

by an impartial jury, to be informed of the charge in a language understood by the accused, to be confronted with any adverse witnesses, to compulsory process for obtaining witnesses and evidence, to the assistance of counsel for defense, and to court-appointed counsel if desired and if the accused is unable to afford counsel. A person arrested or detained in the investigation of an offense shall be advised fully of the reason for the arrest or detention, the right to remain silent, the right against self-incrimination, and the right to the assistance of counsel, including court-appointed counsel if desired and if the accused is unable to afford counsel.

b) Excessive bail or fines shall not be imposed. A person charged with an offense shall be presumed to have the right to be released pending trial on personal recognizance unless the court, after due consideration of the weight of the evidence, the circumstances of the charge, and the likelihood of appearance at trial, either denies release or requires posting of bail with sureties or cash.

c) No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense or be imprisoned for debt.

d) All civil rights shall be restored to a person convicted of a crime upon completion of sentence or other condition imposed by law.

Section 7. Self-incrimination. No person shall be compelled to give testimony which might tend to be self-incriminating.

Section 8. Habeas corpus. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except as the public safety requires in cases of rebellion or invasion.

Section 9. Slavery and torture prohibited. No person shall be enslaved, tortured, or subjected to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

Section 10. Capital punishment. No law shall be enacted instituting capital punishment unless provided by a majority of the persons registered to vote at a referendum on the question.

Section 11. Civil supremacy. The military power is subordinate to the civil power, and military personnel shall not in time of peace be quartered in private property without the consent of the owner or in time of war except as provided by law.

Section 12. Right to just compensation. Private property shall not be taken or damaged without just compensation.

Section 13. Right to know. A person may examine public documents or observe the deliberations of any agency of government, subject to reasonable limitations provided by law.

Section 14. Collective bargaining. Persons may organize to bargain collectively, subject to limitations provided by law.

Section 15. Marital and family rights. Marriage is an equal partnership of shared responsibility based on the free consent of a man and a woman. Legal parents have equal rights and responsibilities with respect to their children. Persons born of married or unmarried parents have equal rights.

Section 16. Right to a healthful environment. Each person shall have the right to a healthful environment.

Section 17. Restrictions on legislation. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts

suspiciously be informed of the charge in a language understood by the accused, to be confronted with any adverse witnesses, to compulsory process for obtaining witnesses and evidence, to the assistance of counsel for defense, and to court-appointed counsel if desired and if the accused is unable to afford counsel. A person arrested or detained in the investigation of an offense shall be advised fully of the reason for the arrest or detention, the right to remain silent, the right against self-incrimination, and the right to the assistance of counsel, including court-appointed counsel if desired and if the accused is unable to afford counsel.

b) Ti debi di dimasao meggai i bail (seguridat para u masotta i ma'aresta) pat muta di u ma'imponi. I taotao ni masokni na umisao, u masupoponi na guaha direcho-ña na ti u mapresu mientras ha nananga na u mabalua i ebidenjian i kaosa-ña gi ma'angoku-ña para ma'asigura na ti u falagu u fattu gi kaosa-ña pelsunat na asiguridat, yanggen i kotti, dispues di makunsidera pat mabalua i ebidenjian, i situasion, i inachaka yan i pusibilidad na u annak gi kaosa, siña u mapuni i masotta-ña pat u madimanda na u po' luyi fianza ni' siguru — finkas pat salape'.

(c) Taya' taotao siña ma'achaka dos biahi put i mismu achaki pat u mapresu pot dibi-ña.

(d) Todu direchun sibi u mana' i tatti i taotao ni' esta ha na'empas i isao-ña yanggen esta ha' ginen mapresu ya ha kumpli i masintensia-ña pat otu siha na kundision ni' gaigai gi lai.

SIKSION 7. I para u kundenen maisa gue'. Taya' taotao u ma'atesiasas na u fanna'e testimoni ni' siña ha kondenan maisa gue'.

SIKSION 8. Habeas Corpus: U mana' i taotao.

Ti siña i taotao masustieni ni' polisia y u masuspendi i sitifiku ni papit ma'aresta solu guaha piligru para i publiku yanggen guaha rebulasion siha pat manmahatmi i tano' ni' otu nasion.

SIKSION 9. Mapribi na u guaha isklabu siha, yan kinsatiga. Taya' debi di u mafa' isklabu, u makastiga, pat u mamat-trata, fina' ga' ga', pat malofan disdichandu na sina' pit.

SIKSION 10. I kastigun Mapuno'

Taya' lai siña di u mata'tinas para u guaha mapuno' solu ma'apruaba ni' mayuria ni' manmarihistra na taotao mabota gi ileksion yanggen makuestiona.

SIKSION 11. Oturidat i sibi u durantin i pas, ti siña i taotao militat ki i oturidat i sibi, ya durantin i pas, ti siña i taotao militat mana' fañaga gi gima' taotao sin i pitmisun i gaigima' pat yanggen tiempun gera, u matattiyi ha' i matuge' gi lai.

SIKSION 12. I direchun para i dinanchi yan tunas na apas. Taya' siña ma'amut pat u mayamak finkas-ña, i propriadat-ña, yan i tano-ña sin u ma' apasi ni' dinanchi pat direchu na apas.

SIKSION 13. I direchu para matungo' i operasion i gobietnu Debi i taotao di mana' i'e' masea hafa na dokumentun publiku pat u atan masea hafa na kinalamtin kuatiera na dipattamentu pat ahensian gobietnu, kumu rasonapbli na rason sigun gi lai.

SIKSION 14. Nigoston grupu Siña u fandana' i grupun taotao kumu un inetnon para u guaha nigostu entri siha, sigun i lai.

SIKSION 15. Direchun umasagua yan familia. I umakamo' ha na'parehu i direchun i dos umasagua yan parerehu risponsabilidad-ñiha ni'dumana' i dos ginen i minialago'-ñiha. I ligat na manaina parehu direchun-ñiha yan risponsabilidad-ñiha gi famugu'on-ñiha. Todu i famagu'on parehu direchun-ñiha masea manasagua pat ti manasagua i manaina

SIKSION 16. I direchun i para maolek na salut gi lugat-ta. Todu i taotao gaidirecho na u saga gi lugat ni' maleok para salut-ña yan taya' inaplacha'.

SIKSION 17. I maprobibi na lehielasion. Ti siña guaha bill of attainder (lai ni' muna' kastigu i ma' amut direchun sibi pat

shall be enacted.

finkas), pat ex post facto na lai (lai ni kumastitiga i taotao para ofensa ni' masustieni antes di u huyong i lai ni' muna' prohibu), pat lai ni' ha nunulu pat ha ribabaha i obligasion kuntrata siha.

ARTICLE III. SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

Section 1. Suffrage. A qualified voter shall be, on the date of the election, a United States citizen, eighteen years of age or older, registered to vote as provided by law, and a resident of Guam and of the district in which the election is held. A person serving a sentence for a felony or mentally incompetent as determined by a court may not vote. No other qualification to vote shall be imposed.

Section 2. Regular general election. The regular general election of Guam shall be held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year. Other elections, the registration of voters, the administration of elections, and other matters with respect to election procedures shall be as provided by law.

Section 3. Primary election. The primary election for the nomination of partisan candidates for election at the regular general election shall be held on the first Saturday of September in each even-numbered year. In a primary election for nomination of candidates for partisan elective office, each qualified voter may cast a vote for any candidate regardless of the political affiliation of the voter or candidate. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be nominated as a team.

Section 4. Date of taking office. Public officials elected at the regular general election shall take office on the first Monday of January following the election.

Section 5. Bona fide residency. A bona fide resident for the purposes of this constitution is a person who maintains a residence in Guam for an unlimited or indefinite period and to which the persons intends to return whenever absent, even if for an extended period.

Section 6. Religious tests prohibited. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust.

ARTICLE IV. EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 1. Executive power. The executive power is vested in the governor, who shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the constitution and laws of Guam and those provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States applicable to Guam.

Section 2. Election of governor and lieutenant governor. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of Guam at a regular general election and shall serve for a term of four years or until a successor is elected and qualified. Each qualified voter shall cast a single vote applicable to both offices, and the governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected upon receiving a majority of the votes cast. Run-off elections shall be provided by law. A governor and lieutenant governor may not serve more than two consecutive terms in the same office.

Section 3. Qualifications of governor and lieutenant governor. The governor and lieutenant governor shall each be a United States citizen, thirty years of age or older, and a bona fide resident of Guam for at least fifteen years im-

ATTIKULU III ILEKSION YAN AREKLAMENTUN MANBOTA

SIKSION 1. Botasion yan ileksion i galoturidat manbota. I kualifikao ni' bibuta gi fechan ilekxon debi di u siudadanum i Estadus Unidus, u diesiocho anos idat-ña para hulo', u marihistra para u fanbota sigun i lai, yan u sihu yan permanenti na taotao Guahan yan ayu na distritu annal para u guaha ileksion. Ti siña i taotao manbota ni' maprepresu pot i makat na isao-ña pat ti kabales manhasso ni' dimitetmina ni' kotti. Taya' otu kualifikasion siña ma'entuetsa.

SIKSION 2. I regulat na ileksion henerat. I regulat na ileksion henerat Guahan debi di i primet Mattis dispues di i primet Lunis gi Nobriembri gi kada pares na sakkan. Otru siha na ileksion, i rihistrasion i botanti, i atministrasion ileksion siha yan asuntu siha pot i arektion ileksion, sigun gi mapribeni gi lai.

SIKSION 3. I primera na ileksion. I primera ileksion ni' para u manombra i kandidatu i pattidu siha gi regulat na ileksion henerat, debi di i primet Sabatu gi Septiembri gi kada pares na sakkan. Gi primera na ileksion annal para u manombra i kandidatu pattidu siha kada kualifikao na bibuta siña ha bota hayi malago-ña masea hafa pattidu-ña i botanti pat i kandidatu. I para maga'lahi yan tinienti maga'lahi u mabota kumu unu.

SIKSION 4. I fecha annal para u matutubon i ofistu. I ofisiales i pupbliku ni manma'ilhi gi regulat na ileksion henerat para u tutuhon mumaniente i ofision-ñiha gi primet Lunis gi Eneru despues di i ileksion.

SIKSION 5. I ligat na residensia. I ligat na residensia gi intension esti na konstitusion, ayu na petsona i ha asigura i sumaga-ña giya Guahan ya para u taitutimu i sumaga-ña. Achok ha' humanao este na petsona para otu tano' maskesea kuantos tiempu kumu ha intension na para u bira gue' magi, pues makonsidera na ligat residensia-ña giya Guahan.

SIKSION 6. Probidu ma'usa i rilblon para kualifikasion. Taya' siña ma'aberigua pat makuestiona pot rilhion para kualifikasion gi masea hafa na ofisio yan puestu annal gaigi i innangokon i pupbliku.

ATTIKULU IV. RAMAS I EKSEKUTIBU

SIKSION 1. I Pudet i ekseksion. I pudet i ekseksion ma'atorisa gi as maga'lahi, guiya para u risponsapbli ni' ma'entuetsa i konstitusion yan i lai giya Guahan yan ayu siha i manmapribeni gi konstitusion yan lai siha gi Estadus Unidus ni' inafekta Guahan.

SIKSION 2. Ilekton i maga'lahi yan i tinienti maga'lahi I maga'lahi yan i tinienti maga'lahi debi di u ma'lihi ni' ligat na manbota giya Guahan gi regulat na ileksion henerat ya para kuattro años tedtminun-ñiha o sino esta ki u guaha taiguen-ñiha ni' manmanilhi yan kualifikao. Kada kualifikao na botanti u fanbota kumu unu ha'sa i botu ma'aplika para totu i dos. Ayu siempri ma'lihi maga'lahi yan tinienti maga'lahi i gumana mayuria na botu. Yanggen para marinueba i ileksion para i dos pat na kandidatu ni' mas takhilo' entri i dos pattidu, debi di sigun i lai. I maga'lahi yan i tinienti maga'lahi ti para u fañetbe mas di dos tetminu sigidu gi mismu na ofisui.

SIKSION 3. I kualifikasion mag'lahi yan i tinienti maga'lahi. I maga'lahi yan i tinienti maga'lahi kada unu, debi di u siudadanum i Estadus Unidus, trenta anos idat-ña para hulo', yan u siguru yan ligat na residensian Guahan pot lomenus