

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Responsibility

Section 3. Implementation

Section 4. Work Project Statement

Section 5. Organization

Section 1. Authority:

- (a) The Federal Energy Administration Act of May 1974 (HR-11793) and The Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (S-1570)
- (b) Government of Guam Public Laws 12-100 and 12-101, enacted February 7, 1974 to add Title LXV, to the Government Code of Guam. Section 60000, 60001, 60002, 60003 and 60004.

Section 2. Responsibility:

- (c) The New Federal Energy Administration Act of May 1974, now makes it mandatory that Government of Guam Energy Agency continue to function, in order to implement HR-11793- This bill gives the new FEA responsibility for "Allocation; Conservation; pricing; and development of expanded supplies.
- (d) Under HR-11793- The new FEA must take into consideration a variety of factors in regulatory or other actions. Among these are the "Economic Impact" on the fiscal integrity of "GUAM" and surrounding islands that make up the "Pacific Basin".
- (e) The FEA must also analyze the impact of various conservation measures on states or significant sectors thereof.

Section 3. Implementation:

- (f) Under HR-11793 the FEA is now responsible to promulgate rules, regulations, and procedures as may be necessary to carry out the functions vested in the Energy Office.
- (1) As relate to the "Office of Petroleum Allocation"
- (2) As relate to the Office of "Energy Conservation".
- (3) As relate to the "Office of Energy Data & Analysis"
- (4) As relate to the "Office of Oil & Gas".
- (5) As relate to the "Cost of Living Council".

ota will assist in the construction of a to conserve energy and better construction design, such as: the use of tinted glass to deflect the heat rays, louvers, air conditioning and ventilation in hotels and high rise structures.

(12) Develop and distribute to the Public, Governmental Agencies, Hotels, High Rise and Commercial Businesses: "Year Round Energy Saving Measures"- Practical reminders of things to do for conservation of electricity, power, gas, and fuel.

(13) Develop and assist in the design and utilization of "Mass Transportation Services consistent with and suitable to the Island of Guam environment

Section 4. WORK PROJECT STATEMENT

(g) The Guam Energy Agency Head Officer and his staff shall be charged to implement the Federal and Govt of Guam Public Laws as defined in preceding Sections I,II,III, including but not limited to energy costs, demand, supply, industry structure, and environmental impacts, as follows:

(1) Assures a coordinated and effective approach to overcoming energy shortages on the Island of Guam and the "Pacific Basin Territory".

(2) Serves as the Government of Guam "Case Resolution Officer for the mandatory and voluntary aspects of the petroleum and power resources allocation program.

(3) Takes positive and effective action to conserve energy supplies, to insure fair and efficient distribution of, and the maintainance of fair and reasonable consumer prices for such supplies. And, to promote the expansion of readily useable energy sources; i.e. "LPG" Water, Power Plants, and the SEA".

(4) As a prime contact to the FEA shall establish an effective working relationship with Senior Officials of Federal, State, and Regional Offices, to encourage full utilization of resources and obtain reimbursement to Govt of Guam for costs of "Personnel, Facilities & Services".

(5) Pursues an active outreach to establish cordial, effective relations with "Chamber of Commerce, Trade Associations, Major and Retail Fuel Distributors, and the Defense Sector.

(6) Develops and distributes island wide economic environmental conservation "Check Lists" for the public, and the fuel distributors.

(7) Promotes efficiency in the conservation of Guam's and the "Pacific Basin" resources, through the use of computer analysis of Government of Guam, Private, Industrial & Commercial energy consumption, demands, and costs.

(8) Develops and maintains "Territory Wide" records of petroleum production, receipts, issues, storage capacity and state reserves.

(9) Develop and maintain the program for use of "Waste Energy" products now available on island, such as: "LPG" liquid petroleum gas, vehicles, truck fleets, commercial port, power plants, and buses.

(10) Assist in the expansion and development of island capability to increase and improve power resources and create local refinery facilities to enable the resident manufacture of transportation gasoline.

Fiscal Year 1970

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Federal Share</u>
5	Inarajan O&T Center	D&T	555,305.00

Project No. 5 Completed 1971

Fiscal Year 1969

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Federal Share</u>
6	Central D&T	D&T	694,888

Completed Fiscal Year 1973

Fiscal Year 1972

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Federal Share</u>
7	Santa Rita	PHC	22,000.00

Completed Fiscal Year 1973

Summary of Staff Activities

February 1, 1974

BUREAU OF PLANNING
GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
P.O. BOX 2950
AGANA, GUAM 96-110

Contrary to popular opinion, Master Plan activity does exist on Guam. Its effectiveness is difficult to measure due to the very nature of long range benefits. However, we all recognize that insufficient input has plagued Master Plan efforts for many years. Priorities in funding and use of personnel are usually applied to "brush-fire" problems rather than long range programs.

The present Master Plan (TPC) Staff had its beginnings early in the 1972 calendar year. An operating staff was recruited by August of that year and all technical and professional vacancies were filled after one year of existence. It must be emphasized that the staff level of eight as authorized in the fiscal year 1973 budget was only sufficient to carry out preparations for a full updating and upgrading of the Master Plan while providing nominal support and coordination with other agencies. In areas of comparable size and population, similar functions are staffed at 25 to 40 levels.

The TPC staff expended considerable effort in background research and preparation of organizational material for the formation of a central planning agency. Population potentials through land capability studies have been conducted to support sewerage development throughout the territory. Environmental assessment studies have been conducted in areas of major development proposals. Marina standards and a Water Protection District legislative proposal were prepared by the TPC staff. Preparation and utilization of the preceding activities comprise major efforts of the staff in short range and brush fire planning.

The Planned Unit Development is essentially a combination of a Master Plan and implementation program. The Master Plan concept includes assurances that feasible development from a community point of view is provided with adequate services. Most PUD's are medium range planning efforts extending from 2 to 5 years although some are envisioned up to 20 years. While the Master Plan indicates large areas in rural use, those areas for the most part are holding zones for future development. The lack of a continual Master Plan program has caused a greater number of PUD's which in effect become parts of an interim Master Plan development. During the past year more than 25 major PUD's have received review by the TPC staff. Procedures and guidelines for PUD's were prepared jointly by the Land Management and TPC staffs and are currently being reviewed for legal form as rules and regulations.

As noted previously, much time is spent on planning functions not necessarily of long range import. A continual effort has been made to prepare Master Plan elements. Of first consideration is base data which is time consuming and usually overlooked by impatient planners in many agencies. Justification of various projects under the guise of master planning subsequently are weak. The TPC has attempted to provide the beginnings of a data base and during the past year has utilized whatever staff was available to update base maps, prepare time-consuming slope studies, and conduct a land use and structure survey utilizing data processing and computer methods. Six municipalities have been completed thus far. A Preliminary Land Use Plan is in its final stages for the area of Sasajyan, adjacent to Marbo Cave in Mangilao. Other areas will follow, but it is recognized that additional staff will permit territorial wide studies

The present Master Plan (TPC) Staff had its beginnings only in the 1972 calendar year. An operating staff was recruited by August of that year and all technical and professional vacancies were filled after one year of existence. It must be emphasized that the staff level of eight as authorized in the fiscal year 1973 budget was only sufficient to carry out preparations for a full updating and upgrading of the Master Plan while providing nominal support and coordination with other agencies. In areas of comparable size and population, similar functions are staffed at 25 to 40 levels.

The TPC staff expended considerable effort in background research and preparation of organizational material for the formation of a central planning agency. Population potentials through land capability studies have been conducted to support sewerage development throughout the territory. Environmental assessment studies have been conducted in areas of major development proposals. Marina standards and a Water Protection District legislative proposal were prepared by the TPC staff. Preparation and utilization of the preceding activities comprise major efforts of the staff in short range and brush fire planning.

The Planned Unit Development is essentially a combination of a Master Plan and implementation program. The Master Plan concept includes assurances that feasible development from a community point of view is provided with adequate services. Most PUD's are medium range planning efforts extending from 2 to 5 years although some are envisioned up to 20 years. While the Master Plan indicates large areas in rural use, those areas for the most part are holding zones for future development. The lack of a continual Master Plan program has caused a greater number of PUD's which in effect become parts of an interim Master Plan development. During the past year more than 25 major PUD's have received review by the TPC staff. Procedures and guidelines for PUD's were prepared jointly by the Land Management and TPC staffs and are currently being reviewed for legal form as rules and regulations.

As noted previously, much time is spent on planning functions not necessarily of long range import. A continual effort has been made to prepare Master Plan elements. Of first consideration is base data which is time consuming and usually overlooked by impatient planners in many agencies. Justification of various projects under the guise of master planning subsequently are weak. The TPC has attempted to provide the beginnings of a data base and during the past year has utilized whatever staff was available to update base maps, prepare time-consuming slope studies, and conduct a land use and structure survey utilizing data processing and computer methods. Six municipalities have been completed thus far. A Preliminary Land Use Plan is in its final stages for the area of Sasajyan, adjacent to Marbo Cave in Mangilao. Other areas will follow, but it is recognized that additional staff will permit territorial wide studies to be conducted instead of the piecemeal approach dictated by staff size.

Prepared by
Harry A. Sickler
Administrative Officer

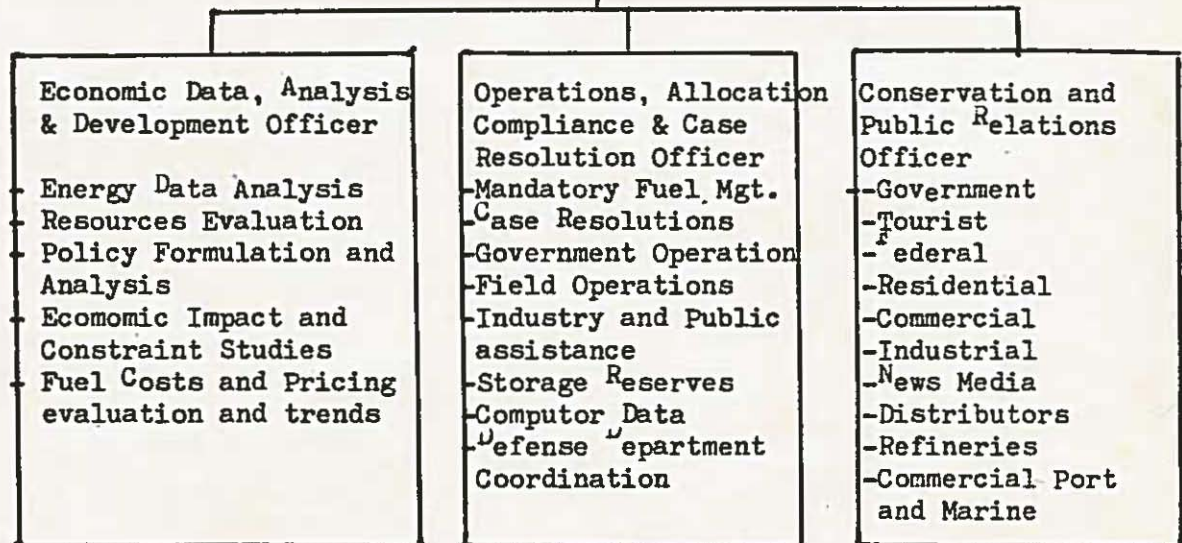
Sec. 5. Organization

TERRITORIAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Administrator

Asst. Administrator
GUAM ENERGY OFFICE

Secty- Admin Asst.



Personnel & Mission Statement

Personnel Requested is the Bare Minimum Necessary To Furnish Guam and The Pacific Basin The Energy Resources For Implementation of The New FEA Act of 1974 (HR-11793) and, The Emergency Petroleum Act of 1973 (S-1570).

This Staffing is Predicated Upon the Assumption of Consolidation as Part of The Territorial Planning Commission.