history, even those who came to teach different religions to the Chamorro people recognized that the Chamorro people did things more civilized than the colonizers, and all of these things which were recorded.

Mr. Lizama felt that, with Bill 673, the Chamorro people can finally cut this umbilical cord and be happy and proud to be Chamorro. Those who are registered can show their pride in being Chamorro. He felt that if we can establish the Registry, it will reinforce the many institutions within the government which are trying to educate our people about our history and culture. He commented that he had never seen so many people so proud to be called something else other than Chamorro.

Mr. Lizama lamented the fact that the Chamorros aren't that many anymore. We have, after the war, welcomed, for example, Filipinos to our island to marry our women. Mr. Lizama gives Filipinos credit for teaching their children Tagalog and better Chamorro than our own children. Mr. Lizama recalled 20 to 30 years ago when children were taught English, not Chamorro, so they could compete and do well in school. He felt that was why Chamorros had not sustained our language. He also felt that once our language is gone, then our people will be gone as well.

Mr. Lizama commented that he liked the idea in Bill 673 because he would eventually like to have a bumper sticker or a certificate to put in all the rooms in his house to be a reminder that he is Chamorro.

4) Dr. Katherine B. Aguon, Executive Director, Chamorro Heritage Institute (written testimony submitted also):

Dr. Katherine Aguon spoke in favor of Bill 673 for the reason that there are a lot of things that the people of Guam can do with this registry. First of all, the bill would prepare the way for the Chamorro vote on self-determination which had been denied the Chamorro people since the arrival of the Spanish. Dr. Aguon felt that the self-determination vote would be an expression of Chamorro peoplehood.

Dr. Aguon also stated that the registry would help supplement current census data as well as assist in tracing the genealogies of our people. The Chamorro Registry would provide the resource for researchers who wanted

to further their research and the publication of information regarding the Chamorro heritage.

Dr. Aguon recommended that family nicknames be included in this registry, and she urged quick passage for the bill. Once Bill 673 is passed, she warned, there will be a lot of Chamorros coming to register. There are a lot of people with non-Chamorro names who would be glad for the Registry.

In closing, Dr. Aguon stated that, if not for the purpose of voting, the Chamorro Heritage Institute could include the Registry as part of its tasks and functions. The Institute is only in the planning group stage now, but Dr. Aguon feels that the Institute would definitely be able to use the Registry extensively as part of its research. Also, she commented, putting the Registry at the Chamorro Heritage Institute would be less political; the Guam Election Commission could get information from the Institute whenever necessary, and the cost would be minimal because the Institute already exists on its own income.

5) Mr. Ed Benavente, Nasion Chamoru:

Mr. Ed Benavente, speaking on behalf of Nasion Chamoru, expressed full support for Bill 673, claiming that it was indeed an issue for the Chamorro people. Mr. Benavente, however, commented that he and his organization were frustrated by how issues concerning the Chamorro people are settled and decided in the Legislature. He claimed that the Nasion Chamoru lobbies on behalf of bills directly affecting the Chamorro people, whether the people involved are poor or rich. Mr. Benavente hoped that the senators in the Legislature would do the same by not having their decisions dictated by a silent majority but by taking into account the support and activism of Chamorros who take the time to come to the Legislature to express support for passage of certain bills.

Mr. Benavente addressed the common interest between his organization and the Chair of the Committee which he described as an innately-born spirit of activism. He stated that his activist nature brought him to testify at this public hearing. Mr. Benavente also called for any opposition to the bill. commenting that he was unsure whether or not the

opposition would come later when Bill 673 was in committee or on the floor of the Legislature.

Mr. Benavente concluded by letting the Committee know that Bill 673 was no problem at all to the members of Nasion Chamoru. He added that non-Chamorros should not have a problem with the bill because if this particular Registry were for the purpose of war reparations, for example, that non-Chamorro had no part in that request for reparations. Mr. Benavente urged passage of Bill 673.

6) Ms. Rosario San Nicolas Cave, Member of Nasion Chamoru:

Ms. Rosario San Nicolas Cave expressed her support for Bill 673.

7) Ms. Judy Jackson, Member of Nasion Chamoru:

Ms. Judy Jackson expressed one hundred percent support for Bill 673. Ms. Jackson commented that it was about time that the Legislature felt the pain of the Chamorro people. The Registry would be a way for her, she felt, to be able to say "Yes, I am Chamorro, and I have a culture."

8) Ms. Sarah Thomas-Nededog, Deputy Director, Guam Association of Retired Persons (on behalf of Mr. Segundo Aguon, Director, written testimony submitted also):

Ms. Sarah Thomas-Nededog, speaking for Ms. Ann San Nicolas, Administrative Secretary, and Mr. Segundo Aguon, Director, read a formal letter of support for Bill 673. Ms. Thomas-Nededog commented that the bill may seem like a hasty prelude to the Guam Commonwealth Act, but Guam needed to go ahead and do it immediately. She believed that the registration would be a long and tedious process.

Ms. Thomas-Nededog stated that the consistency of Bill 673 with the Guam Commonwealth Act is commendable, but the author might also look into how the bill could be tied to the Land Trust Act and to the Chamorro Heritage Institute. She commented that it was no coincidence that Dr. Katherine Aguon was there to testify as to the ways in which the Chamorro

Heritage Institute could be involved. Ms. Thomas-Nededog urged quick passage of Bill 673.

9) Ms. Ramona Castro, Member of Nasion Chamorro:

Ms. Ramona Castro expressed her support of Bill 673. She saluted the authors, Senators Hope Cristobal and Joe T. San Agustin. She stated that it was very important that the Bill 673 be passed.

Written Testimony

- 1) Letter from Mr. Segundo Aguon, Director, Guam Association of Retired Persons, Inc., dated August 2, 1996. In support of Bill 673.
- 2) Letter from Ms. Mary Ann Salas Taijito, Director, Kumision i Fino' Chamorro. In support of Bill 673.
- 3) Letter from Mr. Henry A. Torres, Executive Director, Guam Election Commission, dated July 31, 1996. No official position of the Election Commission on Bill 673 pending discussion of the bill in the Commission's Board of Director's regularly scheduled meeting, August 8, 1996.
- 4) Letter from Governor Carl T.C. Gutierrez, Chairman,
 Commission on Self-Determination. Bill 673 is consistent
 with the actions pursuant to Section 102(a) of the Guam
 Draft Commonwealth Act. The Commission has no formal
 position and would encourage the submission of Bill 673 for
 discussion at the next Commission meeting.
- 5) Letter from Mr. Paul J. Bordallo, Member of the Public. In support of Bill 673. Bill 673 would assist in bringing in more federal programs to assist the Chamorro people of Guam.

GovGuam Association of Retired Persons, Inc.



Servicio Para I ManAmko
P.O. Box 3057 • Agana, GU 96910

August 2, 1996

Honorable Hope Alvarez Cristobal
Chairperson
Committee on Federal and Foreign Affairs
23rd Guam Legislature
155 Hesler
Agana, Guam

Dear Chairperson Cristobal:

This is a formal letter supporting the passage of Bill 673 - "An Act to Establish the Chamorro Registry."

Although this bill may appear to be a hasty prelude to the Guam Commonwealth Act, it seems that it would be beneficial to our people that a registry of this magnitude be initiated now. We perceive that the registration of all those who are defined as Chamorro will be a long and tedious process.

Bill 673's apparent consistency with the Commonwealth Draft Act is commendable, however, its relationship and possible use with the Chamorro Land Trust Commission and the recently established Chamorro Heritage Institute is unclear. Your committee may want to give the potential relationships a closer look to assess feasibility and appropriateness.

We thank you for this opportunity to give testimony on this important bill and hope for its affirmative and expeditious passage.

With best regards,

SEGUNDO AGUON

Directbr



Kumision I Fino' Chamorro

Chamorro Language Commission

Guma' 101/103 Chålan H yan Talo' As Tiyan, Guåhan 96921 Tilifon: 475-0226/7 Faks: 477-5565



Mary Ann S. Taijito-Ge'helo'

William M. Paulino - Sigundo Ge'helo'

Anna Marie B. Sablan - Direktora

Buenas dihas yan Håfa Adai, Sinadora Hope Cristobal yan i membron i Kumeteha siha,

Guahu si Mary Ann Salas Taijito, Ge'helo' i Kumision i Fino' Chamorro yan un Chamorro mismo. Despensa yu' sa' ti siña yu' måtto para bai testigu gi me'nan miyu, lao di kåda ogga'an Lunes, Metkoles yan Betnes humåhanao yu' para i espitat. Lao infin, estague i testigu-hu.

Hunggan hu gof apreba este i "Bill 673" ni' para u ma estapblesi un rihestråsion para i ManChamorro. Meggai na adilånto para u nina'huyong nu este yanggen ma cho'gue magåhet. Meggai umå'alok na esta ti manmeggagai hit na råsan taotao. Yanggen ma påssa este na lai siempre ta tungo' magåhet kao esta para ta fan ma funas guini gi tano'. Gi magåhet, ilek-hu na mentras ha guaguaha maseha unu ha' na Chamorro tumohtohge ni'ngai'an na ta fan ma funas.

Maolek este lokkue sa kosaki siña ta tungo' håyi siha manfamilia. Esta kalan mana'achago' i familia ya ti mana'atungo' hit. Yanggen ma cho'gue este siña ta'lo mannina'mås manatungo' i taotao yan manaki'ot.

Meggai mås ta'lo na adilånto lao esta un sångan ha' gi halom i "Bill" ya para hafa ta'lo bai hu ripiti.

Pues, ta'lo, hunggan hu apreba este i "Bill 673", ya ohalara mohon ya u ma påssa.

Biba Guahan! Biba Chamorro!

Si Yu'os Ma'åse'

Mary am & H Si Mary Ann Salas Taijito





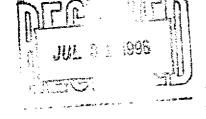
Kumision Ileksion Guahan

Territory of Guam

P.O. Box BG • Agana, Guam 96910



July 31, 1996



The Honorable Hope A. Cristobal Chairperson, Committee on Federal and Foreign Affairs Twenty-Third Guam Legislature 155 Hesler Street Agana, Guam 96910

Dear Senator Cristobal:

Thank you for the invitation to attend a Public Hearing scheduled for Friday, August 2, 1996 at 9:30 a.m. for Bill No. 673.

The Commission's Board of Directors will hold its regular scheduled meeting on Thursday, August 8, 1996 at 12:00 noon at which time we will inform your Committee of any action taken on the aforementioned bill.

At this time, the Commission is not taking any position on the bill due to its standing Board Policy not to comment on the merits or demerits of any legislation.

I will be available for any questions you may have.

HENRY A. TORRES Executive Director

espectfully.

(671) 477-9791/2/3 • Suite 200 GCIC Building, 414 West Soledad Avenue, Agana, Guam 96910



Goverment of Guam Adelup Complex P.O. Box 2950 Agana, Guam 96910 Tel: (671) 472-2829/04 Fax: (671) 477-4826

> Governor Carl T.C. Gutierrez Chairman

Presiding Judge Alberto C. Lamorena, III Superior Court of Guam

> Senator Francis E. Santos Guam Legislature

Senator Hope A. Cristobal Guam Legislature

Senator Mark Forbes Guam Legislature

Mayor Francisco N. Lizama Mayors' Council Representative

Attorney David Lujan Public Member

> Jose R. Duenas Public Member

Speaker Rory J. Respicio Guam Youth Congress

Leland R. Bettis Executive Director

GUAM COMMONWEALTH NOW!

Commission On Self-Determination Kumision Dinitetminan-Maisa

Senator Hope A. Cristobal Member, Guam Commission on Self-Determination 155 Hesler Street Agana, Guam 96910

Dear Senator Cristobal:

Thank you for your letter of invitation to the Commission on Self-Determination's Executive Director to submit testimony on Bill 673 and Resolution 434. As you are aware, the Executive Director is still in Washington D.C. continuing the work of the Commission on Guam's draft Commonwealth Act.

Clearly, Bill 673 is generally consistent with the actions which Guam may officially take pursuant to the adoption of Section 102 (a) ("Chamorro Self-Determination") of the draft Commonwealth Act by the U.S. Congress and the people of Guam. However, as you are aware, the Commission has not taken any formal action on the proposed measure, and thus, in addition to its public hearing, I would encourage its being submitted as an item for discussion at the next regular meeting of the Commission.

Resolution 434 is expressly consistent with the language of Section 1102 ("Equal Finance with States") of Guam's draft Commonwealth Act as adopted by the people of Guam in 1987 plebiscites. In this regard, the Legislature's reaffirmation of the intent of Section 1102 is appreciated and encouraged.

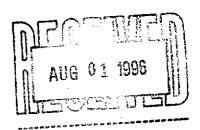
Sincerely,

Governor Carl T. C. Gutierrez

Chair

Commission on Self-Determination

cc: Members, CSD



Paul J. Bordallo P. O. Box 3177 Agana, Guam 96932 August 2, 1996

Senator Hope A. Cristobal 23rd Guam Legislature Chairperson, Committee on Federal & Foreign Affairs

Testimony of Paul Bordallo on Bill 673

Dear Madame Chair,

Due to illness I am unable to appear for this hearing, however I wish to express my full support for Bill 673, an act to establish the Chamorro registry.

It is known to me that there are numerous federal programs to assist indigenous peoples of the United States to foster their economic, social and cultural development. Certainly the creation of this Chamorro registry would greatly contribute to the extension of these federal to the indigenous people of Guam, the Chamorros.

Si Yu'us Ma'ase,

Paul J/Bordallo

Committee Findings

The intent of Bill 673 is to recognize and memorialize the Chamorro people who have persisted over three hundred years of colonial occupation by Spain, the United States, and Japan. Bill 673 will serve as a mechanism to record the progress and identity of the Chamorro people of Guam and may also be used for historical, ethnological, and genealogical purposes. Ultimately, Bill 673 will be instrumental in providing the list of people eligible to participate in the future act of Chamorro self-determination.

The Committee on Federal and Foreign Affairs finds that there is unanimous and heartfelt support for Bill 673 among the people who came before the Committee to testify. The Committee has taken into consideration the suggestions made by Attorney Michael Phillips and Dr. Katherine Aguon and has made changes resulting in a substitute Bill 673 by the Committee.

Committee Recommendation

The Committee on Federal and Foreign Affairs, in view of the testimony presented at the Public Hearing on Bill 673, hereby submits Bill 673 as substituted by Committee and strongly recommends a vote to **DO PASS**.

FISCAL NOTE BUREAU OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

Bill Number:	673		Date R	eceived:	August	1, 1996	
Amendatory Bill:	<u> Үе</u>		_ Date R	eviewed:	August	9, 1996	
_		. <u>.</u> .	-				
Department/Agency							
Department/Agency 1			<u> </u>				
Futal FY Appropriat	ion to Date:	<u>\$€24,448</u>					
Bill Title (preamble):	AN ACT TO I	establish tii	e ciiamorro	REGISTR	Υ.		
Change in Law:	Adds a new ch	apter 20 to Title	3, GCA, relative	to establishi	ng the Chamo	rro Registry.	
Bill's Impact on Pres			Realloca	ttion	No (Change XXX	
Bill is for: Operations	XXX	Capital	Improvement _		(Other	
·		FINANCIAL	JPROGRAM IN	<u> ІРАСТ</u>		_:	
	ESTIMATE	D SINGLE-YE	AR FUND REQ	UIREMEN	TS (Per Bill)		Ī
PROGRA	M CATEGORY		verat. etind 1/		IER	TOTAL.	
	DOT IMATE	D MIII TI VE	AR FUND REQ	HDEN Es	TC /Ban D3N		
FUND	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	TOTAL	-
	_	##W	Ji u	4111	2011	IUIAL	-
GENERAL	1/						_
OTHER							
TOTAL							$ begin{array}{c} beg$
FUNDS ADEQUAT	E TO COVER I	NTENT OF TH	DE RILL?]/	PNO. Amn	AMOUNT	COC.CO2 49CC.COC	2
	ESTIM	ATED POTEN	TIAL MULTLY	EAR REV			
GENERAL FUND	Tat.	Zeaci	3rd	4th	5th	TOTAL	
	<u>- </u>	<u> </u>	1	· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
OTHER				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
TOTAL						· -	
ANALYST		DATE SIV	A_DIRECTO	Anna L	Rivera Act	DATE AUG 2	

FOOTNOTES: See attached

Bill Number 673 seeks to add a newChapter 20 to Title 3 of the Cuam Code Amotated, relative to establishing the Chamorro Registry. The passage of this Bill will pose a fiscal impact on the Ceneral Fund, as well as the department affected. Per the Guam Election Commission an estimated \$90,000 is needed for the implementation of this Bill. Funds are needed for Personnel, Advertising, Equipment, Stipends, Travel (Training), Contractual and Capital Cutlay. Revenue collected from the innumero of the Chamorre Registry will not be sufficient to cover costs associated with the implementation of this Bill.



COMMITTEE ON RULES

Twenty-Third Guam Legislature 155 Hesler St., Agana, Guam 96910

June 21, 1996

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Chairman,

Committee on Federal and Foreign Affairs

FROM:

Chairman, Committee on Rules

SUBJECT:

Referral - Bill No. 673

The above Bill is referred to your Committee as the principal committee. Please note that the referral is subject to ratification by the Committee on Rules at its next meeting.

SONNY LUJAN ORSINI

Attachment:

TWENTY-THIRD GUAM LEGISLATURE 1996 (Second) Regular Session

Bill No. <u>673</u> Introduced by:

1.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE CHAMORRO REGISTRY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

Section 1. Legislative Findings and Statement of Intent. The Guam Legislature recognizes that the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam have suffered yet persisted as a population with a distinct language and culture through over three hundred years of colonial occupation by Spain, the United States of America, and Japan. During this period, Chamorros have survived through war, famine, disease, and cultural repression brought about by the Chamorro-Spanish Wars from 1668 to 1685; Spanish occupation until the Spanish-American War of 1898; the arrival of the Americans after the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Spain; and the Japanese occupation of Guam during World War II from 1941 to 1944.

The Legislature also finds that, during their respective periods of occupation, the Spanish, American, and Japanese governments conducted islandwide census to identify and verify the number of indigenous Chamorros living on Guam. These census serve as historical documentation of the survival of Chamorros through war, foreign occupation, and peace, and they have been useful as genealogical tools to help identify these survivors and trace their descendants. The Legislature recognizes its responsibility of establishing a mechanism that will function similarly in taking historical record of the progress and identity of the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam. Such a mechanism may then be used for historical, ethnological, and genealogical purposes as well as for the future exercise of self-determination by the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam.

The Guam Legislature, in fulfilling its responsibility, endeavors to memorialize the indigenous Chamorro people by establishing a registry of the names of those Chamorro individuals, families, and their descendants who have survived over three hundred years of colonial occupation and who continue to develop as one Chamorro people on their homeland, Guam. This registry shall serve as a tool to help educate Chamorros about their status as an indigenous people and the inalienable right of self-determination which they possess, a right recognized and promoted by Article 1 and Article 55 of the United Nations Charter in support of "friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples." The registry shall also reiterate the obligation of the United States of America to the indigenous people of Guam, under Article 73 of the United Nations Charter, which calls for all member nations to assist the people of the non-self-governing territories "to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions."

The Guam Legislature finds this registry to be consistent with the Guam Commonwealth Draft Act, each section of which was democratically approved by the people of Guam and which explicitly recognizes the Chamorro people's right of self-determination. The Legislature intends for this registry to assist in the process of heightening local awareness among the people of Guam of the current struggle for Commonwealth, of the identity of the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam, and of the role that Chamorros and their succeeding generations play in the island's cultural survival and in Guam's political evolution towards self-government.

1.2

: 7

Section 2. The Chamorro Registry. A new Chapter 20 is hereby added to Title 3, Guam Code Annotated, to read:

"CHAPTER 20 THE CHAMORRO REGISTRY

28		
29	Section 20001.	Definitions.
30	Section 20002.	Persons Entitled to Register or Be Registered.
31	Section 20003.	Affidavit of Registration.
32	Section 20004.	Same: Minors.
33	Section 20005.	Same: Off-Island Chamorros.
34	Section 20006.	Same: Same: Minors.
35	Section 20007.	Times for Registration.
36	Section 20008.	Place of Registration.

1	Section 20009.	Unlawful Registration as a Crime.
2	Section 20010.	Permanence of Records.
3	Section 20011.	Grounds for Cancellation of Registration.
4	Section 20012.	Qualifications of Registration Clerks for the
5		Chamorro Registry.
6	Section 20013.	Compensation for Registration Clerks.
7	Section 20014.	Registration Clerks Empowered to Take Affidavits.
8	Section 20015.	Registration Clerks Not to Charge Fees.
9	Section 20016.	Return of Documents by Registration Clerks.
10	Section 20017.	Penalties for Acts of Omissions.
11	Section 20018.	Reports to the Attorney General.
12	Section 20019.	Costs to Registration Clerks.
13	Section 20020.	Certified Copy of Registration as Evidence.
14	Section 20021.	Cancellation of Registration.
15	Section 20022.	Report of Deaths.
16	Section 20023.	Action to Compel Registration.
17	Section 20024.	Action to Compel Cancellation.
18	Section 20025.	Preservation of Registration Affidavits.
19	Section 20026.	Index of Registrations.
20	Section 20027.	Copies of Index to Candidates.
21	Section 20028.	Establishment of Chamorro Registry Advisory
22		Board: Composition; Removal of Members;
23		Chairperson; Quorum.
24	Section 20029.	Same: Ex-officio and Nonvoting Members.
25	Section 20030.	Same: Duties and Responsibilities
26	Section 20031.	Same: Same: Provision of Forms.
27	Section 20032.	Same: Same: Informational Brochures.
28	Section 20033.	Same: Powers of the Advisory Board.
29		

Section 20001. Definitions. For the purposes of this Title:

(a) Chamorro means those persons defined by the U.S. Congress in Section IV of the Organic Act of Guam (Act of August 1, 1950, 64 Stat. 384), pursuant to Article IX of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain (signed in Paris, December 10, 1898, and proclaimed April 11, 1899), and their descendants:

1) All inhabitants of the island of Guam on April 11, 1899, including those temporarily absent from the island on that date, who were Spanish subjects, who after that date continued to reside in Guam or other territory over which the United States exercises sovereignty, and have taken no affirmative steps to preserve or acquire foreign nationality; and

- 2) All persons born in the island of Guam, who resided in Guam on April 11, 1899, including those temporarily absent from the island on that date, who after that date continued to reside in Guam or other territory over which the United States exercises sovereignty, and who have taken no affirmative steps to preserve or acquire foreign nationality.
 - (b) **Descendant** means a person who has proceeded by birth, such as a child or grandchild, to the remotest degree, from any Chamorro as defined above and who is considered placed in a line of succession from such ancestor where such succession is by virtue of blood-relations.
 - (c) The Chamorro Registry means the index of names established by the Guam Election Commission for the purposes of registering and recording the names of Chamorros.
 - (d) The Commission means the Guam Election Commission.
 - (e) The Board means the Chamorro Registry Advisory Board established under the Guam Election Commission for the purposes of guiding the establishment, administration, and maintenance of the Chamorro Registry.

Section 20002. Persons Entitled to Register or be Registered. Every person who is a citizen of the United States, who was born on Guam on or before 1 August 1950, or who is descended from a person born on Guam prior to that same date, and who complies with the provisions of this Title concerning the registration of Chamorros, is entitled to register or, in the case of minors, be registered with the Chamorro Registry.

 Section 20003. Affidavit of Registration. No person shall be registered with the Chamorro Registry except by affidavit of registration made before the registration clerk of the district or municipality wherein such person resides, or before a registration clerk in the office of the Commission. The Commission shall prepare forms for the collection of data pertaining to registration eligibility and residency. The Commission shall also require the submission of such additional information and proper documentation as will enable it to comply with this and the previous Section. The affidavit shall then be made in duplicate and shall set forth all the facts required to be set forth by this Title. Any change of residency must be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) days of such change.

Section 20004. Same: Minors. Individuals below the age of eighteen (18) years, who are eligible under Section 20002 of this Chapter to be registered with the Chamorro Registry, must be registered by a parent or legal guardian. Such parent or guardian must register such minor by affidavit of registration made before the registration of the district or municipality wherein such minor resides, or before a registration clerk in the office of the Commission. The Commission shall also require the submission of such additional information and proper documentation as will enable it to verify the relationship between parent/guardian and said minor and to comply with this Section and Section 20002 of this Chapter. Any change of residency must be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) days of such change.

Section 20005. Same: Off-island Chamorros. Persons, who are eligible under Section 20002 of this Chapter to register with the Chamorro Registry, but who are not on Guam at such time as they intend to register, may complete and submit, via certified mail, a notarized affidavit of registration to the Commission. The Commission shall also require from such persons the submission of such additional information and proper documentation as will enable it to comply with this Section and Section 20002 of this Chapter. Any change of residency must be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) days of such change.

Section 20006. Same: Same: Minors. Individuals below the age of eighteen (18) years, who are eligible under Section 20002 of this Chapter to register with the Chamorro Registry, but who are not on Guam at such time as they are to be registered., may be registered by a parent or legal guardian who shall complete and submit, via certified mail, a notarized affidavit of registration to the Commission on behalf of said minor. The Commission shall require from such parent/guardian the submission of such additional information and proper documentation as will enable it to comply with this Section and Section 20002 of this Chapter. Any change of residency must be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) days of such change.

Section 20007. Times for Registration. A person may register with the Chamorro Registry at any time during the year except at such times when the Commission shall close the registration rolls for the purposes of conducting elections or plebiscites. At such time, the registration rolls shall be closed ten (10) days prior to such election or plebiscite.

Section 20008. Place of Registration. Registration for Chamorros with the Chamorro Registry shall be in progress at the main office of the Commission during such hours as the office is open for business, prior to any closing of the registration rolls. Upon enactment of this Act, the Commission shall deputize as many volunteers to serve as registration clerks in each of the villages, for a period of three (3) months after the date of enactment, as is necessary for the purposes of registering eligible persons with the Chamorro Registry. Such registration shall take place at each mayor's office or any other place within the village designated by the Commission. Chamorros shall also be able to register with the Chamorro Registry at such times and places within the Territory as the Commission shall deem advisable and convenient, and the Commission shall deputize volunteers for such purposes as well.

Section 20009. Unlawful Registration as a Crime. Any person who willfully causes, procures, or allows himself or any person to be registered with the Chamorro Registry, knowing himself or that other person not to be entitled to registration, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

 Section 20010. Permanence of Records. The registration of a Chamorro is permanent for all purposes during his life, unless and until the affidavit of registration is canceled by the Commission for any of the causes specified in Section 20011 of this Chapter.

It shall be the duty of the Commission to send to each registered Chamorro a card indicating that such person has been registered with the Chamorro Registry.

.7⁻.

1.1

Section 20011. Grounds for Cancellation of Registration. The Commission shall cancel the registration of any individual in the following cases only:

- (a) At the request of the person registered.
- (b) Upon the production of a certified copy of a judgment from the Court directing the cancellation to be made.

1.6

1.7

Section 20012. Qualifications of Registration Clerks for the Chamorro Registry. The Commission may appoint any qualified electors as registration clerks. No person holding an elective office or who is a candidate for elective office shall be appointed as a registration clerk. A registration clerk must be an elector of the precinct wherein appointed but may register individuals with the Chamorro Registry who are from precincts other than the precinct of such clerk. Under no circumstances may such a volunteer clerk deny registration to a person eligible to register or be registered with the Chamorro Registry.

Section 20013. Compensation for Registration Clerks. Section 3111, Chapter 3, Title 3, applies.

Section 20014. Registration Clerks Empowered to Take Affidavits. Section 3112, Chapter 3, Title 3, applies.

3.0

Section 20015. Registration Clerks Not to Charge Fees. Section 3113, Chapter 3, Title 3, applies.

Section 20016. Return of Documents by Registration Clerks. All registration clerks shall return all affidavits of registration and all books or

	8
1	pads in their possession containing stubs, spoiled affidavits, or unused
2	affidavit blanks to the Commission which shall file the original and copy of
3	each affidavit separately in securely locked cabinets. The timetable for
4	submission of documents by registration clerks and the organization of
5	affidavits shall be determined by the Commission. The original affidavit of
6	registration shall be kept, at all times, in the office of the Commission. The
7 :	duplicates shall be bound in suitable book form.
8	
9	Section 20017. Penalties for Acts or Omissions. Any person having
10	charge of affidavits of registration is guilty of a misdemeanor who:
11	(a) Neglects or refuses to make all the entries provided for in this
12	Title; or
13	(b) Fails or neglects to comply with any provision of this Chapter.
14	
15 _[Section 20018. Reports to the Attorney General. The Commission shall
16	report to the Attorney General of Guam, under oath, the names of any
17	registration clerk who has not complied with the provisions of this Chapter.
18	
19	Section 20019. Costs to Registration Clerks. Section 3118 of Chapter 3,
20	Title 3, applies.
21	
22	Section 20020. Certified Copy of Registration as Evidence. Section
23	3119, Chapter 3, Title 3, applies.
24	
25	Section 20021. Cancellation of Registration. Cancellation is made by
26	writing or stamping on the affidavit of registration the word "canceled," the
27	reason therefore, the signature of the canceling official, and the date of
28	cancellation. All canceled original affidavits shall be preserved by the
29	Commission until the first day of January of the next odd-numbered year.
30	
31	Section 20022. Report of Deaths. Section 3123 of Chapter 3, Title 3,
32	applies.
33	:
34	Section 20023. Action to Compel Registration. If a registration clerk
35	refuses to register any person eligible to register with the Chamorro
36	Registry, such person may appeal such refusal to the Commission, and if the

Commission upholds or affirms the ruling of the registration clerk, such person may proceed by action in the Superior Court to compel his registration. In an action under this Section, as many persons may join as plaintiffs, as have causes of action.

Sect7 by a
8 regin

Section 20024. Action to Compel Cancellation. Any person may proceed by action in the Superior Court to compel the Commission to cancel any registration made illegally, or which should be canceled by reason of facts that have occurred subsequent to the registration. If the person whose registration is sought to be canceled is not a party to the action, the Court may order him to be made a party defendant. The Commission, and as many persons as there are causes of action against, may be joined as defendants.

Section 20025. Preservation of Registration Affidavits. The Commission shall preserve all uncancelled affidavits of registration, and the canceled duplicates, made for the purpose of procuring registration. The affidavits of registration shall constitute the Chamorro registry required to be kept by the provisions of this Chapter.

Section 20026. Index of Registrations. The Commission shall prepare an index of the Chamorro Registry and provide sufficient copies thereof.

Section 20027. Copies of Index to Candidates. Upon written demand of any candidate in any forthcoming election or upon written demand of his campaign committee, the Commission shall furnish to him one (1) copy of the index of the Chamorro Registry at a charge prescribed by the Commission. All moneys so collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the Government of Guam.

Section 20028. Establishment of Chamorro Registry Advisory Board: Composition; Removal of Members; Chairperson; Quorum. There is hereby established a Chamorro Registry Advisory Board with the following provisions:

- There is within the government of Guam and under authority of the (a) 1 Guam Election Commission the Chamorro Registry Advisory Board. 2 The Board shall consist of five (5) members, all of whom shall be 3 eligible voters on the date of their appointment. The Governor shall 4 appoint four (4) members from recommendations made by the 5 recognized political parties of the Territory. Each of the recognized 6 political parties shall recommend an equal number of names to the 7 Governor and the four (4) members appointed by the Governor shall 8 be appointed so that the recognized political parties are equally 9 represented. One (1) member shall be selected and appointed by the 10 four (4) members appointed by the Governor. The appointment of 11 the fifth member of the Board shall be concurred in by at least 12 three (3) members. The members shall serve for a term of two (2) 13 years. If a vacancy should occur on the Board, said vacancy shall be 14 filled for the remainder of the term only, and by the method originally 15 prescribed for its appointment. Every member of the Board who is 16 not in the service of the Government, for which he receives an annual 17 compensation, shall be paid Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00) for each 18 attendance of a meeting upon his duties. 19 20
 - (b) Any member may be removed for misconduct in office by a resolution duly adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to the Legislature.

21

22

23[.] 24

25

26

2728

29

30

31 32

33

34

35

36

- (c) The Advisory Board shall annually elect one (1) of its members as Chairperson. The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Board.
- (d) A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum. The vote of a majority of the Board shall be required to make any action of the Board effective.

Section 20029. Same: Ex-officio and Nonvoting Members. The executive director of the Election Commission, chairperson of the Election Commission, executive director of the Commission on Self-Determination, executive director of the Political Status Education Coordination

Commission, and the chairperson of the Committee on Federal and Foreign Affairs of the Legislature shall serve as ex-officio members of the Board but shall not be voting members thereof. The executive director of the Election Commission shall also serve as the ex-officio secretary for the Board.

8.

Section 20030. Same: Duties and Responsibilities. The Board shall have direct and immediate supervision over the registration clerks designated in accordance with this Chapter to perform duties relative to the establishment, administration, and maintenance of the Chamorro registry. Where such duties overlap with duties relative to the conduct of elections, the Board shall make recommendations to the Commission relative to the supervision of said clerks, and the Commission shall have the final decision-making authority.

The Board shall recommend to the Commission the suspension from the performance of said duties any of said clerks who shall fail to comply with its instructions, orders, decisions or rulings, and the appointment of temporary substitutes. Upon the recommendation of the Commission, the Governor may remove any and all clerks who shall be found guilty of nonfeasance, or misfeasance in connection with the performance of their duties relative to the Chamorro Registry.

Section 20031. Same: Same: Provision of Forms. It shall be the responsibility of the Commission to provide all necessary forms as prescribed by the Board for the establishment of the Chamorro Registry.

Section 20032. Same: Same: Informational Brochures. It shall be the responsibility of the Board to prepare and promulgate informational brochures providing basic information pertaining to the establishment of the Chamorro Registry, eligibility requirements, guidelines for registration, and any other such information as the Board should deem necessary for the purposes of educating the general public. The content of the brochures shall be subject to approval by the Commission and by the Governor. Such brochures shall be made available at the main office of the Commission, from registration clerks, and at other locations recommended by the Board and approved by the Commission.

Untroduced

.1111 0 8 1996 TWENTY-THIRD GUAM LEGISLATURE

1996 (Second) Regular Session

Bill No. <u>673</u>(LS) Introduced by:

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

H.A. Cristobal Acrettotal J.T. San Agustin

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE CHAMORRO REGISTRY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

Section 1. Legislative Findings and Statement of Intent. The Guam Legislature recognizes that the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam have suffered yet persisted as a population with a distinct language and culture through over three hundred years of colonial occupation by Spain, the United States of America, and Japan. During this period, Chamorros have survived through war, famine, disease, and cultural repression brought about by the Chamorro-Spanish Wars from 1668 to 1685; Spanish occupation until the Spanish-American War of 1898; the arrival of the Americans after the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Spain; and the Japanese occupation of Guam during World War II from 1941 to 1944.

The Legislature also finds that, during their respective periods of occupation, the Spanish, American, and Japanese governments conducted islandwide census to identify and verify the number of indigenous Chamorros living on Guam. These census serve as historical documentation of the survival of Chamorros through war, foreign occupation, and peace, and they have been useful as genealogical tools to help identify these survivors and trace their descendants. The Legislature recognizes its responsibility of establishing a mechanism that will function similarly in taking historical record of the progress and identity of the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam. Such a mechanism may then be used for historical, ethnological, and genealogical purposes as well as for the future exercise of self-determination by the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam.

The Guam Legislature, in fulfilling its responsibility, endeavors to memorialize the indigenous Chamorro people by establishing a registry of the names of those Chamorro individuals, families, and their descendants who have survived over three hundred years of colonial occupation and who continue to

develop as one Chamorro people on their homeland, Guam. This registry shall serve as a tool to help educate Chamorros about their status as an indigenous people and the inalienable right of self-determination which they possess, a right recognized and promoted by Article 1 and Article 55 of the United Nations Charter in support of "friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples." The registry shall also reiterate the obligation of the United States of America to the indigenous people of Guam, under Article 73 of the United Nations Charter, which calls for all member nations to assist the people of the non-self-governing territories "to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions."

The Guam Legislature finds this registry to be consistent with the Guam Commonwealth Draft Act, each section of which was democratically approved by the people of Guam and which explicitly recognizes the Chamorro people's right of self-determination. The Legislature intends for this registry to assist in the process of heightening local awareness among the people of Guam of the current struggle for Commonwealth, of the identity of the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam, and of the role that Chamorros and their succeeding generations play in the island's cultural survival and in Guam's political evolution towards self-government.

Section 2. The Chamorro Registry. A new Chapter 20 is hereby added to Title 3, Guam Code Annotated, to read:

"CHAPTER 20 THE CHAMORRO REGISTRY

28		
29	Section 20001.	Definitions.
30	Section 20002.	Persons Entitled to Register or Be Registered.
31	Section 20003.	Affidavit of Registration.
32	Section 20004.	Same: Minors.
33	Section 20005.	Same: Off-Island Chamorros.
34	Section 20006.	Same: Same: Minors.
35	Section 20007.	Times for Registration.
36	Section 20008.	Place of Registration.

1	Section 20009.	Unlawful Registration as a Crime.
2	Section 20010.	Permanence of Records.
3	Section 20011.	Grounds for Cancellation of Registration.
4	Section 20012.	Qualifications of Registration Clerks for the
5		Chamorro Registry.
6	Section 20013.	Compensation for Registration Clerks.
7	Section 20014.	Registration Clerks Empowered to Take Affidavits.
8	Section 20015.	Registration Clerks Not to Charge Fees.
9	Section 20016.	Return of Documents by Registration Clerks.
10	Section 20017.	Penalties for Acts of Omissions.
11	Section 20018.	Reports to the Attorney General.
12	Section 20019.	Costs to Registration Clerks.
13	Section 20020.	Certified Copy of Registration as Evidence.
14	Section 20021.	Cancellation of Registration.
15	Section 20022.	Report of Deaths.
16	Section 20023.	Action to Compel Registration.
17	Section 20024.	Action to Compel Cancellation.
18	Section 20025.	Preservation of Registration Affidavits.
19	Section 20026.	Index of Registrations.
20	Section 20027.	Copies of Index to Candidates.
21	Section 20028.	Establishment of Chamorro Registry Advisory
22		Board: Composition; Removal of Members;
23		Chairperson; Quorum.
24	Section 20029.	Same: Ex-officio and Nonvoting Members.
25	Section 20030.	Same: Duties and Responsibilities
26	Section 20031.	Same: Same: Provision of Forms.
27	Section 20032.	Same: Same: Informational Brochures.
28	Section 20033.	Same: Powers of the Advisory Board.

Section 20001. Definitions. For the purposes of this Title:

(a) **Chamorro** means those persons defined by the U.S. Congress in Section IV of the Organic Act of Guam (Act of August 1, 1950, 64 Stat. 384), pursuant to Article IX of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain (signed in Paris, December 10, 1898, and proclaimed April 11, 1899), and their descendants:

1) All inhabitants of the island of Guam on April 11, 1899, including those temporarily absent from the island on that date, who were Spanish subjects, who after that date continued to reside in Guam or other territory over which the United States exercises sovereignty, and have taken no affirmative steps to preserve or acquire foreign nationality; and

- 2) All persons born in the island of Guam, who resided in Guam on April 11, 1899, including those temporarily absent from the island on that date, who after that date continued to reside in Guam or other territory over which the United States exercises sovereignty, and who have taken no affirmative steps to preserve or acquire foreign nationality.
 - (b) **Descendant** means a person who has proceeded by birth, such as a child or grandchild, to the remotest degree, from any Chamorro as defined above and who is considered placed in a line of succession from such ancestor where such succession is by virtue of blood-relations.
 - (c) The Chamorro Registry means the index of names established by the Guam Election Commission for the purposes of registering and recording the names of Chamorros.
 - (d) The Commission means the Guam Election Commission.
 - (e) **The Board** means the Chamorro Registry Advisory Board established under the Guam Election Commission for the purposes of guiding the establishment, administration, and maintenance of the Chamorro Registry.

Section 20002. Persons Entitled to Register or be Registered. Every person who is a citizen of the United States, who was born on Guam on or before 1 August 1950, or who is descended from a person born on Guam prior to that same date, and who complies with the provisions of this Title concerning the registration of Chamorros, is entitled to register or, in the case of minors, be registered with the Chamorro Registry.

1

13

26 27

34 35 Section 20003. Affidavit of Registration. No person shall be registered with the Chamorro Registry except by affidavit of registration made before the registration clerk of the district or municipality wherein such person resides, or before a registration clerk in the office of the Commission. The Commission shall prepare forms for the collection of data pertaining to registration eligibility and residency. The Commission shall also require the submission of such additional information and proper documentation as will enable it to comply with this and the previous Section. The affidavit shall then be made in duplicate and shall set forth all the facts required to be set forth by this Title. Any change of residency must be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) days of such change.

Section 20004. Same: Minors. Individuals below the age of eighteen (18) years, who are eligible under Section 20002 of this Chapter to be registered with the Chamorro Registry, must be registered by a parent or legal guardian. Such parent or guardian must register such minor by affidavit of registration made before the registration of the district or municipality wherein such minor resides, or before a registration clerk in the office of the Commission. The Commission shall also require the submission of such additional information and proper documentation as will enable it to verify the relationship between parent/guardian and said minor and to comply with this Section and Section 20002 of this Chapter. Any change of residency must be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) days of such change.

Section 20005. Same: Off-island Chamorros. Persons, who are eligible under Section 20002 of this Chapter to register with the Chamorro Registry, but who are not on Guam at such time as they intend to register, may complete and submit, via certified mail, a notarized affidavit of registration to the Commission. The Commission shall also require from such persons the submission of such additional information and proper documentation as will enable it to comply with this Section and Section 20002 of this Chapter. Any change of residency must be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) days of such change.

Section 20006. Same: Same: Minors. Individuals below the age of eighteen (18) years, who are eligible under Section 20002 of this Chapter to register with the Chamorro Registry, but who are not on Guam at such time as they are to be registered., may be registered by a parent or legal guardian who shall complete and submit, via certified mail, a notarized affidavit of registration to the Commission on behalf of said minor. The Commission shall require from such parent/guardian the submission of such additional information and proper documentation as will enable it to comply with this Section and Section 20002 of this Chapter. Any change of residency must be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) days of such change.

Section 20007. Times for Registration. A person may register with the Chamorro Registry at any time during the year except at such times when the Commission shall close the registration rolls for the purposes of conducting elections or plebiscites. At such time, the registration rolls shall be closed ten (10) days prior to such election or plebiscite.

Section 20008. Place of Registration. Registration for Chamorros with the Chamorro Registry shall be in progress at the main office of the Commission during such hours as the office is open for business, prior to any closing of the registration rolls. Upon enactment of this Act, the Commission shall deputize as many volunteers to serve as registration clerks in each of the villages, for a period of three (3) months after the date of enactment, as is necessary for the purposes of registering eligible persons with the Chamorro Registry. Such registration shall take place at each mayor's office or any other place within the village designated by the Commission. Chamorros shall also be able to register with the Chamorro Registry at such times and places within the Territory as the Commission shall deem advisable and convenient, and the Commission shall deputize volunteers for such purposes as well.

Section 20009. Unlawful Registration as a Crime. Any person who willfully causes, procures, or allows himself or any person to be registered with the Chamorro Registry, knowing himself or that other person not to be entitled to registration, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

7 Section 20010. Permanence of Records. The registration of a Chamorro 1 is permanent for all purposes during his life, unless and until the affidavit of 2 registration is canceled by the Commission for any of the causes specified 3 in Section 20011 of this Chapter. 4 It shall be the duty of the Commission to send to each registered 5 Chamorro a card indicating that such person has been registered with the 6 Chamorro Registry. 7 9

8

10

11

12

13

Section 20011. Grounds for Cancellation of Registration. The Commission shall cancel the registration of any individual in the following cases only:

- At the request of the person registered. (a)
- Upon the production of a certified copy of a judgment from the (b) Court directing the cancellation to be made.

14 15 16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Section 20012. Qualifications of Registration Clerks for the Chamorro Registry. The Commission may appoint any qualified electors as registration clerks. No person holding an elective office or who is a candidate for elective office shall be appointed as a registration clerk. A registration clerk must be an elector of the precinct wherein appointed but may register individuals with the Chamorro Registry who are from precincts other than the precinct of such clerk. Under no circumstances may such a volunteer clerk deny registration to a person eligible to register or be registered with the Chamorro Registry.

25 26

Section 20013. Compensation for Registration Clerks. Section 3111, Chapter 3, Title 3, applies.

27 28 29

Section 20014. Registration Clerks Empowered to Take Affidavits. Section 3112, Chapter 3, Title 3, applies.

31 32

30

Section 20015. Registration Clerks Not to Charge Fees. Section 3113, Chapter 3, Title 3, applies.

33 34 35

36

Section 20016. Return of Documents by Registration Clerks. All registration clerks shall return all affidavits of registration and all books or

1	pads in their possession containing stubs, spoiled affidavits, or unused
2	affidavit blanks to the Commission which shall file the original and copy of
3	each affidavit separately in securely locked cabinets. The timetable for
4	submission of documents by registration clerks and the organization of
5	affidavits shall be determined by the Commission. The original affidavit of
6	registration shall be kept, at all times, in the office of the Commission. The
7	duplicates shall be bound in suitable book form.
8	
9	Section 20017. Penalties for Acts or Omissions. Any person having
10	charge of affidavits of registration is guilty of a misdemeanor who:
11	(a) Neglects or refuses to make all the entries provided for in this
12	Title; or
13	(b) Fails or neglects to comply with any provision of this Chapter.
14	
15	Section 20018. Reports to the Attorney General. The Commission shall
16	report to the Attorney General of Guam, under oath, the names of any
17	registration clerk who has not complied with the provisions of this Chapter.
18	
19	Section 20019. Costs to Registration Clerks. Section 3118 of Chapter 3,
20	Title 3, applies.
21	
22	Section 20020. Certified Copy of Registration as Evidence. Section
23	3119, Chapter 3, Title 3, applies.
24	
25	Section 20021. Cancellation of Registration. Cancellation is made by
26	writing or stamping on the affidavit of registration the word "canceled," the
27	reason therefore, the signature of the canceling official, and the date of
28	cancellation. All canceled original affidavits shall be preserved by the
29	Commission until the first day of January of the next odd-numbered year.
30	
31	Section 20022. Report of Deaths. Section 3123 of Chapter 3, Title 3,
32	applies.
33	
34	Section 20023. Action to Compel Registration. If a registration clerk
35	refuses to register any person eligible to register with the Chamorro
36	Registry, such person may appeal such refusal to the Commission, and if the

Commission upholds or affirms the ruling of the registration clerk, such person may proceed by action in the Superior Court to compel his registration. In an action under this Section, as many persons may join as plaintiffs, as have causes of action.

Section 20024. Action to Compel Cancellation. Any person may proceed by action in the Superior Court to compel the Commission to cancel any registration made illegally, or which should be canceled by reason of facts that have occurred subsequent to the registration. If the person whose registration is sought to be canceled is not a party to the action, the Court may order him to be made a party defendant. The Commission, and as many persons as there are causes of action against, may be joined as defendants.

Section 20025. Preservation of Registration Affidavits. The Commission shall preserve all uncancelled affidavits of registration, and the canceled duplicates, made for the purpose of procuring registration. The affidavits of registration shall constitute the Chamorro registry required to be kept by the provisions of this Chapter.

Section 20026. Index of Registrations. The Commission shall prepare an index of the Chamorro Registry and provide sufficient copies thereof.

Section 20027. Copies of Index to Candidates. Upon written demand of any candidate in any forthcoming election or upon written demand of his campaign committee, the Commission shall furnish to him one (1) copy of the index of the Chamorro Registry at a charge prescribed by the Commission. All moneys so collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the Government of Guam.

Section 20028. Establishment of Chamorro Registry Advisory Board: Composition; Removal of Members; Chairperson; Quorum. There is hereby established a Chamorro Registry Advisory Board with the following provisions:

There is within the government of Guam and under authority of the (a) Guam Election Commission the Chamorro Registry Advisory Board. The Board shall consist of five (5) members, all of whom shall be eligible voters on the date of their appointment. The Governor shall appoint four (4) members from recommendations made by the recognized political parties of the Territory. Each of the recognized political parties shall recommend an equal number of names to the Governor and the four (4) members appointed by the Governor shall be appointed so that the recognized political parties are equally represented. One (1) member shall be selected and appointed by the four (4) members appointed by the Governor. The appointment of the fifth member of the Board shall be concurred in by at least three (3) members. The members shall serve for a term of two (2) years. If a vacancy should occur on the Board, said vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term only, and by the method originally prescribed for its appointment. Every member of the Board who is not in the service of the Government, for which he receives an annual compensation, shall be paid Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00) for each attendance of a meeting upon his duties.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23 24

25

26

2728

29

30

31 32

33

34

35

36

- (b) Any member may be removed for misconduct in office by a resolution duly adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to the Legislature.
- (c) The Advisory Board shall annually elect one (1) of its members as Chairperson. The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Board.
- (d) A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum. The vote of a majority of the Board shall be required to make any action of the Board effective.

Section 20029. Same: Ex-officio and Nonvoting Members. The executive director of the Election Commission, chairperson of the Election Commission, executive director of the Commission on Self-Determination, executive director of the Political Status Education Coordination

Commission, and the chairperson of the Committee on Federal and Foreign Affairs of the Legislature shall serve as ex-officio members of the Board but shall not be voting members thereof. The executive director of the Election Commission shall also serve as the ex-officio secretary for the Board.

Section 20030. Same: Duties and Responsibilities. The Board shall have direct and immediate supervision over the registration clerks designated in accordance with this Chapter to perform duties relative to the establishment, administration, and maintenance of the Chamorro registry. Where such duties overlap with duties relative to the conduct of elections, the Board shall make recommendations to the Commission relative to the supervision of said clerks, and the Commission shall have the final decision-making authority.

The Board shall recommend to the Commission the suspension from the performance of said duties any of said clerks who shall fail to comply with its instructions, orders, decisions or rulings, and the appointment of temporary substitutes. Upon the recommendation of the Commission, the Governor may remove any and all clerks who shall be found guilty of nonfeasance, or misfeasance in connection with the performance of their duties relative to the Chamorro Registry.

Section 20031. Same: Same: Provision of Forms. It shall be the responsibility of the Commission to provide all necessary forms as prescribed by the Board for the establishment of the Chamorro Registry.

Section 20032. Same: Same: Informational Brochures. It shall be the responsibility of the Board to prepare and promulgate informational brochures providing basic information pertaining to the establishment of the Chamorro Registry, eligibility requirements, guidelines for registration, and any other such information as the Board should deem necessary for the purposes of educating the general public. The content of the brochures shall be subject to approval by the Commission and by the Governor. Such brochures shall be made available at the main office of the Commission, from registration clerks, and at other locations recommended by the Board and approved by the Commission.

TWENTY-THIRD GUAM LEGISLATURE 1996 (SECOND) Regular Session

CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO THE GOVERNOR

THE CHAMORRO REGISTRY," was	No. 673 (LS), "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH on the 13th day of December, 1996, adding new charters
	DON PARKINSON
Attested:	Speaker
SONNY LUJAN ORSINI Senator and Acting Legislative Secreta	
This Act was received by the Governor 1996, at o'clock M.	this,
APPROVED:	Assistant Staff Officer Governor's Office
CARL T. C. GUTIERREZ Governor of Guam	
Date:	
Public Law No.	

TWENTY-THIRD GUAM LEGISLATURE 1996 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 673 (LS) As substituted by Committee

Introduced by:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

H. A. Cristobal J. T. San Agustin

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE CHAMORRO REGISTRY.

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

Section 1. Legislative Findings and Statement of Intent. The Guam Legislature recognizes that the indigenous people of Guam, the Chamorros, have endured as a population with a distinct language and culture despite suffering over three hundred years of colonial occupation by Spain, the United States of America, and Japan. During this period, Chamorros have survived through war, famine, disease, and cultural repression brought about by the Chamorro-Spanish Wars, from 1668 to 1685; Spanish occupation until the Spanish-American War of 1898; the arrival of the Americans after the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Spain; and the Japanese occupation of Guam during World War II, from 1941 to 1944.

The Legislature also finds that, during their respective periods of occupation, the Spanish, American, and Japanese governments each conducted an islandwide census to identify and verify the pro-

- 15 Chamorros living in Guam. These censuses
- 16 documentation of the survival of Chamorros thro
- occupation, and peace, and have been useful as genealc

identify these survivors and trace their descendants. The Legislature recognizes its responsibility for establishing a mechanism that will function similarly in recording the progress and identity of the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam. Such a mechanism may then be used for historical, ethnological, and genealogical purposes as well as for the future exercise of self-determination by the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

The Guam Legislature, in fulfilling its responsibility, endeavors to memorialize the indigenous Chamorro people by establishing a registry of the names of those Chamorro individuals, families, and their descendants who have survived over three hundred years of colonial occupation and who continue to develop as one Chamorro people on their homeland, Guam. This registry shall serve as a tool to help educate Chamorros about their status as an indigenous people and the inalienable right of self-determination which they possess, a right recognized and promoted by Article 1 and Article 55 of the United Nations Charter in support of "friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples." The registry shall also reiterate the obligation of the United States of America to the indigenous people of Guam, under Article 73 of the United Nations Charter, which calls for all member nations to assist the people of the non-self-governing territories "to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions".

The Guam Legislature finds this registry to be consistent with the Guam Commonwealth Draft Act, each section of which was democratically approved by the people of Guam and which explicitly recognizes the Chamorro people's right of self-determination. The Legislature intends for

- this registry to assist in the process of heightening local awareness among the
- 2 people of Guam of the current struggle for Commonwealth, of the identity of
- 3 the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam, and of the role that Chamorros
- 4 and succeeding generations play in the island's cultural survival and in
- 5 Guam's political evolution towards self-government.
- **Section 2. The Chamorro Registry.** A new Chapter 20 is hereby added
- 7 to Title 3, Guam Code Annotated, to read:

9 THE CHAMORRO REGISTRY

10 Section 20001. 1	Definitions.
----------------------------	--------------

- 11 Section 20002. Affidavit of Registration.
- Section 20003. Persons Entitled to Register or Be Registered.
- 13 Section 20004. Same: Minors.
- 14 Section 20005. Same: Off-Island Chamorros.
- 15 Section 20006. Same: Same: Minors.
- 16 Section 20007. Times for Registration.
- 17 Section 20008. Place of Registration.
- Section 20009. Unlawful Registration as a Crime.
- 19 Section 20010. Permanence of Records.
- 20 Section 20011. Qualifications of Registration Clerks for the
- 21 Chamorro Registry.
- Section 20012. Compensation for Registration Clerks.
- Section 20013. Registration Clerks Empowered to Take
- 24 Affidavits.
- Section 20014. Registration Clerks Not to Charge Fees.
- Section 20015. Return of Documents by Registration Clerks.

1	Section 20016.	Penalties for Acts of Omissions.
2	Section 20017.	Reports to the Attorney General.
3	Section 20018.	Costs to Registration Clerks.
4	Section 20019.	Certified Copy of Registration as Evidence.
5	Section 20020.	Report of Deaths.
6	Section 20021.	Action to Compel Registration.
7	Section 20022.	Action to Compel Cancellation.
8	Section 20023.	Preservation of Registration Affidavits.
9	Section 20024.	Index of Registrations.
10	Section 20025.	Copies of Index to Candidates.
11	Section 20026.	Establishment of Chamorro Registry Advisory
12		Board: Composition; Removal of Members;
13		Chairperson; Quorum.
14	Section 20027.	Same: Ex-officio and Nonvoting Members.
15	Section 20028.	Same: Duties and Responsibilities.
16	Section 20029.	Same: Same: Provisions of Forms.
17	Section 20030.	Same: Same: Informational Brochures.
18	Section 20031.	Same: Powers of the Advisory Board.
19	Section 20001.	Definitions. For the purpose of this Title:
20	(a) Chamorro n	neans those persons defined by the U.S. Congress
21	in Section	IV of the Organic Act of Guam (Act of August 1,
22	1950, 64 St	tat. 384), pursuant to Article IX of the Treaty of
23	Peace betw	reen the United States and Spain (signed in Paris,
24	December	10, 1898, and proclaimed April 11, 1899), and their
25	descendant	es:

€ 8