

**I MINA'TRENTAI SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN**  
**RESOLUTIONS**

Resolution No.	Sponsor	Title	Date Intro	Date of Presentation	Date Adopted	Date Referred	Referred to	PUBLIC HEARING DATE	DATE COMMITTEE REPORT FILED	NOTES
286-35 (COR)	Mary Camacho Torres	Relative to recognizing the observance of the Fiftieth (50th) Year Anniversary of the Guam Elective Governor Act that provided for the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Guam; and commemorating Governor Carlos G. Camacho, Lieutenant Governor Kurt S.K. Moylan, and the members of the First Cabinet whose service, commitment, and contributions built Guam's local government during its newly-acquired autonomy.	1/14/20 9:18 a.m.	1/28/20 12:00 p.m.	1/21/20 11:59 a.m.					

*[Handwritten signature]*  
1/28/2020

**Resolution No. 286-35 (COR)**

Introduced by:

Mary Camacho Torres  
William M. Castro Sabina Flores Perez  
Regene Biscoe Lee Clayton E. Rodgell  
Kelly Marsh (Tatano), PhD Joe S. San Agustin  
James C. Moylan Amanda L. Shelton  
Louise B. Muña Telo T. Tanigae  
Tina Rose Muña Barnes Jose "Peto" Terlaje  
Telenia Cruz Nelson Therese M. Terlaje



**Relative to recognizing the observance of the Fiftieth (50<sup>th</sup>) Year Anniversary of the Guam Elective Governor Act that provided for the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Guam; and commemorating Governor Carlos G. Camacho, Lieutenant Governor Kurt S.K. Moylan, and the members of the First Cabinet whose service, commitment, and contributions built Guam's local government during its newly-acquired autonomy.**

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF I MINA TRENTAI SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUAHAN:**

**WHEREAS**, the Guam Elective Governor Act, officially known as U.S. Public Law 90-497, was passed by the Ninetieth (90<sup>th</sup>) United States Congress on September 11, 1968 to provide for the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Guam; and

**WHEREAS**, the Guam Elective Governor Act, which became effective in January of 1970, represented decades of extensive lobbying efforts made by Guam's people who recognized the need for greater control over their own government; and

**WHEREAS**, while the Guam Organic Act had established a civilian executive branch of government and conferred U.S. citizenship upon its residents twenty (20) years prior to 1970, the Organic Act did not originally permit the people of Guam to select their own governor; and

**WHEREAS**, for the next two (2) decades after the enactment of Guam's Organic Act, the island's chief executives were appointed by the President of the United States, a system wherein the Governor of Guam would answer to the President, instead of his own people. Under this arrangement, Guam would not realize its first *Chamorro* Governor until 1960 with the appointment of the Honorable Joseph F. Flores by then U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower; and

**WHEREAS**, the authority of Guam's appointed governors was further confined by the structural imbalances of the territorial-federal relationship, with military interests often taking precedence over local matters. Appointed governors were overseen by the Secretary of the United States Department of Interior, who could forward local legislation to the President to override any actions of the Guam Legislature. Consequently, this hierarchy bred inequality between the branches of Guam's local government; and

**WHEREAS**, recognizing that the establishment of a civil government should mean the right of self-government, lawmakers on Guam began petitioning the United States Congress to grant the island elective governorship. When the petitions remained ignored, local leaders continued to voice the people of Guam's call for self-governance by lobbying, pressing, and publicizing their plight of an incomplete democracy throughout the 1960s; and

**WHEREAS**, in 1968, the advocacy of Guam's people finally came to fruition through the U.S. Congressional passage of the Elective Governor Acts, a set of measures which provided for the popular election of the Governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands (U.S. Public Law 90-496) and the popular election of the Governor of Guam (U.S. Public Law 90-497); and

**WHEREAS**, with elective governorship, the people of Guam had gained the ability to choose their own leaders. A new era, wherein residents could more fully participate in their government, had begun. As the island moved closer to the fulfillment of its political destiny, this crucial transition to greater self-governance was guided by the steady hands of Guam's last-appointed and first-elected Governor, the Honorable Carlos G. Camacho; and

**WHEREAS**, on November 3, 1970, by popular consent, Carlos G. Camacho and Kurt S.K. Moylan were elected to serve as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Guam; and their historic inauguration was held on January 3, 1971; and

**WHEREAS**, in his now-famous first address as Guam's first-elected Governor, the Honorable Carlos G. Camacho christened the day as "the end of an era of federal paternalism and the birth of a greater measure of home rule"; and

**WHEREAS**, acknowledging that challenges would accompany this newly-acquired autonomy, Carlos G. Camacho made it clear that the people's self-sufficiency was his priority: "the enhancement of the social well-being of our people is paramount in the exercise of executive responsibility." He pledged, "as long as I am Governor, there shall be no derogation of this authority and responsibility"; and

**WHEREAS**, this covenant was evident in the first executive administration's focus on cultivating the island's economy. Recognizing Guam to be an "infant economic giant," Carlos G. Camacho emphasized modernization and the development of a multi-based economy, utilizing government resources to spur growth and fostering the entrepreneurial talents and energies of Guam's people; and

**WHEREAS**, with the vision to make Guam "a tourist mecca" in the Pacific, the first administration further oversaw major construction activity at key sites in the tourist district of the island, such as the Kakui Hotel, the Guam Reef Hotel, the Guam Hilton Hotel, the Okara Hotel, Funtia Tumon Beach Hotel, Continental Travelodge, and the Guam Dai Ichi Hotel - promoting Guam as a place to be "revisited, not through necessity but through desire"; and

**WHEREAS**, Carlos G. Camacho, nonetheless, also recognized that there can be no real social advancement without an educated community. Bringing back educated *Chamorros* to the island, he reversed what had been referred to as "the Guamanian Brain Drain." Many of these individuals went on to serve key leadership positions on Guam. Some were members of the First Cabinet whose commitment and contributions built the government of Guam during its fragile state of new self-governance; and

**WHEREAS**, from 1971 to 1974, the following individuals faithfully served alongside Governor Carlos G. Camacho and Lieutenant Governor Kurt S. K. Moylan as members of the First Cabinet: Mr. Vincent Perez, Attorney General; Mr. Keith Andrews, Attorney General; Mr. Joaquin Guerrero, Budget and Management; Mr. Oscar Dydasco, Budget and Management; Mr. Gerry Perez, Civil Defense; Mr. Jose Dydasco, Civil Service Commission; Mr. Jose Sarmiento, Commercial Port of Guam; Mr. Joe T. San Agustin, Department of Administration; Mr. Jose Barcinas, Department of Agriculture; Mr. Joe Diego, Department of Commerce; Mr. Frank Boja, Department of Corrections; Mr. Franklin Quitagua, Department of Education; Ms. Katherine Aguin, Department of Education; Mr. Juan S.M. Palomo, Department of Labor; Mr. Gerald S.A. Perez, Department of Land Management; Mr. Franklin Cruz, Department of Public Health and Social Services; Mr. Jose C. Quintanilla, Department of Public Safety; Mr. Peter Tores, Department of Public Works; Mr. Joaquin Blaz, Department of Revenue and Taxation; Mr. James Halliday, Guam Economic Development Authority; Mr. Jose Perez, Guam Economic Development Authority; Mr. Joe Rivera, Guam Housing Corporation; Mr. Benigno Palomo, Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority; Mr. Pedro Cruz, Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority; Mr. George Findley, Guam Memorial Hospital; Mr. Robert Taylor, Guam Memorial Hospital; Mr. George Pomeroy, Guam Power Authority; Mr. Norbert "Bert" Unpingco, Guam Travel Bureau; Mr. John San Agustin, Public Utility Agency of Guam; Mr. Pedro Sanchez, University of Guam; Mr. Frank Perez, Veterans Affairs; and Mr. Fred Gutierrez, Vocational Rehabilitation; and

**WHEREAS**, these men and women were critical in steering our ship of state through the uncertain waters of Guam's first administration. With faith and foresight, they carved a path that future leaders could not only follow but build upon in the hopes of one day, realizing Guam's political destiny; and

**WHEREAS**, because it is the sense of *I Liheslaturan Guahan* to recognize those distinguished citizens of this great island who devoted themselves to faithfully serving the best interests of our community and the needs of our residents, and attendant to such concern and in full accord with its long-standing traditions, *I Liheslaturan Guahan* is justly proud to honor and recognize the contributions of each of these first public servants who served with the first-elected Governor, now therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the Committee on Rules of *I Mina Trentai Singko Na Liheslaturan Guahan* does hereby, on behalf of *I Liheslaturan Guahan* and the people of Guam, recognize the observance of the Fiftieth (50<sup>th</sup>) Year Anniversary of the Guam Elective Governor Act that provided for the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Guam; and commemorate Governor Carlos G. Camacho, Lieutenant Governor Kurt S.K. Moylan, and the members of the First Cabinet whose service, commitment, and contributions built Guam's local government during its newly-acquired autonomy; and be it further

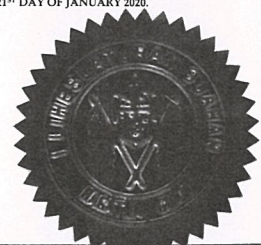
**RESOLVED**, that the Speaker and the Chair of the Committee on Rules certify, and the Legislative Secretary attest to, the adoption hereof, and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the Honorable Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero, *I Mago'hagan Guahan*.

DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF I MINA TRENTAI SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUAHAN ON THE 21<sup>ST</sup> DAY OF JANUARY 2020.

*[Signature]*  
TINA ROSE MUÑA BARNES  
Speaker

*[Signature]*  
REGINE BISCOE LEE  
Chair, Committee on Rules

*[Signature]*  
AMANDA L. SHELTON  
Legislative Secretary



## Clerks

---

**From:** Senator Mary C. Torres <senatormary@guamlegislature.org>  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 23, 2020 4:12 PM  
**To:** undisclosed-recipients:  
**Subject:** Presentation Notice for Resolution No. 286-35 (COR)

January 23, 2020

### MEMORANDUM

**TO:** All Honorable Senators  
**FROM:** Senator Mary Camacho Torres  
**SUBJECT:** **Presentation of Resolution No. 286-35 (COR)**

*Buenas yan Hafa Adai!*

Your presence is kindly requested at the presentation of **Resolution No. 286-35 (COR) - Mary Camacho Torres**. - "Relative to recognizing the observance of the Fiftieth (50th) Year Anniversary of the Guam Elective Governor Act that provided for the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Guam; and commemorating Governor Carlos G. Camacho, Lieutenant Governor Kurt S.K. Moylan, and the members of the First Cabinet whose service, commitment, and contributions built Guam's local government during its newly-acquired autonomy."

The presentation will take place, **Tuesday, January 28, 2020, at 12:0pm** in the **Public Hearing Room of the Guam Congress Building**. We look forward to your attendance and participation.

*Un Dângkolo Na Si Yu'os Ma'åse'*

--

**Office of Senator Mary Camacho Torres**  
Suite 807, DNA Building  
238 Archbishop Flores St.

***I MINA'TRENTAI SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN***  
**2020 (SECOND) Regular Session**

**Resolution No. 286-35 (COR)**

Introduced by:

Mary Camacho Torres  
William M. Castro  
Régine Biscoe Lee  
Kelly Marsh (Taitano), PhD  
James C. Moylan  
Louise B. Muña  
Tina Rose Muña Barnes  
Telena Cruz Nelson  
Sabina Flores Perez  
Clynton E. Ridgell  
Joe S. San Agustin  
Amanda L. Shelton  
Telo T. Taitague  
Jose "Pedo" Terlaje  
Therese M. Terlaje

**Relative to recognizing the observance of the Fiftieth (50<sup>th</sup>) Year Anniversary of the Guam Elective Governor Act that provided for the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Guam; and commemorating Governor Carlos G. Camacho, Lieutenant Governor Kurt S.K. Moylan, and the members of the First Cabinet whose service, commitment, and contributions built Guam's local government during its newly-acquired autonomy.**

1           **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF *I***  
2 ***MINA'TRENTAI SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN:***

3           **WHEREAS**, the Guam Elective Governor Act, officially known as U.S. Public  
4 Law 90-497, was passed by the Ninetieth (90<sup>th</sup>) United States Congress on September



1 11, 1968 to provide for the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor  
2 of Guam; and

3 **WHEREAS**, the Guam Elective Governor Act, which became effective in  
4 January of 1970, represented decades of extensive lobbying efforts made by Guam's  
5 people who recognized the need for greater control over their own government; and

6 **WHEREAS**, while the Guam Organic Act had established a civilian executive  
7 branch of government and conferred U.S. citizenship upon its residents twenty (20)  
8 years prior to 1970, the Organic Act did not originally permit the people of Guam to  
9 select their own governor; and

10 **WHEREAS**, for the next two (2) decades after the enactment of Guam's Organic  
11 Act, the island's chief executives were appointed by the President of the United States,  
12 a system wherein the Governor of Guam would answer to the President, instead of his  
13 own people. Under this arrangement, Guam would not realize its first *CHamoru*  
14 Governor until 1960 with the appointment of the Honorable Joseph F. Flores by then  
15 U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower; and

16 **WHEREAS**, the authority of Guam's appointed governors was further confined  
17 by the structural imbalances of the territorial-federal relationship, with military interests  
18 often taking precedence over local matters. Appointed governors were overseen by the  
19 Secretary of the United States Department of Interior, who could forward local  
20 legislation to the President to override any actions of the Guam Legislature.  
21 Consequently, this hierarchy bred inequality between the branches of Guam's local  
22 government; and

23 **WHEREAS**, recognizing that the establishment of a civil government should  
24 mean the right of self-government, lawmakers on Guam began petitioning the United  
25 States Congress to grant the island elective governorship. When the petitions remained  
26 ignored, local leaders continued to voice the people of Guam's call for self-governance

1 by lobbying, pressing, and publicizing their plight of an incomplete democracy  
2 throughout the 1960s; and

3 **WHEREAS**, in 1968, the advocacy of Guam's people finally came to fruition  
4 through the U.S. Congressional passage of the Elective Governor Acts, a set of  
5 measures which provided for the popular election of the Governor of the U.S. Virgin  
6 Islands (U.S. Public Law 90-496) and the popular election of the Governor of Guam  
7 (U.S. Public Law 90-497); and

8 **WHEREAS**, with elective governorship, the people of Guam had gained the  
9 ability to choose their own leaders. A new era, wherein residents could more fully  
10 participate in their government, had begun. As the island moved closer to the fulfillment  
11 of its political destiny, this crucial transition to greater self-governance was guided by  
12 the steady hands of Guam's last-appointed and first-elected Governor, the Honorable  
13 Carlos G. Camacho; and

14 **WHEREAS**, on November 3, 1970, by popular consent, Carlos G. Camacho and  
15 Kurt S.K. Moylan were elected to serve as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Guam;  
16 and their historic inauguration was held on January 3, 1971; and

17 **WHEREAS**, in his now-famous first address as Guam's first-elected Governor,  
18 the Honorable Carlos G. Camacho christened the day as "the end of an era of federal  
19 paternalism and the birth of a greater measure of home rule"; and

20 **WHEREAS**, acknowledging that challenges would accompany this newly-  
21 acquired autonomy, Carlos G. Camacho made it clear that the people's self-sufficiency  
22 was his priority: "the enhancement of the social well-being of our people is paramount  
23 in the exercise of executive responsibility." He pledged, "as long as I am Governor,  
24 there shall be no derogation of this authority and responsibility"; and

25 **WHEREAS**, this covenant was evident in the first executive administration's  
26 focus on cultivating the island's economy. Recognizing Guam to be an "infant

1 economic giant,” Carlos G. Camacho emphasized modernization and the development  
2 of a multi-based economy, utilizing government resources to spur growth and fostering  
3 the entrepreneurial talents and energies of Guam’s people; and

4 **WHEREAS**, with the vision to make Guam “a tourist mecca” in the Pacific, the  
5 first administration further oversaw major construction activity at key sites in the tourist  
6 district of the island, such as the Kakui Hotel, the Guam Reef Hotel, the Guam Hilton  
7 Hotel, the Okura Hotel, Fujita Tumon Beach Hotel, Continental Travelodge, and the  
8 Guam Dai Ichi Hotel - promoting Guam as a place to be “revisited, not through  
9 necessity but through desire”; and

10 **WHEREAS**, Carlos G. Camacho, nonetheless, also recognized that there can be  
11 no real social advancement without an educated community. Bringing back educated  
12 *CHamorus* to the island, he reversed what had been referred to as “the Guamanian Brain  
13 Drain.” Many of these individuals went on to serve key leadership positions on Guam.  
14 Some were members of the First Cabinet whose commitment and contributions built  
15 the government of Guam during its fragile state of new self-governance; and

16 **WHEREAS**, from 1971 to 1974, the following individuals faithfully served  
17 alongside Governor Carlos G. Camacho and Lieutenant Governor Kurt S. K. Moylan  
18 as members of the First Cabinet: Mr. Vincent Perez, Attorney General; Mr. Keith  
19 Andrews, Attorney General; Mr. Joaquin Guerrero, Budget and Management; Mr.  
20 Oscar Dydasco, Budget and Management; Mr. Gerry Perez, Civil Defense; Mr. Jose  
21 Dydasco, Civil Service Commission; Mr. Jose Sarmiento, Commercial Port of Guam;  
22 Mr. Joe T. San Agustin, Department of Administration; Mr. Joe Barcinas, Department  
23 of Agriculture; Mr. Joe Diego, Department of Commerce; Mr. Frank Borja, Department  
24 of Corrections; Mr. Franklin Quitugua, Department of Education; Ms. Katherine  
25 Aguon, Department of Education; Mr. Juan S.M. Palomo, Department of Labor; Mr.  
26 Gerald S.A. Perez, Department of Land Management; Mr. Franklin Cruz, Department

1 of Public Health and Social Services; Mr. Jose C. Quintanilla, Department of Public  
2 Safety; Mr. Peter Toves, Department of Public Works; Mr. Joaquin Blaz, Department  
3 of Revenue and Taxation; Mr. James Halliday, Guam Economic Development  
4 Authority; Mr. Jose Perez, Guam Economic Development Authority; Mr. Joe Rivera,  
5 Guam Housing Corporation; Mr. Benigno Palomo, Guam Housing and Urban Renewal  
6 Authority; Mr. Pedro Cruz, Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority; Mr. George  
7 Findley, Guam Memorial Hospital; Mr. Robert Taylor, Guam Memorial Hospital; Mr.  
8 George Pomeroy, Guam Power Authority; Mr. Norbert "Bert" Unpingco, Guam Travel  
9 Bureau; Mr. John San Agustin, Public Utility Agency of Guam; Mr. Pedro Sanchez,  
10 University of Guam; Mr. Frank Perez, Veterans Affairs; and Mr. Fred Gutierrez,  
11 Vocational Rehabilitation; and

12       **WHEREAS**, these men and women were critical in steering our ship of state  
13 through the uncertain waters of Guam's first administration. With faith and foresight,  
14 they carved a path that future leaders could not only follow but build upon in the hopes  
15 of one day realizing Guam's political destiny; and

16       **WHEREAS**, because it is the sense of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* to recognize those  
17 distinguished citizens of this great island who devoted themselves to faithfully serving  
18 the best interests of our community and the needs of our residents; and attendant to such  
19 concern and in full accord with its long-standing traditions, *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* is  
20 justly proud to honor and recognize the contributions of each of these first public  
21 servants who served with the first-elected Governor; now therefore, be it

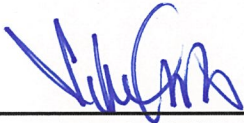
22       **RESOLVED**, that the Committee on Rules of *I Mina'Trentai Singko Na*  
23 *Liheslaturan Guåhan* does hereby, on behalf of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* and the people  
24 of Guam, recognize the observance of the Fiftieth (50<sup>th</sup>) Year Anniversary of the Guam  
25 Elective Governor Act that provided for the popular election of the Governor and  
26 Lieutenant Governor of Guam; and commemorate Governor Carlos G. Camacho,



1 Lieutenant Governor Kurt S.K. Moylan, and the members of the First Cabinet whose  
2 service, commitment, and contributions built Guam's local government during its  
3 newly-acquired autonomy; and be it further

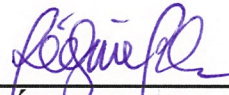
4 **RESOLVED**, that the Speaker and the Chair of the Committee on Rules certify,  
5 and the Legislative Secretary attest to, the adoption hereof, and that copies of the same  
6 be thereafter transmitted to the Honorable Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero, *I Maga'hågan*  
7 *Guåhan*.

**DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF  
I MINA'TRENTAI SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN ON THE 21<sup>ST</sup> DAY  
OF JANUARY 2020.**



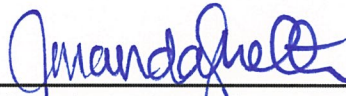
---

**TINA ROSE MUÑA BARNES**  
Speaker



---

**RÉGINE BISCOE LEE**  
Chair, Committee on Rules



---

**AMANDA L. SHELTON**  
Legislative Secretary

Senator Régine Biscoe Lee  
Chair

Senator Amanda L. Shelton,  
Vice Chair

Speaker Tina Rose Muña Barnes,  
Member

Vice Speaker Telena Cruz Nelson,  
Member

Senator Kelly Marsh (Taitano), PhD,  
Member

Senator Sabina Flores Perez  
Member



Senator Clynton E. Ridgell  
Member

Senator Joe S. San Agustin,  
Member

Senator Jose "Pedro" Terlaje,  
Member

Senator Therese M. Terlaje,  
Member

Senator James C. Moylan,  
Member

Senator Mary Camacho Torres,  
Member and Chair, Subcommittee on Protocol

**COMMITTEE ON RULES**  
*I MINA'TRENTAI SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN*  
35<sup>TH</sup> GUAM LEGISLATURE

**COMMITTEE VOTE SHEET**

**Resolution No. 286-35 (COR) – Mary Camacho Torres.** – “Relative to recognizing the observance of the Fiftieth (50th) Year Anniversary of the Guam Elective Governor Act that provided for the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Guam; and commemorating Governor Carlos G. Camacho, Lieutenant Governor Kurt S.K. Moylan, and the members of the First Cabinet whose service, commitment, and contributions built Guam’s local government during its newly-acquired autonomy.”

	SIGNATURE	DATE	TO ADOPT	TO NOT ADOPT	TO ABSTAIN
Senator Régine Biscoe Lee Chair	E-vote	1/15/2020	✓		
Legislative Secretary Amanda L. Shelton Vice Chair					
Speaker Tina Rose Muña Barnes Member					
Vice-Speaker Telena Cruz Nelson Member	E-vote	1/15/2020	✓		2020 JAN 21 AM 11:58 AM
Senator Kelly Marsh (Taitano), PhD Member					
Senator Sabina Flores Perez Member					
Senator Clynton E. Ridgell Member	E-vote	1/15/2020	✓		
Senator Joe S. San Agustin Member	E-vote	1/15/2020	✓		
Senator Jose "Pedro" Terlaje Member					
Senator Therese M. Terlaje Member	E-vote HTC	1/15/2020	✓		
Senator James C. Moylan Minority Member	E-vote	1/15/2020	✓		
Senator Mary Camacho Torres Minority Member	MCTO	1/16/2020	✓		
<b>For Sponsor's Office Use Only</b>					
Sponsor Signature: <u>Mary Camacho Torres</u>					
Staff Contact Person: <u>Hazel Estrella</u>					
<b>For COR/Clerk's Office Use Only</b>					
Name: <u>Joaquin P. Taitague</u>					
Date: _____					
Notes: _____					