MINA' BENTE NUEBI NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2009 (FIRST) REGULAR SESSION

Bill No. B 190-30ccor)

Introduced By:

J. P. GUTHERTZ DPA 7 R.J. RESPICIO

AN ACT TO REPEAL AND REENACT § 63133, AND TO ADD A NEW § 63134 TO CHAPTER 63 OF TITLE 5 GUAM CODE ANNOTATED RELATIVE TO RECOGNITION OF ABORIGINAL INDIGENOUS FISHING RIGHTS, AND TO REPEAL §§ 63116.1 AND 63116.2 AND ADD A NEW § 63135 RELATIVE TO GUAM MARINE PRESERVE AREAS, AND TO APPROVE RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO INDIGENOUS FISHING RIGHTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

2 Section 1. Legislative Findings and Intent. I Liheslaturan

3 Guåhan finds that it is an inherent right of all indigenous people to be

4 able to provide subsistence for their families through the proper and

sustainable harvesting of natural resources in their own homeland,

and this right should never be abridged. The aboriginal indigenous

people have not always been free to exercise their inherent human

8 rights.

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9 The aboriginal indigenous Chamorro people of Guam and the

Marianas Islands subsisted primarily through fishing until the arrival

of the Spanish. The conquerors prohibited fishing outside Guam's

reefs and placed restrictions on fishing inside the reefs. When the

- 1 American Naval administration took over after the Spanish-
- 2 American War, they imposed similar restrictions. For centuries, the
- 3 people of Guam were forced to rely on farming as their primary
- 4 source of subsistence.
- 5 I Liheslatura finds that despite this historical discrimination, the
- 6 aboriginal indigenous Chamorros were able to maintain their fishing
- 7 traditions and skills, and continued working to regain their rights,
- 8 even including language in Guam's 1977 draft constitution to provide
- 9 "rights for Chamorros to off-shore fishing and harvesting of
- 10 resources" as provided by law. The draft constitution was approved
- 11 by both the Congress and the President, but was eventually rejected
- 12 by the people of Guam for reasons unrelated to fishing rights.
- 13 I Liheslatura finds that Bill No. 327 was passed by the 29th Guam
- 14 Legislature to provide, protect and preserve indigenous fishing rights
- for Guam. *I Maga'lahi* vetoed the Bill on November 26, 2008, in large
- 16 measure because of a fear that Guam would lose some Federal
- 17 funding if he were to support the inherent human right of his own
- 18 indigenous people to provide subsistence for their families.
- By a unanimous vote, I Liheslatura overrode I Maga'lahi's veto
- 20 on December 22, 2008, and Bill No. 327 became Public Law 29-127,
- 21 beginning the lengthy process of ensuring that the aboriginal

- 1 indigenous people of Guam will receive indigenous rights to fishing
- 2 and harvesting of marine resources within the confines of Federal
- 3 and local laws.
- 4 Only 17 days after I Liheslatura overrode the veto, President
- 5 George W. Bush, in his January 6, 2009 designation of the Marianas
- 6 Trench Marine National Monument, expressed the Federal
- 7 Government's support for indigenous fishing as a sustainable activity
- 8 for the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, proving that *I*
- 9 *Maga'lahi's* concerns were sadly misplaced.
- In the designation, President Bush stated that the Secretary of
- 11 Commerce must ensure that "traditional indigenous fishing
- 12 (emphasis added) shall be managed as a sustainable activity
- 13 consistent with other applicable law and after due consideration with
- 14 respect to traditional indigenous fishing of any determination by the
- 15 Government of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana
- 16 Islands."
- 17 It is therefore the intent of *I Liheslatura* to *amend* portions of P.L.
- 18 29-127 to create a framework to develop rules and regulations
- 19 relative to indigenous fishing and to do this with the knowledge that
- 20 the Federal Government is not opposed to indigenous fishing rights,
- 21 and in fact supports such rights within legal boundaries.

Section 2. § 63133 Title 5 Guam Code Annotated Chapter 63 is repealed and reenacted to read:

"§63133 Indigenous Fishing Rights.

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a. Policy. The indigenous people of Guam, the Chamorro people, are defined in Title 1 Guam Code Annotated § 2102 as "those persons who became U.S. Citizens by virtue of the authority and enactment of the 1950 Organic Act of Guam and descendants of those persons." The policy of the Government of Guam to redress historic discriminatory policies, is that the residents of Guam who became U.S. Citizens by virtue of the Guam 1950 Organic Act of and their descendents, encompassing all aboriginal indigenous people of Guam, shall have the right to traditional indigenous fishing and harvesting of marine resources from the waters of Guam. § 63101 (w) of this Chapter states: "Waters of Guam - is defined as that area of shore and waters seaward of the high water line (mark) to the outermost limits of Guam's exclusive economic zone as provided by 1 GCA §402(a)." For purposes of this § 63133, "waters of Guam" shall also include all inland bodies of fresh water, including rivers, lakes, streams, wetlands, submerged areas, and swamps.

b. I Nila'la' Hanom yan Tasi (Guam Aquatic Resources Council). I Nila'la' Hanom yan Tasi, the Guam Aquatic Resources Council as created in § 63134 of this Chapter, shall provide policy and direction to the Director of Agriculture regarding the management of aquatic resources and develop rules and regulations to put into effect the policy described in this section. The Director of Agriculture shall execute the policies of the Council and report to the Council every six (6) months.

Section 3. A new § 63134 is added to Title 5 Guam Code
Annotated Chapter 63 to read:

"§ 63134. I Nila'la' Hanom yan Tasi (Guam Aquatic Resources Council)

a. Membership. I Nila'la' Hanom yan Tasi, the Guam Aquatic Resources Council (the Council), which is hereby created, shall consist of fifteen (15) members. Thirteen (13) members shall be eligible to vote, and all voting members shall meet the criteria of indigenous people of Guam as found in Title 1 Guam Code Annotated § 2102, and shall have resided in Guam at least five (5) years prior to assuming the duties of a voting Council member. Voting Council members shall have

personal experience in fishing and harvesting of marine resources. In the foundational meeting of the Council, five (5) voting members shall represent the following "grass roots" organizations: Taotaomona Native Rights, Colonized Chamorro Coalition, Fanlalai'an, Famok'saiyan, and the Chamoru Nation. The President of the Guam Fishermen's Cooperative Association, or a representative selected by the membership from among its Board of Directors, shall be a voting member. The Mayors Council of Guam shall select seven (7) voting members, two (2) who shall represent northern Guam, two (2) who shall represent central Guam, and three (3) who shall represent southern Guam, as determined by the Mayors Council. The Director of the Department of Agriculture, or his designee, shall be a non-voting, ex officio member. The Mås Ge'Hilo' (President) of Dipattamenton I Kaohao Guinahan Chamorro (the Department of Chamorro Affairs) or his designee, shall be a non-voting, ex officio member. The organizations shall ensure that both genders are represented on the Council.

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b. Selection of members. The voting members representing the five "grass roots" organizations shall be

selected by the memberships of their respective organizations, and their names shall be reported in writing to the Director of Agriculture and the *Mås Ge'Hilo'* of the Department of Chamorro Affairs. Vacancies in membership shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection.

c. Structure, term of office. The Council shall determine its own organizational structure and internal procedures. The term of office for all members selected for the initial Council shall begin their term thirty (30) days after the enactment of this § 63134, and end on December 31, 2012. Thereafter, each term shall begin January 1st and end December 31st on the third year following, such that the terms of office shall be three (3) years. There shall be no limit to the number of terms for members.

d. Initial meeting, succeeding Councils. The *Mås Ge'Hilo'* shall convene the initial meeting of the Council and preside over the election of its Chairperson. Upon the election of such Chairperson, the *Mås Ge'Hilo'* shall thereupon relinquish the chair to the person so elected. For succeeding Councils, the Chairperson shall be elected by the Council

members at the first meeting following the selection of new members.

- **e. Compensation.** Voting Council members shall be compensated at the rate of Fifty Dollars (\$50) per meeting, not to exceed One Hundred Dollars (\$100) per month.
- f. Administrative Support. The Director of Agriculture shall provide the Council with administrative support in order to facilitate the achievement of its mandate. All meetings of the Council shall be open to the public and minutes shall be maintained.
- g. Duties. The Council shall propose new policies, programs, rules and regulations; and shall propose desired changes to existing policies, programs, rules and regulations. In the event of a change in the number of, or existence of "grass roots" organizations listed in this § 63134 a., the Council shall propose an appropriate policy to address this matter. Such proposals, with the approval of at least seven (7) members, shall be presented in resolution format to the Director of the Department of Agriculture and to the Chairperson of the Committee of *I Liheslatura* with oversight over the Department of Agriculture.

1. The Director shall notify the Council and the Chairperson of the Committee of *I Liheslatura* with oversight over the Department of Agriculture within thirty (30) business days after receipt, of his/her acceptance or rejection of any recommendations for new or amended policies, programs, rules and regulations.

- **2.** If accepted by the Director, the new or amended policies, programs, rules and regulations shall be handled in accordance with the Administrative Adjudication Act (AAA), Title 5 Guam Code Annotated Chapter 9.
- **3.** If rejected by the Director, he shall forward his findings relative to the new or amended policies, programs, rules and regulations to the Chairperson of the Committee of *I Liheslatura* with oversight over the Department of Agriculture, for action."

h. Inadahi Volunteer Program established. As authorized by § 63103.1 of this Chapter, relative to the Civilian Volunteer Conservation Officer Reserve program, an Inadahi Volunteer Program is hereby established. The Council shall appoint a Chief Inadahi Officer and no fewer than five (5) Inadahi Deputies; all qualified as aboriginal indigenous people

and who have resided in Guam at least five (5) years prior to their selection and appointment.

- 1. All *Inadahi* appointees shall be trained as volunteers to serve in the capacity of peace officers and *inadahi* of indigenous rights for gathering and fishing and harvesting of marine resources of Guam, and who shall have the power of peace officers to issue citations for violations of this law and all rules and regulations regarding marine resources of Guam. The Director of Agriculture shall ensure that an appropriate training schedule is established for all *Inadahi* appointees.
 - **2.** *Inadahi* personnel shall be compensated as provided in §63103.1, *provided* that probationary requirements have been successfully completed and the requisite numbers of hours per month are contributed.
 - Section 4. §§ 63116.1 and 63116.2. relative to Marine Preserve Areas are *repealed* and a new § 63135 is *added*, to read:
 - § 63135. Guam Marine Preserve Areas.
 - a. Purpose. The purpose of a marine preserve area (MPA) is to protect, preserve, manage, and conserve aquatic life, habitat, and marine communities and ecosystems, and to

ensure the health, welfare and integrity of marine resources for current and future generations by managing, regulating, restricting, or prohibiting activities to include, but not be limited to, fishing, development, and other human uses.

b. Activities. All forms of fishing, and the taking or altering of aquatic life, living or dead coral and any resources to include, but not be limited to, mangroves, seagrass, sand, and rocks within a preserve, is unlawful except as specifically permitted by Department of Agriculture rules and regulations.

c. Rules and Regulations for Guam Marine Preserve areas. Rules and regulations for indigenous fishing rights shall be developed for maintenance of the sustainability of marine resources and to provide for seasonal marine resource harvesting by the indigenous people of Guam in all waters of Guam, including MPAs.

d. Rules and Regulations for non-Preserve areas. I Nila'la' Hanom yan Tasi, the Guam Aquatic Resources Council (the Council) shall determine and regulate the fishing methods permitted in open areas outside the MPAs. In its rules and regulations, the Council shall include provisions for indigenous people for marine resource harvesting in such waters. Such

provisions may include periods of time in specified areas when fishing for designated species is limited to aboriginal indigenous people only. These rules and regulations may also specify the species, bag limits, fishing methods, fishing equipment, and authorized times of the day or night for marine resource harvesting.

- e. MPA Boundaries. In order to enable near reef pelagic fishing, the outer boundaries of all MPAs shall be set at the ten (10) fathom (60-foot) depth. The Director of Agriculture shall utilize the rules and regulations developed by the Council specifying species, bag limits, fishing methods, fishing equipment, and authorized times for fishing in the MPAs.
- **f. Coordinate MPA openings.** The Director of Agriculture shall coordinate with the Council to establish the dates and times in which the MPA's shall be open for fishing.
- g. MPA monitoring studies. Every even numbered year, the Division of Aquatics and Wildlife Resources of the Department of Agriculture shall conduct or cause to be conducted an MPA monitoring study of the effectiveness of all MPAs, including management, fish counts, water quality and

organisms (marine and terrestrial) in the MPAs are also studied and proper baselines established.

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h. Rotation of MPAs. The Director of Agriculture shall study all waters under the Department's jurisdiction to determine which areas are best suitable to be designated as MPAs, and shall report the same to the Chairperson of the Committee of I Liheslatura with oversight over the Department of Agriculture by September 30, 2010. The Director of Agriculture, with the guidance of the Council, shall periodically shift the location of MPAs, with each specific location hosting an MPA to be determined by the Council, such that the process of restoring and maintaining the sustainability of marine resources shall be regularly applied to different aquatic areas of Guam. The total size of all MPAs shall remain consistently within 10 percent of the total size of the MPAs in existence on January 1, 2009.

Section 5. Approval of Certain Rules and Regulations pertaining to Indigenous Fishing Rights. The Rules and Regulations for the Guam Department of Agriculture, relative to indigenous fishing rights and the use of Guam Marine Preserve Areas, and

- 1 attached hereto as Exhibit A, are hereby approved and shall take
- 2 effect on the effective date of this act.

EXHIBIT A

Department of Agriculture

Rules and Regulations relative to I Nila'l'a Hanom yan Tasi, the Guam Aquatic Resources Council; indigenous fishing rights; and the Guam Marine Preserves.

- **a. Authority**. Upon a determination that it is essential to provide guidelines to protect the aquatic resources of Guam and to support indigenous fishing as a sustainable activity for subsistence as well as recreational activities, and consistent with the intent of *I Liheslatura*, these rules and regulations are hereby promulgated.
- **b. Scope.** These regulations are applicable to all persons fishing in the waters of Guam as defined in § 63133 (a) of Title 5 Guam Code Annotated.

c. Definitions.

- (i) Council means the I Nila'l'a Hanom yan Tasi, the Guam Aquatic Resources Council.
- (ii) *Marine Preserve Area* (*MPA*) means the areas designated by the Director of Agriculture to protect, preserve, manage and conserve aquatic life, habitat, and marine communities and ecosystems, and to ensure the health, welfare and

1	integrity	of	marine	resources	for	current	and	future
2	generatio	ns.						

- **d. Sea Cucumber.** Sea Cucumbers, also known as "Balate," shall be off limits with no harvesting permitted anywhere in Guam's waters.
- e. Octopus. The harvesting of one octopus per day per
 authorized person, or as determined by the Council, is permitted.
 It is unlawful to harvest female octopus with eggs.
 - f. Use of Scuba gear. The use of scuba gear while fishing and harvesting shall be prohibited in the Marine Preserve Areas, but permitted in non-preserve areas.
 - **g.** Use of *Talaya* (cast net). Casting of the *Talaya* within the MPAs, when authorized, shall be permitted when the individual casting is standing in the water.
 - **h. Prohibited use.** The use of man-made synthetic chemicals (bleach, toxic and hazardous materials), explosives and electrical devices shall be prohibited in all Guam waters.
 - i. Harvesting Prohibition. The harvesting of marine flora and fauna, including their remains, by non-indigenous people, shall be prohibited.

j. Commercial fishing prohibition, exceptions. Commercial fishing shall be prohibited within the MPAs with the exception of seasonal fishing (*manahak*, *I'e'*, *ti'ao*, *atulai*, *achenhun*).

k. Identification badge and license.

- (i.) A laminated identification badge and license shall be issued by the Director of Agriculture, upon presentation of supporting documentation obtained from the Election Commission, relative to the Registry for the future Self-Determination Plebiscite.
- (ii.) A fee of up to twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) may be charged. Such identification and badge shall identify the individual as eligible to participate in any indigenous fishing programs. Such identification badge and license shall be renewable every three (3) years. A late fee may be charged.
- (iii.) A fee shall be established for issuance of a replacement for a lost or damaged identification badge and license shall be set at five dollars. All lost and damaged identification badges and licenses must be reported to the Department of Agriculture and the Guam Police Department within one (1) week.

(iv.) Badges shall be carried by all indigenous people engaged in harvesting and fishing under the provisions applicable to indigenous people. When fishing, indigenous people shall place their licenses on display in their windshield for inspection by enforcement officers. The Council may establish license procedures for non-indigenous people as may be desired by the Council.

- (v.) Identification badges and licenses are only for the person to which the badge and license have been issued. Badge and license holders may not loan, give, transfer, sell, or in any other way allow another individual to use the license. A fine of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) shall be assessed for any violation.
- **l. Destruction of coral prohibited.** It shall be unlawful to willfully destroy live coral for purposes of flushing fish from their habitat, or for clearing an area for net fishing.
- m. No catch-and-release. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, maim or injure any fish or marine life without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the fish or marine life object. There shall be no catch-and-release fishing allowed in the MPAs or the waters of Guam.

n. Charges dismissed. Existing charges against persons previously arrested or cited by the Department of Agriculture for committing violations in the MPAs shall be dismissed, all records expunged, and all fishing gear, equipment, vehicles, and vessels that have been confiscated by the government from these persons shall be returned within thirty (30) days of implementation of these rules.

o. No confiscations for non-felonious activity. No confiscations of fishing gear, equipment, vehicles, and vessels shall take place if an individual being charged, arrested, or issued a citations is conducting civil disobedience in the MPAs and is not accused of any felonious activity.

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