fotmasion humuyong.
TI SULISIENTE I PRISENTE NA LAI YAN AREKLAMENTO PARA U NA-
GUANA EFECTIBU NA KINALAMTen
ENTRE I AHENSIAN GUBIETNO SIHA
ANTES YAN DESPUES DI I IRA.

Nesisaru na guaha sanu yan kiaru na difini-
sion gi ligat na barda yanggen para te fan
pripara fumana’ i ira siha. Chinechene’i
kinalamten i ofisian i Civil Defense ginen
i regulasion federal pot salape’ yan i lahi
Guahan. I primet na responsabilitat i ofi-
sinan i Civil Defense i para u pripara i lala
pot i gera na klassen ira pues hafa’ che’
cho’cho’-ira ni ti pot otro klassen ira ka-
lang asinendi ha’. Meggi ni ahensian gu-
bietno makuestionana i aturista’-ira para u
dirihi pat u na’sanda’-todu i aksion gu-
bietno pot ira, ya meggi ni bishi ti ma’
ati ni otro siha na ahensia. Ti kumala-
lamten i konsilion i Civil Defense. Pot ti
got kiaru i responsabilitat-ira yan i seso
matulaika i sagen-ira entre differentes na
dipattamento gi halom Gubietnon Guahan,
i ofisian Civil Defense ti magogof atende.

CURRENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS
ARE INADEQUATE FOR EFFECTIVE
DISASTER RESPONSE.

A sound and clearly defined legal basis is
necessary to prepare for and respond to
disasters. The Guam Office of Civil Defense
is handicapped by federal funding regula-
tions and local laws. The primary respon-
sibility of the Civil Defense office is to pre-
pare for war-related emergencies, so most
of their activities relating to peacetime
emergencies are merely incidental. Its
authority to direct or even coordinate inter-
agency response to disasters is questioned
and often disregarded by other Government
of Guam agencies. Civil Defense’s advisory
council has not been functioning. Civil De-
defense’s lack of credibility has been caused
by its uncertain and shifting location with-
in various departments of the Government
of Guam. As a consequence, the Territory’s
emergency response capability has deterio-
rated.

Organize dinewu i priente na ofisian Civil
Defense ya u huyong ofisian setibulu gi
tiempo piniligru para Guahan para u re-
sponsable ni i asunten gera yan asunten
otro ira.

Adliantu i kualidad i planu, programma,
kapasidad pot pripara para ira yan estab-
lisa ta’lo i Konsilion atision ira.

Reorganize the existing Civil Defense Office
into a Guam Emergency Services Office to
deal effectively with both war-related and
peacetime emergencies.

Improve the quality of disaster prepared-
ness plans, programs and capabilities by re-
establishing a disaster advisory council.

I boti siha ni manhitante ni Pakyur Karen giye Marine
Drive.
Blasts grounded on Marine Drive after Typhoon Karen.

Adopta yan enfueta Planun Tiempo Pini-
ligu para i Territoru ni pumarania na u
ma'usa todou i nin'a-siha yan guinahan i Gu-
bierton Guahan yangyen guaha hinanan ina.

Afueeta todou i ahensian gubietno para u
masaforma planu para i operasion i ahensian-
fiha ha' yan na'gaua Kooperation entre i
ahensia siha gi marpiraran un manera ni pa-
ra u dinirihi i kinalamten todou i ahensia si-
ha gi tiempo ina.

Adopt and enforce a Territorial Emergency
Plan which ensures the maximum and plan-
ned utilization of the Government's availa-
ble resources in responding to threats.

Require that all government agencies devel-
op internal operating procedures, and coor-
dinate their efforts in preparing inter-agency
standard operating procedures for disaster
response.

THE GOVERNMENT'S UTILIZATION
OF RESOURCES FOR AN EFFECTIVE
DISASTER RESPONSE REMAINS
INADEQUATE.

The response of the Government during
emergencies is an extension of its normal
function. However, greater government in-
volveinent during extraordinary situations
is required including provisions for evacua-
tion, food, clothing, housing, personal wel-
fare, search and rescue, and emergency
medical care.

The Government of Guam does possess the
resources to provide an effective response
to many peacetime emergencies. However,
these resources are, by function and design,
dispensed within various government agen-
cies. Collectively, these agencies can respond
to specific needs and establish objectives
before, during and in the wake of major di-
sasters. Such a collective response, to be
effective, requires clear-cut authority coor-
dination and a set of standard operating
procedures.

I GUBIETNO TI HA GOGOF USA I GUI-
NAHA-'NA PARA U EFEKITBU FUMANA' 
IRI.

I kinalamten i gubietno pot ira na banda
patte gi regulat na fonksion-fa. Lao mas
darekto na kinalamten manesista gi duran-
ten este siha na sitizacion sa' debi di u na'
gaua neninkano', magayo, liheng, setiblun
mediiku, yan otro siha na asistencia pari i
tacto.

Hunyan guaha guinaha-fa i Gubietnon
Guahan para silla u na'gaua efektitu na
inayuda pot ira na banda. Lao, este siha na
guinaha manmachalapin entre i ahensian i
gubietno giran i fonksion-fa yan maplanu-
fa. Komu mandafi' este siha na ahensia si-
ha makubre i maneapasiiku siha na nesii-
dat yan ma'establsita punto para antes, du-
rante, yan despues di i mayot na ira. Para
u efektitu este na dinaile, nesianu i u
guaha un aturidat yan manera ni silla ha di-
nirihi este na kinalamten.
RECONSTRUCTION AFTER DISASTERS HAS NOT REDUCED DAMAGE POTENTIAL AND MAY JEOPARDIZE FUTURE FUNDING.

During reconstruction following disasters, incompatible land use, improper siting and substandard structures could have been eliminated. Often, political, economic, and other reasons have prevented such correction. The federal government has assumed the responsibility of funding disaster recovery efforts in the event of a Presidential declaration of disaster. However, since Typhoon Pamela, it has become apparent that the federal government may no longer provide disaster relief for similar recurring losses after each disaster.

The Government of Guam must reduce post-disaster restoration costs by utilizing future disasters as an opportunity to correct, rather than prolong, improper land use and substandard construction. An accurate assessment of the government's resources would enable public officials to better determine losses resulting from disasters.

Enfuset na todou kiasen hinautsa ni manyi-nilang ni i ira na debi di i matatitii! I guaha na arekla-fronti pot manhatsa estruktura yanggen para u fan mahatsa di nueue pat para u maafa'maelek.

Estudla i mana'guahan i nprogramman aiguridat atrebi.

Establisa yan sustieni kumplidu na imben-tari pot i guinaha-fla i Gubiestron Guahan, sa'ti i kunaun mania.
A LACK OF PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE AND THE INDIVIDUAL'S RESPONSIBILITY BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER DISASTERS, INCREASES ADVERSE EFFECTS.

Extraordinary situations require greater involvement of government officials with citizens. However, the public is generally unaware of its role and all efforts to spread such information is delayed until after the disaster has occurred. Confusion, overlapping activities, ad-hoc committees, task forces, and new legislation results after each disaster. The ad-hoc method of dealing with disasters must end. Public awareness and preparedness can save more lives and property than post-disaster assistance.

The current emphasis on assistance after disasters has clearly been at the expense of preparedness planning. Studies have shown that the public responds effectively in dealing with threat situations if residents are adequately informed and involved in such planning. The mechanisms for achieving a high level of citizen awareness and involvement are available on Guam. There is now a need to utilize those resources in an effective and planned manner to derive maximum benefits.

Gof annok na i prisen e na inangokko gi ayudo ni manqato despues di i ira malakuen-ta' taya' planun priparaion. A'annok gi gua-ha na inapitudo na mas mansefikbik tu tao maqana' makeseha hafa na piniligr yangen manana'tungu' kon tiempo ya maqanao gi maplan'eu hafa para u ma cho'gue komu maqto i situasion. Guaha esta instrumento giya Guahan annai sifa mas manana'tungu' yan mas manana'ynoko i pupliku pot i ira siha. Debi di u fan ma'usa pa'go este siha na guinaha gi efektibu yan i maplane'a na manera para u mas guha'ha beritiu.
AUTHORITIES FOR PROVISION AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT DISASTERS ARE SCATTERED AND UNCOORDINATED.

There is a desperate need to establish a coordinated and reliable source of information which citizens can trust. In the past, the military, the media, and Government of Guam agencies have often issued conflicting and uncoordinated statements. The island media’s repetition of such information further adds to the confusion.

A coordinated information center can be utilized for developing and constructing public education and awareness programs and also help restore public confidence and maintain citizen involvement.

Establish and promote a reliable and coordinated information source with the authority to issue authentic information to citizens and the media.

Require a full time information center to develop and conduct public education and awareness programs.
GUAM’S VULNERABILITY REQUIRES BETTER PREPARATION FOR ACTS OF WAR.

The role of Guam in the national defense network and its high vulnerability to enemy attack together form a continuing threat to the island’s civilian population. Guam’s Office of Civil Defense lacks adequate federal funding and is not adequately staffed to seriously address this threat. Guam receives less than its share of federal funds because such funding programs assume the existence of state, county, and local governments. Guam has only one level of government. No effort has been made to utilize local military expertise dealing with wartime emergencies.

Seek additional staff funding from the federal government to strengthen local capabilities in planning and responding to nuclear attacks or other acts of war.

Seek military participation and assistance in raising the level of citizen understanding and awareness of war threats and improvement of civil defense programs.

Ensure maximum survival in the civilian community by developing survival programs and ensuring a rapid, reliable method of warning the civilian government and population in event of war, nuclear threat, or nuclear accidents.
During the late 1960s, the concept of Earth as a spaceship circling the sun was popularized to emphasize the need to effectively utilize the world's limited resources. Once thought of as vast, almost endless, frontiers, the limits of the earth’s land and sea resources are becoming increasingly apparent.

Guam, as an island, is faced with the same limitations on its land and sea resources as is the world as a whole. While its 212 square miles can support a considerably greater number of people, how this land is utilized, arranged, and developed into communities presents a major challenge to the island’s decision makers. As the roads become more crowded and fuel more expensive, alternative means of transportation must be developed. This chapter discusses the issues surrounding the development of Guam’s land and water resources, the island’s communities, and its transportation systems.
EXISTING CONTROLS
Air Quality Standards (GEPA)
Building Control Standards (GEPA)
Blasting Permits (GEPA)
Open Burning Permits (GEPA)
Clearance for Grading and Clearing (GEPA, DPW)
Authorization for Solid Waste Disposal (GEPA)
Well Drilling and Operating License and Permit (GEPA)
Shovel Disposal and Construction Permits (GEPA, DPW)
Water Quality Standards (GEPA)
Permits for Certification, Licence and Registration (GEPA)
Building Permits (DPW)
Land Leases (GLM)
Agriculture Leases (DLIM, Dept. of Agriculture)
Zoning Regulations (DLIM, NPC, SOGO)
Subdivision Registers (DLIM, SOGO)
Covenant Protection Period (TCP)
Well Drilling Permits (COE)
Construction in Navigable Waters (COE)
Coral Collection Permit Div. of Aquatic and W.R.I.
Fish and Corals Div. of Aquatic and W.R.I.
Historic Preservation Law (Dept. of Parks and Recs.)
Parks and Recreation Rules and Regulations (Dept. of Parks and Recs.)
Fire Control Regulations (DPF, Fire Dept.)
Public Health Standards (Public Health and Social Services)
Submerged Lands Permits (DLIM)

AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN
Mineral Expenditure
Industrial and Commercial Support
Properties
Marinas and Boat Service Facilities
Educational Institutions
Sewage Disposal Sites
Public Parks and Beaches
Surfing Sites
Airport Crash and Sound Zones
Fluoridation
Side-and-Erosion Zones
Freshwater Reservoirs
Terrestrial Protected Ecological Communities
Wildlife Reserves
Protected Critical Habitats
Limestone Forests
Wetlands
Koral Topography
Coral and Waterfalls
Marine Protected Ecological Communities
Coral Reefs
Historic and Palaeontic Sites
Village Recreation Areas
Open Fire Areas
Scenic Views
Subdivision Development Areas

Masehina guaha suficienti guinaha-fo Guahan gi iako'yan gi tas' para o mana guinaha mes adalerto gi ekonomian i iako, debi di u ma manehe makaole tana nga na u fannades petulsia siha. Debi di i kanidana'faha yan i faula-fo'fa este siha na minapek u fana maletu la nga para u sisa ha' u fannas'us nga manamamamala' na sakakan. Debi ikeke' di u madau i chi'ila i mina' sita i guinaha-fo, annal para u supote ha fa na kinalementi gi masehina manu na fuga guini.

While there are sufficient land and water resources available to accommodate much needed and desired growth in the island's economy, they must be managed wisely and protected from abuse. In order to assure that these resources are utilized most effectively and wisely in the years ahead both their quantity and quality must be determined. Limitations on the ability of the island's resources to support certain uses in certain areas must be respected.
Emplementa sistema para ma'apitou maha marieba i distritun uson tano' annai siha maghi share union i disision pot dibision i tano'.

Implement mechanisms for establishment and revision of land use districts under which zoning decisions will be guided.

There is a need to identify lands which are best suited for urban, rural, agriculture, and conservation use.

If the most efficient use is to be made of Guam's land resources, the areas most suited to urban, rural, agricultural, and conservation use must be identified. Existing zoning mechanisms at times have proven inadequate in assuring that the most responsible use is made of certain land. The identification of the land within the four districts will provide guidance to both private and governmental sectors in planning future development.

In order that designation of such land-use districts can be tied into current regulatory mechanisms, such as zoning, existing procedures must be modified. If recognition of the capabilities and limitations of Guam's resources to support certain growth patterns is not incorporated into daily decision making, such districting efforts will be meaningless.

The following discussion outlines the major factors considered in placing lands within the four broad district categories. Descriptions of uses within the individual districts establish the character and purpose of the district and are not intended to restrict uses to only those described.
Urban Development
The location of high-intensity development has often been controlled by historical patterns or major facility or infrastructure placement, such as roads, power, water, and sewers. Residential, commercial, and industrial land uses requiring high levels of support facilities continue to expand in a random pattern, mixed with recreational, prime agricultural or valuable wildlife areas.

Urban districts include those areas capable of supporting concentrated land development including residential, commercial, and industrial uses, as well as public facilities and parks. The boundaries of urban districts include lands now in urban use and those suitable for future urban growth.

Rural Development
The island's rural areas are being subjected to random urban expansion which destroys their rural character and results in inefficient and poorly planned development. Future urban development within these areas should be permitted only upon the provision of necessary supporting infrastructure.

Concentrate uses requiring high levels of support facilities within designated urban districts.

Designate rural districts in which only low-density residential, agricultural and other compatible uses will be acceptable.

Require the minimum lot size within rural districts to be one-half acre.
Rural districts are most often adjacent to urban districts. As long as a district remains rural, however, the government will not be committed to providing such improvements as roads, sewers, water, and power.

Agricultural Lands
Development of prime agricultural lands for other than agricultural use limits the potential for achievement of agricultural self-sufficiency. Present zoning practices often result in the division of agricultural lands into residential lots. Governmental leasing of land for agricultural use without ensuring that agricultural activities are pursued results in additional waste of valuable farmland.

Agricultural districts include those land areas that have level terrain or fertile topsoil and are best suited for activities such as field farming, livestock and poultry production. Excessive land grading, residential development, and subdivision of lots or other practices which make the land less useful for farming are discouraged.

Mantieni yan protehi i mamoa'leka na tano' agrikuturara para uson agrikuturara. Preserve and maintain prime agricultural lands for agricultural use.

I fina'lancharia na distritu megga ni biahi na uma'khot yan i distriti i sudat. Mientras ha' gagegi guini na estaq i distriti tai obligasion i gubieno para u na'guna adli lanto gi chaqen, elektrisidet, hanom yan tu-bon inaplacha.

Tano' Para Agrikuturara
I mamoa'leka na tano' gualo' yanggen ma'usa para otra klasen adilasto, ha na' mader-minunyu i miao'leka yan nin'siha-ka para u ma'tasa ni' i tektso para u sustienin i isla gi agrikuturara na banan. I mannapak-titika pa'go na tiempo siha pinetiti na i tano' ni madivka para uson agrikuturara ma'usa ha' para residensi. Guihi siha gi tano' i gubietno ni' mamna'aerniendra para malanxhuriyu komu ti mana'sisiguso na i u marierienda u dalaki mo'na klaru yan gas-gas i kontrata siempre mas lameggai na miao'leka tano' manlastima.

I distritun agrikuturara ha embrabasa ayu siha na lagut ennai fadokefuo i lagut, ti ok-so, yan mi'stansia para tinaon ya gof miao'leka para gumpu'leka yan mapokosya ga'ga'. Debi di ti u makoridone na u fan ma-zura' ya u mana'fatuha i edda' pinen este siha na lagut tan kornu para residensia pat maseha hafa na cho'cho' annai para u dines-minyu i kapasiid-ka este siha na klaseni lagut.
Conservation of Natural Resources

The limited supply of natural resources on Guam must be carefully maintained for the benefit of present and future generations. Natural resources, including wildlife habitats, marine areas, recreational lands and sources of drinking water, must be carefully managed and protected.

Conservation districts are those areas necessary for the protection of water resources, historic sites, parklands, forests, savannahs, and beaches, native plants and animals and the prevention of erosion and floods.
DEVELOPMENT OF GUAM'S SHORELINE HAS OFTEN OCCURRED WITH OUT ADEQUATE CONSIDERATION OF RESIDENTS' HEALTH AND SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS.

Land resources adjacent to coastal waters have often been used with little consideration of the suitability of the land for development or the water dependency of the users. Several coastal communities lack full sewerage, typhoon proof housing, and suffer from substandard lot development. They are characterized by increasing density, poor road conditions, and are in constant danger from severe storm and flood damage. Such conditions cannot be allowed to persist.

Priority for future development of these and other shoreline areas must include public parks, boating, fishing, aquaculture, marine related education facilities, and other uses of a marine nature. Residential and commercial development not dependent on shoreline location should be encouraged to locate further inland to prevent blocking of public access to, and view of, the island’s coastal areas.

MEGGAI NA BIAHI NA MANMANHATSANGA GI KANTON TASI SIN KONSIDERSION I SALUT YAN GINESAGAN I TAOTAO YAN I PUSION YAN INFORMATION I AGUAT.

F'of manamusa i tano' gi kanton tasi sin makonsidersa kia hafa setten-ña ayu na hinastra guina ni lugat pat kia ayu na hinastra he naresita i tasi. Guaha siha na komunidat gi kanton tasi mananluban. Inapla'ha', ti manfitme i gina' siha ya mapadadesi ayu i ti apreba na kinalamten gi mandistricts' siha na tulat. Ayu mapadadesi i manifest-mot yan ti manareklao i gina' siha, i baba na chalan yan yndo ti tiempo man ninan-fanuflukan ni i mimiliong panuku pat milak. Ti debu na u sigi ha'masedi este na kondisyon siha.

Yahulillo' gi listen i para u faona'amba i lugat gi kanton tasi pat sadok, esti siha fina'plasa para i pupukli, sagen bumot. Lugat yan fasilidat para punmesta yan mokolisi ga'ga' yan trisanom gi halom hanom yan fasilidat siha para u guaha edukasion pot i tasi yan i punaha'ña siha. Todu ayu na che'cho' i'stanso pat residenia pat konsidatio ni ti ha resita i kanton tasi debi di u mahata gi lattamom gi tano' annai ti u cheffi i chalan i pupukli huyong asta i tasi yan annai ti u homme i inatan i teotao guata gi tali.
Further development of the Commercial Port and Cabras Island areas for shipping and energy related facilities is essential to the island's economy. However, future development must not occur without recognition of the area's potential and suitability for other uses as well. Development of recreation and park facilities, in conjunction with expansion of port-related light industrial and commercial facilities, is feasible and must be encouraged. Adverse environmental impacts resulting from energy production and industrial facilities must be reduced to the maximum extent practicable to permit multiple use of the area's resources.

Sufficient land area is available on Cabras Island for the operation of two additional generating units. The Guam Power Authority's present land holdings appear adequate to accommodate additional fuel oil storage tanks. Expansion of these, and other energy facilities, must limit the adverse impact of thermal discharges, additional powerlines, supporting structures, and air pollutants.

The Commercial Port must increase its area to accommodate additional container handling and warehouse facilities, an additional gantry crane, an extended pier and redesigned circulation patterns. Existing industrial and yacht club facilities should be relocated so as to be compatible with potential new industrial and recreational development.

Recently, Guam has been considered as a possible site for the location of an oil storage facility for Japan. It is important that a thorough examination of such a proposal consider both the economic benefits and environmental impact as well. Such a study should recognize that the facility would have a relatively short life span due to a declining world supply of oil and carry an increased risk of oil spills within natural marine areas.

Recognize both the territorial and national interest in site facilities and evaluate proposed expansion of major facilities.
GUAM’S VALUABLE MARINE AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES MUST BE MAINTAINED AND PROTECTED.

Certain areas of the island, such as the wetlands, coral reefs, limestone forests and savannas provide the primary or only habitats for many of Guam’s valuable plant and animal species. These wildlife and marine areas support many plants and animals which have been traditional sources of food for the people of Guam. Many of these wild plants and animals, such as the fruit bat, have become scarce in recent years due to encroaching development and lack of adequate protection.

I MIBALI NA GUINAHAN GAUAHAN GI TASI LANI I MANMACHALER NA LINA’ LA’ SIHA U FAN MASUSTIENI YAN I FANMAPROTEHI.

Guaha siha na lugat gi ida, tat komu i se-koryen, rubentason, i fanach’ an i halom-tano’, i sabana siha, ni ayu ha’ na guaha tina’iheng yan sagan meggai na mibali na klasen ga’ga’ yan tinomnom. Etei siha na lu-gat ha suppoptte meggai na ga’ga’ yan tinomnom ni hagas ha’ mantension i tao’o Guah. Meggai guini siha na ga’ga’ yan tinomnom tat komu i fanahi, manhassan ca’ man-madestrosa i sagan-nilha pot rason ni i ti gol dinanche na planun atbanso yan ti nañoi ngi proteksion gihe i lai.
The most untouched representatives of natural wildlife areas are referred to as pristine areas. They include limestone forests, ravine forests, savannahs, coastal stras and wetlands. Although these areas have different characteristics, they are often so closely linked that to destroy one would quickly lead to the destruction of the other. Being the least developed, pristine areas are usually the most pleasing to view and the most valuable examples of the island’s natural communities. The most unspoiled areas also often contain the greatest number of endangered and threatened plants and animals.
Larger wildlife habitats have been designated as Guam Conservation Areas. Five major areas have been set aside as wildlife refuges. Additionally, certain critical habitats have been designated as natural areas where particular species find the requirements for survival such as food and shelter. The largest areas include much of the northern coastline, the Fena Reservoir, Orote Point, and Cocos Island.

Saltwater Wildlife Areas and Marine Resources

The marine areas of Guam include coral reefs, river mouths, mangrove swamps, seagrass beds and underwater cliffs. All of these areas deserve special attention. Coral reefs are geological formations created by living organisms and include the living plant and animal life on the surface of the reef. Coral reefs provide protection of the shoreline, especially beaches, from stormwave erosion. These and other marine areas provide recreation areas, are economically important as breeding grounds for fishery resources and are outstanding tourist attractions. Coral harvesting as well as other harmful activities must be regulated to preserve the natural character of the reefs.

Guam possesses a wealth of marine resources. To date, the potential for development of offshore fishery resources has not been fully realized. Some marine resources must be developed or protected through specific policies or regulations. Marine mammals, especially dolphins and whales, should be protected.

Manlamondong na sagan i manmachele na lina’ala’ mamadiskina komu Distritu Kontebasion Guahan. Guaha sinko moyet fugat na mamamontara komu sagan i lina’ala’ manmachele. Guaha ta’o mangof dilika ko fugat ni’ esta manmapo’lo komu naturat na lina’aliheng yan fugat annai sita masopelti nenikanno “ilha i ga’ga’i”. I mas mandankulo na fugat siha i kanton tasi yan i ladera gi san lapu giya Guahan, iya Fena, Punta’i Orote yan iya Dino’i.

Guinahan i Tasi yan Lugat para i Lina’ala’ ni Hihot gi Tasi

I fugat ni’ enembrabasa na lina’ala’ halom hanon ayu siha i rubentason i pachot sadok, mangle, sagan addo’ yan ladera gi tad-dong tasi. Todu este na fugat debi di u fanma’i espekat na atesion. I rubentason sina’inas ni manivala’ala’ na ga’ga’i yan tina’nom ni maniala’ha’ ilihos gi hilo’i rubentason. I rubentason ha protekti i kanton tasi p’o’t ha’i chechop ona’i na u fendinestrosa ni napu. Este i rubentason yan otro fugat gi tasi sifia ma’usa para dibetion yan sagan guihan mendikute’ ni sisa sumanono gi ekonomia. Madoek lokkue’ sumonosko komu fugat dibetion para i turista. Debii di u ma’i arella ya u ma’i ekuta dide’i maku’ko’ i acho’kala’u. Munça makonsonite na mades-trosa gi otro klassen bida i acho’ kala’u.

Riku Guahan gi guinahan i tasi. Tribia ti magef rialsa na pusipile mango’uaha peskan guihan gi he’hiyong. Guaha sifia guina-hao i tasi na debii u maproteki ni estritko na areklamento. I mandankulo na ga’ga’i tasi esperatsmente i tuminos yan i bayena debii di u fanmaproteki lokkue’.
Wetlands
Wetlands are unique parts of the island's natural land area. They include swamps, marshes, mangroves and river valleys that are constantly covered with water. They support aquatic plants and animals. Wetlands also act as a source of freshwater or as floodplains. Most importantly, they are a nursery ground for juvenile plants and animals. The mangrove wetlands are not only a wildlife habitat, but are also useful for shoreline protection from wind and waves. Development within wetlands should not involve their filling or uses which adversely affect water quality or wildlife.

Protect all living marine resources within the territorial waters of Guam, particularly the corals and fish, from over-harvesting and in the case of marine mammals, from any taking whatsoever.

Protehi todut i manala'la' na guinahan i tasi ni gege gi uriyan i ala, kalolo'fia i ocho'kala'u yan guihan yan u maprohibi i manmapa'kan i manosusu na ga'go' ni manala'la' i tasi.
Limestone Forests
The limestone forests of Guam are so named because they grow in minimal soil upon the northern limestone plateau. They are a limited resource because land development has cleared most of the forested areas. They can never be reforested to their original condition because newly introduced weeds and shrubs prohibit the re-establishment of native plants and animals. Limestone forests are characterized by large trees which shade the lower vegetation. These areas must be protected to support wildlife, recreational, and educational uses.

GUAM'S AIR, WATER, MINERAL, AND SCENIC RESOURCES MUST BE PROTECTED.

In addition to unique and valuable wildlife and marine resources, Guam possesses valuable physical resources as well. While Guam is surrounded by an abundance of relatively clean air, its major supply of freshwater is confined to a single, limited source. Therefore, the protection of the limited water resources is essential to the population’s health and safety. In addition, the protection and enhancement of the island’s visual character is just as desirable.

Air and Water Quality
The high overall quality of Guam’s coastal waters is being threatened by pollution from various sources. The island's underwater...
A CROSS-SECTION OF THE NORTHERN WATER LENS
MATAN HANOM GI SAN LAGU NA BANDAN GUAMAN

RAINWATER SEEPS IN
OCEAN WATER SEEPS IN
LIMESTONE ROCK FILLED WITH SALT WATER
MAKing OF FRESH AND SALT WATER

mammasuhetan manmalek, ti sufisiente tu-bon inaplacla', ginen i ma'usan amot pat ha'fa sña na binenu pat hinatin mamoh tasi yanggen mampos mabomba i'upho'.

I lento hanom ni gaige gi papa' i edds' gi san lagu ha probeleini i mayot patte na ha-nom freko giya Guahan. Guaha rayan fres-kon hanom na mana'ya gi hilo' i ma'asen na hanom tasi ya ha fofo'tma este na lent. Nina'ala'apoot pot kede matto i hanom uchan ni' chinehechepop papa' ni edds' ya mimii-lalak gi halom i acho'.

Gi san haya, ti chinehechepop i ichan ni i hagoo' na edda' yan i acho' botikan gi saba-na yan marikokoh i hanom gi tina'ho to kuru sado'k pot tina'agol o seyonas. Manmarikokoh i hanom ni mampimilak gi sanhilo' pat hihot gi sanhilo' asta guatu gi diposition hanom talguih! Fena.

Pot i hanom mampos takhilo' yan empot-tante na nesisidat para megai na kinalamten, komu uson totoai, para sagan mammalek na gaga' yan tinanom, debi di u mana'e ni i mas espesiat na atension i manaheta nia.

Maseha takhilo' i kualidat i airen Guahan nindo' a'aplacla' ha' ni megai na karet, i asu ginen i ha'fa na sinenghe, i asu ginen i lafa, yan aaga' ginen tasidat elektrisidat ginen i feggon dankulo ni' muna'la'ala'gas-gas i petrot para gasolina, yan i asu ginen todu i batsonalre. Debi di u mana'seljursao ra i klassen airen pago yan i kualidat-fa i taipuguuni ha' ya u masustieni guini na estao.

ground water supply can be polluted by uncontrolled development, lack of sewers, use of pesticides or saltwater intrusion from over-pumping wells.

The underground water lens of Northern Guam provides most of the island's fresh water supply. A layer of fresh water floats upon salt water forming the lens. The lens is replenished by rainfall soaking into the limestone of the northern plateau.

In the southern half of the island, most rainfall does not percolate into the volcanic rock, but gathers in the form of rivers, streams, and wetlands. Surface drainage is collected from watershed areas into reservoirs such as Fena Lake.

Because water is vital for activities such as human consumption, agricultural use, industrial needs and the maintenance of wildlife habitats, it deserves special management attention.

While the quality of Guam's air remains relatively high, increased use of automobiles, burning of solid waste, burning of high-sulfur fuels in power plants, petroleum refining and intensive airport use all contribute to air pollution. Efforts should be made to ensure that the quality of Guam's air is maintained at no less than current levels.

Na' na'adahi' yan manehe manmalek i ma-disakatga na inaplacla' para u guha pro-teksion para i magigimen na hanom yan i kanton tasi pat kanton saddok ni ma'us'a para rekri isison.

Enfueata i areklemento pot i kualidat ha-nom yan airen koso ki u masustieni i takhilo' na kualidat hanom yan aine.

Protect drinking water and aquatic recreational sites by regulating polluting discharges.

Ensure compliance with all local air and water quality standards in order to maintain Guam's relatively high air and water quality.
Mineral Resources

Guam’s major mineral resources are limited to limestone and sand. Major extraction activities are presently located on the north-east coastline of the island and will adequately meet the island’s needs for the next 20 years without expanding extraction operations to other areas on Guam.

Mineral extraction is essential for construction, landfill and pavement purposes. However, operations must be monitored closely to ensure adherence to air, water quality and erosion standards, compatibility with landforms, adjacent uses and population density; and that land with historical, agri-
hýjong i chechop tasi debi di u ma 'estudia mas. I machu'e i i nai gi kanton tasi sen klaru na bi maulah gi ma 'usan i guinaham i tanu'. Gi manamamaila na taimpo siem-pre u mana' gualha ofi i na riraya ekonom-mia ni dos sientos miyas huyong gi tasi gi-
gen i chechop unai ya pot este na rason debi u mana'gualha inestudia pot v mantan i minerat guini.

I edda' lokkwe' un galabi na minerat ni siña malingu yangen fina'gasu nu i ichan pat duru guinafe ni manglo'. Kahna' ha' lam-i
ta piva Guahan puru ha' oko ni mis ki 15 pot siento inekoa ha. Manah ha' na cho'cho' musuedi guini gi eksa', gi ladera, pat fina'maidiok siguru iea yangen uchan fina';
gasue siempree i edda'. I edda' fina'gasu ni ican papa; asta i sadidor, pues huyong asta i tasi yan siempree uma 'placha' i hanom tasi.

Mangotho Na Guinaha
I memegga'ha na taotao mankonfomne na guaha siha lugat guini giya Guahan na man-
nahichong i bunitu hinha, tat komu Lella. Debi di u ma 'adadih ya mung na u maya
Sella. Manam manumhit suha na guinanah Guahan. I bunitu na inatan-'ha i atadidok, geasa na inatan ya hinahati i kualidat i fina'la' i taot-
tao i tanu', yan i bunitu. Sinya makprotibi i bunitu na inatan ginen u mana' siguru na
todu ayu i mahatapa'go ni tumatampie i kla-
r na inatan u mana'falluha, tudo' i basule, i manamayung na guuma', yan tudo ayu i i
man arakla na pine'lon i bines espeziat-
mente gi kanton Marine Drive.

cultural, or scenic value is not used for
mineral extraction. Offshore coral and other
dredging operations require further study.
Beach sand mining is clearly an uncontesta-
ble use of the shoreline. In the future, an
officially designated 200-mile off-shore
economic zone may suggest the need for
studies relating to deepwater mining, such
as for manganese nodules.

Soil is also a valuable mineral resource which
can be lost through erosion. Approximately
half of Guam's land has a slope in excess of
15 percent. On-shore construction practices
in areas of steep slope, cliffs, or sinkholes
have created serious erosion problems.
Some reef areas have been destroyed by
construction practices such as land grading
on uplands where clay easily washes into
rivers.

Scenic Resources
Most people generally agree on the excep-
tional value of such views as that from the
Sella Bay overlook. The maintenance of
such scenic views is important so that the
overall beauty of Guam is preserved. Visu-
ally pleasing views enhance the quality of
life for residents and tourists. Protection
of scenic vistas can be ensured by prevent-
ing obstruction of views, removing litter,
abandoned cars and dilapidated structures,
and landscaping or screening unsightly
developments such as those found within in-
dustrial areas or along portions of Marine
Drive.

Abiba i konsebsaion yan i ma 'adilantu i
guinahan fanif'e'en gi lala ginan i ma 'entu-
san i areklamento pat tapbleru, i matina na
basula, medibison i tanu', manhata guuma'
yan otro siha na punto pat uson tanu'.
I adilantu i tanu', manu na siña, debi di u
macho'gues' gi lugat annai ti ha hohomme' i
inatan i taotao gi kanton ladera, katsada
yan fina'chalan.

Encourage preservation and enhancement of,
and respect for the island's scenic re-
sources through increased enforcement and
compliance with sign, litter, zoning, substi-
vision, building, and related land-use laws.
Locate unsightly uses, when practicable, so
as not to block scenic views from overlooks,
highways, and trails.
GOVERNMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND
REGULATION OF THE ISLAND’S
LAND AND SEA RESOURCES MUST BE
IMPROVED.

Through acceptance of zoning and other
mechanisms for regulation of certain re-
sources, the public has determined that
some degree of governmental involvement
in land use planning and regulation is desira-
ble. However, governmental efforts in ad-
ministration of certain laws and regulations
affecting such resources have not always
been successful. Coordination among the
several agencies and departments involved
in land-use planning, management and regu-
lation must be improved. Duties and pro-
grams for which such agencies are legally
responsible, but have neglected, should be
carried out. Basic information, such as the
extent and boundaries of government land
holdings and accurate property valuations
must be determined in a timely fashion.

U MANA ‘LA’ASENTADU I MINANEHA-
NA YAN I AREKLEMENTON I GUBIET-
NO NI GUINAHAH I TANO’ YAN I
TASIN GUANAH.

Gieni i aseptan i taotao nu i madibidin i
tano’ yan otro na sizama pot aculihin i
guinahan Guahan, i pûpîhîhâ ha dîetîmîna
na nesiaru na u szonao i gubietno man-
arekla gi ma’lanu i tano’. Lao i fusetan i
gubietno gi administrasi i lai yan arekla-
mento kalang ti nahong. Debi di u fimla’,
dafla’ yan mana’tamalek i ch’e’cho’ i
ahensian i gubietno ni maism’a’charda gi
manmulofan na tiemlo ya u fimla’ enfu-
sa. Todu i manesita na enfotmasion tat
komu i mihedîhông i tano’ i gubietno yan
dinawshe na balin i propiads i taotao debi
di u fannadîetîmîna gi proprio tiemlo.

Na’ mas efektibu i atministrasion i lai, pro-
gramsma yan areklamamento pot i naturas siha
na guinahan i isla.

Achieve more effective administration of
natural resource-related laws, programs,
and policies.
Residents are becoming increasingly concerned about the future growth and development of their respective communities. Continued random expansion and location of residential, commercial and manufacturing uses may reduce the value of certain properties, result in the misuse or abuse of certain valuable resources, generate undesirable circulation patterns and costly infrastructure development. Such development may also lead to more expensive and less accessible public facilities and detract from the visual and social identities of the island’s villages.
There exist no current plans to guide future development of the island's communities.

Community design plans have been developed through review and analysis of extensive amounts of information provided by government agencies and the general citizenry through individual village public hearings. They represent what are foreseen to be the best uses of our land area during the next two decades. The plans identify communities on the basis of geographic factors rather than political or municipal boundaries. To what degree these plans are utilized in the future development of the island will be determined ultimately by the residents. Like all plans, they may change along with the goals and aspirations of the people they serve.

Utilize community design plans in analysis of proposed private and governmental development and in the administration and revision of zoning and subdivision laws.

Taya' pa'go planu para u fanginiha i kinalamten i komunidat siha gi mamamamaila' na tiempo.

I planun i komunidat siha ni mamoa reomienenda guini, mamoa form na ginen i marikoli yan ma'analisa kantida na infotmatiun ginen i ahenisa gubietno yan i puphuku hi hunti ni mamakondukga gi tengpong siha. Este siha na planu mapepresenta i hinaa, i mali'ya yan i tiling'po post hafa mas moelak ma'usa-fa i tano'gi mamamaila' na 20 arios na tiempo. Este siha na planun komunidat, ha identifika siha i komunidat sigen gi geographic na banda en lugat di i priseni na manera ni madilibidi i komunidat siha gi publikat pat munislpat na banda. Siempre i taatao i ilda u dinise-mina kao u ma'sensusu i planu siha para i adilanton i ilda gi mamamamaila' na tiempo. Sifia matulaka este siha na planu yang-gen matulaka fokkue'i minalayu yan dinisehan i puphuku ni sinesett ni est na planu.
The following uses are keyed on the community design maps. These uses represent more specific delineations of those broad land-use classifications found on the land-use districting map—urban, rural, agriculture and conservation. Though not zoning maps, they provide the basis for consideration and implementation of revised zoning designations in the future.
Most of Guam's road network was built more than 30 years ago by the United States Navy for a traffic volume one-tenth that of today's. The island's limited road system cannot adequately accommodate the present level of motor vehicle traffic. Even with reconstruction, congestion and longer travel times will persist and worsen with an increasing number of vehicles. The private motor vehicle has been the primary focus of transportation and transportation planning. All other alternatives either have been neglected or have failed due to improper implementation and planning. The island will have to increasingly look towards alternative modes of transportation such as mass transit and provision of bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
GUAM'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IS UNSAFE.

Transportation fatality and injury rates are alarmingly high. Guam's fatality rate is 63% higher than the U.S. average. The island's injury rate is 88% higher. Pedestrian and bicyclist death and injury rates are even greater. Reducing these rates will require a number of improvements in highway safety measures, from both the public and governmental standpoint. Highway safety public education efforts must be supplemented in order to improve compliance with motor vehicle and highway safety laws. Legislation needs strengthening to require motorists and passengers to wear safety belts on Guam's public roads. Greater penalties should be imposed for recurring violations of all regulations.

Let's get it together. This is life.

Guam Office of Highway Safety
Department of Public Works
GUAM'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IS COSTLY AND DEPENDENT UPON THE USE OF IMPORTED ENERGY SOURCES.

The reliance on the private motor vehicle for transportation is costly. The average cost to own and operate an automobile on Guam is estimated at $2,300 per auto per year. This amounts to more than $120 million a year to operate Guam’s private motor vehicle transportation fleet. This figure does not include costs associated with construction, highway maintenance, auto repair, parking areas, driveways, access roads or other motor vehicle support facilities.

Separated bicycle and pedestrian paths, a light rail system and other alternate modes which are more effective and less costly should be promoted and developed. The provision of alternate modes should be accompanied by a reduction in on-street parking. Pilot or permanent projects can utilize land adjacent to the existing road systems. More centralized parking within urban centers is necessary.

Motor vehicles depend on refined petroleum products to operate. The automobile converts less than 15% of this fuel energy into motion. The remainder is lost as heat and pollution. All of Guam’s gasoline and diesel fuel is imported. The world’s supply of these fuels is expected to peak between 1982 and 1990, and be economically un-

available by 2010. The cost of these fuels is projected to rise at a rate of at least 7% per year through 1990, at which time gasoline could cost more than $2.00 per gallon. Mass transit systems which are not dependent on petroleum fuels and which are the most energy efficient should be fully developed before the year 2000.

The land transportation system is inadequate to meet Guam's present and future transportation needs.

Guam's limited road network supports more than 260 registered vehicles per mile of road. If all of these vehicles were placed bumper-to-bumper they would fill one lane and almost all of the second lane of every major and secondary road on Guam. Guam's number of registered motor vehicles increased at an annual rate of more than 25% between 1965 and 1975 (compared to 6.2% for Hawaii). Hawaii, which has only 134 vehicles per mile, is considering legislation to limit the importation of automobiles in an effort to reduce congestion. Guam could similarly reduce the number of registered vehicles by half or construct an additional 200 miles of road at a cost of $200 million.

The system is stuck in a rut.

Reduce importation of automobiles to relieve further traffic and road congestion.

Rebahe i numirin kareta ni manma'impot-ta para u ailiba i mininetmot kareta gi chalan.

I sisteman TRANSPOTTASION PAGO Ti SUFISIENTE PARA U KUBRE I NESI-SIDAT GUHAHAN PAGO YAN GI MAN-MAMAILA' NI TIEMPO.

I sisteman chalan giya Guahan ha supopot-para mas da 260 na kareta di kada un miya na chalan. Yanggen tudo i kareta mana'fan-a'chetton sempre u tempe tudo i un banda yan kahina' tudo gi sigundu na banda gi to-du i mayot yan sigundu na kisen chalan gi isla. Entre 1965 asta 1975 na sakkan i nu-mirun kareta ni manmarerhista kumahulo' 25 pot sieno kada sakkan (ma'akompara este na kantida yan 6.2 pot sieno giya Ha-waii). Hawaii ni ayu ha' guinaha-fa i 134 na kareta kada miyan chalai, ha konide-da na u mafa'ilinas lai para u ma'vot pa-pa' i kantidun kareta ni manmama'fanaha-loom ginem otro lagut pot para u ma'aštahi i mininetmot kareta. Guahan lokie' sifha ha rebaha i numirin i manmarerhista na kara-ta 50 pot sieno osino u hatas 200 miyas mas na chalan ni para u gusta hit 200 mi-yon pesos.
Additionally, the existing transportation system is limited in that it does not meet the needs of those without driver’s licenses or personal vehicles, the aged, the youth, the disabled, the poor, and many of the tourists.
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN INADEQUATE.

Current highway planning inadequately considers environmental, social, and economic consequences of road construction. Required studies on transportation projects are usually incomplete. The government must develop and implement a comprehensive transportation plan which includes an inventory of Guam's transportation needs, examines alternate transportation systems, and considers the adverse social, economic, and environmental impact of the highway reconstruction program. The plan should promote energy conservation, recommend opportunities for the transportation disadvantaged, and recommend a strategy to end Guam's dependence on private motor vehicles.

Na' lamolek i kables na planun chalan yan rebisa gigon ha nesita.

Improve and update the Comprehensive Highway Plan.

I PLANUN TRANSPOTTASION YAN I PROGRAMMAN MAMA'TINAS CHALAN TI MANSUFISIENTE.

I planun chalan pa'go ti ha konsidereda sufi-siente hafa siha humuyong yangen man-manhatas chalan, gi tano', sosial yan i ekonomia ne banda. Sese ti man kables i man nesita na estudiu pot manhatas chalan. Debi i gubetno di u ma'guaye yan u emplementa kables na planun transportasion ni ha embra'bras i imbenta'ni i nesita'ni ha Guahan gi transportasion, ha eksamina otro klassen sistema yan ha konsidera i efektan-nilha gi sosial, i ekonomia yan i tano' na banda. Este na planu debi di u abilas i ma ma'utas i ma'uan alentos, rekomenda opot-tunidat para u ma'libis i problem man siha i man tai transportasion yan u rekomenda un estratehia para mana' para i tao-tao Guahan dumipend siha gi karetan en-dib'yu'at.

Where have all the buses gone?
Guahan ha' depepende gue' gi petrot pare alemos-fa i estes i hanom, transportasion, kandet yan i muna fresko i halom gu-nu'. Todu este ha depepende siha gi mila-lak i petrot halom Apila.

Kasi kuatro alos yatat, i taotso malekspereansa i pumaran faihon i humaliom petrot. I inangokkon Guahan gi petrot siemple mas grabbe na kondision antes di u tapo' este na siklo.

I guaha na reseta petrot esta lumala didi-de'. Makatkula na gi 1980, i tano' u komple i mas tekniê na produktun petrot. Pa'go, ha chu-chu'le' Guahan i petrot gien in Persian Gulf. Sifia tumaya' petrot-fa Guahan gi marinumamaila' na taimpo, komu sumen guagu i presiun-fa pat hotok i guaha na petrot gi todu i tano'. Ti sifia ta ataha i kahu-lo-fa i presiun petrot. Ha lafa'na Guahan un predikamento pa'go ya este na predika-miento siemple u lo'sat. Este na kapina-fa ha indidika i manera-siha annai sifia Guahan ha pripara gue' para u aliba i predikamen-ton alemos.

Guam depends entirely on petroleum as its source of energy. The maintenance of the island's water supply, its transportation system, its airconditioning and lighting, all depend on the flow of petroleum through Apra Harbor.

Four years ago, island residents experienced disruption of that flow. Guam's dependence on petroleum will be even more seriously threatened before the end of the century.

Existing petroleum reserves are being rapidly depleted. The peak world production is estimated to occur in the 1980's. Guam's oil currently originates from the Persian Gulf area. Significant disruption in our supply may occur either because petroleum becomes too expensive or it is exhausted as a worldwide energy resource. Significant annual increases in the cost of energy are inevitable. Guam faces a crisis now and this crisis will intensify. This chapter outlines the means to address Guam's critical energy dilemma.
Alternate energy resources will replace petroleum as the world's supply of petroleum diminishes. New fuels can and must be introduced into the market. Synthetic fuels from waste and biomass, geothermal heat, and many forms of solar energy can have a substantial impact on Guam's energy situation between the years 1985 and 2000.

To reduce its vulnerability to increasing energy costs and fuel supply disruption, Guam must develop its abundant natural energy resources. One of the best potential ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) sites in the world is located on Guam. The island has the potential for extensively utilizing solar radiation since it receives about one-third more solar radiation per square foot than the U.S. average. Guam enjoys ample trade winds, waves, and ocean currents, as well as a high degree of geothermal activity. Other than a few solar water heaters and wind generators, the island has failed to develop and utilize these tremendous energy resources. As the prices for foreign fuel rise, these renewable energy resources will necessarily be more fully utilized.

To implement an energy resources development plan, provide incentives that encourage the utilization of alternate energy resources as they become available.

OTRO HALE' ALENTOS DEBI DI U TAHUE' 1 PETROT YANGKEN PARA U MAKUBRE' I NESISIDAT GUahan.

Mientras humohokok i guanahan i tan' na petrot debi di otro hale' alentos o tinahague. Nuebu na kiau, alentos debi di u fanama' introduksi. Guahan na alentos siha mafa'inas ginen i basul, natai tinanom, taki tasoa i nan ga'gi, minaipen i tan', o i nan ga'gi i atenso, ya siha este siha na alentos u kubre patte gi nesisidat i isla desde 1985 asta 2000 na sakkan siha.

Para u marebaha i daukun i masubidan i presiul petrot yan i atboroto gi milalak-fia, debi Guahan di u fa'tinas empello ya u na' sette' i megagi na mareaturas yam pushible na alentos ni guaha. Gaige Guahan gi ma pushible yan mas faborapite na sifara para siha u machule' i minaipen yan mina rengeng i tasi ya u mafa'alentos. I sifara pushible ambundansia na alentos siha machule' ginen i linani i atenso. Kasi tetse mas meggai i innani i atenso Guahan ki Amerika. Debi di u aprobecha Guahan i meggai na mangolo', narup' yan kurrenten tasi paruhu ha' yan i meggai na minaipen tan'. Fera ki ayu i didide' na tasoa ni muna'maiale' i hano-filha ginen i atenso, pa nanina 'tita' nas elektrisadat ginen kurrenten mangolo', i isla ti ha atabamba i malusen i fanama' kok na mangolo' yan atenso para alentos. Mientras kumahuhulo' i presiul petrot, este siha na hale' alentos ni siha mamasan-nueba nestariu na mas u mana'fumete.
The sun is an inexhaustible source of energy that can be used to heat water or provide energy for air conditioning systems. Of all the alternate energy options available for development on Guam, solar water heating and solar air conditioning systems appear to be the most promising over the next decade. Already solar water heaters are cost competitive with electric and liquid petroleum gas water heaters for many residences and businesses. Solar cells, or photovoltaics, directly convert sunlight into electricity. They have been used in the space program for a number of years, and are commercially available, although very expensive. However, the cost of solar cells is expected to decrease considerably. Initial residential and commercial use of solar cell systems is expected to occur in the mid 1980's, and solar cells are expected to be a significant residential power source on Guam by the late 1980's.

Abiba todou nubu na kinahat para u na
sette i makiran muna'maipet hanom
ingen innian i atdao yan otro klasen sisteman
alentos komu faset mafahan-fiha.

Athansa umeduksa i pupbliku pot i miso
lek ma'usan otro guinahan alentos siha.

Emplementa programma para u enfotma
yan u tana'a i pupbliku ni i guina han i
bintaha na alentos genen i atdao.

Encourage all new construction to include
solar water heating and other alternate ener-
gy systems as they become economically
competitive.

Promote public education of the advantages
of using alternate energy resources.

Implement a public information program
demonstrating the availability and advan-
tages of solar cells and other solar energy
systems.
Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) systems utilize the enormous, but diffuse, quantities of heat collected and stored in the ocean to generate electricity. Ocean thermal systems use warm surface water to heat a liquid, such as ammonia, causing it to vaporize and turn a turbine connected to an electrical generator. Cold water from the ocean depths condenses the vapor, and the cycle is repeated. OTEC shows the greatest promise of all the energy alternatives available to Guam. Land-based OTEC plants are expected to provide electricity for the Guam Power Authority in the 1980s. Such plants are likely to replace the existing islandwide power system plants in the 1980s and beyond.

Ocean waves contain an enormous amount of energy. The harnessing of this energy source for electrical power production is feasible. Wave energy systems are now being developed and tested.

Like the ocean surrounding Guam, the winds over the island also can be used as an alternate energy resource. Wind energy conversion systems are modern, economical versions of the old-fashioned windmill. Small wind systems are being developed and will find increased use on Guam as they become economically available.

Demonstrate the feasibility of the OTEC concept through construction of an operating plant.

Investigate the potential of wave energy utilization on Guam.

Promote the development of residential-size wind generator systems.

Na'annok na pusiipble i ma'usan-ñaa i minai-pen yan minanengheng i tasi para u fangrodu i elektrisidad giren i mahattan un fasili-dat.

Embastiga i ma'usan i napu para hale aletons giya Guahan.

Athsana i ma'atina makina ni ha nan-set-be i mang'o para fangrodu elektrisidad ni sina ma'usa gi un guma.

I sistema ni para matulaikan i minai-pen yan minanengheng i tasi para aletons ha u usa gog dankulo lao machalapo ni kantidan minai-pen yan manaengheng i tasi para u na' kalantun i makiran elektrisidad. Este na sistema i mas pusiipble na kassen aletons ni guaha Guahan. I operasion este na sistema manananga na i kuhre i nesiisid elektrisidad Guahan yan para u tahgue i fasilidat manma'elektrisidad ni ha u usa petros gi anyo 1980 para mo'na.

Guaha gi napun tasi dankulo na kantidan aleton. Pusiipble na siifa este mana'atetxe para u fangrodu elektrisidad. Esta i aletons i napu marialisa yan machachagi paga'go.

Parehu yan i tasi, i mang'o "siifa lokkugue" mana fangrodu manprodu i elektrisidad, i ma'usa-ñee este na aletons modetn yan baratuñà ki i biiho na klassen, i ga'gi 'manglo'. Esta ma'a'atatansa i di'ka' na sistemam manglo' ya mas siempre ma'usa gigon mas baratu.
MINAIPEN TANO’, BASULA YAN KINA-LAMTEN HANOM SINA LOKKUE’ MA-FA’ALENTOS.

Siña ma’asa i minaipen tano’ para manima’-elektrikadat. Komu masodda’ este na minaipel pe hikot kontra i hilo’ tana’, siempre baturu ya libiau ma’one. Matiriai yan hale’ alentos ni machule’ gi basulun i munipuap mas i naihia i prubelem manquni basula, matsan tano’ para sagan basula, masuheta i inaia loya ha a liria i prubelem alentos. Siña lokkue’ man’sebe’ i tekk taota yan gi ga’ yan matsi tinarum para alentos.

GEOTHERMAL, SOLID WASTE, AND HYDROELECTRIC ALTERNATIVES ARE ALSO AVAILABLE AS ALTERNATE ENERGY RESOURCES.

Geothermal energy production uses the heat contained beneath the ground to produce steam for electrical power production. If this heat is located near the surface of Guam, the economic costs and technical difficulties of drilling will be minimal. Material and energy recovery from municipal solid waste is an economical solution to some of Guam’s disposal, land-use, pollution and energy resource problems. Other solid waste resources are sewage sludge, agricultural products and animal waste. All of these can be burned or converted to synthetic fuels.

Na’guaha estudio ni para u dinitetmina kao guaha minaipen tano’ gi isla yan para u identifika kao punigole mana’sette para hale’ alentos.

Conduct a geologic study of Guam to determine the geothermal potential of the island and identify any thermal resources and the feasibility of their development.

A POTENTIAL MATERIAL AND ENERGY RECOVERY SYSTEM FOR GUAM
UN SISTEMA NI SINA MASA’GA PARA TA P UROU I LANUQA NA MATIRIA| PARA HALE’ ALENTOS PARA GUAMAN.
Implementa i recomendasion ginen i estudio siha pot taimana mayute-fa yan i mana'setben-fa i basula.

Embisteja kao pusible ma'aelifante i facilitat ni mana'itinas elektrisidad ginen i finalagon hanom giya Guahan.

Implement the recommendations of solid waste disposal and resource recovery studies.

Investigate the feasibility for developing hydroelectric facilities on Guam.

Hydroelectric systems convert the energy obtained from moving water into electricity. These systems are usually a part of a dam, although the outfall from a sewage treatment plant is considered as a hydroelectric source. Rivers in Southern Guam may have potential for such development. Guam should become a leader in the utilization of the available alternate energy systems. Solar water heaters should be installed in all high school cafeterias. Government buildings should be converted to solar air conditioning. A demonstration wind generator system should be installed to provide the lighting for government offices.

I kinalamten hanom siha mana'setbe para i fama'itinas elektrisidad. Este na sistema ha na'setbe i finalagon i hanom ginen un fasilitat ni sumastiten i hanom, achok ha' makonsidera loklua' ayu i pino dongo na hanom ginen i makina manna'gaps taki. I taddok siha gi sanhayan Guahan siha manggai kapasidat para este na klassen adianto. Debi di u fofoa'na Guahan gi ujon diferentases klassen sistemen alentos. Makina manna'ma'nalipon hanom ginen i atdeo debi di u fan mapega gi konsinan i high school siha. I ofsinan i gubetino siha debi di u mana'setbe i makina ni mana'fretresko halom guma' ni ha'uusa i iniyan i atdsao. U mana'guska makina mana'itinas elektrisidad ginen i manglou' gi kada ofsinan gubetino para u fan'o' e i pusbliko na pusible ma'usai-fa este na sistema.
NESISARIU NA U MANA'GUANA PRGRAMMA PARA MANA'UTAS I MA'U SAN ELEKTRISIDAT U'GUSIDAS.

Maseha ha fafana'i i isla un predikmenton petrot, makontinunu'a makotetelos i elektrisidat. I Kahulo'a i prestun elektrisidat gi manam withen a siha na sakan ti sufistien na empeleku para u mana'utas i elektrisidat. I residencia ma'usa 48 pot siento na elektrisi dat ni mabefende ni i Guam Power Authority. Siha ta chonnek esse na patte gi isla para u na'maok i usafa i elektrisidat.

Maxodda na i ma'usan elektrisidat entre to du i taotao madibidi taigauni. 40 pot siento para mana'naipen hanom, 30 pot siento para mana'fresko halom guna'; i ma'30 pot siento para kandey yan otro kosas guna'. Si ha mana'utas i elektrisidat yangen mare beha i ma'usan makinan mana'naipen han om yan mana'fresko halom guna'. I ma' usan i makina mana'naipen hanom gin nen i inina i atado siha mina'suha 40 pot siento gi ma'usan elektrisidat para este na aktividat, ya yangen maprohibi i minaipen na u halom gi gina'; siha mana'suha o ma rebaha 30 pot siento gi ma'usan elektrisidat ni mana'utas i ma'usan elektrisidat siha marialisa ni famila sin u na'atakapa i modelen li na la'i liha.

ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES SHOULD BE INITIATED IMMEDIATELY.

Although the island is confronting an en ergy crisis, wasteful energy practices continue. The increasing cost of energy over the last few years has not been a sufficient incentive to encourage the population's adoption of conservation measures. Residential elec trical consumption accounts for 48% of the Guam Power Authority's sales. A major energy conservation emphasis could be in this sector.

The electric consumption pattern for the average Guam household has been found to be divided into the following percentages: 40% for water heating, 30% for air conditioning, and 30% for lighting and appliances. Major electrical savings can be made by reducing water heater and air con ditioner electrical consumption. A solar water heater can eliminate the 40% water heating demand, and the elimination or reduced use of air conditioning by insulating the roof can save another 30% of the average household's energy demand. Significant energy savings can be realized by the average household without lowering its standard of living.

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD ELEVATOR CONSUMPTION.

Kontinua mana'nuvea yan makimpleneta i planu para mana'na'ok i alontos.

Kontinua yan na' lametpot i programman edukasion para i pupilikua para mana'utas i alontos.

Continue to update and implement the energy conservation plans.

Continue and strengthen public education efforts in energy conservation.
An automobile 900,000,000 BTU
An air-conditioner 40,000,000 BTU
A stove 9,000,000 BTU
A color TV (tube) 9,000,000 BTU
A dishwasher 4,000,000 BTU
A black and white TV (solid-state) 2,000,000 BTU
A hair dryer 150,000 BTU
An egg beater 50,000 BTU

What uses the most energy?
(Hotu manu ’iata na alenatsa
(I mibarau ti ma kopela gi lat karo)

Energy conservation in the home on guam

Solar water heater booklet for Guam

Prepared by: The Guam Energy Office


The government can support conservation efforts through tax incentives. Efforts to reduce electrical consumption will postpone construction of additional power facilities. More time will be provided by the Guam Power Authority to improve its financial status and raise funds for the construction of an additional plant.

Sifia i gaborner ha supote i mana’atas i elektrisidat yangen mana’empeu gi kontribution na manera. Komu sifia mare-baha i ma’asan elektrisidat, siempre mana’-mabiao i mahatana nueue na fasilidat elektrisidat. Siempre nin’e’i tempo i Guam Power Authority para ku na’-sanu i estao-fla gi salape’ na banda kosa xi siha manikohiyi kopile para mahata mas fasilitat.
The publication of the Comprehensive Development Plan marks the initial step in the formulation of a development strategy. Decisive action by the readers of the document and individuals in positions of authority is now necessary.

Public Law 12-200, as amended by Public Law 13-89, requires the Central Planning Council to make recommendations regarding adoption of the plan to the Governor. Upon the Governor’s approval, the document is submitted to the Legislature for adoption by resolution as the Territory’s Comprehensive Development Plan.
Después de ha apreda i lehislatura, debi di u guaha ensigidas na aksion gi rekomsedasion nu mi-manita guini gi Kabailes Na Planu. Moggai gi rekomsedasion siiša ma'emplementa sin mas gasto para i gubieto. Otro siša na rekomsedasion nesisita m'a'establiša hafa mas priašu i moptu gue ya u m'usa i kepble para i mas tahkan'na nesisidat. I dipattamento yan i ahensia i Gubieton Guahan, debi di u manuerueba i gaige pa'go na programma siša, establiša nuvebu na programma, ya u fandašu yan u fana'tunng'gi fira che'che'ñiša para u ma'atuka i punto yan asunto siša ni manmadakatu guini na planu. I lehislatura debi di u pasa lai ni para u attansa i esasifiši na rekomsedasion ni manmařapinta ni planu, i gubieton federat debi di u fana'nis frime na disison ni para u supotte i makekekumpe gi planu.

Yanggen todu ma'emplimenta i areklamento to yan i programma siša ni ma'indiŋi gi Kabailes Na Planu, maŋheh Guahan na pot fin ha emplimenta i capital improvement program. Este na dokumento ha identifiša i manaešara na fasilitat gi differentes patte, kontodu education, transportasiša, i guina hanom yan otro siša nə nesisidat i sosidat. Este na planu, ti ha prinsinta i kalendašu, para u fanañahata i fasilitat, sa'depende este pareja h'ə' i əra yan kontodu i guina han salape', loo este na planu ha ripara na siempre mahassa este siša na fasilitat ginen i che'che'yu siša i chumo'chornek yan sumpopotent i planu. Kumeke i leksiša este na i manma'salanta i fasilitat pujofiku siempre u refleksa i mindungu i pupuñiku kuronense i manma'gas pot i nesisidat yan mi-nalago'niša.

Siqun gi lai, i Bureau of Planning u in'a'tan i kinamken gi manma'emplimenta i Kabailes Na Planu ya u sbalo'Λ i che'che' kao ma'ališa i problema i lita siša. I estrateša siempre matulaka yangen nesiaru, i fotur i i Kabailes Na Planu ha dependar gue gi supotte i Komunitat.

Following adoption by the Legislature, immediate action should be taken on the recommendations outlined within the Comprehensive Development Plan. Many of the recommendations can be successfully implemented at no additional cost to the public. Other recommendations may require a new set of funding priorities. Government of Guam departments and agencies should redesign existing programs, establish new programs, and coordinate their efforts in addressing the plan's various issue areas. The Legislature should enact legislation promoting the specific objectives of the plan. The Federal Government should take decisive action supporting the goals of the development strategy.

Through implementing the policies and programs of the Comprehensive Development Plan, Guam will, in fact, be implementing its capital improvement program. This document has identified capital needs in a variety of areas, including education, transportation, water supply and other infrastructural categories. Rather than offering a specific long-term construction schedule for such facilities, subject as much to the whims of nature as availability of funds, this plan recognizes that the island's capital improvements will result more from efforts of those most effective in advocating and supporting the plan's specific policies. In other words, development of Guam's public facilities will ultimately reflect the public's effectiveness in voicing its needs and desires.

As required by law, the Bureau of Planning will monitor progress towards the implementation of the Comprehensive Development Plan and will assess the plan's effectiveness in resolving island problems. Revisions of the development strategy necessarily will be made on a continuing basis. The future of the Comprehensive Development Plan is dependent, for the most part, on the support of this plan by the community.
Espasifiku ginageo-ña i seksion 62020 gi Lai Pupbliku 12-200 hafa para u makubre gi Kabales na Planu. Ha lista este na apendita todu i ahoot ni ministet mariskar ya i mana'nu'ebo na estudio, riipot yan doku-
mento ni manmapripsa ni i Bureau of Plan-
ning pat ozo siha na shenian gubetu gi
manmaloffens na tres afos. I tumataitai este
na dokumento siya mariferi siha guatu gi
este mannalista na dokumento para man-
kumblidu na diskut pot este siha na aho-
to yan areklamento ni manmaprisenta guini na
planu.

Section 62020 of Public Law 12-200 speci-
fically describes the content required to be
included in the Comprehensive Develop-
ment Plan. This appendix outlines the re-
quired elements and lists more recent
studies, reports, and background documents
prepared by the Bureau of Planning or
other government agencies during the past
three years. The reader may refer to the
documents for a more detailed discussion
of these issues and policies presented in
this plan.
Required Elements
A. Land-Use Element
An Inventory of Present and Projected Coastal Land and Water Uses on Guam, February 1977, Bureau of Planning
A Summary of Major Federal Agency Land Holdings in the Territory of Guam, January 1977, Bureau of Planning
Mechanisms for Land Use Control on Guam, 1977, Bureau of Planning
Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Study, U.S. Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam, Mariana Islands:
Prefinal Report, December 1977, U.S. Department of the Navy, Pacific Division Naval Facilities, Engineering Command,
Facilities Planning Department
Atlas of the Reefs and Beaches of Guam, 1976, Bureau of Planning

B. Community Design Element
Project Report: Asan Community Redevelopment, 1977, Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

C. Transportation Element
Tumon Bay Scenic Highway Design for San Vitores Road, September 1977, Bureau of Planning
Guam: Comprehensive Highway Plan, October 1976, Department of Public Works
Comprehensive Highway Safety Plan, 1976/1977, May 1975, Department of Public Works
A Bicycling Program for Guam, August 1976, Department of Public Works

D. A Regulatory Element
Land Use Districts and APC Guidelines
Street Atlas of Guam, 1976, Bureau of Planning

E. Public Services and Facilities Element
Hydrological Study for Potential Water Supply Reservoir Ugum River, March 1977, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Plan Study, Ugum River, Territory of Guam, April 1977, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Solid Waste Disposal and Resource Recovery Study for the Island of Guam, draft, January 1978, Guam Environmental Protection Agency
Wastewater Facilities Plan, 1978, Public Utility Agency of Guam
Guam Public Market Feasibility Study, July 1977, Department of Commerce

F. Public Buildings
Specifications for Farmer’s Market, Agana, (Old Abandoned Pump House), 1977, Department of Public Works
Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library: Detailed Building Program, October 1974, MacKinnay/Winnacker/McNeil
Guidebook to the Architecture of Guam, 1916, The American Institute of Architects, Guam and Trust Territory Chapters

G. Housing Element

H. Redevelopment Element
Project Report: Asan Community Redevelopment, 1977, Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

I. Conservation Element
Conservation of Unique Farmlands, August 1977, U.S. Air Force
Endangered and Threatened Species, 1977, Department of Agriculture
An Ecological Survey of Pristine Terrestrial Communities on Guam, August 1977, Bureau of Planning
Inventory and Mapping of Wetland Vegetation in Guam, Tihan and Salipam, M.I., June 1977, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Marine Environmental Baseline Report, Commercial Port, Apra Harbor, Guam, April 1977, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Cultural Reconnaissance of Cabras Island, Apra Harbor, Guam, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Aquaculture and Its Potential Environmental Impact on Guam's Coastal Waters, 1977, Bureau of Planning

Environmental Management Study, 1978, Guam Environmental Protection Agency

Island Air -- Can Guam Keep It Clean? January 1977, Richard R. Justice, University of Oklahoma

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For a more complete listing of documents addressing the issues presented in the Comprehensive Development Plan, the reader
should refer to the Inventory of Planning Information available at the Bureau of Planning.

Para mas kumplido na istan dokumento siha pot i asunto ni manmapresenta gi Kaban
les Na Planu debi di i tumatai estu referi gos' gi Inventory of Planning Information ni zita mal'gi gi ofisan i Bureau of Planning.