

GUAM TERRITORIAL SEASHORE PARK
MASTER PLAN

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Department of Parks and Recreation

P.O. Box 2950

Agana, Guam 96910

January 1979

GUAM TERRITORIAL SEASHORE PARK
MASTER PLAN

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SUMMARY

Because of several reasons, the southwest portion of Guam was established as the Guam Territorial Seashore Park by Executive Order 78-42. First, this area has been identified as being second in priority nationwide for protection of the natural and historic features in the area. Second, Guam did not have any large parks comparable to state or national parks. Third, the seashore park will be an economic asset to the island and it could be the most viable economic incentive for southwest Guam.

The seashore park is based on three outstanding areas of southwest of Guam: Cocos Lagoon, Facpi to Fouha coastline, and the southern mountains. The plan excludes private land, the existing villages, areas for their expansion, and agriculture areas. However, the park concept will work with private owners to encourage compatible land uses.

Thus, the seashore park will be a multiple use concept on Government of Guam land. Cooperative management with other Government of Guam, private, Interior and Defense agencies will be stressed. Certain identified areas will be preserved while in other areas recreation facilities including beaches, trails, picnic areas, camping areas, group camp areas, water oriented recreation, natural interpretation, and historic site protection and interpretation will be developed. A headquarters, visitors centers, and maintenance facility will be constructed in the park. The plan will also encourage park related commercial enterprises including a resort and recreation services.

OBJECTIVES

Several objectives are warranted in the southwestern portion of Guam. Several of these objectives are interrelated and interdependent on each other. The objectives are:

1. Insure that an opportunity exists to allow expansion of the present communities. Residents of Southern Guam have the full right to maintain their culture without destroying the natural base of their lifestyle.
2. Provide economic benefits for this region of Guam. This region of Guam should be able to contribute and share in the prosperity with the rest of Guam. Due to the area's landforms and culture, their economic base is limited to the natural surroundings. Thus, with careful management, development of the area will open an extensive resource for tourist and local use while preserving the area.
3. Insure that certain renewable resources are available for the long-term use of the island's residents. Such resources as water supply are critically important to Guam and to the growing population and economy of Guam. Without careful planning, these essential resources of Guam could be abused.
4. Provide opportunities for outdoor recreation. Guam's growing population plus the visitors to the island necessitates that this outdoor recreation resource be utilized. The area can provide an optimum opportunity for special recreation uses that are hard to find elsewhere on Guam.
5. Conserve significant historical features. Numerous historical features of significance, dating from prehistoric times through World War II are found in this area of Guam and are unique reminders of Guam's Spanish-Chamorro heritage before the devastation of World War II. These merit preservation as reminders of America's Guam's and man's past. Thirty-four historic features in this area have been identified of which thirteen are on the National Register and twenty-one on the Guam Register. Other historic features will probably be found in the area. The area's historical importance is discussed in the plan's chapter on archaeological and historic resources.
6. Conserve significant geomorphic, ecological, and scenic landscape features along with open space. The area's natural features represent a unique and concentrated blend of dissected volcanic uplands, interior basins, coastal lowlands and valley floors, spectacular coastline and coral reefs which should be protected due to their significance as a sample of various natural habitats, as scientific study areas, and as wildlife refuge areas. The area is the habitat of numerous rare and endangered species of wildlife.

Included within this area are three National landmarks: Facpi Point, Mount Lamlam, and Fouha Rock.

7. Recognize the area as being largely government-owned and amenable to a use classifications of conservational and recreational use without causing a severe impact upon private interests.

IMPLEMENTATION

This master plan is being issued pursuant to Executive Order 78-42 which established the Guam Territorial Seashore Park. The Department of Parks and Recreation, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Land Management and the Guam Environmental Protection Agency shall manage the Seashore Park pursuant to their existing authority over Government of Guam land only.

The Department of Parks and Recreation shall be responsible for:

- (1) Coordination
- (2) Seashore Park Master Plan
- (3) Outdoor Recreation
- (4) Historic Preservation
- (5) Scenic Resources

pursuant to Title XXVII, Chapter 1, Government Code of Guam.

The Department of Agriculture shall be responsible for the following:

- (1) Wildlife and aquatic resources
- (2) Forestry and soil resources

pursuant to Title XIII, Government Code of Guam.

The Department of Land Management shall be responsible for the following:

- (1) Leases
- (2) Land Registration

pursuant to Title XIV, Government Code of Guam.

The Guam Environmental Protection Agency shall be responsible for the following:

- (1) Water Resources
- (2) Air Resources
- (3) Solid Waste

pursuant to Title LXI, Government Code of Guam.

In order for proper coordination and implementation, a management committee will be formed composed of one representative of each of the four departments listed in executive order 78-42.

GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AGANA, GUAM

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 78-42

GUAM TERRITORIAL SEASHORE PARK

WHEREAS, Chapter I, Title XXVII establishes the Guam Territorial Park System under the Department of Parks and Recreation; and

WHEREAS, the National Park Service in the Proposed Guam National Seashore recommends protection of southwest Guam; and

WHEREAS, the Guam Comprehensive Development Plan recommends the establishment of the Guam Territorial Seashore Park; and

WHEREAS, southwest Guam is a distinct and valuable natural resource belonging to all the people of Guam and existing as a delicately balanced ecosystem and that the permanent protection of the natural, scenic, and historical resources of the seashore park is of paramount concern to the present and future residents of the island and that in order to promote the public safety, health, and welfare and to protect public and private property, wildlife, marine life, and other oceanic resources, and the natural environment, it is necessary to preserve the ecological balance of southwest Guam and prevent its deterioration and destruction;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICARDO J. BORDALLO, Governor of Guam, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Organic Act of Guam, as amended, do hereby establish the Guam Territorial Seashore Park as delineated on the attached map, "Guam Territorial Seashore Park, December 5, 1978", to be comprised only of the 8,885 land and 6,276 water acres, more or less, of Government of Guam real estate, to be jointly managed by the Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Land Management, and the Guam Environmental Protection Agency according to a Seashore Park Master Plan to be jointly developed within thirty days.

Signed and promulgated at Agana, Guam this 12th day of December, 1978.

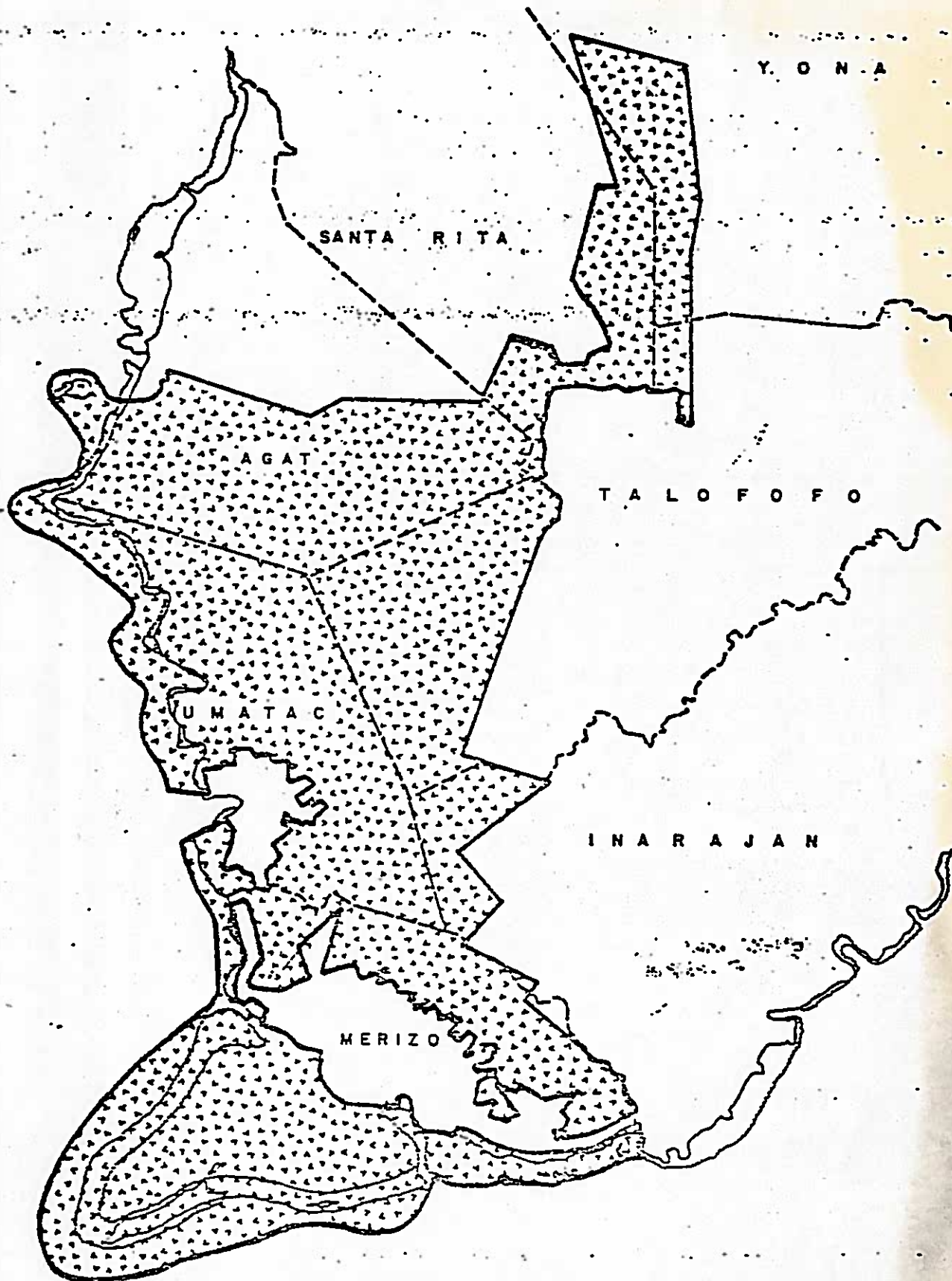
RICARDO J. BORDALLO
Governor of Guam

COUNTERSIGNED:


RICARDO J. BORDALLO

GUAM TERRITORIAL SEASHORE PARK

December 5, 1978



RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The resources of the southwest portion of Guam are the paramount reason for special treatment in the Guam Territorial Seashore Park. Each of the specific resources: ecological, geomorphical, renewable, hydrological, scenic, historical, and recreational will be specifically discussed.

However, it must first be stated that the area's protection is a high priority nationwide. By virtue of Public Law 91-383, section 8 as amended, the Secretary of the Interior is required to submit a listing of at least twelve areas to the Congress annually of areas of a national significance, threats to the resource, and cost escalation factors. The list submitted by Secretary of the Interior, Cecil D. Andrus, on November 30, 1977, to the 95th Congress ranks the Guam Parks as second. This includes both the War in the Pacific National Historical Park and the seashore area. The former is being planned by the National Park Service and the latter is the focus of this plan. However, the point is that the area is of national significance and concern.

ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Southwest Guam presents a wide variety ecological communities, each supporting a different type of plant life and a variety of animal life. These present innumerable opportunities for scientific study and educative value. Many of these areas are rare and threatened by development. These include rare microcosms or communities of high scientific interest; fragile microcosms or community; areas undisturbed and natural; areas critical to wildlife support for nest sites, cover and food supply. Such areas are the Tarzan River area, Merizo marshes, Mt. Lamlam limestone forest, Fena Valley and Reservoir, mangroves, Cocos Lagoon and Island, Anae Island, Sella Bay, Fouha Bay, most reefs and coastal waters, freshwater streams, coral areas, tidal pools, and Cetti Bay.

In addition, many areas are relatively undisturbed, moderately distributed, of some scientific interest, of some educative value, relatively resistant to use, and act as buffer areas. These include savanna uplands and ravine forests.

Vegetation closely follows the soil types. Grassland or savanna covers most of the volcanic uplands. The dominant vegetation is swordgrass which is coarse, sharp edged, and grows in almost pure stands, often taller than a man. Agricultural crops compete poorly with the swordgrass, which is well suited to the poor quality, volcanic soils. The swordgrass is susceptible to fires, but new shoots grow back from the fire resistant bases.

Ravine forest dissects the savanna and grows in various valleys and gullies in which water drains and moisture collects. It, also, covers the lowland limestone hills in the Talofofo Basin.

The forest contains pandanus, hibiscus, banyan, screwpine, breadfruit, and other tropical trees, as well as coconut and betel palms, cycads, ferns, vines, and epiphytes. The most characteristic species of this forest is the betel palm. Because of the presence of this palm, coconut, limeberry, and bamboo, it is believed the ravine forest has taken over former agriculture lands from pre-Spanish times, when Southern Guam was more densely populated.

The limestone forest contains the same species as the ravine forest (with the exception of the betel palm) plus introduced guava, papaya, mango, sour-sop, and tangantangan. Wetlands are found occasionally at the mouths of rivers along the coast. The mangrove strand in Merizo is small and threatened by development. Strand vegetation consists of salt-resistant species, found growing on sandy places and on beach ridges.

There are relatively few terrestrial animals in the area. Game species include the Guam deer, introduced from the Philippines sometime between 1771 and 1774, and feral pigs. The carabao or water buffalo is, also, found in the area. Invertebrate terrestrial species include the coconut crab, the fiddler crab, and the giant African snail. Of passing interest is a whale washed ashore near Sella Bay in August, 1978.

The area's bird population can be divided into three main groups; seabirds, shorebirds, and landbirds. Most of these birds are endangered or threatened.

There are four resident seabirds on Guam, the Fairy Tern, the White-tailed Tropic bird, the Common Noddy Tern, and the Brown Booby or Gannet.

Only one shorebird is native to Guam instead of migratory, that is the Reef Heron. Others often seen include the Golden Plover, the Plumed Egret, the Whimbrel, the Greytailed and Wandering Tattlers, and the Pacific Godwit.

The native landbirds include the Least Bittern, the Guam Rail, the White-browed Rail, the Micronesian Starling, the Guam Crow, the Fruit Dove, the Ground Dove, Kingfishers, the Micronesian Broadbill, the Cardinal Honey-eater, the Fantail, Swiftlets, the Nightingale Reedwarbler, and the shy Gallinule.

Freshwater flora and fauna are diversified within wetland communities which are supplied by surface water. Aquatic communities are found at river estuaries, the Fena Reservoir, springs, mangroves and the few small Savannah marshes. All of these wetland habitat types are only found in Southern Guam due to the porosity of the limestone plateau in the north.

Ferns and sedges can be found in wetland areas along with types of snails, including one species not yet classified. Also, shrimp, waterbugs, water-treaders, dragonflies, eels, mosquitofish, gobies, and tilapia can be found. Fena Reservoir has been stocked with fish but no fishing is allowed as yet.

The most unique and diverse resource found in the area is its marine communities. The basis for these communities are Guam's reefs. The reefs provide countless ecological niches for a wide variety of marine plant and animal forms.

The reefs vary greatly from place to place. Around Southern Guam, two main forms are found. These are fringing reefs on the basaltic platform and the barrier reef forming Cocos Lagoon.

The fringing reefs vary from 100 yards wide to no true reef. Development has been inhibited in places by the many small streams which drain the western face of the mountains and carry sediments with them. This, also, reduces visibility in some bays such as Sella, Fouha, and Cetti due to this drainage of muddy water.

The beaches commonly are made up of greenish, black volcanic sand with fragments of coral and shellfish. Cocos Island is an exception, with a white sandy beach. Just out from the beach is generally a shelf of pitted limestone resting on the basalt platform. Much fossil coral can be found in this limestone.

Out farther, the inner reef flat is composed of truncated pillow lavas, often with dikes apparent. At low tide, water only remains in long troughs and scattered tidepools a few inches to a foot in depth.

The outer reef flat consists of a thin pavement-like layer of coral-algal limestone resting on the basaltic platform. This area is, also, exposed at low tide and is covered with a thick mat of algae.

The reef margin is where the low tide stops. Much lavender and pink coral can be found here. The reef front contains a wide variety of coral and algae. Limestone blocks and boulders can be found in deep cut grooves. The reef front is abruptly ended with a submarine cliff about 30 ft. high.

The barrier reef at the southern end of the island forms Cocos Lagoon and provides an atoll-like environment about four square miles in area.

The southwest section of coastline is well protected by the island itself. The waters of the lagoon and bays are calmest, but the entire coast is generally protected from the trade winds and wave action is mostly absorbed by the reefs.

The most outstanding feature of this area is the coral. Over 40 species have been identified. They form food and protection for the many other forms of marine life.

The forms of coral range from the delicate thickets of staghorn coral in Cocos Lagoon to the massive coral heads found in Cetti and Sella Bays. Coral forms many interesting physical features, such as platforms, overhangs, tunnels, caves, and chimneys.

Among the coral can be found many types of brightly colored reef fish, crabs, sea anemones, sea urchins, algae, sponges, sea worms, sea cucumbers, starfish, mollusks, chitons, nudibranches, bivalves, and octopi.

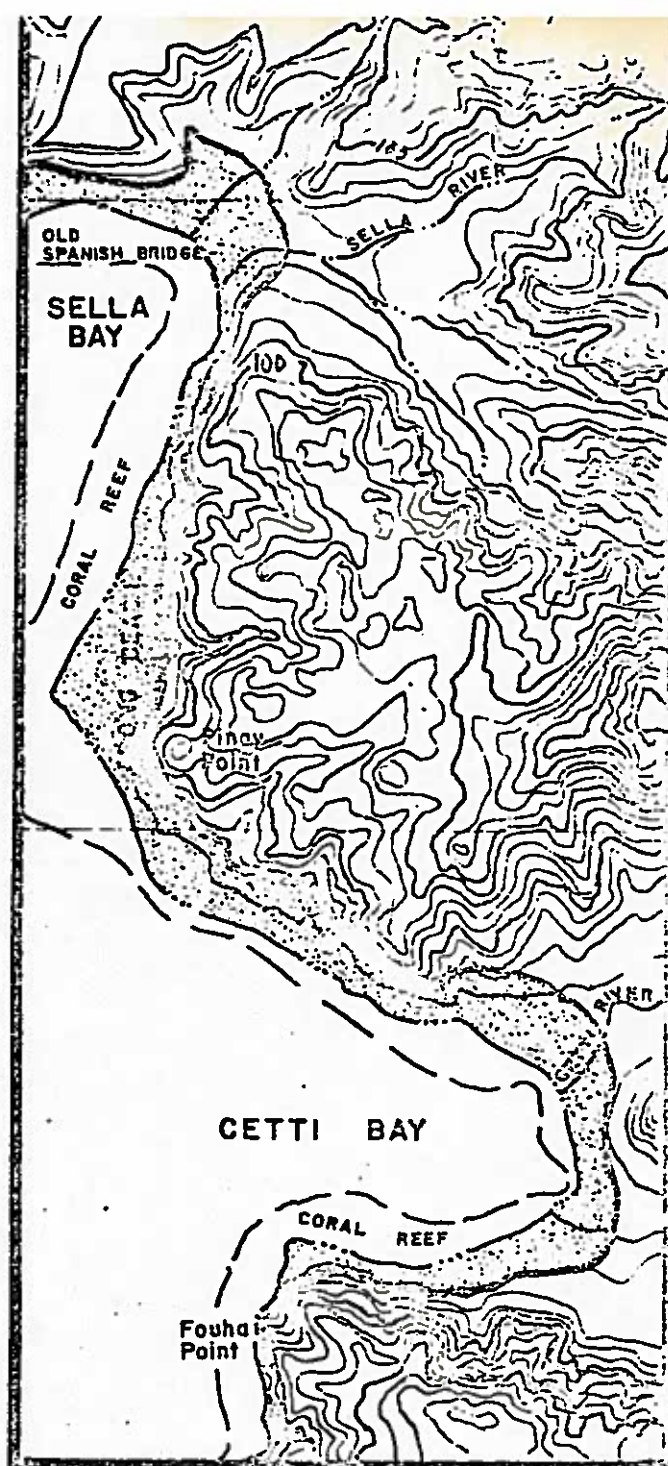
The area is the habitat for some species of animals and plants proposed for rare and endangered species protection. Cocos island is the habitat for the fairy tern, a rare gecko, and a common skink. Other rare animals that exist in the area include the Marianas fruit dove, white-throated ground dove, nightingale reef warbler, edible nest swiftlet, rufous-fronted fantail, Micronesian broadbill, bridled white-eye, little Marianas fruit bat, and Marianas fruit bat. Fena Valley Watershed is proposed for critical habitat status. Also, the rare tree fern (Cyathea lunulata) is found in the mountains. Other species will probably be found in the area that are rare and endangered under a thorough study.

Two land areas and four aquatic areas within the proposed seashore have already been identified by the Bureau of Planning as pristine communities. A brief summary of each follows:

C E T T I - S E L L A B A Y

The Cetti-Sella Bay Coastal Strand is an example of a pristine strand community.

The strand directly behind the beach, along the sandy coast and within the bays themselves, is occupied by a rich variety of plants dominated by Cocos nucifera, Hibiscus tiliaceus, Thespesia populnea, Hernandia nymphaeifolia and numerous other smaller shrubs, vines, ferns and other herbs. Patches of beach morning glory or Ipomoea pes-caprae, known locally as alahai tasi and Sporobolus virginicus, (salt grass or totopot), both valued as traditional medicinal plants, cover portions of the sandy beach as the dominant



Cetti-Sella Coastal Strand

LEGEND



Coastal Strand

ground cover. In areas of exposed volcanic rock, Pemphis acidula and Casuarina equisetifolia provide the sole vegetative cover along the strand.

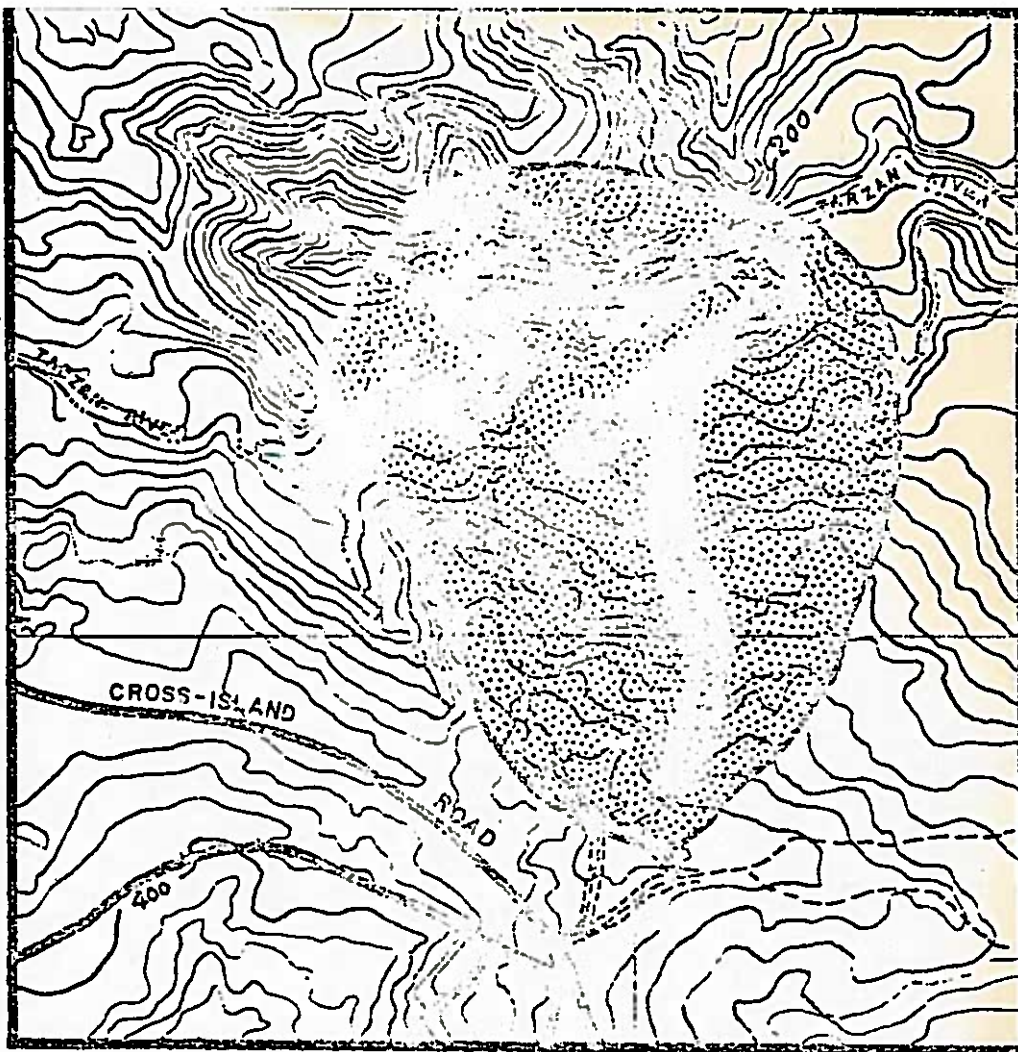
A small stream empties into each bay and typical estuarine flora and fauna are found there. Tilapia and the freshwater shrimp (Macrobrachium lar) are found in the streams which drain from the upland ravine forest and savannah. Numerous hermit crabs scavenge along the coastal strand, as well as an occasional land crab (Cardisoma carnifex). The monitor lizard (Varanus indicus), known locally as hilitai has been sited along the streams and probably utilizes the common rat as its main source of food.

T A R Z A N R I V E R A R E A

The Tarzan River Savannah and Ravine Forest is an area of savannah and associated ravine forest located in Central-Southern Guam, north of the Fena Valley watershed. The savannah portion of this area encompasses the grassy ridges surrounding the ravine forest described in this report and includes all of the plant species generally associated with the grasslands of southern Guam. Some interesting plants can be found here which indicates past activities by man for the production of useful products. These plants were planted at random and do not represent part of the indigenous community. A further influence of man is the planting of a few seedlings of flowering shrubs along the main trail to the falls and small afforestation attempts.

The major ecological influences determining the vegetative ground cover in this area are the man made fires, the topography (hills and valleys), and the acidic igneous clay soils. These three factors interact to form the plant communities currently existing in this area. The fires, which burn annually and are man caused, kill or severely set back the woody vegetation, a condition that is beneficial to the ferns and grasses. The topography creates exposed ridges and slopes or protected valleys on which wind and available soil water become critical factors for plant growth. The soil in this area is derived from decomposed igneous rock that is low in silica. Because of the soil acidity, impervious internal structure and inability to reaggregate upon disruption, these soils make for harsh growing conditions which allow for the easy formation of grasslands.

Erosion, both sheet and gully, and soil slumping are directly tied into the interactions of fire, topography, and soil. Until more effective methods of soil erosion control are introduced, the control of fire and maintaining the existing vegetation, such as the grasses, ferns, and ravine forests, will have to be used to curtail erosion. It should be noted that the existing ground cover of grasses and ferns are extremely susceptible to annual burning and thus loss of vegetative litter. A mixed forest of suitable and various species will provide better erosion control, fire control, fresh water supply, and wildlife habitat.



Tarzan River Ravine Forest
and Savannah

LEGEND

	Paved Road
	Jeep Road
	Hiking Trail
	River
	SAVANNAH
	RAVINE FOREST

Serianthes nelsonii

Interspersed among the dominant grasses are numerous small savannah shrubs such as Decaspermum fruticosum, Geniostoma rupestre, Timonius nitidus and Myrtella bennigseniana. Taller trees such as Pandanus and Casuarina occur infrequently until the transitional zone between the savannah and ravine forest is evident which contains an indistinct mixture of flora which is characteristic of the distinctly separate communities. The dominant species in the transitional zone, with an incidence greater than found in the savannah or ravine forest is Sceleria polycarpa, a tall sedge.

The area, also, contains two mature trees and numerous seedlings of Serianthes nelsonii, a rare and endangered endemic species known locally as haqun lava. The two trees are located on a little-used path that leads from the upper park area through ravine forest that fringes a small drainage tributary. Water flows through this ravine only during the wet season and empties into the main river just below the falls.

The ravine containing the Serianthes and the Tarzan River ravine are densely wooded with a variety of plant species consisting of trees, shrubs, vines, several ferns, and other herbaceous plants. The dominant species at the bottom are Pandanus tectorius and Hibiscus tiliaceus. Along the edge of the stream, scattered patches of characteristic wetland species depend on the wet bank for moisture requirements. These include sedges and grasses such as Fuirena umbellata, Phragmites karka and Eleocharis geniculata. Numerous ferns, mosses and liverworts can, also, be found at the water's edge shaded by overhanging vegetation.

The freshwater river and falls is a particularly aesthetic site and hosts eels, shrimp and tilapia as characteristic fauna. Two species of freshwater snails can, also, be found in the falls area. Most of the birds seen on the adjacent savannah are introduced game species of quail. Few birds are seen in the ravine forest with the exception of an occasional siting of a dove or sparrow.

THE ANAE ISLAND PATCH REEF TERRACE

Anae Island, with its associated patch reef and terrace, is located just south of Nimitz Beach Park, approximately one kilometer offshore. The island and patch reef form a mini-barrier reef system which protects the inside (shoreward) submarine terrace from large swells and strong currents. The submarine terrace between the patch reef and adjacent fringing reef supports one of the richest and most diverse coral communities found in Guam's coastal waters. The pristine area is readily accessible by small boat from the shore and is a popular area for SCUBA diving and underwater photography.

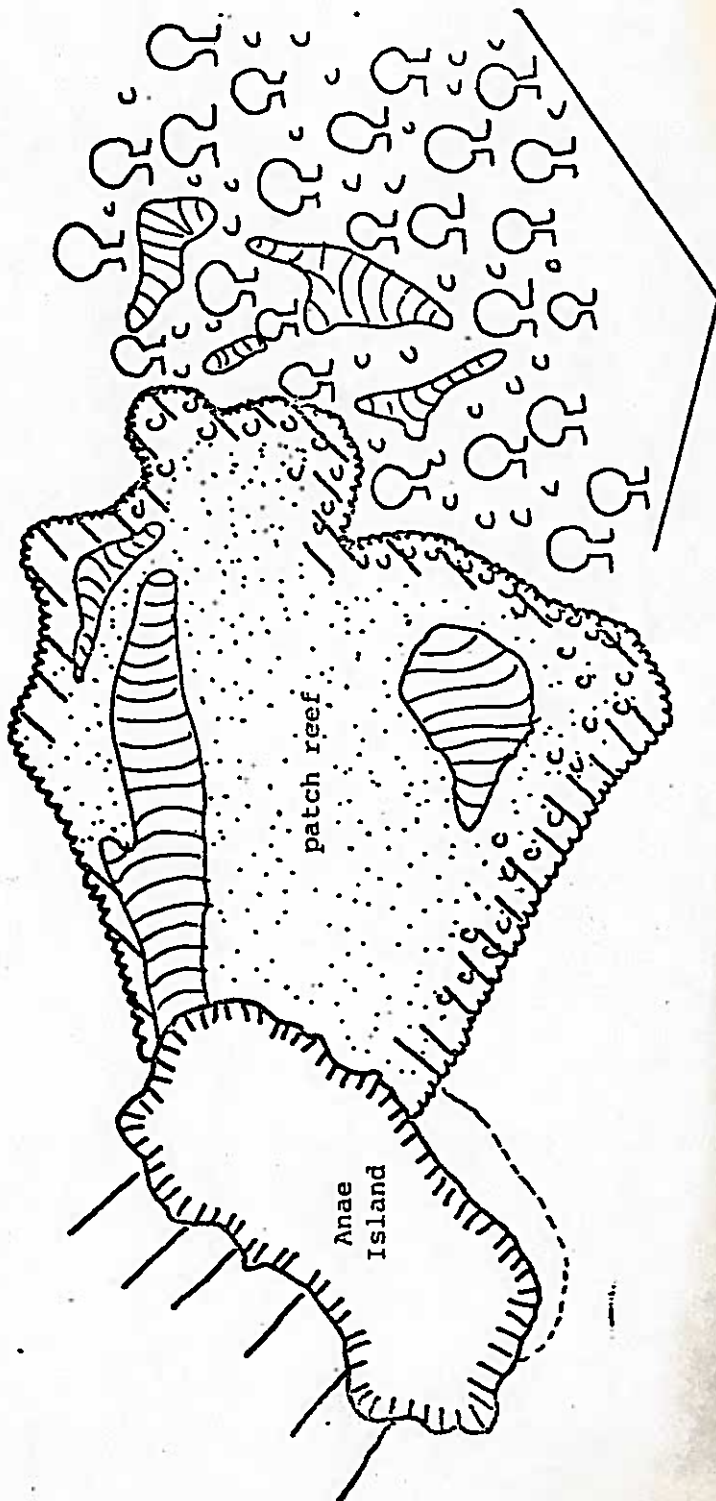
Anae Island is one of eight islets located along the southwest coast of Guam, but is the only one not associated with the fringing reef. The western and northern exposures of the island and patch reef slope steeply

KEY:

-  high relief corals
-  ridges and rises
-  depressed area
-  reef margin
-  rocky coast
-  low relief corals

1:4800

Philippine Sea



Anae Island and associated patch reef.

Protected terrace area

fringing reef

Taelayog Creek

Anae Island

patch reef

to a 30 meter terrace while the eastern and southern exposures consist of a gently sloping terrace approximately 3-8 meters in depth. In these protected waters spectacular coral mounds, pinnacles and ridges, with their associated ichthyofauna are separated by sandy floored channels and holes. The relief of these coral mounds is often 6-8 meters or more.

Much of the surface of the patch reef is exposed during low tides and is largely devoid of live corals. The surface consisted of coral-algal-shell debris with a fine veneer of turf algae.

The coral community along the inside patch reef edge consisted of smaller Acropora, Leptastrea and Porites colonies. Goniastrea retiformis was found in scattered patches. Sloping down towards the terrace, at a depth of 4-9 meters, the diversity and colony size increased tremendously. Huge Acropora palifera and hemispherical Porites colonies dominated creating a room and pillar effect in many place. Other notable species included Millepora platyphylla, Goniastrea pectinata, Leptoria phrygia and Pavona frondifera.

CETTI BAY MARINE ENVIRONMENT

Cetti Bay is located on the southwest coast of Guam between Sella and Fouha Bays. The bay is isolated and can be reached only by boat or a hike. The steep surrounding slopes and sandy beaches, combined with a diverse reef community, make Cetti Bay one of the most picturesque pristine marine communities on Guam.

The reef flat is continuous around the bay with the exception of two breaks occurring at the river mouths. The platforms are narrow (15-20 meters) with no moat or algal ridge development. At low tides they are typically exposed and, therefore, largely devoid of corals, though a rich algal community persists. A diverse macroinvertebrate community was also evident. The holothurians Holothuria atra and Actinopyga echinites were abundant. In addition, many large sea anemones, measuring a meter or more in diameter, were common along the shallower waters of the upper margin and terrace zones.

The reef margin, face and terrace were fairly uniform around the bay with the exception of a volcanic area on the north side. There, the margin is cut by irregular cracks and fissures. Some of the fissures were up to 6 meters deep and 2-3 meters wide.

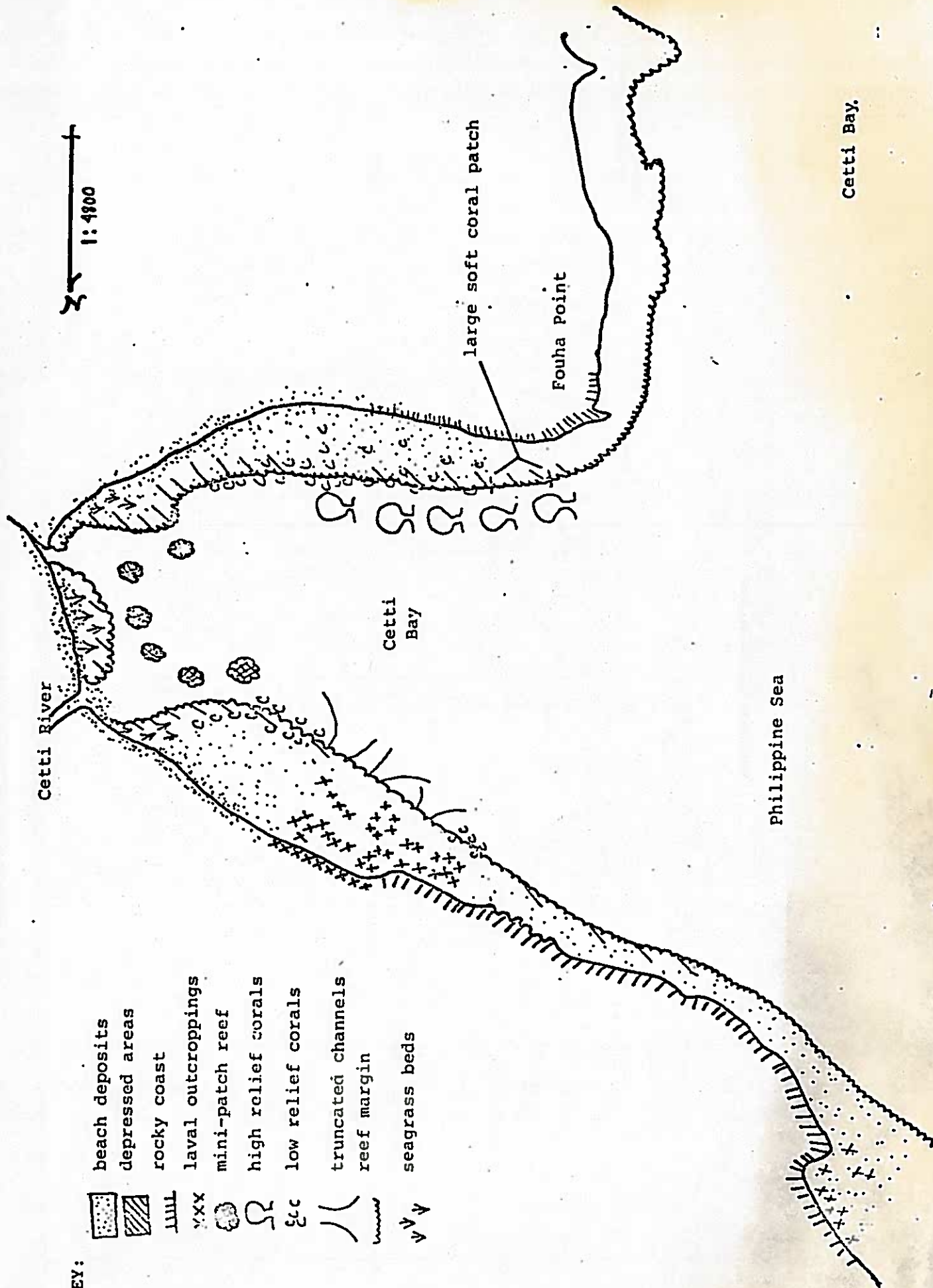
The margin face typically extended down for 3-4 meters and then sloped to a tilted terrace zone averaging 4-10 meters deep. Beyond that point the sand floor of the bay began.

The algal and coral communities in Zone 2 were very rich and diverse. In addition to low relief colonies along the upper margin face, massive columns and mounds of Porites characterized the adjacent terrace. Large colonies of Montipora and Acropora are common in addition to Galaxia, Cyphastrea, Pavona and Goniastrea species.

KEY:

- beach deposits
- depressed areas
- rocky coast
- laval outcroppings
- mini-patch reef
- high relief corals
- low relief corals
- truncated channels
- reef margin
- seagrass beds

1:4800



Of particular interest is a huge bed (6 meters in diameter) of the soft corals sinularia and Lobophyton species. This patch is located midway out on the south side.

The algal genera, Caulerpa and Halimeda, is particularly abundant along the lower margin. Asparagopsis taxiformis exists only on the north side of the bay. The seagrass Enhalus acoroides is found in small patches along the east side of the inner bay reef flat. In all, forty-three genera of benthic algae exist.

The fish community is sparse in the inner bay where silt content was high and visibility low. In general, however, visibility is excellent throughout most of the bay. Many pomacentrids and chaetodontids are present in addition to acanthurids, blennies and other reef associated fishes.

C O C O S L A G O O N

The Cocos Barrier Reefs and Lagoon area is a triangular barrier reef, lagoon and associated islands, is located just off the extreme southwest coast of Guam, opposite the village of Merizo. This complex area is unique to Guam, covering approximately 6.6 square kilometers. These include barrier reefs, fringing reefs, patch reefs, barrier reef channels, mangroves, seagrass beds and estuaries. The increasing popularity of the Merizo coast and nearby Cocos Island, as a full time fishing and tourist operation makes preservation urgent for this pristine area.

Randall et al. (1975) divided the entire Cocos complex into three biotopes with multiple facies. Biotopes are defined as "primary ecological units including the entire complex of habitat, substrate, accretional and erosional processes, hydrologic factors and life associations." Facies are the smaller divisions made within biotopes. The following biotopes and associated facies were established for Cocos Lagoon:

Biotope I - This biotope includes the lagoon, barrier reef-flat platforms, and fringing reef-flat platforms.

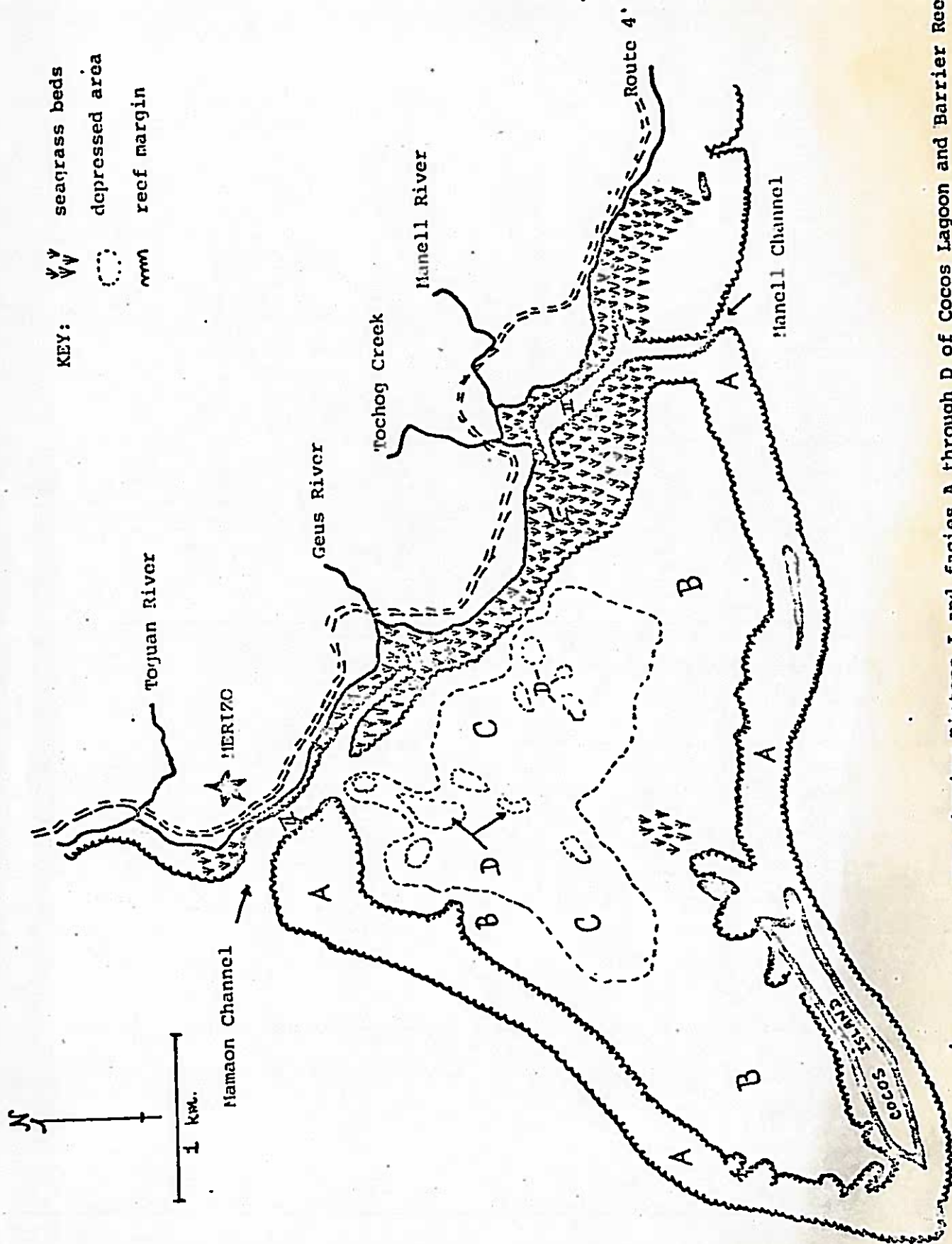
Facies A - Barrier reef-flat platform.

Facies B - Shallow lagoon terrace or floor which forms a shelf extending from the lagoonward edge of the barrier reef and fringing reef-flat platforms to the three meter depth contour.

Facies C - Lagoon floor deeper than three meters.

Facies D - Patch reefs, mounds, and knolls which form distinct physiographic features on the lagoon floor.

Facies E - Nearshore shelf of fringing reef-flat platform which borders the landward side of Cocos Lagoon.



Map showing Biotope I and facies A through D of Cocos Lagoon and Barrier Reef.

Biotope II - This biotope consists of the deep Mamaon and Manell Channels.

- Facies A** - Shallow channel margin shelves located at the upper margin of the channel slopes or walls.
- Facies B** - Channel slope located between the upper channel margin or shelf and the channel floor.
- Facies C** - Channel slopes which form steep rocky walls or submarine cliffs, located between the upper channel margin or shelf and channel floor.
- Facies D** - Cavernous parts of channel slopes and walls and the overhanging ceilings of submarine cliffs.
- Facies E** - Channel floor, usually composed of unconsolidated sediments.

Biotope III - This biotope consists of the terrestrial regions at Cocos Island and the small sand islet at its eastern end, Babe Island, and the landward border along Cocos Lagoon.

HARD AND SOFT CORALS

Biotope I includes the lagoon and its peripheral reef flat platforms divided into five concentric facies, beginning with the outer-most area. Coral cover on facies A is variably dense and diverse based on differing degrees of reef-flat exposure. In general, an increase in coral cover and diversity from the seaward side to the lagoon side exists. Thirty-nine species representing 18 genera exist.

Facies B consisted of the shallow lagoon terrace extending lagoonward to the 3 meter submarine contour. Width of this facies varied widely from 200-1000 meters. The boundary along the near shore shelf is demarcated by the seagrass Enhalus acoroides. Extensive regions of the terrace floor is covered by the staghorn coral, Acropora formosa. Thickets ranging in diameter from a few meters to many meters created a varied range of habitats. In general, coral growth is more dominant on the southern terrace. Toward the eastern end of the lagoon, the Acropora thickets became increasingly large with zones of mixed corals between patches. Coral diversity is highest here. The western portion of this area is devoid of corals for the most part. Seventy-nine species represent 27 genera.

Facies C and D represent the central portion of the lagoon deeper than 3 meters and the patch reefs. The sand floor is interrupted by mounds, knolls and knobs. These relief features are zones rich in the coral, algae, associated invertebrates and fish. These facies contain the richest and most diverse communities in biotope I. The under surface of overhanging mushroom shaped knolls is the habitats of various Leptoseris, Pavona, Platygyra and Porites coral species, which are typically found in much deeper habitats. A total of 102 species represent 35 genera.

Facies E consists of the narrow fringing reef bordering the landward side of the lagoon. The intertidal zone is dotted by mangrove patches (Mamaon Channel side) providing habitats for small gastropods and crabs. In general, this zone was rather barren. The most dominant community along the fringing reef-flat platform is the seagrasses.

Many beautiful soft corals (alcyonaceans and zoanthids) are noted in biotope I. Although they are seen in virtually all facies, they were particularly rich in facies C and D. Sinularia polydactyla was the most common. It is estimated that there is one soft coral for every 1.37 square meters. Facies E is also rich in soft corals.

Biotope II consists of the deep Mamaon and Manell barrier reef channels and their associated facies (Fig. 16). The shallow channel margins (Facies A) is highly variable with respect to coral density, diversity and physiographic character. In general, lagoonward sides of the channels is more highly developed with diversity highest at the channel mouths (particularly Mamaon). Several species of Porites dominated. Coral diversity for this facies is the highest in the lagoon with 104 species representing 34 genera.

The steep channel slopes (Facies B) and submarine cliffs (Facies C) ranged in depth from 3-30 meters. Characteristically turbid water and high sedimentation rates inhibit a rich coral growth except for isolated patches. The submarine cliff areas (near channel mouths) exhibits less sediment accumulation and, therefore, a more diverse community. Pavona and Acropora species are abundant in addition to Porites.

Facies D consisted of the cavernous parts of the channel including overhangs and ceilings. This area is considered rather special in that the low light intensities have allowed for the development of many deep water corals. Leptoseris sp., Stylocoeniella armata, Pavona minuta, Pachyseris speciosa, Porites (S.) hawaiiensis, Echinophyllia aspera, Mycedium, Plerogyra sinuosa and Euphyllia glabrescens were abundant. Bryozoans and larger foraminiferans are also common.

The channel floors (Facies E) are largely devoid of corals. A few small Porites colonies exist. Near the channel mouths a few gorgonians and small hydroids exist.

The upper facies of Biotope II contained a diverse soft coral community. Twenty different species compared to four in all other facies of both biotopes combined. Density, however, is considerably less than that found on the nearshore shelf described in Biotope I.

MARINE PLANTS

Marine flora for both biotopes are very diverse. Ninety-one species exist. The highest diversity is found in biotopes IA (barrier reefs) and ID (patch reefs). The most depauperate areas are biotopes IC and IIE, lagoon and channel floors respectively. Polysiphonia sp. and Dictyota bartayresii

(windward side), and Caulerpa racemosa and Padina tenuis (leeward side), dominate Biotope IA. Polysiphonia sp. and Dictyota bartayressi also dominate Biotope IB. Biotope IC dominate by Halimeda macroloba, Avraninvillea obscura, Halophila minor and Caulerpa sertularioides, all of which have specialized holdfast systems for sandy substrates. Biotope ID is dominated by Feldmannia indica, an important dietary item for juvenile siganids. Biotopes IE and IIA is vastly dominated by the seagrass Enhalus acoroides. Biotopes IIB-D is dominated by Halimeda incrassata and Tolypiocladia glomerulata. The crustose and coralline algae Porolithon onkodes and Peyssonellia sp. are virtually the only genera found in Biotope IIE.

FISHES

The ichthyofauna found in Biotopes I and II are divided into a slightly different facies scheme. These include the outside reef (I), channel walls (II), lagoon patch reefs (III), barrier reef flat (IV), seagrass beds (V), sand bottom (VI), estuarine and freshwater (VII) and a miscellaneous category (M) for those fish observed by previous workers without regard to location.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The federally registered endangered species Eretmochelys imbricata (hawksbill turtle) is often present in Cocos Lagoon. The sea cow Dugong dugong has been reported in the lagoon by Gavel, Hotaling and Tobias in 1974. Whether this organism is still present is doubtful. The coconut crab, Birgus latro, has been extensively harvested on Cocos Island and may be threatened. The coral Tubastrea aurea is rare on Guam but abundant throughout Micronesia.

A J A Y A N B A Y

Ajayan Bay is located on the southeast coast of Guam, along Route 4 just north of Manell Channel. The area has well developed fringing reef channel and extensive seagrass beds.

The fringing reef platform bordering most of the southeast shoreline is completely cut by the Ajayan River, forming a small estuary embayment with moderate alluvial silt deposition at the river mouth. Portions of the reef flat are markedly depressed as a result of local faulting. A small islet (Agrigan Island) is located on the southwest reef flat. The channel is characterized by progressively steeper fringing reef walls seaward to approximately 18 meters in depth. The floor of the channel grades from a silt-mud zone to sand approximately midway out. Water visibility improved seaward. The reef flats are wide and largely covered by seagrass beds on the inside, representing some of the most extensive communities of their type on Guam.

The east and west side channel walls (Zones 1 and 2) are considerable different in both physiography and associated biota. The east bay slopes gradually to the channel floor while the west channel wall dropped almost vertically. The inner bay had a considerably higher silt content resulting in a less rich community development.

A wide variety of algae are found equally distributed along the length of both channel walls, with the marked exception of Asparagopsis taxiformis which was limited to the east side only. Abundance and diversity also tended to increase seaward as the water became clearer. Coral development was considerably more diverse on the west side and again became richer seaward.

A diverse and abundant fish community exists which appeared to be fairly homogeneous. Of particular concern are the presence of numerous stone fish (Synanceia verrucosa).

The reef flat (Zone 3) on the west side is largely depauperate due to frequent exposure during low tides. Patchy areas of Schizothrix, Boergesenia, Dictyota, Lobophora, Turbinaria, Gelidium and Jania species comprise the major algal genera.

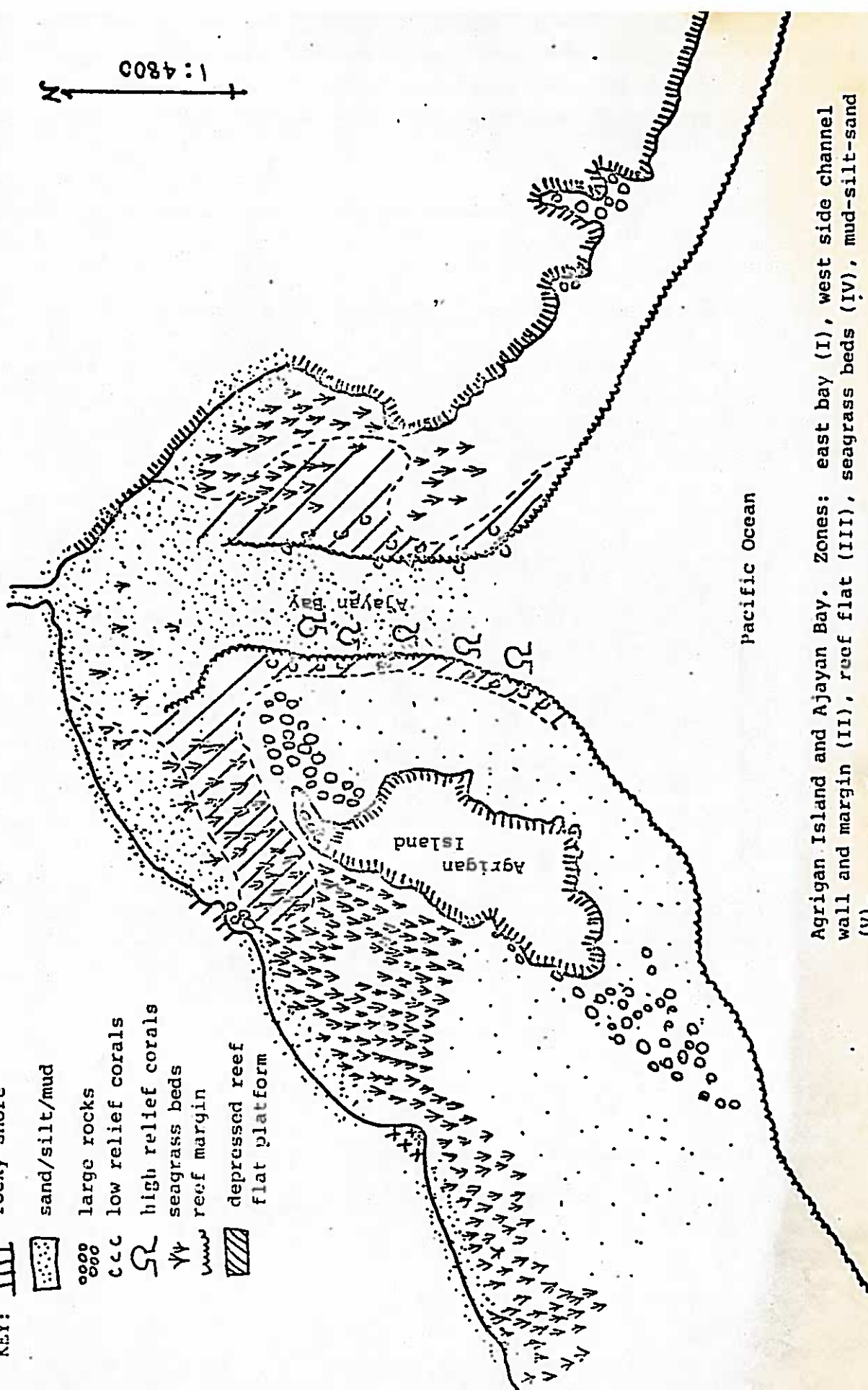
The seagrass beds (Zone 4) at Ajayan are among the most extensive and beautiful on Guam. The Enhalus beds provide food and protection for juvenile fishes and many invertebrates. In addition to the seagrass, several algal genera are abundant, e.g., Dictyota, Padina, Halimeda and Avrainvillea species notably. The holothurians Holothuria atra and H. leucospilota, and the gastropod Trochus niloticus are also abundant.

The inner bay (Zone 5) is composed of alluvial silt and mud deposits, grading into a sand plane. The seagrass, Halophila minor, covers the floor in addition to the algal genera, Schizothrix, Avrainvillea and Halimeda.

Ajayan River

- KEY:  rocky shore
 sand/silt/mud
 large rocks
 low relief corals
 high relief corals
 seagrass beds
 reef margin
 depressed reef
 flat platform

1 : 4800



Pacific Ocean

Agrigan Island and Ajayan Bay. Zones: east bay (I), west side channel wall and margin (II), reef flat (III), seagrass beds (IV), mud-silt-sand (V).

GEOMORPHIC RESOURCES

Southwest Guam exhibits excellent geomorphic features, valuable to understanding the formation of volcanic islands. Much of its geological history is exposed in rare and interesting land forms. Many of these features are fragile and deserve protection for continued appreciation.

These include features of high scientific value; areas valuable for interpretation of the geologic history of the island: fragile features which would be destroyed if not protected; rare and unusual features; registered National Natural Landmarks; waterfalls; landforms or soil types supporting rare or particularly valuable vegetation types or wildlife. Examples are Mt. Lamlam, Southern mountains (remnant of a volcanic crater), Cocos Lagoon, Facpi Point to Fouha Point, reef from Facpi Point to Umatac Bay, Cocos Island, Sella Bay, Cetti Bay, Fouha Bay, exposed fault line between Cetti and Fouha Bays, outstanding coral and volcanic features and fossil areas.

The southern half of Guam consists, mainly of dissected volcanic uplands. A ridge of mountains, mostly over 1000 ft. in elevation, parallels the west coast, one and a half to two miles inland. These mountains are discontinuous and cut by many valleys with streams. Just east of the mountains is found a basin with rolling hills and jungle.

The west coast is bordered by narrow coastal lowlands. Reefs surround the entire coastline, cut by numerous bays at the mouths of large permanent streams which drain the volcanic uplands. A small barrier reef forms Cocos Lagoon and Cocos Island.

There are three registered national natural landmarks in this area, Fouha Point, Mt. Lamlam, and Facpi Point.

This southern region of the island was formed by volcanic action to the southwest of the island, during the Miocene Period. This deposited the tuffaceous shale and reworked tuff breccia that form the east-dipping slopes.

The collapse of the southwest cone left the general shape of the mountain range which parallels the south west coast. The steep western slopes are the remains of the inner wall of the volcano. The gentler eastern slopes are basically the outer slopes of the volcano.

The volcanic activity was submarine, after which, the island emerged in the late Miocene and Pliocene, sunk in the Pliocene and was elevated again. The slopes have been modified by limestone deposits and cut by erosion. Mt. Lamlam and Mt. Alifan have been capped by limestone since the volcanic activity. There is also limestone karst areas in the Alamagosa and Tolaeyus areas.

There is much evidence of this volcanic activity along the southwest coast.

Faulting has shaped much of the coastline and a trace of a fault zone is exposed between Fouha Bay and Cetti Bay as a wide area of brecciation. Pillow basalt and dikes are exposed at Facpi Point, Fouha Point, and at places along the coast from Facpi Point to Umatac. The pillow structures may also be seen in sea-level volcanic platforms which have been eroded away to leave mosaic patterns. Volcanic erratics are found in the area also.

The southern half of Guam is a surface water province. There are many streams, some with waterfalls, which drain the volcanic uplands. The streams flow down to the ocean and empty into quiet bays or sometimes into a swamp or marsh along the coast.

In addition, a 10 square mile basin in the Fena Valley contains karst features in the Bonya limestone formation. Some small sinks are nearly 100 feet deep and 100 feet wide at the base, while others are 1,000 to 2,000 feet long. A portion of the Tolaeyuus River flows through a series of connected sinks to a cave where the stream flows underground for several hundred feet. Sinkholes ranging in size from a few feet to 75 feet deep are scattered over most of the northern plateau. The limestone cap on Mount Lamlam and Mount Alifan is characterized by steep limestone ridges. A basin, nearly one-half mile across and 200 to 300 feet deep, lies between the two ridges of Mount Lamlam and Mount Almagosa. The basin is probably an enlargement of sinks by solution.

Thirteen waterfalls are found in the seashore park area. These include the following perennial falls: Tarzan, Imong, Agaga, Cetti, Cotal, Cannon, and Merizo. Intermittent water falls include the Sella and Laelae and a series behind Umatac that drop through five valleys after heavy rains.

HYDROLOGICAL RESOURCES

The southwest area of Guam has abundant surface waters, represented in numerous streams and, of course, the Fena Valley Reservoir.

The examination and classification of these water resources will give a key to appropriate areas for communities, recreation and conservation. Man is dependent upon water for survival, hence, its proper management is essential by preserving the aquifers, watersheds, and springs.

Hydrological areas of concern in the Seashore Park include a reservoir, proposed reservoir sites, watersheds, streams, springs, aquifer and the offshore waters. Of prime importance is the Fena Reservoir and the related Fena Valley watershed. Other watersheds exist for the Ugum and Inarajan Rivers on the east side and the Geus and Umatac Rivers on the west side. At least twenty-two streams exist within the Seashore Park.

Not to be overlooked is the wise use of the offshore waters. Critical is the maintenance of water quality for the pristine aquatic communities previously discussed.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Under this topic, are found the natural resources of Southwestern Guam that are renewable. These resources are agriculture, fisheries and marine resources, forest products, and terrestrial animals that are hunted. Fishing and hunting are considered as renewable resources similar to agriculture, as opposed to recreation resources, since the vast majority of these activities are done with the prime aim of their families consumption and potential marketing rather than recreation.

Agriculture has been receiving increasing emphasis from the Government of Guam for more local production since the majority of food stuffs is presently imported. However, most of the agricultural land is located on the northern plateau, or on the southeast of Guam with only selected pockets of agriculture in the seashore park area.

Forest products range widely from agricultural farm products such as citrus fruit, banana, and coconut palm to forest elements such as betel nut, water, and timber.

Directly related to the forests is the terrestrial animals that are hunted. These include the wild boar, fruit bat, and deer. However, hunting of fruit bat is illegal.

Lastly are the fisheries and marine resources. These include saltwater fish and other marine resources such as shellfish that are harvested for local consumption. In addition, they include the freshwater fish in Fena Reservoir that are not presently harvested.

Areas of concern in the Seashore Park that involve renewable resources are areas of intense renewable resource use such as the prime agricultural land of Southwestern Guam, all active ranches and farms, and fruit and coconut areas. Also, included are the permanent fish traps in Cocos Lagoon.

In addition, areas of casual use of renewable resources are found. These include areas of intermittent or poor potential for farming. It, also, includes all areas that are fished or have the potential for fishing and all areas that are hunted. Finally included are areas of gathering of forest products and grazing.

SCENIC RESOURCES

The first aspect of Southwestern Guam that strikes visitors is the variety of scenic elements from mountains to bays to the villages. The scenic elements, therefore, are interwoven with the landscape, but, also, enter into the villages. Therefore, several usual focal points are evident. These include the principle scenic elements of the area whether viewed from the road, the Pacific Ocean, or one of the principle trails in the area. These scenic elements are the mountains, hills, waterfalls, bays, coastline, villages, historic sites, or farmland.

Other visual elements of the area are not as visually pleasing or outstanding, but do contribute to the visual topography of the area. This includes open areas, visual links between items in the first category, and visually pleasing elements of the villages.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The Seashore Park area has at least twenty-two historic sites with eleven having been included on the National Register of Historic Places. These historic sites include sites that range from prehistoric archaeological sites, Spanish period remains, early American structures, to World War II remains. The prehistoric archaeological sites number thirteen that are located along the coast or inland waterways. The sites usually consist of extensive areas of pottery sherds, mortars, and latte stones.

Seven sites remain from the Spanish period. These consist of ruins of a trail, forts, bridges, and a church. Two historical features exist from the early American period. Other cultural features need further investigation including archaeological sites in the Fena Valley area and the coastline from Taelayag, Agat, south to Facpi Point. Potential historic features presently unrecorded include a Japanese Zero, north of Umatac near Hanunu, areas of rebellion and related trails concerning Merizo during World War II, Massacre sites, Puja Pale, and the Governor's summer residence in Merizo.

Two problems are presented in preserving the historic sites of Southwest Guam. First, most of the historic features are in a state of neglect with no maintenance. Second, some of the historic features are privately owned and are thus susceptible to destruction or modification when the land use changes. Fortunately, the Government of Guam-owned historic properties are being guarded from further destruction. First, the archaeological sites and then the historic sites will be described.

Achugao Bay Site

The Achugao Bay site lies on the SW coast of the island 700m ESE of Facpi Point and 200m NW of Achugao Point. The Achugao Bay site appears to be a small site area along the old Spanish trail between Umatac and Agana. The badly disturbed latte remains, as well as the relatively deep midden indicated in the stream cut, suggest that the site has good archaeological potential.

Agaga Beach Site

The Agaga Beach Site is located on the SW coast of the island between Achugao and Chii Points in an area named Agaga. The site covers the 20 to 40 foot contours and is about 800m long and between 25 to 50m wide. No surface features were noted on the site; even pottery appears to be relatively scarce. This site appears to be the location on an 1852 map of an abandoned village called Agaga. A few sherds of historic kiln-fired wares occur in the midden remains. The archaeological potential of the site appears to be good. Having both historical and prehistorical periods represented, it too, could be a useful area for research on problems relating to culture

change. In addition, the site appears to have been part of the old Spanish road system through this area.

Sella Bay Site

The Sella Bay site is located on the SW coast of the island just S of Chii Point. Two rivers, the Asmafines and Sella, empty into the bay in the central part of the site area. The Sella Bay site is 50 to 75m wide and ca. 500m long and occupies the entire bay. Extensions of the site occur also along both the Sella and Asmafines Rivers for an additional 25 to 50m. of latte formerly occurred in this area, all apparently located N of the Asmafines River. Of the 4 or 5 sets of latte remaining, only one is potentially restorable, the remainder either badly disturbed or destroyed. Stone mortars, broken stone and shell tool fragments, a considerable amount of prehistoric and historic pottery constitute the important remains at this site.

First, this is the site of an historic village called Sidya (sidia). This site occurs on maps as early as 1700 A.D., but was apparently abandoned by 1852 A.D. The remains from the historic period include not only the bridge and beehive oven, but scattered pottery sherds of kiln-fired wares. The particular combination of historical and archaeological remains here combine to give this area an excellent archaeological potential for the study of culture change in a small village area resulting from the arrival of Spanish and other contacts from the outside world.

Abong Beach Site

The Abong Beach site is located on the SW coast of the island between Sella Bay and Pinay Point. The site is located on a narrow raised shelf about 10 to 30 feet above sea level and is ca. 450m long and 25 to 50m wide. Although no known historic village occurred at this particular site location, it is another of the relatively heavily occupied areas along the SW coast. As such, it must have been subject to historic influences on the basis of its location between Cetti and Sella Bays. The archaeological deposits appear to be deep and to contain considerable pottery and other materials.

North Cetti Bay Site

The North Cetti Bay site is located between Cetti Bay and Pinay Point. The site area is relatively small, 300m by 50m wide, and is located 20 to 40 feet above the beach. Two sets of latte still remain on the northwestern end of the occupation area. Although little evidence for historical remains occur on the site, it is located along the old Spanish road between Agana and Umatac. The presence of latte remains and the evidence of a rather deep archaeological midden make the site an important one to preserve as a source of data.

Cetti Bay Site

The Cetti Bay site is located on the SW coast of the island just N of Fouha Point. Two streams flow in to the bay from the hills and mountains to the E. The northernmost is the Cetti River, the southernmost is unnamed. The site occupies the entire bay area stretching 800m along the beach and ca. 50m inland underneath the coconut trees. On the surface, a scatter of pottery occurs throughout the site area, however, stream cut banks and eroded ocean front areas both indicate a heavy midden deposit with numerous sherds, broken stone and shell tools as well as other midden debris .5 to 1m in depth. The historic Village Jati (Ati) was located on the bay from at least A.D. 1700, but was apparently abandoned by 1852. The kiln-fired pottery in the midden is undoubtedly part of the artifactual material from this period. Other historic materials probably occur in the unexcavated middens. In addition, this village and bay were part of the historic old Spanish road that linked Agana with Umatac.

Fouha Bay Site

Fouha Bay area is an important prehistoric as well as historic site. The historic Village of Funa (Fuja or Fuuna) was located here until sometime after 1852. Although its exact location is not known, the presence of sherds of historic kiln-fired pottery along the N central part of the site indicate it probably was located N of the river. Further, this bay and village were part of the road system that linked Agana with the Village of Umatac with cut stone remains of the bridge existing in the stream. Radio-carbon dates on this site range from A.D. 985 to A.D. 1530 noted above.

Alatgue Spring Site

The Alatgue Spring site is located at Alatgue Spring. The site consists solely of a badly disturbed latte structure, a couple of mortars, and a very large scattering of pottery. There is little to the site other than scattered pottery and a single badly disturbed structure. Its archaeological potential is considered minimal.

Umatac Ridge Site

The Umatac Ridge site occupies an interior upland valley overlooking the Pajon River. The western part of the valley is called Salagna and the eastern part, Pajon. The site area is a long bowl-like valley above the Pajon River 50 to 200m further E. It is ca. 350m wide and 1000 to 1100m in length. Individual latte structures are widely scattered on terraces and ridges above the muddy and partially cultivated bottom of the valley through which several unmarked streams flow. It is, like many interior riverine areas, an example of the distribution of former settlement in an area that is quite similar to today's pattern of scattered interior ranches.

Machodgan Point Site

The Machadgan Point site is located on the SW coast of the island between Mamatgun and Machadgan Points. The site area from Mamatgun Point on the S to just below and W of Fort Soledad is 500 to 600m in length and about 50m wide. The site is a large one, but without latte structures or other features. Scattered pottery occurs in the cultivated fields and a wave cut shelf along the seaward part of the site indicates a deep and rich midden. The Machadgan Point site may have been part of the Spanish presence on this SW part of the island, however, that is uncertain. It appears to have excellent archaeological potential in that the midden appears at least 1m deep in places.

Toguan Bay Site

The Toguan Bay site is located in the Umatac District on the SW coast of the island. The site lies on both sides of the highway. The site is about 600m long and from 50 to 100m in width. Part has been destroyed by Highway 4, farming activities along with salvage from the sewer construction project. No latte or other surface features occur, however, the midden contains considerable pottery, shells, and stone and shell tool fragments. The Toguan Bay site is another site at which both historical and archaeological materials are found.

Creto Site

The Creto site is located in the Umatac District near the headwaters of the Geus River in an area called Jalojan. The site area is contained in several small terraces that lie high above the stream valley on the 500 to 540 foot contours. On the lowest terrace is a large disturbed set of latte with several of the uprights still in place as well as the partial remains of one or two small sets. No pottery or other midden debris occur here, however, like the upper terraces, fragments of fine grained basalt, including a large basalt core weighing several pounds were noted. This site's major significance may lie in its difficult and unexpected location high in the mountainous headwater's area of the Geus River. The presence of latte on these small high terraces suggest some important point on an old foot trail from the interior to the Geus Valley. Another possibility based on the presence of large amounts of fine grained basalt cores, and fragments on the site, is that this was an area in which this material may have been quarried.

Asmaile Point Site

The Asmaile Point site is located on the southern end of the island in the Merizo District. The beach and site area are relatively small, covering less than one acre. It is about 200m long and 20m wide. This is one of the few sandy beach sites remaining on the S coast of the island. The evidence of a deep midden with concentrated deposits of debris as well as the presence of burials, make this an important area for archaeological excavation.

HISTORIC SITES

Taelayag Spanish Bridge

This small one arch bridge, once part of the coastal highway built by the Spanish, lies a short distance from the ocean. It is in good condition and is the least known of the Spanish bridges on the island. It is a good example of Spanish stone-slab and mortar bridge construction.

Sella Bay Spanish Bridge

This stone bridge lies ca. 50m E of the sea and 25m N of the Spanish beehive oven. The bridge, including deteriorated stone approach walls, is 29m long on the inland or E side. The bridge is 3.5m wide and may have been floored with timbers as were the other Spanish bridges on Guam. The bridge at Sella Bay was part of the nearly vanished Spanish coastal highway probably built sometime in the 18th century. Its importance lies in the fact that it was a part of the road which connected Umatac, the port of call for the galleons, with Agana. It is important as a surviving example of this type of Spanish construction.

Sella Bay Oven

The Spanish beehive oven lies 20m E of the sea and ca. 25m N of the Sella River and bridge in the partially cleared southern part of the bay. It is built on a rectangular base, 2.3m by 2.7m and ranges in height from .6 to 1.1m. The dome of the oven has collapsed. The oven was constructed of firebrick and roofing tile while the base was constructed of dressed limestone blocks cemented together. The oven is an indication of the influence of the Spanish on the culture of the island, and more importantly, the activities of the Jesuit Missionaries as agents of cultural change and the introduction of new items into the culture.

Spanish Trail Remains

Although this trail remnant represents an important link in the system of movement from Umatac to the Agana area, it is difficult to follow and is badly deteriorated. Apparently, the road bed has deteriorated in the identifiable section between Cetti and Fouha Bays. All that remains are a few fragments of what appears to be retaining walls of the road.

Fort San Jose

The fort is situated on the top of the north ridge which overlooks the Village of Umatac. The ridge, including the main body of the fort is 44.1 meters long. The fort itself occupies the apex of the ridge and is shaped like an irregular oval. Fort San Jose was maintained by the Spanish

throughout most of its active life even though the Acapulco-Manila galleons ceased their voyages in 1811. In 1819, the Freycinet expedition noted that the forts at Umatac were in good condition and even had given a cannon salute to its ships. However, in 1850, Fort San Jose was in ruins. It is presently being restored by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Fort Santo Angel

This fort is perched on top of a large, rocky promontory at the northwest corner of Umatac Bay. It is possible the ruins of the earliest known Spanish structure on the island. The fort contains guard rooms and a wide, flagstone-paved area with low walls from which its guns once fired. In 1702 it mounted five 8-lb cannons. Its use and deterioration are the same as that of Fort San Jose.

Japanese Zero

Although this site has not been surveyed, it is known that a Japanese Zero lies in fifty feet of water off Umatac Bay near Fort Santo Angel. It has suffered some deterioration and was probably shot down in June or July of 1944.

Fort Nuestra Senora De La Soledad

The most recent and best preserved of the Spanish forts at Umatac is Fort Soledad, built in the early 1800's. It is located on a ridge on the south shore of Umatac Bay. The fort is a level area at the seaward corner of a hill, is paved with coral flagstones, and is partially encircled by a low stone wall. Guards' quarters stand just below the upper level of the fort, and a stone sentry box at the end of the wall overlooks the bay. This fort also had similar use and deterioration as Fort San Jose.

Merline G. Cook School

In the Merizo Pier Park and now used as a community center is the remains of a pre-war school house built in the 1930's. This structure is of concrete foundation and wood construction. The school house area was also the site of a revolt against the Japanese just prior to the liberation of Guam in 1944.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

The southwestern section of Guam has considerable number of areas that have recreation potential and numerous developed recreation and park areas. In 1966, a survey of potential recreation sites listed seventeen sites that have recreational potential in Southwest Guam. These have an incredible variety. Many clean sand beaches exist along clean waters of ocean in secluded areas, in bays, and in villages. The largest freshwater lake in Micronesia exists in this area. Also, several roads and trails exist in the area.

The Department of Parks and Recreation, Government of Guam, operates fifteen parks in the area along with recreation facilities operated by the Department of Education at two schools. The parks include four areas with beaches and five areas with recreational facilities. Also, several are scenic overlooks, and one has boating facilities.

Some recreation facilities are operated by the private sector. Several marinas in Merizo are owned by the private sector and two private beach resort developments exist on Cocos Island. Finally, a considerable amount of land either public or privately owned is utilized for outdoor recreation on which no recreation improvements have been installed.

Several recreation problems exist in this area of Guam. First, the area is in need of additional facilities for recreation and improvement of existing facilities. Next, other than the scenic overlooks, little has been done to take advantage of the natural terrain for outdoor recreation. Third, except for the boating facilities in Merizo and Cocos Island, which does include glass bottom boat rides, very minimal tourist facilities have been established in this portion of Guam.

Other recreation potential areas are inland water areas such as the Merizo Water Holes, Tarzan Falls, and Fena Reservoir. Many of the waterfalls listed under geomorphic features also have recreation potential. Other water-oriented recreational features are the many public and private piers in Merizo and the two private piers on Cocos Island. Badly needed for the Seashore Park is the Corps of Engineers proposed Merizo Marina.

In addition, driving for recreation must not be overlooked. This is especially true of the Agat to Umatac, Toguan Bay, and Merizo to Inarajan sections of highway. Related to this is the scenic overlooks of Sella Bay, Cetti Bay, Manono, Salagna, and Cocos Island overlook.

The potential exists for additional types of outdoor recreation which will be identified in the development section of the plan.

The following table briefly describes the beaches in the Seashore Park.

<u>Place Name</u>	<u>Length Meters</u>	<u>Width Meters</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Taelayag Beach	1402	15	Dirt Road	Blocked

<u>Place Name</u>	<u>Length Meters</u>	<u>Width Meters</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Sagua Beach	1006	27	Foot Trails	
Facpi Point	1062	12	Foot Trails	
Achugao Point	472	12	Foot Trails	
Sella Bay & Abong	1457	34	Foot Trails	
Cetti Bay	610	3-16	Foot Trails	Marine Access
Fouha Bay	100		Foot Trails	
Machadgan Point	457		None	A Rocky Shoreline w/sand
Mamatgun Point	457		Dirt Road	Chained closed
Toguan Bay	966	9	Primary Road	Rocky Shoreline
Cocos Island	1871	5-25	None	Marine Access
Cocos Sand-Islet	118	34	None	Marine Access
Ayagan Bay	213	124	Primary Road	Sectioned off w/fences
Aga Bay	122	3-5	Primary Road	Across Private Property
Guijen Point	701	5-15	Primary Road	Across Private Property

Next is the trails in the area. The following is a list of the existing trails in proposed Seashore Park.

Tarzan Falls - 0-5 mile
 Fort San Jose - 0.1 mile
 Laelae River Valley - 0.8 mile
 Sella Bay - 0.9 mile
 Sagua - 1 mile
 Southwest Coastline - 6.5 miles
 Southwest Mountains (including Mt. Bolanos and Merizo Trails) - 12 miles
 Facpi Point - 1.3 miles
 Merizo Water Holes - 0.2 mile
 Dodo Spring - 2.0 miles

Surfing sites in the park include Anae Island, Facpi Point, Fouha Bay, Umatac Bay, Toguan Bay, Bile Bay, Mاماon Channel, Cocos Island, Sumay Bay, and Asgadao Bay. Scuba diving is also enjoyed in virtually the entire water portion of the Seashore Park.

HISTORY OF THE SEASHORE PARK PROPOSAL

The southwest coastline and adjacent mountains have been identified and proposed for protection for twenty-six years. In 1952, a National Park Service study team recommended that the area be protected.

In 1955, a new study was conducted by the National Park Service which recommended a Guam National Seashore in the southwest section of Guam. This resulted in a Park Service's master plan for the proposed Guam National Seashore. The purpose of establishing a national seashore on the southwestern portion of Guam was to preserve and protect this unique natural and historic resources so that future generations of people could enjoy the park along with the present people.

The 1965 Economic Development of the Territory of Guam focused on the National Seashore as a necessary element in the economic development of the island. The reports stated that "the Park Service recommendations are so well conceived and fit so well into Guam's tourist development potential that they should be treated as urgent requirements.

H.R. 12340 was introduced into the U.S. Congress in December 1971 to establish a Guam National Seashore to "preserve for public use and enjoyment certain areas possessing outstanding natural, historic, and recreational values". A public hearing was held in Agana on January 15, 1972, with generally favorable local comments. This bill was not passed because of several reasons. First, the Nixon Administration did not favor new units of the National Park System. Second, the Defense Department decided it needed a new ammunition pier at Sella Bay which is located in the heart of the proposed National Seashore. The Sella Bay issue is now dead since elements of Guam have successfully fought against this proposal.

Another key factor was the possible high cost of the land. Last, there was a general lack of knowledge about the area in Congress and no organization was actively lobbying for the National Seashore.

Since the seashore proposal did not have much chance of coming into existence at that time on the Federal level and local control was probably desirable, efforts were made to establish the park through Guam Legislature. Bill No. 124 was introduced into the Twelfth Guam Legislature by Senators P.J. Bordallo and V.D. Ada to create the Guam Territorial Seashore Park. The administration testified in favor of the bill which also had the support of the Friends of the Earth, thirty local businesses, and twenty-five witnesses. The bill passed on January 11, 1975, but was subsequently vetoed by Governor Bordallo because it included the villages of Umatac and Merizo which should be omitted because of their large amount of private land and residences.

Subsequently, Bill No. 299 was introduced into the Thirteenth Guam Legislature by the Committee on Rules at the request of the Governor to establish the Guam Territorial Seashore Park, but omitting the Villages of Umatac and Merizo. The bill was heard and the Division of Parks and Recreation Resources, Department of Commerce, testified favorably, but recommended and later submitted a

revised boundary map, again excluding the two villages. However, the bill did not pass the Legislature.

In the same year, a proposal was expressed to construct an aerial cable car from Umatac to Mount Bolanos and money making tourist attraction. However, it has been found by the U.S. Forest Service that cable cars loose money unless they are part of a much larger complex. Thus a cable car to Mount Bolanos was found to be not feasible.

Over the past two years planning efforts and legislative resolutions have stressed special protection for Southwest Guam. In 1977, the Bureau of Planning developed Community Design Plans for the island. On the plans for the southwest portion of Guam, the Bureau of Planning has recommended the concept of the Guam Territorial Seashore Park. The Guam Historic Preservation Plan completed in 1976 recommended a historic preservation zone from Fort Soledad north to Facpi Point. This plan was subsequently endorsed by the Fourteenth Guam Legislature by passing Resolution No. 27 on May 11, 1977. Related, the Outdoor Recreation on Guam, 1973, recommended establishment of the Guam National Seashore. This plan was subsequently approved by the Fourteenth Guam Legislature by passing Resolution 28 on June 27, 1977.

In 1977, the Department of Parks and Recreation reactivated the Guam Territorial Seashore Park concept which the Governor subsequently transmitted to the Legislature on December 13, 1977, a bill to establish the park. It has been introduced as Bill No. 638 with one hearing having been held on February 15, 1978, and a second hearing held on July 10, 1978. With possible in-action on the bill, Governor Ricardo J. Bordallo created the park by signing Executive Order 78-42 on December 12, 1978.

Related, the National Park Service and the U.S. Congress have shown renewed interest. The National Park Service as related before has rated the area number two in priority for protection. In December 1977, Congressmen A.B. Won Pat and Phil Burton visited the island and discussed the proposal. Subsequently, legislation was introduced and incorporated into the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978. Section 501 of Public Law 95-625 requires a study of southwest Guam by the National Park Service. P.L. 95-625, Section 501 is enclosed as Appendix III.

Handwritten notes:
Preservation 27-28
OK adopted
per completion of
July 11/9/78

LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Southwestern Guam is the most rural part of the island with the least amount of development. In prehistoric and early Spanish times, each bay located in this part of the island had a thriving village. Now population in the area is concentrated in Agat, Umatac, and Merizo.

Presently in this area, an opportunity exists, for those who choose, to live a lifestyle associated with Southern Guam. Residents of Southern Guam have a right to maintain a standard of living without destroying the natural base of their lifestyle. This lifestyle is heavily based on the natural environment and certain renewable resources. The Seashore Park would assist this effort.

The island is small enough so that one can live in the south and have the benefits of commercial development in the north. Allowing and fostering a character of growth of the southern villages which preserves both their integrity and the option of a more traditional lifestyle is desirable. The traditional lifestyle does not require substandard housing, lack of infrastructure, etc., but does require the physical layout of housing provided by the southern villages. The alternative to this option is if a citizen desires to live in an expansive residential area, subdivision development is available elsewhere.

The people of Southern Guam historically have been very rural and less developed compared to other parts of the island. However, these areas are now finally receiving long-awaited improvements of roads, water supply, sewer, housing, and parks. Each of these communities will be discussed briefly. They are Merizo, Umatac, and to some extent Agat since it lies just north of the boundary.

Old Agat was built by Spanish Governor Don Jose Quiroga between 1680 and 1684. He was one of the most ruthless of the Spanish rulers, and soon earned the nickname, 'tyrant'. Open rebellion against Spanish religious practices erupted by 1671. Reprisals by the Spanish garrison further embittered the people, resulting in 25 years of sporadic warfare. To control the rebellious islanders, Governor Quiroga systematically destroyed their small scattered settlements and relocated them in centralized communities of his own making such as Agat. Many of its residents were brought from the interior village of Fena, which he had wiped out. In 1681, the missionaries completed the first Agat Church and dedicated it to Santa Rosa de Lima. Pre-war Agat was a picturesque little village, ten miles south of Agana, known for its spirit of community cooperation. All of this was destroyed during World War II when Agat Beach became one of the two American invasion areas. Thirteen days before the U.S. Marines stormed ashore, the town and beach were shelled by battleships lying offshore. Fortunately, the town's entire population had been evacuated by the Japanese to concentration camps in the interior. Reconstruction of the village after the war took place in a new location further south.

Umatac has always been Guam's smallest community because of the limited living space along Umatac Bay, as it is situated between the ocean and a cliffline. Breathtaking views of the village from overlooks proclaim it as one of Guam's most picturesque locations. Umatac is also the island's most historic spot outside of Agana. Its bay is the alleged landing site in 1521 of Ferdinand Magellan, Guam's discoverer. Jesuit missionaries promoted the village's growth by establishing their mission of San Jose next door at Fouha Bay in 1672, and then encouraging settlement of Umatac itself as the best anchoring place for the annual galleon. Governor Quiroga made it one of his centralized villages between 1680 and 1684. The annual arrival of the Spanish galleon from Acapulco, Mexico, every June set the little colony into motion since Umatac at that time was the capital of Guam. This was the only land the weary mariners would touch on their way to the Philippines with their shipload of Mexican silver to be used to purchase the silks and spices of the Orient. Umatac was the only resupply port along the entire route from 1565 until the last of the galleons in 1815. Umatac was hit by several earthquakes in the following centuries. Its first school opened in 1904 and its first permanent building in 1914.

Merizo is Guam's second oldest Spanish settlement. Chamorro fishermen had lived along broad Cocos Lagoon from earliest days, but the first Jesuit missionaries consolidated the community in the Spanish lifestyle in 1671, three years after they had settled Agana. The oldest continually occupied building in Merizo is the Spanish convento (parish house) which was built in 1856. The American administration opened the first village school in 1904 and later a radio station and a summer cottage for the Governor on the old school grounds. Today, Merizo is the weekend water sport capital of Guam. There are power boats for rent near Merizo pier, and the bay offers a wide expanse of water for fishing, skin diving, and water skiing. Merizo still remains Guam's village of flowers, with flame trees and tropical blooms rivaling in brilliance the gaily painted houses along the sparkling green lagoon.

The two communities that will be most affected by the Seshore Park are Umatac and Merizo. Umatac's 1970 population was 813, up 9.3% from the 1960 figure of 744. Merizo has a somewhat larger population with 1,529 people in 1970, up 9.4% from the 1960 figure of 1,398 people. Merizo has a youthful population with 62% of its total population 20 years old or younger and 38% over 20 years of age. Of Merizo's total population, 3% are 65+. Umatac has essentially the same population composition with 62% of its 1970 population 20 years or younger and 38% over 20 years of age. Of Umatac's 1970 population, 2% are over 65 years of age. Of the 1,529 inhabitants of Merizo in 1970, 51% were male and 49% were female. Umatac had more females with 51% of the population reported as females and 49% as males. Merizo has more married people than Umatac with 59% of its 1970 population married (14 years old+), 35% single, and 7% widowed or divorced. Umatac has 42% of its 1970 population single, 51% married, and 7% widowed or divorced. Ninety-eight percent of Merizo's population was born on Guam and 2% were foreign born while 99% of Umatac's population were born on Guam, and 1% were foreign born. Both figures are much higher than islandwide figures.

The median years of school completed for Merizo's population age category of 25+ is 11.7 years while Umatac's population age category of 25+ has completed

an average 9.1 years of school. In the 7-17 age group, 92.1% of Merizo's population is presently enrolled in school (1970) and 94.5% of Umatac's 7-17 age category is enrolled in school.

The 1960 median incomes for Merizo and Umatac were \$2,976 and \$2,639 respectfully. Median income rose in 1970 to \$6,217 for Merizo and \$6,885 for Umatac. The 1970 median income for everyone on Guam was \$7,886.

Twenty-two percent of Merizo's total population were employed in 1970 while 16% of Umatac's total population were employed in 1970. Looking at the 15-64 age groups for both villages, 46% of Merizo's population were employed in 1970 and 31% of Umatac's population were employed in this category. Both villages have residents employed in a wide variety of occupations including agriculture, fisheries, construction, manufacturing, transportations, utilities and sanitary service, education, and public administration. In essence, these figures indicate that the area has a youthful and growing population that will require both jobs and areas for community expansion for housing, businesses, schools, and other community services. In addition, the following are the current and year 2,000 population projections for the area prepared by the Bureau of Planning.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>1970 Population</u>	<u>2000 Population</u>
Agat	Pagachao	0	1,000
	Taleyfac	665	900
Umatac	Salagna	100	350
	Village	600	900
	Machanage-As Paile	0	350
Merizo	Bile Bay	130	280
	Village and Pigua	915	1,500
	Sagualao	<u>590</u>	<u>800</u>
Total		3,000	6,080

Therefore, the population is anticipated to increase by 103% in the next twenty-two years. In anticipation of this, the Seashore Park proposal is allowing sufficient room for a 200% expansion in area for the development of Umatac and Merizo. However, there are limits to the expansion of the two villages.

Basically, even current expansion of the two villages is limited by two constraints, infrastructure and topography. As projected, the Government of Guam infrastructure will be limited to improvements along existing roads and within the three Government subdivisions in the area.

The degrees of slope will limit the use and development of the area. In many areas, costs exceed benefits and thus further development must be oriented to more developable parts of the island. For example, to allow housing and related facilities construction on slopes would result in housing that is too expensive for the area's residents. Areas of 0-10% slope

are primarily located along coastal areas, although some of the larger inland valleys are included. Areas of 10-20% slope are normally situated between the lowlands and the mountains along the coastline and some inland valleys. Generally, slopes in excess of 12% are not recommended for cultivation and are unsuitable for development. Areas 20% slope and greater are abundant inland in Southern Guam, especially around the peaks of Mt. Sasalaguan, Mt. Schroeder, Mt. Finassantos, Mt. Bolanos, Mt. Jumullong-Manglo, Mt. Lamlam, and Mt. Almogosa. Generally, the entire inland area is steep-sloped, and there are also some areas near the coast with brief steep slopes. Thus, an analysis shows that approximately 30% of the area is developable while 20% could support limited development. The remaining 50% should not be developed and retained for conservation purposes.

Another factor of concern in Southwest Guam is the land ownership patterns. Ownership of real estate in Southwestern Guam is exceedingly complex. Ownership is shared between the Government of Guam, the United States, and private corporations and individuals. The United States Navy owns the Naval Magazine and Fena Valley Watershed to the north where the area is restricted to entry by civilians, although the area is partly managed as a nature preserve.

The privately-owned land follows a pattern of concentration along major roads, bays, and the interior valleys behind Umatac. Generally, Government of Guam land is isolated as beaches and headlands along the coast and includes inland mountain and hill areas. However, there are exceptions to this, as both private and Government land is intermingled in some areas.

In addition to the different types of land owners, there are existing problems with the legal framework of surveying, registration, and titles to the land. A considerable amount of the Government of Guam land and to a lesser degree the private land has not been surveyed, registered, or had titles issued although the process is going on today. This is primarily the result of the loss of most of the land records in World War II. As a result, confusion with conflicting claims and court cases have resulted.

Each of these factors mentioned under local communities: existing villages, village improvements, population growth, developable areas, and land ownership patterns and rights are governing factors in the plan.

ECONOMICS AND THE SEASHORE PARK PROPOSAL

Southwestern Guam contains no significant resident industry or economically significant agriculture. This means that this portion of Guam is relatively free of commercial and resort development, as compared with Northern Guam. Of the employed residents residing in the southern area (age sixteen and older) sixty-four percent are professional (engineers, nurses, and teachers, etc.) clerical, or craftsmen of some kind. This essentially points to the fact that an insignificant few of those people of working age in the southern areas are employed within the community or employed in a wider variety of occupations including agriculture, forestry, fishing, construction, manufacturing, transportation, utilities, sanitary service, education and public administration.

Research data essentially shows that the population of the area is rapidly growing and will need significantly expanded community services such as houses and schools. It also shows that most residents travel for employment, which may be desirable in preserving southern lifestyle although the creation of occupations in the south would be desirable.

Another economic factor to be considered in establishment of the Seashore Park is to preserve the natural resources for unanticipated future needs. By developing the area, certain resources would be lost which may not now be essential to Guam's economy, but which might be invaluable in the future.

Also economically important is to insure that certain renewable resources are available for the long-term use of the island's residents. Such resources as freshwater are critically important to population growth and the economy of Guam. Without careful planning and management, the essential resources of Guam are subject to abuse. Therefore, they need to be managed under a policy of natural resources use.

Thus to a considerable extent, the Seashore Park will guide economic growth toward compatibility with the region's cultural and natural resources. The communities will gain jobs for area residents working for the Seashore Park. The Seashore Park will provide a stimulus for local residents to establish additional seashore-related commercial establishments such as fishing, farming, local crafts, visitor-related services, and outdoor recreation enterprises, so that the tourist dollar can be spent in Southwest Guam.

Our visitors from Japan come to Guam because of its natural beauty. United States tourists are naturally drawn to areas that are established to preserve natural features because of an assurance of a quality destination area and the preservation of outstanding historical and natural landmarks. Therefore, a Seashore Park provides long-term economic benefits to the area's residents. Although perhaps not as high an economic benefits as the rest of the island has received from tourism growth, the economic impact will be more favorable and stable than any other foreseeable economic cure for Southwest Guam.

Also by wisely applying for Federal grants, funds from the Heritage, Conservation and Recreation Service, National Park Service, and National Oceanographic

and Atmospheric Administration could be used to manage a Seashore Park. Thus, an additional cash flow to the island could be created. The southern region of Guam can contribute and share in the prosperity with the rest of the island which has passed this segment of Guam by for the most part. Due to the area's landforms and culture, their economic base is limited to the natural surroundings. With careful management, however, development of the area could open extensive resources for tourist and local use while simultaneously preserving the area.

Thus, the establishment of a Seashore Park would enhance the tourist industry on Guam. In most cases, preserving a natural area in a parklike area and with certain improvements encourages and promotes tourism. Having a Seashore Park with proper commercial development and preserving the integrity of the southern villages would be a significant asset to the future of Guam's tourist industry. It will add to the activities and physical environment that tourists can enjoy. Visitors are naturally drawn to a park area with the assurance of a quality destination area and preservation of outstanding historical and natural scenic landmarks. The Seashore Park would guarantee management of these attributes in the most scenic portion of the island and partially contribute to stability in the tourist industry. This will greatly assist in having the tourists spend at least another day on Guam with correspondingly related increases in expenditures. Thus, the island and local village residents will benefit economically toward a sound economic direction.

Thus, in summary, three benefits will result from the Seashore Park. First, there will be a small but significant increase in employment in Southwest Guam. Second, there will be an increase in the value of the privately owned land in Southwest Guam. Third, there will be an increase in the types and dollar value of Government services in Southwest Guam.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT GOALS

All Government of Guam land within the Seashore Park boundaries is hereby dedicated to the purpose of the Seashore Park. The Guam Territorial Seashore Park will be managed for the protection and administration of Government of Guam land in the area under a program of multiple use and sustained yield and the maintenance of environmental quality. Specific resources to be protected include wildlife and aquatic resources, outdoor recreation, forests, water resources, historic sites, and human and community resources.

Each of these resources has specific goals. Under wildlife and aquatic resources, threatened and endangered species and their habitats will be protected. Also, the habitats of the wildlife and aquatic resources will be managed to provide optimum populations consistent with the attainment of other resource objectives with hunting and fishing allowed. Third, cooperation with Government of Guam and federal agencies to coordinate the management of habitats will be accomplished.

Outdoor recreation shall be provided to insure a fair share of the varied recreational experiences appropriate to the area. However, recreational activities and facilities shall be planned and regulated so that the resources and perpetuated and maintained unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

Forests shall be an integral portion of the seashore park. Thus, the goal shall be to insure the production and utilization of the forest resources. Second, is to protect forest resources from destruction due to fires and soil erosion.

Water resources shall be protected through the application of sound land management and water monitoring techniques. Also, the rehabilitation of significant surface or ground water problem areas through sound watershed management techniques shall be accomplished.

Historic Sites and features will be preserved and restored. Historic sites and features shall be preserved in their existing form if they possess integrity and authenticity. Historic sites and features shall be restored to recapture the general appearance of the surface and vegetative cover of the site during the historic period.

Human and community resources shall be oriented toward providing renewable resources that contribute toward the lifestyle chosen by the inhabitants in the Seashore Park area.

MANAGEMENT BOUNDARIES

The boundaries arrived at are the result of considerable research including McHarg color transparency overlays, on site survey, lot lines, and ownership factors. Therefore, the present boundaries have resulted which are essential for the protection of resources, areas for development, and minimize the effects on private ownership. Pursuant to Executive Order 78-42, the Seashore Park excludes private and Federal land. The Seashore Park only applies to the 8,885 land and 6,276 water acres within the boundary.

MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

In order to meet these goals, coordination among virtually all Government of Guam agencies will be required. Authority is delegated to the Guam Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Land Management, Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Parks and Recreation by Executive Order 78-42. The Guam Environmental Protection Agency will be responsible for the enforcement of environmental laws.

The Department of Parks and Recreation shall develop areas for scenic resources, recreation, historic preservation, and interpretation. Related, historic preservation and general park coordination shall be the responsibility of the department.

The Department of Agriculture shall be responsible for the management of the wildlife, aquatic, forestry, watershed and soil resources in the park. In addition, this department shall be responsible for selecting areas for agriculture use, fire suppressing and fire and game law enforcement according to this plan.

The Department of Land Management shall have functions involving the legal aspects of land. Therefore, they shall be responsible for agricultural and recreation leases. No new agricultural leases will be issued. Only renewal leases will be issued provided lease terms are met and the site is not abandoned. Land Management will issue such leases and Agriculture will designate that land which has a valid lease as an Agriculture classification. Thus, agricultural lease agreements shall include provisions for the collection of abandoned vehicles and restrictions against practices which foster soil erosion.

Concession leases shall be on areas selected by the Department of Parks and Recreation for private enterprises to conduct businesses that the departments cannot accomplish. These concession leases shall be only for establishments that meet the goals of the park. The Department of Land Management shall also be responsible for land surveying and land registration within the next five years to complete Government of Guam Title to the land.

All departments shall insure that their developments, construction, improvements, and operations should be compatible with the park master plan. This is simply to insure that all projects are compatible with the conservation of the area's resources. In order to give guidance to possible projects in the park, three examples are given. First, all future telephone and power lines shall be placed underground. Second, all existing telephone and power lines within the boundaries shall be placed underground as soon as possible, but no later than five years after the creation of the park. Third, roads in the Seashore Park shall be developed and maintained by the Department of Public Works according to scenic highway standards.

Scenic highway standards will be taken from A Proposed Program for Scenic Roads and Parkways, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1966.

MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

In order to specifically apply the management concepts responsibilities as previously discussed, the Seashore Park is divided into seven management districts:

- Region I - Pagachao
- Region II - Facpi to Fouha to Mt. Lamlam
- Region III - Umatac Interior Valleys
- Region IV - Cocos Lagoon
- Region V - Southern Mountains
- Region VI - U.S. Navy Land
- Region VII - Cotal

Each of these regions is specifically outlined by lot, lot size, village, place and owner and maps in order to delineate Government of Guam land. The following is a detailed explanation of each district.

District I, Pagachao, is the northern portion of the Seashore Park and is intended as a buffer for the prime resources to the south and west.

District II, Facpi to Fouha to Mount Lamlam, consists of one of the three areas of prime conservation of the ecological, historic, recreation, scenic, and hydrological resources.

District III, Umatac interior Valleys, consists of a buffer area between the village of Umatac and the southern mountains.

District IV, Cocos Lagoon, consists of Cocos Island, lagoon, adjacent waters, and beaches near Merizo.

District V, Southern Mountains, consists of the mountains from the Mount Lamlam area to Mount Bolanos, Mount Schroeder, and Mount Sasalaguan.

District VI, U.S. Navy land, will remain in U.S. Navy control until some unspecified time. Thus, it is the intent to declare and notify the U.S. Navy that the Government of Guam considers this area to be primarily for the protection of the natural and historic features. Further, if all or part of the area were transferred to the Government of Guam, it would automatically become part of the Guam Territorial Seashore Park. Portions such as Mt. Lamlam and the Tolaiyuus River area would be desirable to lease from the U.S. Navy and/or have limited access to for park purposes.

District VII, Cotal, consists of rolling savanna grassland and Tarzan Falls. Being entirely Government of Guam land.

LAND CLASSIFICATION

Each of these districts will be classed into one of six classifications as follows:

- A. Pristine Communities. Land and water areas so designated possess particular value for scientific research and protection of endangered and threatened plant and animal species. These areas are to be used for the research, protection and interpretation of their outstanding natural features. Management shall be consistent with protecting the natural features.
- B. Historic. These areas shall be managed to preserve and interpret the historic cultural and archaeological features as well as to maintain the historic scene.
- C. Watershed. These land areas shall be managed to insure the integrity of the area as a water supply resource.
- D. Forestry. These land areas shall be utilized for the purpose of forestry consistent with proper silvicultural practices.
- E. Agriculture. These areas shall be managed by lease arrangements for the purpose of agriculture, both farming and grazing.
- F. Recreation. These land and water areas shall be planned, developed and maintained for the recreation use of the seashore park. Both consumptive and nonconsumptive recreational activities shall be allowed. However, such as shall be consistent with protection of the area's renewable resources.

Pristine communities are listed under Ecological Resources. Historic features are listed under Archaeological and Historic Resources. Both along with watershed are shown on the resource maps. Forestry and agriculture are yet to be determined by the Department of Agriculture. Recreation Resources and under Recreation Development. Certain land areas may have more than one classification.

The following tables and lists delineate size and ownership by management districts.

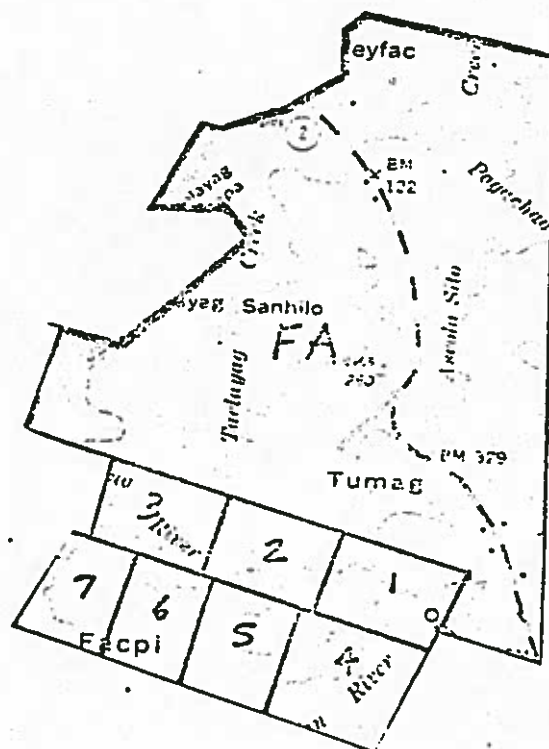
Land Area

REGIONS	SQUARE METERS	HECTARES	ACRES	SQUARE MILES	PERCENT OF GUAM	PERCENT OF SEASHORE PARK
I	3,153,571.00	315.3571	778.9	1.217		
II	12,320,660.00	1232.1	3043.2	4.757		
III	1,651,129.00	165.1	407.8	0.6375		
IV	935,923.00	93.6	231.17	0.36		
V	20,438,298.00	2043.8	5048.3	7.89		
VI	20,937,337.00	2093.7	5171.5	8.08		
VII	2,235,445.00	223.5	552.15	0.86		
TOTAL						
LAND AREA	61,672,445.00	6167.2	15233.00	23.8		
Water Area						
Pacific Ocean	24,663,596.00	2466.4	6091.9	9.5		
Fena Reservoir	743,200.00	74.3	183.57	0.3		
TOTAL AREA	25,406,796.00	2540.7	6275.5	9.8		
Total Area						
Land	61,672,363.00	6167.2	15233.00	23.8		
Water	25,406,796.00	2540.7	6275.5	9.8		
TOTAL AREA	87,079,159.00	8707.9	21508.5	33.6		
Land Area by Ownership						
Private	4,676,624.00	467.7	1155.13	1.8	0.85%	7.6%
GovGuam	35,970,585.00	3597.0	8864.7	13.9	6.56%	58.3%
USN (Fed.)	21,025,154.00	2102.5	5193.2	8.1	3.82%	34.1%
TOTAL LAND AREA	61,672,363.00	6167.2	15233.00	23.8	11.23%	

APPENDIX 1
GUAM TERRITORIAL SEASHORE PARK
OWNERSHIP BY PLANNING REGIONS
REGION I - PAGACHAO

<u>lot</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Owner</u>
lot FA (entire lot)	2,296,432 s.m.	Agat	Tumag-Pagachao	Government of Guam
lot 249			Taelayag Sanhilo	
dated as of Sept. 18, 1978.				
	122,306.0 sqm.	Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	
	24,462 ± sqm.	Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Mary T. Sablan
	24,461 ± sqm.	Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Teresita T. Sablan
	24,461 ± sqm.	Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Anita T. Fejeran
	24,461 ± sqm.	Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Ignacia T. Tajallo
4	24,461 ± sqm.	Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Agustin S. Torres
	122,305.0 s.m.	Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Maria T. Iglesias
	122,305.0 s.m.	Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Priscilla A. Garcia
		Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Teresita A. Blas
		Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Edward T. Alcantara
		Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Richard T. Alcantara
		Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Joaquin T. Alcantara
		Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Carmen A. Morley
	123,304.0 s.m.	Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Tomas P. Torres
	122,308.0 s.m.	Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Antonio P. Torres
	122,303.0 s.m.	Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Jose P.T. Torres
	122,308.0 s.m.	Agat	Taelayag Sanhilo	Francisco P. Torres

REGION I - Pagchao



REGION II - FACPI TO FOUHA TO MT. LAMLAM

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Owner</u>
1.1		Agat	Facpi	Government of Guam
dated as of Sept. 18, 1978				
3	26,000.0 sqm.	Agat & Umatac	Talopong	Mariano S. Quinata
2	69,681.0 sqm.	Umatac	Gaan	Jose S.N. Quinata
act FA	(Portion)	Agat	Taelayag	Government of Guam
act EA	4,078,490.0 s.m. (entire lots)	Agat	Taelayag	Government of Guam
act 249		Agat	Taelayag	
	38,354.0 s.m.	Agat	Taelayag	Ignacia T. Tajalle
		Agat	Taelayag	Agustin S. Torres
		Agat	Taelayag	Teresita T. Sablan
		Agat	Taelayag	Anita T. Fejeran,
		Agat	Taelayag	Mary T. Sablan
	40,003.0 s.m.	Agat	Taelayag	Maria T. Iglesias
	39,996.0 s.m.	Agat	Taelayag	Priscilla A. Garcia
		Agat	Taelayag	Teresita A. Blas
		Agat	Taelayag	Edward T. Alcantara
		Agat	Taelayag	Richard T. Alcantara
		Agat	Taelayag	Joaquin T. Alcantara
		Agat	Taelayag	Carmen A. Morley
	40,000.0 s.m.	Agat	Taelayag	Tomas P. Torres
	39,998.0 s.m.	Agat	Taelayag	Antonio P. Torres
	39,999.0 s.m.	Agat	Taelayag	Jose P. Torres
	40,002.0 s.m.	Agat	Taelayag	Francisco P. Torres
partial)	84,676.0 s.m.	Agat		Carlos P. Bordallo,

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Owner</u>
	20,926.0 s.m.	Agat	Sinaje	Ignacia B. Butler
ae Island	15,278.35 s.m.	Agat ✓	Anae Island	Government of Guam

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Owner</u>
	11,000.00 s.m.	Umatac	Fouha Bay	Vicente T. Borja Rita B. Siguenza
	66,000.00 s.m.	Umatac	Fouha Bay	Vicente T. Borja Rita B. Siguenza
	12,876.50 s.m.	Umatac	Fouha Bay	Joaquina A. Quinata Antonio A. Quinata Fidela A. Quinata
	3,109.05 s.m.	Umatac	Fouha Bay	Vicente Gofigan
	34,620.00 s.m.	Umatac	Fouha Bay	R.J. Bordallo
	25,000.00 sqm.	Umatac	Cetti Bay	Now owned by Jose S. Quinata, cancelled T. Deed Doc. #56388.
T/Roll 1941	16,398.0 sqm.	Umatac	Cetti Bay	Government of Guam by Transfer of land - Document No. 22667
	23,000.00 s.m.	Umatac	Cetti Bay	Antonio Sanchez Amelia Sanchez
	33,000.00 s.m.	Umatac	Cetti Bay	Jose A. Sanchez
	9,587.00 sqm.	Umatac	Cetti Bay	Antonio P. Aguon
	86,000.00 sqm.	Umatac	Cetti Bay	Antonio P. Aguon and Jose A. Sanchez
	44,439.00 s.m.	Umatac	Cetti Bay	Jesus P. Topasna
		Umatac	Chagame	Joaquin G. Topasna
	18,000.00 s.m.	Umatac	Abong Beach	Agnes C. Tabor
		Umatac	Sella Bay	Unknown
	94,000.00 s.m.	Umatac	Sella Bay	Felipe R. Aguon
	23,000.00	Umatac	Sella Bay	Jose A. Sanchez
		Umatac	Sella Bay	Clarence Coleman
		Umatac	Sella Bay	Vicente S. Borja
		Umatac	Sella Bay	Vicente S. Borja
	89,184.00 s.m.	Umatac	Chalan Daog	Nicolas C. Grey Ialenas A. Grey

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Owner</u>
		Umatac	Chalan Daog	Unknown
	50,000.00 s.m.	Umatac	Chalan Daog	Jose S.N. Quinata
	10,616.6 s.m.	Umatac	Chalan Daog	Maria Q. Muna Francisco Q. Quinata Herbert Q. Quinata
5	810.0 s.m.	Umatac	Ft. Santo Angel	Government of Guam

is does not include a significant amount of unsurveyed and unregistered
vernment of Guam land.

REGION II - Facpi to Fouha to Mt. Lamlam



REGION III - UMATAC INTERIOR VALLEYS

Updated as of Sept. 18, 1978

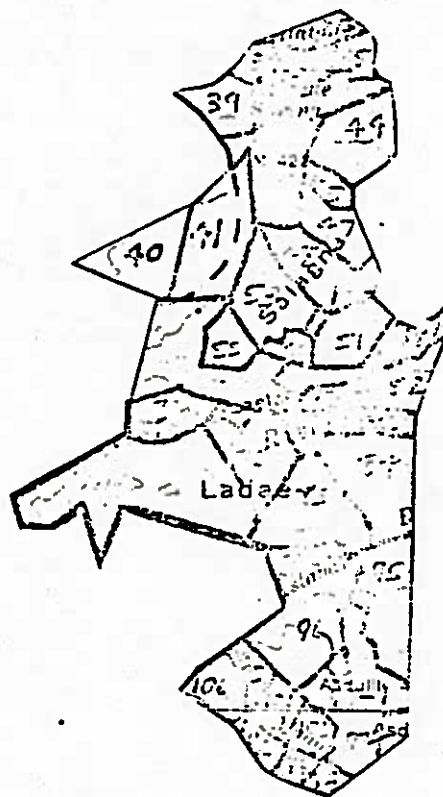
<u>Lot</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Owner</u>
	28,589.0 sqm.	Umatac		Frankie C. and Doris Reyes
	14,654.0 sqm.	Umatac		Antonio A. Quinata Joaquina A. Quinata
	13,000.0 sqm.	Umatac	Guaifan	Jesus S. Quinata Jose S. Quinata
		Umatac		Government of Guam Transfer of Land - Document No. 22667
	23,234.0 sqm.	Umatac	Alatgue	Antonio A. Quinata Vicente M. Quinata
	62,000.0 s.m.	Umatac		Vicente M. Quinata
	67,465.0 s.m.	Umatac		Gregorio Q. Gofigan
	58,862.0 sqm.	Umatac		Amadeo A. Topasna Valentina C. Topasna
	6,762.0 sqm.	Umatac		Government of Guam Transfer of Land - Document No. 22667
	39,000.0 s.m.	Umatac		Juan Quinata
		Umatac		Jesus S. Fegurgur
	40,911.0 s.m.	Umatac		Manuel S. Sanchez Pedro Q. Sanchez (d)
		Umatac		Government of Guam Transfer of land - Document No. 22667
	49,329.0 s.m.	Umatac		Vicente T. Quinata
	18,000.0 s.m.	Umatac		Hilario Malyan
	30,345.0 s.m.	Umatac	As-Pablo	Jose A. Santiago
	15,522.0 s.m.	Umatac		Government of Guam non payment of taxes from Jose S. Chiguin

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Owner</u>
	12,128. sqm.	Umatac		Government of Guam - Tax forfeiture - Transfer of land - Document No. 22667
	60,000.0 sqm.	Umatac	Tailai	Pablo Topasna
	8,409. sqm.	Umatac	Tailai	Pablo Topasna
		Umatac		Government of Guam - Tax forfeiture - Transfer of land - Document No. 22667
		Umatac		Maria S. Topasna
		Umatac		Government of Guam - Tax forfeiture - Transfer of Land - Document No. 22667
	2,690.0 s.m.	Umatac		Mariano C. Santiago Mariquita Q. Santiago
	13,452.0 s.m.	Umatac		Mariano C. Santiago Mariquita Q. Santiago
	24,478.0 s.m.	Umatac		Mariano C. Santiago Mariquita Q. Santiago
	1,648.0 s.m.	Umatac		Mariano C. Santiago Mariquita Q. Santiago
	69, 000.0 s.m.	Umatac		Joaquin T. Charfaure
	71,095.0 s.m.	Umatac		American International Cont., Inc. - Donald Price
	18,779.0 s.m.	Umatac		Jesus Q. Aguon
	69,000.0 s.m.	Umatac		Antonio C. Charfaure
	25,000.0 sqm.	Umatac	Fani	Ana A. Babauta
	1,034.2 sqm.	Umatac	Fenalo	Maria M. Gutierrez
	17,706.0 s.m.	Umatac		Government of Guam
	27,000.0 sqm.	Umatac		Jose A. Quirata Doc. #77428

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Owner</u>
10	27,000.0 s.m.	Umatac		Government of Guam non payment of taxes from Ana A. Babauta
1	21,237.0 sqm.	Umatac		Government of Guam Tax forfeiture - Do No. 237794 (7-14-78)
2	21,000.0 s.m.	Umatac		Jesus I. Aguon
5	47,000.0 s.m.	Umatac		Felicidad P. Oscuro
6	42,000.0 s.m.	Umatac		Felicidad P. Oscuro
5		Umatac		Unknown

is does not include a significant amount of unsurveyed and unregistered
vernment of Guam land.

REGION III - Umatc Interior Valleys



REGION IV - COCOS LAGOON

dated as of Sept. 18, 1978

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Owner</u>
2	12,553.0 sqm.	Umatac	Toguan Bay	Fred B. Carbullido Agnes C. Tabor
3-1	4,645.0 s.m.	Umatac	Toguan Bay	Samson K. Kepa
3-2	3,121.0 s.m.	Umatac	Toguan Bay	Faustino A. Quinata
4-1	6,000.0 s.m.	Umatac	Toguan Bay	Faustino Quinata
4-2	17,599.0 sqm.	Umatac	Toguan Bay	Juan A. Quinata Roman A. Quinata
5	17,416.0 s.m.	Umatac	Machadgan Pt.	Zoilo M. Quinata
6	8,939.0 s.m.	Umatac	Machadgan Pt.	Guy E.H. and L.W. Le
7	9,000.0 s.m.	Umatac	Machadgan Pt.	Vicente A. Quinata
1	4,630.0 s.m.	Merizo	Merizo Pier	Government of Guam
2	11,190.0 s.m.	Merizo	Merizo Pier	Government of Guam
3	7,030.0 s.m.	Merizo	Merizo Pier	Government of Guam
1	87,817.14 s.m.	Merizo	Cocos Island	U.S.N.
2	162,141.96 s.m.	Merizo	Cocos Island	Merizo Shores (DHL)
3	87,007.77 s.m.	Merizo	Cocos Island	Leslie Gottwald
0	6,083.0 sqm.	Merizo	Sumay to Ajayan	Consolacion F. Canda etal.
1	1,734.0 s.m.	Merizo	Sumay to Ajayan	Marie M. Reyes
2	.2 hectares	Merizo	Sumay to Ajayan	Ignacio A. Reyes
4		Merizo	Sumay to Ajayan	Dolores Torres
5	12,236.0 s.m.	Merizo	Sumay to Ajayan	Joaquin Arriola Elizabeth Ariola
6		Merizo	Sumay to Ajayan	Isidro Manalisay
7		Merizo	Sumay to Ajayan	Maria Topasna
8		Merizo	Sumay to Ajayan	Thomas Anderson Teresita Anderson

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Owner</u>
9		Merizo	Sumay to Ajayan	Ignacio S.N. Tainatongo
0		Merizo	Sumay to Ajayan	Ignacio S.N. Tainatongo
2	4,863.0 s.m.	Merizo	Sumay to Ajayan	Jesus A. Baza
2-R1	4,863.0 s.m.	Merizo	Sumay to Ajayan	Baba Corp.

Part Section 18M 12M

Chadgan

new Ref.

Mamatgyn (Togua) 100

Togua Bay

156

155

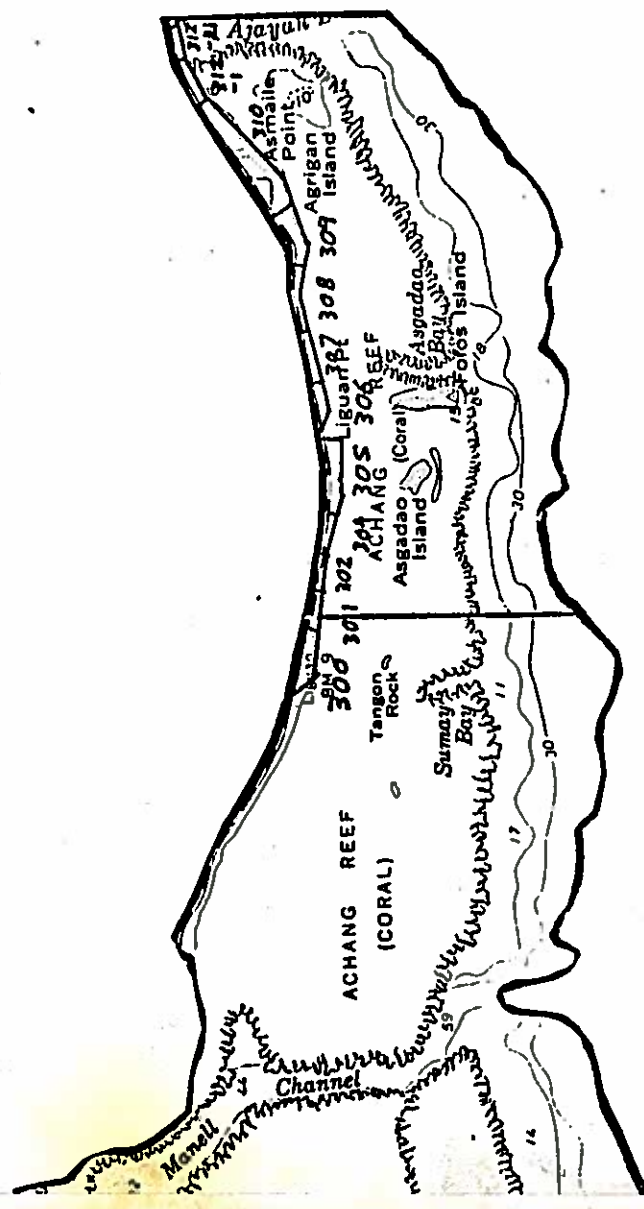
154-2

154-1

153-2

153-1

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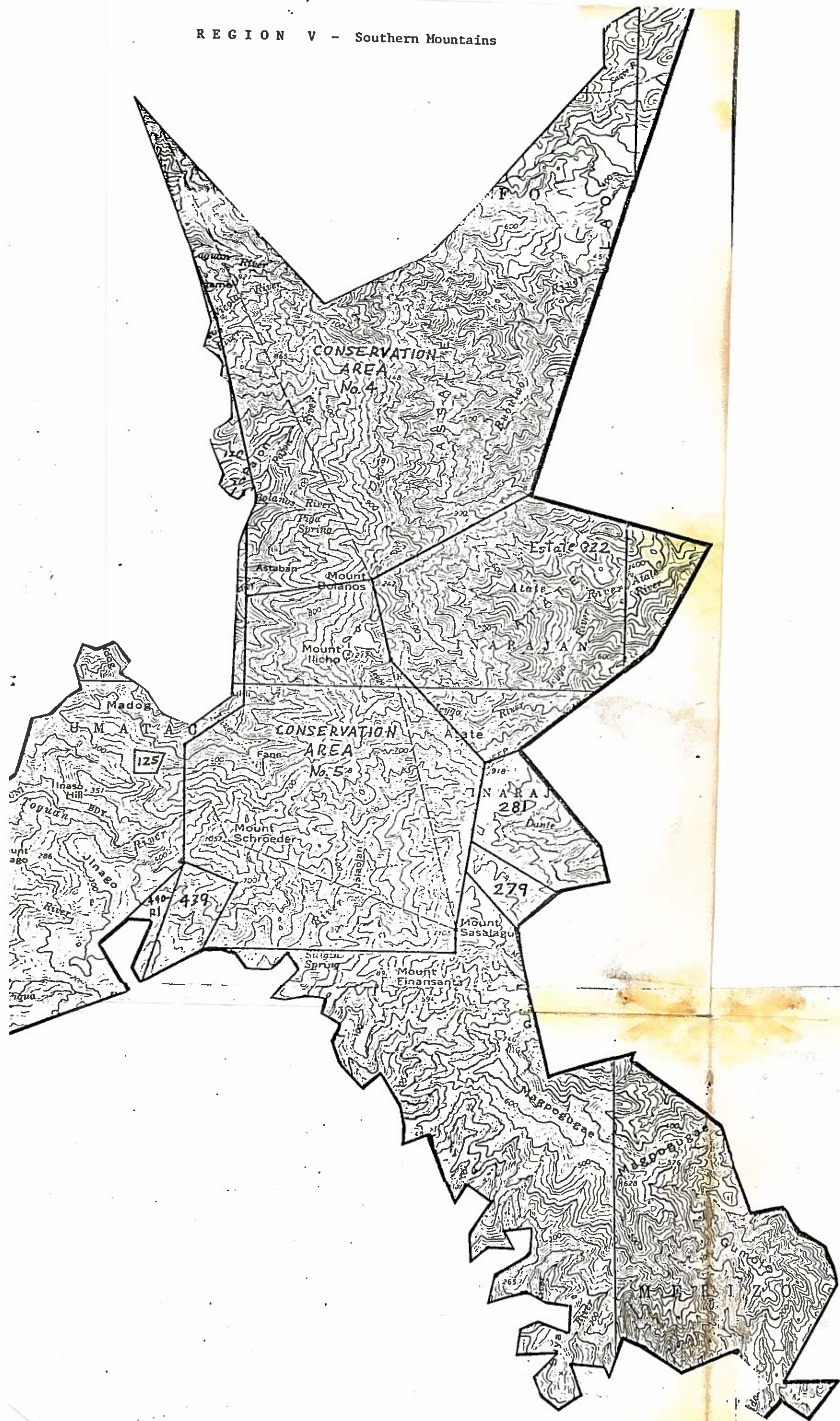
REGION V - SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS

dated as of Sept. 18, 1978

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Owner</u>
nservation Area 4	5,519,320.81 s.m.	Umatac	Chalan Pali	Government of Guam
nservation Area 5	3,887,929.69 s.m.	Umatac	Schroeder Sasalaguan	Government of Guam
9	255,959.0 s.m.	Merizo	Mt. Schroeder	Jose P. Cruz
0	254,853.0 sqm.	Merizo	Jalaujan	Government of Guam
3-R1 (portion)	154,295.13 s.m. (entire lot)	Merizo	Pigua	Government of Guam
5	22,000.00 s.m.	Umatac		Ralph Q. Quinata
ate 322		Inarajan	Atate	Government of Guam
3	181,219.64 sqm.	Inarajan	Sasalaguan	Jose Perez Margarita Pangelinan Josefina Bautista Lourdes Camacho and Consuelo Mandell
	488,214.23 s.m.	Inarajan	Mt. Sasala- guan	Jose D. Leon Guerrero

s does not include a significant amount of unsurveyed and unregistered
ernment of Guam land.

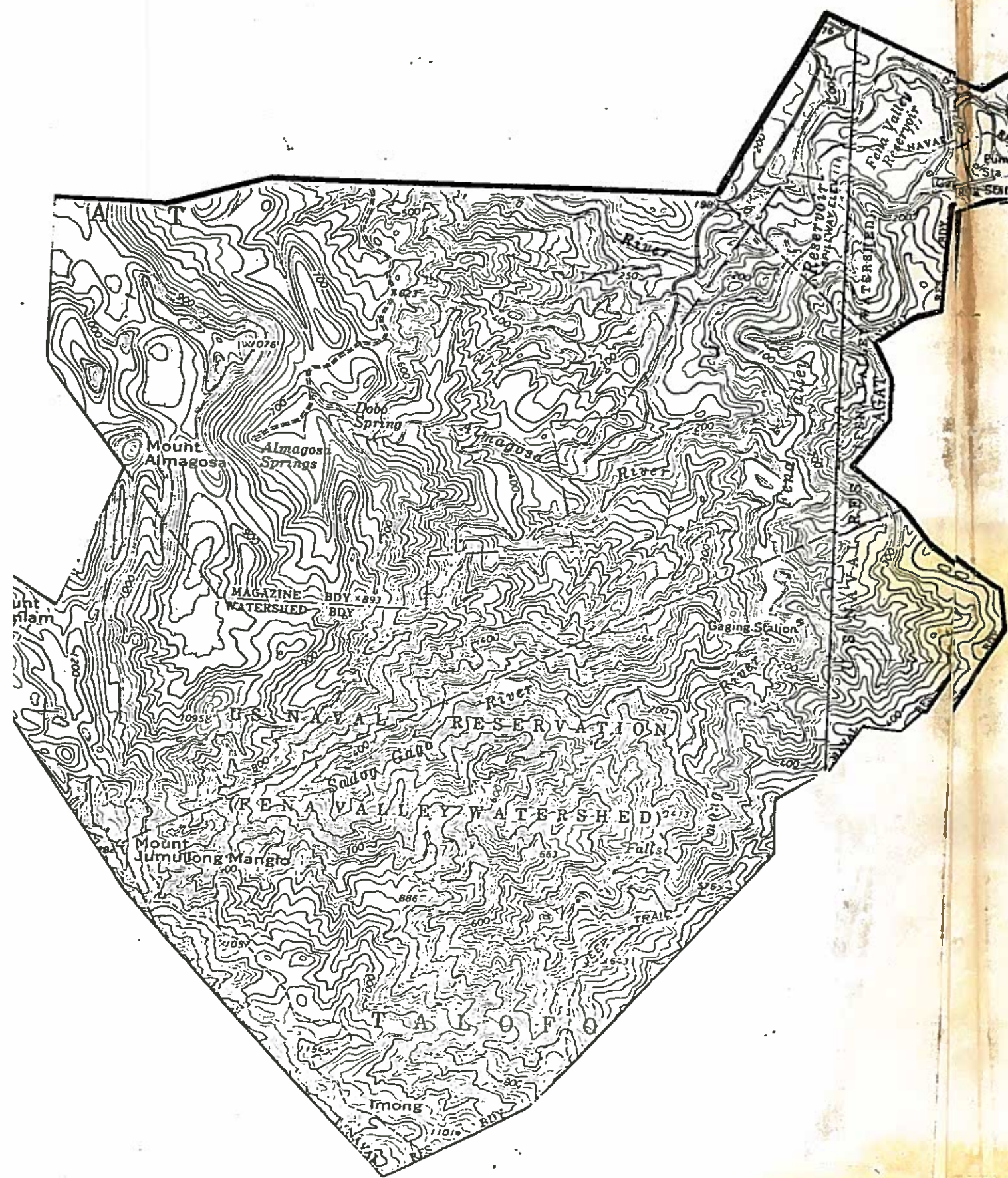
REGION V - Southern Mountains



REGION VI - U.S. NAVY LAND

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Owner</u>
na Res.	3,581,498.73 s.m.	Talofofo	Fena	U.S.N.
val Mag. ortion)		Agat	Almagosa- Tolaeyuus	U.S.N.

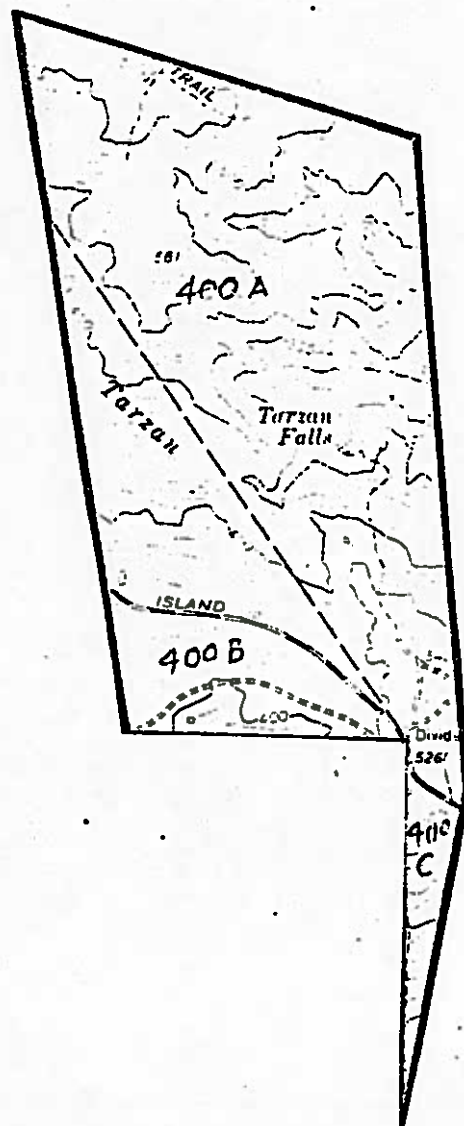
A detailed topographic map of the area around Lookout Mountain. The map shows contour lines indicating elevation, with peaks reaching over 2000 feet. A road, likely the Lookout Mountain Parkway, is shown winding through the terrain. The Lookout Mountain Tunnel is marked with a dashed line. The map also shows the location of the Lookout Mountain Tunnel and the Lookout Mountain Tunnel. The map is oriented with North at the top.



REGION VII - COTAL

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Owner</u>
10	2,235,444.49 s.m.	Yona	Cotal	Government of Guam

REGION VII - Cotal



RECREATION DEVELOPMENT

General development of the Seashore Park is designed to encourage a varied and balanced use of the Seashore Park consistent with the preservation and conservation of the natural and historical resources of the area. Several concepts of public and private development are initially conceived for ultimate development.

Picnic areas would be developed at Tarzan Falls, Fort San Jose, and Sella Bay. A camping area would be at Sella Bay and a group camping area along the Toguan River. Also, a shelter would be built near Mount Sasalaguan.

Trails would be built or improved along the southern mountains from Mount Lamlam to Mount Sasalaguan. Side trails would go to the Cetti Bay Overlook, the group camp area, Mount Schroeder, Geus River Valley, and Pigua. A second trail network would be along the coast from Ft. San Jose north to Facpi Point with side trails up to the highway. Other trails will be to Tarzan Falls and the Merizo Water Holes. A separate bicycle trail shall be built near the existing highway.

Interpretation would be offered of natural and historical features. This would be at Ft. San Jose, at scenic vistas along the highway, the Mount Lamlam trail, Facpi Pt., Sella Bay, and Tarzan Falls. Provision for snorkling and scuba diving could be established at Cetti and Sella Bay.

Beach facilities will be built at Sumay Malesso, east of Merizo, and at Toguan Bay. The U.S. Navy portion of Cocos Island will be restored for wildlife purposes. Also, Fort Santo Angel and Fort Soledad, Umatac, will be restored.

A main interpretive facility, exhibit area, headquarters, and maintenance area will be established at Fort Soledad. An unmanned contact station will be established at the northern boundary adjacent to the highway. Private leases for food service and souvenirs would be allowed at selected locations. In addition, a site should be provided for a business operated rustic resort by the ocean.

Attached is table reflecting the ultimate development costs.

ULTIMATE DEVELOPMENTAL COSTS.
GUAM TERRITORIAL SEASHORE PARK

Tarzan Falls Picnic Area and interpretative display	\$ 25,000
Fort San Jose Parking Lot, picnic area, trail head, and interpretive display	50,000
Sella Bay Picnic area, camping area and interpretive display	30,000
Toguan River Valley group camp area	250,000
Mount Sasalaguan shelter	7,000
Hiking Trails	140,000
Facpi Point interpretation	3,000
Mount Lamlam interpretation	3,000
Fort Soledad Headquarters	50,000
Northern contact station	5,000
Entrance signs	5,000
Bicycle Trail	1,000,000
Scenic Vista interpretation	7,000
Toguan Bay Picnic and Beach area	40,000
Sumay Malesso Picnic and Beach area	15,000
Cocos Island Wildlife Restoration	100,000
Fort Santo Angel Restoration	100,000
Fort Soledad Restoration	<u>100,000</u>
TOTAL	1,930,000

- NOTES: 1. Anticipated time frame ten years
2. All capital improvements will be programmed to maximize federal funding with National Park Service, Land and Water Conservation Fund (HCRS), Historic Preservation (HCRS), CETA, YCC, YACC, Pitman-Robinson, and Dingle-Johnson funds.

STAFFING

Only through adequate staffing can the resources and development of the Seashore Park be assured. Primary staffing will be within the Department of Parks and Recreation for the four basic functions of administration, maintenance, protection, and interpretation. Other agencies, especially the Guam Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Land Management, and the Department of Agriculture will have staffing functions as outlined in the plan.

Administration functions of the park will be the responsibility of the Parks Division, Department of Parks and Recreation. This will be possible with the existing staffing only if each position is both funded and filled. Functions to be performed under administration include planning, payrolls, clerical support, scheduling, and other day to day normal operations.

Maintenance for the Seashore Park will also be handled by the Parks Division, Department of Parks and Recreation. It is anticipated that six to eight personnel from the Maintenance Section will ultimately be permanently assigned to the Seashore Park upon an internal reorganization of the maintenance staff. Likewise, their related supplies and equipment would also be assigned. This is presuming that a maintenance headquarters is established at Fort Soledad.

Protection of the park shall be the function of a section of uniformed park rangers. The Seashore Park is created, the Department of Parks and Recreation will propose for the following fiscal year that four park ranger positions be created in addition to creation of the job title under the Civil Service Commission. The park rangers shall have the duties of enforcing the rules and regulations, protecting property and the natural resources, and visitor contact. The Department of Agriculture shall have responsibility for wildlife protection in the park.

Interpretation is a service to the visitors to the Seashore Park to learn about the area's natural and cultural resources in order to assist the visitors in developing awareness, appreciation, and understanding of the area. Therefore, personnel are required to develop the displays, exhibits, publications, conduct programs, conduct hikes, and occupy the visitor contact points. Therefore, the Seashore Park is created, the Department of Parks and Recreation will propose for the following fiscal year that two interpreter positions be created in addition to creation of the job title under the Civil Service Commission. Attached is a proposed budget for the Department of Parks Recreation component of the Seashore Park.

PARK ENFORCEMENT

It is anticipated that ultimately the park will be staffed by a force of park rangers which will be outlined in the section under staffing. These personnel will have the power to enforce the proposed park rules and regulations of the Seashore Park. The applicable laws, rules, and regulations of

the Department of Agriculture, Department of Land Management, and Guam Environmental Protection Agency shall be continued to be enforced by these departments.

ANTICIPATED FIRST YEAR OPERATING BUDGET
GUAM TERRITORIAL SEASHORE PARK

01	Personnel	PR	
	Park Manager (1)	28	\$ 13,230 (1)
	Park Attendent II (2)	9	16,636
	Park Attendent I (6)	7	48,024 (24,012-1)
	Park Rangers (4)	22	44,496 (2)
	Park Interpreters (2)	16	19,160 (2)
			\$141,546
07	Personal Benefits		\$ 16,900 (2870-1) (5,320-
02	Travel		-0-
03	Contractual Service		\$ 5,000 (1)
04	Supplies / Materials		\$ 6,000 (3,000-1) (3,000
05	Equipment		20,000 (10,000-1) (10,000-2)
09	Miscellaneous		-0-
06	Power / Water / Telephone		3,000 (1)
	TOTAL		\$192,446
	1 - less budget transfer		61,112
	2 - less anticipated federal GZM funding		81,976
	TOTAL REAL ADDED COST		\$ 49,358

NOTE: Subsequent years should be approximately the same since personnel costs should rise and equipment should be less.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

It is the specific intent of this plan to have two methods of coordination of planning within the Seashore Park. First, it is the intent to coordinate planning within the Seashore Park to insure proper use and development. Second, it is also the intent to be compatible with other plans.

Coordination of planning especially land-use planning of such as outstanding area as the Seashore Park is essential. Thus, the creation of the Seashore Park will give leadership and notice in the area that protection is essential. This will assist the Federal Government, Government of Guam, and the private sector. Fortunately, much planning for the areas already recognized the features of the areas in the Land Use-Plan, Community Design Plans, Outdoor Recreation on Guam Plan, and the Guam Historic Preservation Plan. Other plans by the Department of Agriculture and the Guam Environmental Protection Agency have been complimentary. Other areas of concern that need to address the areas resources and limitations are highways, utilities, zoning and housing.

LEGISLATION AND FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Federal assistance to assist with the Seashore Park would come from three sources. First, the Coastal Zone Management Office, Department of Commerce through the Bureau of Planning would assist with grants for management, personnel, protection, maintenance, interpretation, trails, and additional studies. This is now a 100% Federal grant since the local share has been waived due to Public Law 95-134.

Second, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior through the Department of Parks and Recreation would assist with grants for outdoor recreation development, land acquisition, conservation, easements, and planning. This grant is 50% Federal and the local matching is anticipated to be waived shortly according to Public Law 95-134 provisions.

Third, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior through the Department of Parks and Recreation would assist with grants for cultural resource surveys, planning, and historic preservation projects. This grant is 50% Federal and the local matching is anticipated to be waived shortly according to Public Law 95-134 provisions. Therefore, it is essential to coordinate the Federal grants to maximize operations of the Seashore Park.

BILL NO. 123
(As amended)

Introduced by at the request of the Governor

AN ACT TO ADD SECTIONS 16021 THROUGH 16032 TO CHAPTER I, TITLE XXVII OF THE GOVERNMENT CODE OF GUAM TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TERRITORIAL SEASHORE PARK, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES:

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

Section 1. Sections 16021 through 16032 are hereby added to Title XXVII of the Government Code of Guam to read as follows:

Section 16021. This Chapter shall be known as the Guam Territorial Seashore Park Act of 1978.

Section 16022. The people of the Territory of Guam hereby find and declare that the Guam Territorial Seashore Park is a distinct and valuable natural resource belonging to all the people of Guam and existing as a delicately balanced ecosystem; that the permanent protection of the natural, scenic, and historical resources of the seashore park is of paramount concern to the present and future residents of this island; that in order to promote the public safety, health and welfare, and to protect public and private property, wildlife, marine life and other ocean resources, and the natural environment, it is necessary to preserve the ecological balance of the Seashore Park and prevent its deterioration and destruction, that it is the policy of this territory to preserve and protect the resources of the Seashore Park for the enjoyment of the current and succeeding generations, and that to protect the Seashore Park, it is necessary:

(a) To establish the Guam Territorial Seashore Park hereafter referred to as the Seashore Park to determine the ecological planning principles needed to ensure conservation of its multiple resources;

(b) To prepare, based upon such study and in full consultation with all affected governmental agencies and departments private interests and the general public, a comprehensive, coordinate, enforceable plan for the orderly, long-range conservation, management, and development of the Seashore Park;

(c) To ensure that any public development which occurs in the Seashore Park will be consistent with the objectives of this Chapter;

(d) That the Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, is hereby charged with the responsibility of implementing the provisions of this

Section 21923. Definitions.

(a) "Commission" means Park and Recreation Commission.

(b) "Director" means Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

(c) "Seashore Park" means that land area of the Territory of Guam as delineated on the attached reference map exhibit A, Guam Territorial Seashore Park together with adjacent water areas sixty (60) foot depth including all islands within this boundary, hereinafter referred to as the Seashore Park. The Commission may make minor revisions of the boundary of the Seashore Park by notification to the Guam Legislature who shall approve or disapprove the boundary revision.

(d) "Conservation Easement" means a right held by the Government of Guam over real estate whose title is vested in a private person or corporation. A Conservation Easement shall be an instrument executed voluntarily by or on behalf of the owner of land to retain land or water areas predominantly in their natural, scenic, open or wooded condition, or as suitable habitat for fish and wildlife, to forbid or limit any or all:

(1) Structures. Construction or placing of buildings, roads, signs, billboards, or other advertising, utilities or other structures on or above the ground.

(2) Landfill. Dumping or placing of soil or other substance or material as landfill, or dumping or placing of trash, waste or unsightly or offensive materials.

(3) Vegetation. Removal or destruction of trees, shrubs, or other vegetation.

(4) Loan, gravel, etc. Excavation, dredging or removal of loam, peat, gravel, soil, rock or other material substance in such manner as to affect the surface.

(5) Surface use. Surface use except for purposes permitting the land or water area to remain predominantly in its natural condition.

(6) Acts detrimental to conservation. Activities detrimental to drainage, flood control, water conservation, erosion control or soil conservation, or fish and wildlife habitat preservation, or

(7) Other Acts.. Other acts or uses detrimental to such retention of land or water areas.

(8) Conservation easements may allow public recreation use of the real estate.

Section 14021. Park Administration. The Department of Parks and Recreation, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Land Management and the Guam Environmental Protection Agency shall manage the Seashore Park.

(a) The Department of Parks and Recreation shall be responsible for the following:

- (1) Coordination.
- (2) Seashore Park Master Plan.
- (3) Outdoor Recreation.
- (4) Historic Preservation.
- (5) Scenic Resources.

(b) The Department of Agriculture shall be responsible for the following:

- (1) Wildlife and aquatic resources.
- (2) Forestry and soil resources.

(c) The Department of Land Management shall be responsible for the following:

- (1) Leases.
- (2) Conservation easements.
- (3) Land Exchanges.
- (4) Land Registration.
- (5) Land Acquisition.

(d) The Guam Environmental Protection Agency shall be responsible for the following:

- (1) Water Resources.
- (2) Air Resources.

(e) In exercising this responsibility, the Departments shall within twelve months after the passage of the bill, prepare, adopt, and submit to the Legislature for the implementation into law, a report containing the following:

(1) A Seashore Park Master Plan which insures that public land uses are in harmony with the conservation of all natural resources. The plan shall be compatible with the Comprehensive Plan elements developed under Chapter 1, Title LXVI, Government Code of Guam. The plan shall be submitted to the Guam Legislature who shall approve or disapprove the plan.

(2) Rules and regulations to accomplish the purpose of the Seashore Park.

Section 26023. All Government of Guam land within the Seashore Park boundaries is hereby dedicated to the purpose of the Seashore Park and shall be under the control of the Commission. No agency, department, or instrumentality of the Government of Guam shall undertake any development, construction or improvement within the Park without the prior approval of the Commission in order to insure that such public improvements are in harmony with the purpose of the Seashore Park. However, the Commission shall not approve any Government of Guam development, construction, or improvement that is contrary to the master plan issued under Section 26024 (a) (1). This provision shall apply to the projects authorize and under construction on the effective date of this Act. This shall include but shall not be limited to the following:

(a) All future telephone and power lines within the Seashore Park boundaries shall be placed underground.

(b) All present telephone and power lines within the Seashore Park boundaries shall be placed underground as soon as possible but not later than five years after adoption of this law.

(c) All future public roads and improvements to existing public roads within the boundaries of the Seashore Parks shall be improved and maintained by the Department of Public Works according to scenic highway standards adopted by the Commission.

Section 26026. Military lands, Federal Real Estate. Section 26024 shall not apply to federal lands except upon transfer or lease to the Government of Guam. At such time, the Federal Real Estate within the Seashore Park boundary shall become part of the Seashore Park.

(a) It is the specific intent of this Act to notify the Federal Government that Federal Real Estate within the Seashore Park boundary be utilized for the protection of natural and historic features.

Section 26027. Leases.

(a) The Department of Land Management with the approval of the Commission shall grant permits and leases to individuals and groups for park services, concessions and agricultural purposes. However, such permits and leases shall only be in areas designed for their use in the Seashore Park Master Plan after its approval.

(b) The Commission shall adopt as part of the Rules and Regulations conditions for permits and leases within the Seashore Park boundaries.

(c) Existing leases shall continue to be valid under this act.

Section 26028. Surveying. The Department of Land Management shall prepare within thirty six (36) months of passage of the law an accurate survey of the Park's boundaries and a cadastral map which specifically identifies all ownership interests in the Park. The Department of Land Management shall within thirty six (36) months complete land registration of all Government of Guam land within the Seashore Park boundary.

Section 26029. Private land.

(a) Within the boundaries of the Seashore Park, no private property shall be acquired or further controls placed upon the private land as a result of this act without the voluntary consent of the owner.

(b) Private land within the Seashore Park which the owner consents to be made a part of the Seashore Park may be acquired by the Department of Land Management entirely, partial interests, or conservation easements by donation, purchase with the donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(c) Within the limits of the law, reasonable land and water access to and from private property located within the boundaries of the Seashore Park shall not be denied.

Section 26030. Chamorro Land Trust Act. All lands within the boundaries of the Seashore Park shall be exempted from the Chamorro Land Trust Provisions of Chapter VI of Title XIV.

Section 26031. Authorize Appropriations. Authorization for appropriations. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

Section 26032. Enforcement.

(a) Rules and Regulations for the purposes of this Act shall be issued under the procedures specified in the Administrative Adjudication Act and shall be enforced by duly appointed employees of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

(b) Each separate violation of each separate rule or regulation shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than ninety (90) days or both.

(c) That all forestry, fire, fish and wildlife laws and regulations be enforced by Conservation Officers and Fire Protection Officers of the Department of Agriculture as well as by the appointed employees of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

(d) That all Guam Environmental Protection Agency laws and Regulations be enforced by that agency as well as by the appointed employees of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

(a) That all Department of Land Management laws and regulations be enforced by that agency as well as by the appointed employees of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Section 2. Amend Real Estate Taxing Law. A new Section 19439 is hereby added to the Government Code of Guam to read as follows:

Section 19439: The Director of Revenue and Taxation shall grant a rebate of property taxes on private property within the Seashore Park with such rebate is part of a conservation easement entered into by the private owner and the Director of the Department of Land Management.

Section 3. Section 2 of Public Law 13-134 is hereby repealed and reenacted as follows:

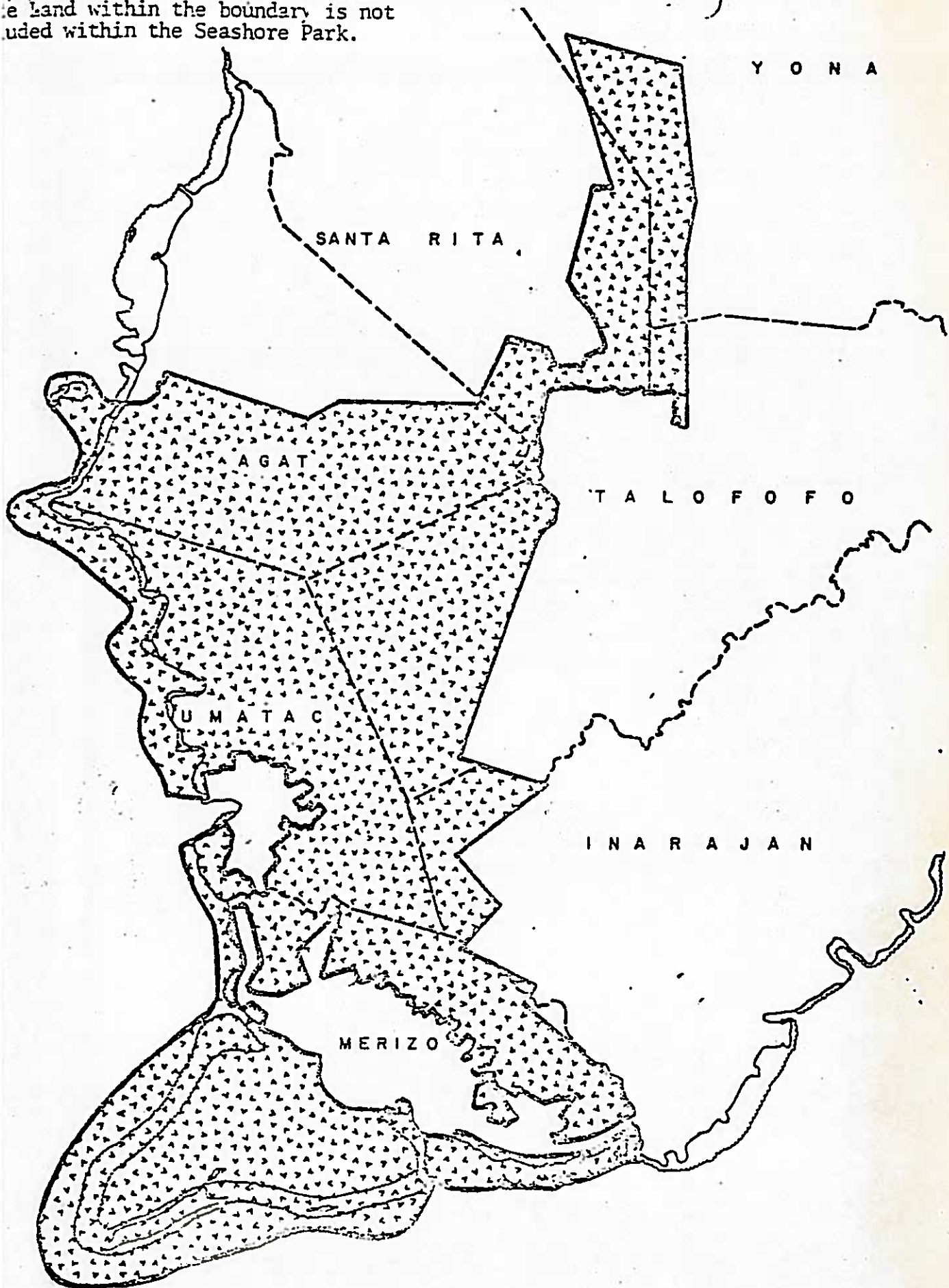
Section 2. Any land leased under the provision of this Act shall revert to the Territorial Seashore Park under Sections 26021 through 26032 Government Code of Guam when and if said land ceases to used for the purposes of radio and television broadcasting. .

Section 4. Effective Dates. This Chapter shall take effect upon its enactment.

Section 5. Severability. If any provision of this Chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision on application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

EXHIBIT A

The land within the boundary is not included within the Seashore Park.



Executive Order No. _____

-Appendix II

PROPOSED

PARKS AND RECREATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

WHEREAS, Title XIV, Paragraph 13401, states that the Director of Land Management shall have the power to prescribe such reasonable rules and regulations for the control and management of parks and monuments as are necessary for the proper preservation thereof; and

WHEREAS, the responsibility for parks and recreation resources was transferred from the Department of Land Management to the Department of Commerce by virtue of Executive Order No. 68-28; and

WHEREAS, the responsibility for control and management of the Parks and Recreation Resources Division, Department of Commerce, was transferred to the Department of Parks and Recreation, effective July 1, 1975, by virtue of Public Law 12-209 which created the Department of Parks and Recreation, and

WHEREAS, the former Parks and Recreation Resources Division and the former Guam Recreation Commission merged into now the Department of Parks and Recreation, the establishment of comprehensive rules and regulations is imperative to satisfy the provision of Public Law 12-209, and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Administrative Adjudication Act, a public hearing was held on June 24, 1977, and the will of the people was expressed;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Organic Act of Guam, it is ordered that the attached Parks and Recreation Rules and Regulations are hereby approved and promulgated to be in effect as of this date.

Dated at Agana, this _____ day of _____, 1977.

RICARDO J. BORDALLO
Governor of Guam

COUNTERSIGNED:

RUDOLPH G. SABLAN
Lt. Governor

Filed with Legislative Secretary

PARKS AND RECREATION RULES AND REGULATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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PARKS AND RECREATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

PART I DEFINITION OF TERMS

Section 1.01 The following rules and regulations are hereby made, and prescribed for the proper use, management, government, and protection of and maintenance of good order of all park and recreation areas under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department pursuant to Sections 26003(a), 26007, and 26008, Government Code of Guam.

This might not be enforceable on Federal land without a Federal law allowing our jurisdiction, or on private property without a specific agreement.

1. Agana

Administrative Grounds

Beach Front, East of Paseo de Susana

Beach Front, West of Paseo de Susana

Boat Basin

Central Park

Latte Stone Park

Marine Drive Planting Strip

Padre Palomo Memorial Park

Paseo de Susana

Plaza de Espana

Pigo Triangle

Skinner Plaza

Tolai Acho

2. Agana Heights

Fort Santa Agueda

Pangelinan Baseball Park and Basketball Court

San Ramon Hill Triangle

3. Agat

Agat-Sumay Memorial Park

Afilleje Memorial Park at Rizal Beach

Basketball Court

Himitz Beach

Taelayag Stone Bridge

Taleyfac Stone Bridge

Youth Center (Staff Housing #12-Immac 176)

4. Asan

Asan Point Complex
Adelup Ball Field
Basketball Court
Invasion Beach
Libungon Vista
Maina Basketball Court
Recreation Area

5. Barrigada

Aspengao Ball Field
Community Center/Tennis/Basketball Courts
Recreation Field

6. Dededo

Little League Field and Basketball Courts
Botanical Garden
Buffer Strip
Central Park
GHURA 500 Open Space
Kaiser Green Spaces
Liguan Park I/Tennis Courts
Liguan Park II
Liguan Park III/Basketball Court
Parcel Two Recreation Area (Loop)
Puntan Dos Amantes
Recreation Area
Wettengal Ball Field

7. Inarajan

Bay Park
Community Center/Basketball Court
Recreation Area
Saluglula Pool
Talofofo Surfing Beach

8. Mangilao

Baseball Park/Playground
Community Center/Basketball Court
Plumeria Park

9. Merizo

*Basketball Court

Cocos Island

Community Center

Pier Park

Pigua Ball Field

Tot-Lot

10. Mongmong-Toto-Maite

Mapas Ball Field/Basketball Court

Toto Community Center/Multi-purpose Court

Toto Ball Field

11. Ordot-Chalan Pago

*Basketball Court

Recreation Area/Baseball Field

12. Piti

Community Ball Field

Defense Guns

Santos Memorial Park/Basketball Court

Taguac Cemetery

Tepungan Beach Park

13. Santa Rita

Guzman Ball Park/Basketball Court

Community Center

14. Sinajana

Community Center/Basketball Court

15. Talofofo

Ball Field/Recreation Area

Basketball Court

Ipan Beach Park

16. Tamuning

Laderan Tumon Overlook

Matapang Beach

Recreation Area/Basketball Court

Sirena Beach

Tamuning Park

Tumon Ball Field

16. Tamuning (cont.)

Ypao Beach Park

Youth Center (Staff Housing-Impact '76)

17. Umatac

Bay Park/Basketball Court

Cetti Bay Overlook

Fort Nuestra Senora de la Soledad

Fort San Jose

Ball Field

Manaanas Overlook

Memorias Para Y Lalahita Park

Salagna Site

San Donicio Church Ruins

Sella Bay Overlook

18. Yigo

Agafa Gumas Basketball Court

Pagat Archaeological Park

Recreation Area/Ball Field/Basketball Court

19. Yona

Blas Park

Community Center/Ball Field/Basketball Court

Man Apu Field

Pangelinan Park

Quichocho Park

Tagachang Beach Park

Tagachang Overlook

Tarzan Falls

Violet Park

* Church Property

Section 1.02 "Director" means the Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, Government of Guam.

Section 1.03 "Authorized Representative" includes any person specifically vested with authority by the Director.

Section 1.04 "Person" shall include every person, firm, or corporation.

Section 1.06 "Motor Vehicle" means any multi-wheeled or treaded vehicle that is propelled by a motor or engine.

Section 1.07 "Vessel" includes every description of watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation with the exception of surfboard or paddleboard.

Section 1.08 "Camping" shall mean the act of sleeping during nighttime hours on the premises or the use or occupation of the premises by one or more persons who remain or intend to remain on the particular premises the entire evening.

Section 1.09 "Designated Area" shall mean an area within a park defined by a sign or signs or other appropriate means for a specific use or uses.

Section 1.10 "Government" shall mean Government of Guam.

Section 1.11 "Marina" shall mean any public marina owned by the Government of Guam.

Section 1.12 "Swimming Pool" shall mean any public swimming pool owned by the Government of Guam.

Section 1.13 "Recreation Boating Activities" shall mean utilization of water craft for hobbies, sports, or pleasure. This includes boats hired for recreational purposes and sport charter fishing and sailing operations. This does not include vessels whose sole or primary use is for human habitation.

Section 1.14 "Sewage" includes untreated or insufficiently treated human excreta, food wastes disposed of through sewers, wash water, liquid wastes from residents, commercial buildings, industrial establishments, and such diluting water as may have entered the waste disposal system.

Section 1.15 "Competitive Field" Shall mean any regulation recreation field used for athletic competition in a league or tournament.

Section 1.16 "Competitive Court" Shall mean any regulation recreational court used for athletic competition in a league or tournament.

PART II
AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE

Section 2.01 The purpose of these rules is to implement the provision of Section 26003(a), Government Code of Guam, in regards to control and management of public parks and monuments.

Section 2.02 By virtue of Public Law 12-209, as amended, dated January 23, 1975, control of all public parks and recreation areas are vested in the Department of Parks and Recreation, Government of Guam. All previous rules and regulations for park and recreation use except those rules covering the Agana Boat Basin are hereby declared null and void.

Section 2.03 These rules apply to all parks and recreation areas except the Agana Boat Basin.

PART III
ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTY

Section 3.01 These park rules are enforceable by law enforcement officers of the Department of Public Safety, Government of Guam, the Director, and authorized representatives.

Section 3.02 Violation of these rules and regulations may result in the expulsion from the parks and recreation areas of the violators, and will also subject such violators to prosecution under the laws of Guam where the violation of these rules and regulations is also a crime under said laws.

PART IV
PROTECTION OF NATURAL FEATURES

Section 4.01 No person shall willfully pull from the ground, tramp, cut, break, or pick flowers, leaves, limbs or branches, or other parts from, or otherwise, injury, destroy, nor deface any fine, bush, tree, or other plants of any kind within the boundaries of any park except with the express written permission of the Director. Exception is granted for removal of natural products of a renewable nature for personal use only.

Section 4.02 No person shall willfully molest, disturb, injure, poison, trap, or kill any living or dead animal, reptile, amphibian, or bird including their nests, and/or eggs within the boundaries of any park except with the express written permission of the Director. Hunting may be permitted when it has been determined by the

Section 4.03 No person shall remove or destroy any form of marine life, living or dead, except fish according to Guam Fishing Laws except where specifically prohibited or limited, within the boundaries of any park. Exception shall be granted by the express written permission of the Director. Fishing shall be specifically excluded from swimming areas.

Section 4.04 No person shall alter or remove any land features or form or remove any soil, rock, sand, or gravel from within the boundaries of any park except with the express written permission of the Director.

PART V VEHICLES

Section 5.01 All motor vehicles and trailers in a park shall conform with Government of Guam Vehicle Codes.

Section 5.02 No motor vehicle or trailer shall be driven upon or parked within the boundary of a park except on roads and parking areas laid out, designated, or provided for public use. Parking of motor vehicles shall be in places designated by appropriated signs and within stalls wherever provided. Exception to this shall be granted by the order of the Director, an officer of the Department of Public Safety, or an authorized representative.

Section 5.03 No motor vehicle shall exceed a speed of twenty-five (25) miles per hour on any park road. Lower speed limits shall apply when posted.

Section 5.04 Loud mufflers, reckless driving and speed events are prohibited except by written permission of the Director.

Section 5.05 Motorcycles, minibikes, and trail bikes may use trails if specifically designated for their use or with the written permission of the Director.

PART VI DESIGNATED AREA USE

Section 6.01 The use of all firearms, traps, and other weapons shall be in compliance with all Federal and Government of Guam Laws.

Section 6.02 Firearms, traps, archery equipment, and other weapons shall only be used and displayed in designated areas except by express written permission of the Director.

Section 6.03 Fires shall only be in designated fireplaces, grills, or other appropriate devices or containers used for fire except with the express written permission of the Director. It shall be the responsibility of the person or persons who started the fire or fires to insure the fire or fires is/are extinguished before leaving the area.

Section 6.04 The use of golf clubs for driving purposes and model airplane flying shall be permitted only in designated areas except with the written permission of the Director.

Section 6.05 Swimming, bathing, and surfing shall be permitted only in designated areas except with the written permission of the Director or an authorized representative.

PART VII **PROHIBITED USES**

Section 7.01 The following activities are prohibited:

- A. Vandalism
- B. Gambling
- C. Commercial advertising
- D. Abandoning property - Property shall be considered abandoned if left unattended for a period of seventy-two (72) hours except upon the written permission of the Director or an authorized representative. After 72 hours it shall be impounded by the Department of Public Safety.
- E. Disorderly conduct or public nuisance
- F. Public intoxication
- G. Business operation except upon holding a valid contract or permit with the Department of Parks and Recreation.
- H. Begging
- I. Soliciting without a permit
- J. Occupying an area reserved by a permit, falsifying a permit, or excluding other park users from an area not reserved by a permit.
- K. Issuing a false report to the Director, a Public Safety Officer, or an authorized representative.
- L. Cleaning and maintaining of a motor vehicle, except for temporary or emergency repairs.

PART VIII
ACTIVITIES ALLOWED EXCEPT WHERE PROHIBITED

Section 8.01 Picnicking is allowed except where specifically prohibited. Picnic with an attendance of over one hundred (100) people shall have a valid permit.

Section 8.02 Smoking is allowed except where specifically prohibited.

PART IX
CONTROLLED USE

Section 9.01 Animals are prohibited from public eating places, food establishments, swimming areas, beaches, boat docks, restrooms, playgrounds, and public buildings with a park.

Section 9.02 Riding or driving animals shall only be in designated areas.

Section 9.03 All domestic animals shall be under the physical control of the owner or handler when in any road, parking area, picnic area, camping area or athletic field and shall not be left unattended. Domestic animals shall not be permitted to mutilate, injure, or cause harm to plants, animals, historical, archaeological, geological, or land features or any person. If an animal shall injure any person or damage any property, the owner of such animal shall be liable to the extent that his negligence was the approximate cause of such injury or damage.

Section 9.04 The operation of or use of audio devices including, but not limited to radios, television sets, musical instruments, engines, or motors in such a manner to create excessive noise is prohibited. In addition, the use of the same audio devices in designated camping areas is prohibited from 9 p.m. to the following 9 a.m. Exception shall be granted by the express written permission of the Director or an authorized representative.

Section 9.05 All lost items shall be turned in to the Director, an officer of the Department of Public Safety, or an authorized representative.

Section 9.06 The use of roller skates or skateboards shall be in a safe manner and shall not be used in public buildings, beaches, parking lots, or roads.

PART X
SANITATION

Section 10.01 Burning of garbage, papers, cans, bottles, waste materials, and

other rubbish is prohibited.

Section 10.02 Draining and dumping refuse, waste, liquids, fish entrails, fish and other animal parts are prohibited except in specified places or receptacles.

Section 10.03 Cleaning food or washing clothing or household articles are prohibited except in designated areas.

Section 10.04 Polluting or contaminating any watershed, water supply, stream, or water used for drinking, swimming, boating or other public recreation purpose is prohibited.

Section 10.05 Urinating or defacating, other than in proper facilities, is prohibited.

Section 10.06 Using park refuse containers for dumping household or commercial garbage or trash brought as such from private property is prohibited.

Section 10.07 No person shall place, dispose of, or throw away waste, refuse, litter, or foreign substance in or upon any Government of Guam Park and Recreation areas except into receptacles provided thereof.

Section 10.08 No person shall have or keep any offal, garbage, or decaying matter which produces an offensive odor except when the same is being disposed of as garbage and is kept in a receptacle which shall be kept closed by a tight fitting cover at all times except when being filled or emptied.

Section 10.09 No person shall have or keep any article, substance or thing whatsoever in which flies may breed, unless the same be kept securely protected from flies.

Section 10.10 No rubbish shall be placed, left, dumped or permitted to accumulate or remain in such a way so as to constitute a breeding place for rodents and insects.

Section 10.11 No vessel shall discharge any treated or untreated sewage directly or indirectly into the water.

PART XI
PERMIT USE

Section 11.01 The following activities shall be only by a permit issued by the

Director or an authorized representative:

- A. Use of fireworks, explosives, or any explosive devices.
- B. Use of any form of traps either for animals or marine life.
- C. Use of portable motors and engines, except marine outboard engines.
- D. Fund raising activities.
- E. Grazing of livestock
- F. Commercial movie making
- G. Use of public sound system
- H. Lodging or residence in park or public swimming pool
- I. Special use or right of entry either by a person, Government of Guam, or Federal Agency.
- J. Rock climbing requiring the use of ropes and associated equipment.
- K. Commercial activities of any type by profit or non-profit organizations, or individuals.
- L. Carnivals, fairs, or benefits

Section 11.02 The following activities shall be only by a permit issued by the Director or an authorized representative:

- A. Pavilion use
- B. Concerts
- C. Public gatherings and rallies

Section 11.03 Permits shall be granted at the pleasure of the Director or an authorized representative.

Section 11.04 Permits shall be used only for the specified use and time stated on the permit.

Section 11.05 Liability and property damage insurance may be required of organizations or persons desiring a park use permit. The amount of insurance for each event will be based upon the size and type of activity contemplated.

Section 11.06 Permittees shall be subject to all conditions listed on the permit. These conditions shall be determined by the Director and/or an authorized representative.

Section 11.07 Fees or deposits may be charged by the permittee with the authorization of the Director.

Section 11.08 Deposits shall be retained by the Government when it has been

first obtaining a use permit from the Director. It is the policy of the Department that the moorings in the small boat harbor be used for the purpose of accommodating vessels used for recreational boating activities. To implement these purposes, only vessels capable of being propelled, maneuvered and navigated with safety, convenience, and efficiency in the waters surrounding and within the confines of the marina shall be permitted to moor, anchor, or berth at such marina or use any of its facilities. Habitation of boats in the marina is strictly prohibited, except for periods of short emergency as designated by the Director.

The Department reserves the right to restrict the use of Government property or facilities to those who observe these rules and regulations and make full and timely payments of applicable fees and charges.

Section 15.02 The "Use Permit" mentioned in this section and in these rules and regulations shall mean the written authorization granted by the Director or an authorized representative for the purpose of allowing a boat to be anchored, stored, moored, tied, or otherwise confined in or at the marina.

Use Permits shall be issued only after a determination by the Director or an authorized representative that all applicable laws have been complied with and that all fees and charges payable at the time of the issuance or reissuance of a permit have been paid.

Section 15.03 The Director or an authorized representative may issue or renew a Use Permit for any period up to, but not exceeding one (1) year. Upon expiration of the period states herein, the permit and all rights of the permittee thereunder shall automatically terminate. No Use Permit shall be renewed unless the conditions of the original issuance are met nor shall a Use Permit be issued or renewed unless all fees and charges due and payable are paid.

Section 15.04 A Use Permit may be revoked for any of the following reasons:

- A. Delinquency in the payment of any fee or charges;
- B. The vessel no longer meets the Department's standards of safety, sanitation, and maintenance; and
- C. Any other grounds specified in these rules and regulations.

Section 15.05 Any person who is the owner of a private pleasure boat shall be entitled to make application for a permit to a criteria establishment by the Director, and he shall assign the applicant a specific berth.

- A. Such application shall be upon the form prescribed by the Director

Section 11.09 The Department of Parks and Recreation may charge fees and/or deposits for park and swimming pool permits according to the following schedule:

- A. Deposits \$5.00 per day per 100 people
- B. Fees \$2.00 per day per 100 people

Section 11.10 No temporary structures will be constructed on park property without the written permission of the Director or an authorized representative. Each structure will be inspected by a park representative for safety and location. Any temporary structure not removed by one week after cessation of activities, will be removed by a private contractor or by park personnel, and the permittee billed for such removal.

Section 11.11 Permits do not grant an exclusive right to use a park. Other persons or groups of persons shall be permitted to use other portions of the park.

Section 11.12 The Government shall not be responsible for any personal injury, loss of life, or damage to personal property, in connection with permit use. By acceptance of a permit, the holder thereof assumes full liability and responsibility thereof.

Section 11.13 Permits shall be revoked by the Director or an authorized representative, if the permittee violates park rules, conditions of the permit, or if deemed in the public interest.

Section 11.14 The Director may impose maximum days of park or pavilion use for any activity.

Section 11.15 A permit issued for an activity involving the sale of food or drink to the public shall be valid only upon approval by the Department of Public Health and Social Services.

PART XII MEMORIALS AND NAMING OF PARKS

Section 12.01 Memorials shall be erected on a park or a park may be named in memorial of a person or persons only by the favorable majority vote of the Park and Recreation Commission and concurrence of the Director of Parks and Recreation, except where the Legislature by law has provided for the park name or memorial.

Section 13.01 The Director shall be authorized to enter into contracts for concession operations and any other park services. Such contracts shall be in conformity with, and subject to, all other applicable laws or regulations of the Government of Guam.

Section 26012 Parks Fund: Establishment: Management. . There is hereby established separate and apart from any other government fund a Parks fund. Monies therein shall be only as appropriated by the Legislature for the development or improvement of the Guam Territorial Park System. The Fund shall be managed by the Director, who may invest any of the monies therein in such bank deposits, bonds or securities authorized by Chapter III, Title V of this Code, provided, that such monies shall be invested so as to be available for use within thirty (30) days of the effective date of any legislative appropriation make thereof. The Department certifying officer shall be the certifying officer for the Fund.

PART XIV
CAMPING

Section 14.01 Camping or camper use shall be only in designated areas.

Section 14.02 Camping or camper use shall be only by a permit issued by the Director or an authorized representative.

Section 14.03 Persons camping or using campers shall clean the immediate area of their use before departing.

Section 14.04 A camp or camper shall not be unattended for more than twenty-four (24) hours.

Section 14.05 The Director or an authorized representative may impose maximum days of camping in specific areas.

PART XV
VESSELS, PUBLIC MARINAS, AND BOAT LAUNCHING RAMPS

Section 15.01 It shall be unlawful for any person to anchor, store, moor, tie, or otherwise confine any boat, vessel, or contrivance in the mooring areas of any marina (except at designated loading, transient, or fueling docks) without

other official registration of the boat. (2) Name of the boat, if any. (3) Manufacturer's name. (4) The overall length and beam of such boat for which the permit is applied. (5) Date of such application. (6) The name, residence, and mailing address of the owner.

B. Any holder of a permit must attach same to the boat as herein provided and failure to do so shall be prima facie evidence that no valid permit is held by the owner of such boat.

Section 15.06 A Use Permit may be cancelled by a boat owner upon thirty (30) days written notice to the Director. Any refund shall be prorated according to remaining period of validity of the permit.

Section 15.07 All vessels located on or upon the waters of a marina shall be subject to inspection by the Director or an authorized representative at any time when necessary and proper for the purpose of enforcing these rules and regulations. In keeping with marine custom, reasonable efforts shall be made to obtain permission to board from the owner or captain prior to inspections:

Section 15.08 Persons docking, tying, or mooring a boat shall remove such boat from the marina within ten (10) days after written notification from the Director in the event the boat becomes sunk or for any reason the Director determines that such boat would create a hazard to other boats stored in the marina. Any action taken by the Department to remove the vessel or contrivance shall be at the sole cost and risk of the owner of the vessel or contrivance.

Section 15.09 The Department reserves the right, when it is necessary and proper to do so, to (1) move any vessel from one part of the marina to another, (2) remove any vessel from the confines of the marina, (3) remove any vessel to dry storage.

Unless emergency or other circumstances require otherwise, such action shall be preceded by reasonable effort by the Department to give notice and opportunity to the owner to remedy the situation himself by removal or otherwise. Upon failure to comply within ten (10) days of such notice, such actions may be effected either by the Department itself or through the hiring of an independent contractor and at the sole risk and expense of the owner.

Section 15.10 If a vessel is moored so as to be in danger of sinking, the Department shall, after making reasonable effort to give due notice and opportunity

or its owner or agent to effect appropriate remedy, take action as the circumstances require to save or rescue the vessel, prevent damage to other property, or destruction of water-ways. The cost for such service shall be assessed the owner.

Section 15.11 (a) Acceptance of a permit shall constitute an agreement that the permit holder will hold the Government and its authorized representatives completely blameless for any liability in connection with the operation, docking, tying, or mooring of any boat. (b) The holder of a use permit shall be responsible for any damage occurring as a result of the operation of his boat by any minor. (c) The actual operator of any vessel shall be liable for any damage caused by such vessel in the water of the marina except as stated in Section (b) above.

Section 15.12 No permits shall be issued to minors under eighteen (18) years of age. No persons under twelve (12) years of age shall be admitted to the marina unless accompanied by an adult who shall assume full responsibility for his safety and conduct.

Section 15.13 A permit granted by the Director or an authorized representative shall not be assigned or transferred. Persons holding a permit may not sublease the space assigned to the holder of such permit.

Section 15.14 In the event any vessel is abandoned or any owner is delinquent in the payment of any fee or charge after reasonable notice, the Director may publicly auction off such undocumented vessel, applying funds received to any unpaid charge holding the balance to the credit of the owner.

Section 15.15 Documented vessels which are abandoned or delinquent in the payment of any fees or charges shall be referred to the U.S. Attorney for further action.

Section 15.16 The owner of any vessel moored in the marina shall notify the Department in writing within seven (7) days if (1) he no longer has possession of the vessel; or (2) all or any interest in the vessel is transferred to another person or persons; or (3) the owner's address or telephone number changes; or (4) the vessel is chartered, leased, or rented. The new possessor or owner of any interest in any vessel moored in the marina shall within seven (7) days after acquiring same notify the Department in writing concerning the acquisition.

Section 15.17 All vessels and any property or facility used in the marina shall be kept, at all times, in condition of reasonable cleanliness and sanitation so as not to constitute a common nuisance or potential danger to public health.

decaying matter or any other matter which gives off an offensive odor except when the same is being disposed of as garbage and is kept in a receptacle which shall be kept closed by a tight fitting cover at all times except when being filled or emptied.

Section 15.19 No person shall have or keep on his vessel, any article, substance or thing whatsoever in which flies may breed, unless the same be kept securely protected from flies.

Section 15.20 No rubbish or waste of any kind shall be placed, left, dumped, or permitted to accumulate or remain on any vessel or in the vicinity of the same, in such a way so as to constitute a breeding place for rodents.

Section 15.21 Marine Toilet Restrictions:

(a) No toilet on a vessel or contrivance shall be operated so as to discharge any treated or untreated sewage directly or indirectly into the waters.

(b) No person on a vessel or contrivance equipped with a toilet shall use, or permit the use of, such toilet while within the marina unless the toilet is equipped with facilities in good operating condition that will adequately treat, hold, incinerate, or otherwise handle sewage in a manner that is capable of preventing water pollution. The water pollution control device acceptable for the purposes of this section is any device determined by the Director of the Guam Environmental Protection Agency to be effective in arresting the possibility of pollution from sewage passing into or through a toilet aboard a vessel or contrivance.

(c) Marine toilets shall be mandatory aboard boats utilizing the marina in keeping with the U.S. Coast Guard regulations.

(d) Marine toilet holding tanks of boats within a marina shall be emptied only in authorized areas provided for that purpose.

Section 15.22 Berthing rates are as follows:

(a) Improved docks:

under 16 feet	\$ 10 monthly
16-23	12
24-39	20
40 and over	30

(b) Improved docks:

Under 16 feet	\$ 5
16-23	6
24-39	10
40 and over	15

SWIMMING POOL

Section 16.01 Swimming Pool patrons shall comply with the following:

- A. Take a bath before entering the Pool. Shower before reentering the Pool.
- B. Only proper bathing attire permitted. No cut-offs, T-shirts, walking shorts, etc.
- C. Patrons with open wounds, sores, skin infection are not permitted in the Pool.
- D. Do not distract lifeguard away from his duties.
- E. Patrons in street clothes are not allowed in immediate Pool area.
- F. No one is allowed in the water during electrical storm.
- G. Footwear are not allowed on Pool apron.
- H. Spitting, spouting, urinating in the water are prohibited.
- I. Masks or flippers are allowed except for instructional purposes only.
- J. Floating devices and other paraphernalia shall have strict supervision upon approval of lifeguard on duty.
- K. No horseplay (running, pushing, wrestling, somersaulting, back diving, standing in the Pool gutter) is permitted.
- L. Food, glass of any kind, pets, alcoholic beverages, drunks are not permitted in the enclosed area.
- M. Soft drinks are allowed in designated areas only.
- N. Deposit refuse and paper wastes in trash receptacles.
- O. Children under age 12 are not allowed in the water unless accompanied by an adult, or pass a Swimming Proficiency Test given by the lifeguard on duty.

Section 16.02 Groups or organizations desiring use of the pool for special events must acquire reservation from the Director or his authorized representative.

Section 16.03 The Swimming Pool management is not responsible for loss, damage, or theft of any personal belongings.

PART XVII TENNIS COURT

Section 17.01 The following are prohibited on courts within court enclosure:

- A. Shoes with hard soles
- B. Raised heels or cleats

- C. Animals
- D. Bicycles
- E. Skates
- F. Skateboards or baby carriages

Section 17.02. Players must wait their turn in person; lone players may not use the court while others are waiting.

Section 17.03 Players may not play two consecutive time periods if waiting players wish to use the courts.

Section 17.04 The limit of play is 45 minutes for singles, one hour for doubles from time of possession, including warm-up, excluding time lost due to wet courts.

Section 17.05 Court use rules apply to all tennis players, regardless of age or playing ability.

Section 17.06 Courts may be reserved only by written permit issued by the Department of Parks and Recreation. Signed permits must be displayed.

Section 17.07 For waiting players, doubles take priority except where otherwise posted.

PART XVIII SPECIAL RULES

Section 18.01 The Director shall be authorized to issue special rules and regulations for a period of sixty (60) days with concurrence of the Park and Recreation Commission.

Section 18.02 The Director shall be authorized to establish fees or deposits for other uses or materials besides permits with concurrence of the Park and Recreation Commission.

Section 18.03 These rules shall not prevent the Department of Parks and Recreation personnel from accomplishing their duties.

Section 18.04 Leagues or games are only allowed on fields that meet their specifications. No field will be altered unless approved by the Director.

Section 18.05 Scheduling of any league or tournament must have the joint approval of the respective Commissioner and the Director.

PART XIX
LEGISLATIVE

Section 19.01 If any section, part, sentence, or clause of these rules is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the remaining portion of these rules.

Section 19.02 Incorporation by reference is hereby stated to be the basic rule of interpretation for these rules and regulations. In case any disputes arise as to applicability they will be determined by the Director.

Section 19.03 These rules shall take effect thirty (30) days after adoption.

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CESSATION OF CERTAIN USES

SEC. 403. Any lands which represent potential wilderness additions in this title, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness. Lands designated as potential wilderness additions shall be managed by the Secretary insofar as practicable as wilderness until such time as said lands are designated as wilderness.

Designation
notice,
publication in
Federal Register.
16 USC 1131
note.
Management.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 404. The areas designated by this Act as wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and, where appropriate, any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

SAVINGS PROVISIONS

SEC. 405. Nothing in this title shall be construed to diminish the authority of the Coast Guard, pursuant to sections 2 and 51 of title 14, United States Code, and title 1 of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1221), or the Federal Aviation Administration to use the areas designated wilderness by this Act within the Everglades National Park, Florida; and the Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida and Mississippi, for navigational and maritime safety purposes.

TITLE V—ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AREAS AND
ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

Subtitle A—Parks, Seashores, Etc.

GUAM NATIONAL SEASHORE

SEC. 501. (a) The Secretary through the Director of the National Park Service, shall revise and update the National Park Service study of the Guam National Seashore and, after consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Defense and the Governor of Guam, shall transmit the revised study within two years to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives including his recommendations and a series of options for congressional consideration each of which—

Study revision,
transmittal to
congressional
committees.

(1) will encompass the area from Ajayan Bay to Nimitz Beach including Cocos and Anac Islands and extending inland as far as the Fena Valley Reservoir and Mount Sasalaguan, and

(2) if implemented, will afford protection to the natural and historic resources of the area as well as providing visitor access and interpretive services.

(b) The Secretary, and the Secretary of the Department of Defense, shall take such actions as they may deem appropriate within their existing authorities to protect the resource values of the submerged lands within the area of the study referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

Submerged lands
resource values,
protection.

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