



Guam Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) Plan



April 30, 2008



COASTAL AND ESTUARINE LAND CONSERVATION PLAN

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) is a federal program Administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) under the Department of Commerce. Public Law 107-77 authorized the Justice, and State Appropriations Act of 2002, codified at 16 U.S.C. 1456d, to establish the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) “for the purpose of protecting important coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, ecological, historical, or aesthetic values, or that are threatened by conversion from their natural or recreational state to other uses” giving priority to lands that can be effectively managed and protected and that have significant ecological value. Guam’s CELCP plan follows the federal guidelines in developing and implementing the program. Guam’s CELCP will be administered through the Guam Coastal Management Program (GCMP), Bureau of Statistics and Plans.

A CELCP Plan is developed by each state or territory in order to participate in the federal grant funding program for coastal and estuarine land conservation. To be eligible to compete for future CELCP grants Guam is required to prepare a “conservation plan.”

The final Guidelines for the CELCP delineated the criteria for grant awards and for NOAA to work with the coastal states and territories through formal relationships established through its role in implementing the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972, as amended (16 USC 1451 et seq.) to carry out this program.

B. Purpose of the CECLP Plan

The purpose of the Coastal Estuarine Land Conservation Program is to protect important coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, ecological, historical, or aesthetic values with consideration given to the degree of threat of loss, ecological significance, and potential for effective management.

The Plan is created to guide Guam’s actions necessary to prioritize conservation needs and create a process for nominating and selecting land conservation projects for the island. The plan will identify projects that qualify and can be nominated as coastal conservation projects for federal funding under the program. It will reflect the priorities for land conservation through reference to existing resource management and protection plans, other resource evaluations, and on-going conservation programs. The Plan sets up a process to review and score projects, which in turn, supports the selection and nomination of projects to NOAA in response to competitive funding opportunities. The Guam CELCP will guide the Guam Coastal Management Program in providing support for CELCP qualified projects for funding for coastal conservation. The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program provides the GCMP with an opportunity to expand its resources and mechanisms to conserve important coastal sites in perpetuity.

This program protects coastal and estuarine areas with significant value by permanently sheltering them from development. Coastal areas are vital to the nation's well-being for a number of different reasons that include economic, environmental and health benefits. Coastal areas are increasingly popular residential and recreational areas, important for commerce, and essential habitat for many birds, fish and other species. These needs are often not directly compatible. Increasing pressure from development is having a negative impact on resource quality in many areas. Habitat loss and diminished water quality is stressing the populations of many coastal species. The increased demand for developable land in the coastal area is causing a rise in property values, which puts further pressure on landowners to maximize their land. By purchasing land outright, this program provides a way for local governments to set aside coastal areas while compensating private owners.

II. PRIORITIES FOR COASTAL AND ESTUARINE LAND PROTECTION

A. Geographic extent of the coastal and estuarine areas within Guam

Guam's CELCP focus is on the protection of critical natural resources for both terrestrial and marine resources. The geographic area eligible for the future use of CELCP funds includes: (1) areas within Guam's "coastal zone" pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended; and (2) the watershed areas and wetlands within Guam boundaries as defined by NOSS. Although the CECLP program also supports properties in estuarine reserves, Guam does not participate in the National Estuarine Research Reserve program.

The entire island is within the jurisdiction of the coastal management program and is considered within the boundaries of the coastal zone. The "coastal zone" of Guam is define as all non-federal property within Guam, including offshore islands and the submerged lands and waters extending seaward to a distance of three (3) nautical miles.

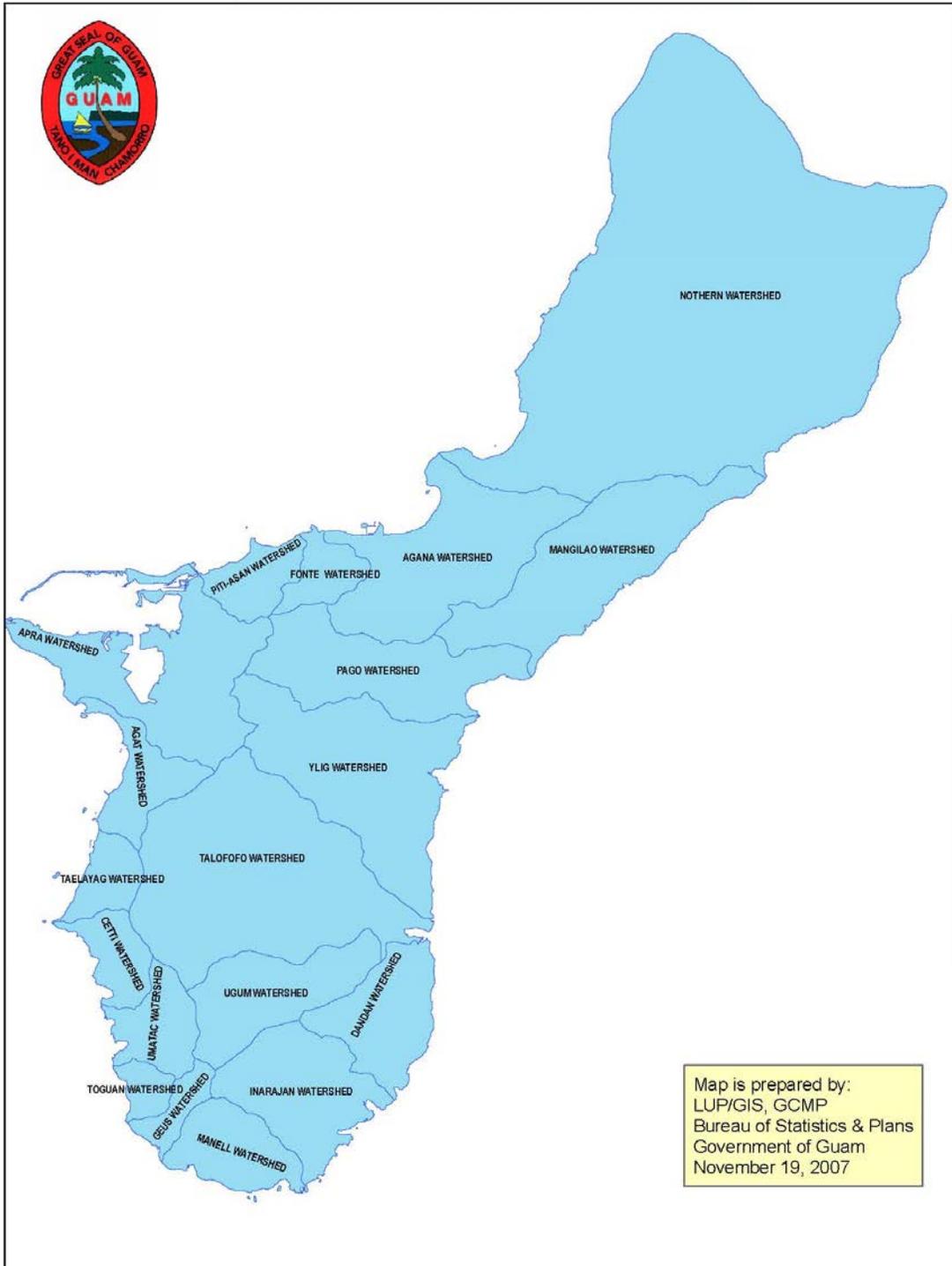
Guam's watersheds are the source of Guam's drinking water supply. The Northern Watershed provides the island with approximately 80% of its drinking water supply. While surface water will account for the remaining 20% of the water developed. Controlling nonpoint sources of pollution and ensuring that watershed ecosystems and wetlands are protected are critical to conservation efforts and ensuring Guam's natural resources including critical coral reefs.

Figure 1



Figure 2

GUAM WATERSHED MAP



B. Lands and/or Values to Protect in Guam's CELCP

Over the last fifty (50) years, Guam has experienced tremendous domestic growth and suffered significant island-wide environmental degradation. Guam's native flora and fauna have been impacted by various threats to its natural resources such as introduction of invasive species, poor land management practices, and overexploitation. Over the past ten years, several key natural resource management plans have been developed to address these issues, knowing that economic prosperity and the preservation of the Chamorro culture are dependent on the successful recovery and sustainable use of the island's natural resources. Balancing of the many issues is the goal of local conservation efforts which have been incorporated into this CECLP plan to ensure that critical natural resources are protected.

The assessment of land conservation priorities and needs were based on existing planning documents that were published by the Guam Coastal Management Program and also from concerned development and resource department and agencies of the Government of Guam which are also networked agencies of the GCMP. The following are descriptions of the types of lands or values to be protected through the program and the need for conservation through acquisition. (Excerpts from the Guam Comprehensive Development Plan (Kabales Na Planu Para Guahan) September 1978, GCMP, Bureau of Planning):

Areas of Particular Concern (APC)- A specifically designated geographic area where the presence of unique or significant natural resources, geologic constraints, hazards or other exceptional geographic characteristics warrants and requires the application of extraordinary regulatory or management measures in order to insure the retention of such exceptional qualities or to insure the health, safety and welfare of the general public.

While there are sufficient land and water resources available to accommodate much needed and desired growth in the island's economy, they must be managed wisely and protected from abuse. In order to assure that these resources are utilized most effectively and wisely in the years ahead both their quantity and quality must be determined. Limitations on the ability of the island's resources to support certain uses in certain areas must be respected.¹ Included in the Areas of Particular concern listing are the following: Public Parks and Beaches, Surfing Sites, Floodplains, Slide and Erosion Zones, Freshwater Resources, Terrestrial Pristine Ecological Communities, Wildlife Refuges, Proposed Critical Habitats, Limestone Forests, Wetlands, Caves and Waterfalls, Marine Pristine Ecological Communities, Coral Reefs, Historic and Prehistoric Sites, Village Recreation Areas, Major Park Areas, Scenic Vistas.

Because of the limited Natural Resources on Guam, they must carefully be maintained for the benefit of present and future generations, these also include wildlife habitats, forests, native plants and animals, marine areas, recreational lands, sources of drinking water, parklands, and savannahs must be carefully managed and protected. Through CELCP these areas would be protected.

¹ Guam Comprehensive Development Plan page 139

Guam's Valuable Marine and Wildlife Resources must be maintained and Protected. –

Certain areas of the island, such as the wetland, coral reefs, limestone forest, and savannahs provide the primary or only habitats for many of Guam's valuable plant and animal species. These wildlife and marine areas support many plants and animals which have been traditional sources of food for the people of Guam. Many of these wild plants and animals, such as the fruit bat, have become scarce in recent years due to encroaching development and lack of adequate protection.

Natural Wildlife Areas – The most untouched representatives of natural wildlife areas are referred to as pristine areas. They include limestone forest, ravine forest, savannahs, coastal strands and wetland. Although these areas have different characteristics, they are often so closely linked that to destroy one would quickly lead to the destruction of the other. Being the least developed, pristine areas are usually the most pleasing to view and the most valuable examples of the island's natural communities. The most unspoiled areas also often contain the greatest number of endangered and threatened plants and animals. Larger wildlife habitats have been designated as Guam Conservation Areas. Five major areas have been set aside as wildlife refuges. Additionally, certain critical habitats have been designated as natural areas where particular species find the requirements for survival such as food and shelter. The largest areas include much of the northern coastline, the Fena Reservoir, Orote Point, and Cocos Island.

Conservation of Wetland – Wetlands are unique parts of the island's natural land area. They include swamps, marshes, mangroves, natural ponds, surface springs, and estuaries. Wetlands are natural habitats of high biological productivity and significant resource value and river valleys that are constantly covered with water. They support aquatic plants and animals. Wetlands also act as a source of freshwater or as floodplains. Most importantly, they are a nursery ground for juvenile plants and animals. The mangrove wetlands are not only a wildlife habitat, but are also useful for shoreline protection from wind and waves. Development within wetlands should not involve their filling or uses which adversely affect water quality or wildlife. The wetlands of Guam are extremely fragile, limited in number and difficult to restore once damaged. Increased management attention to wetlands is essential in order to reflect the intent and effect of presidential Executive Order 11990, regarding protection of wetlands, on non-federally owned property.

Limestone Forests – The limestone forest of Guam are so named because they grow in minimal soil upon the northern limestone plateau. They are a limited resource because land development has cleared most of the forested areas. They can never be reforested to their original condition because newly introduced weeds and shrubs prohibit the reestablishment of native plants and animals. Limestone forest is characterized by large trees which shade the lower vegetation. These areas must be protected to support wildlife, recreational, and educational uses.

Scenic Resources – Most people generally agree on the exceptional value of such views as that from the Sella Bay Overlook. The maintenance of such scenic views is important so that the overall beauty of Guam is preserved. Visually pleasing views enhance the quality of life for residents and tourists. Protection of scenic vistas can be ensured by preventing obstruction of views, removing litter, abandoned cars and dilapidated structures, and landscaping or screening unsightly developments such as those found within industrial areas or along portions of Marine

Corps Drive. (Encourage preservation and enhancement of, and respect for the island's scenic resources through increase enforcement and compliance with sign, litter, zoning, subdivision, building, and related land-use laws. Locate unsightly uses, when practicable, so as not to block scenic views from overlooks, highways, and trails.)

Guam (Territorial) Seashore Park – The volcanic mountains and serene waters of Southern Guam offer spectacular viewing and recreational opportunities. Encompassing 9,000 acres of land and 6,000 acres of ocean, the Guam Territorial Seashore Park was created in 1978 to preserve these outstanding ecological, cultural and scenic values. Exploring the Seashore Park is an adventure for both visitor and resident. Motorists will enjoy the winding road with parking located at scenic spots. Hikers can choose between a short 20-minute stroll or a six-hour adventure, either along the shoreline or over the mountains. Diving, fishing, sailing, and surfing are among the many water activities. Camping is also permitted in the park.

- Anae Island and patch reef offer superb snorkeling and scuba diving; Geologic features distinguish Facpi Point as one of three National Natural landmarks found in the park; Cetti bay Overlook offers a vista of the southern coastline; Hikers relax at Tarzan Falls, one of the many waterfalls within the park. Twenty-two acres of Cocos Island, and all of Cocos Lagoon waters are included in the Seashore Park. Accessible by foot, these small islands offer superb reef walking adventure.

Guam Seashore Reserve means that land and water area of Guam extending seaward to the ten fathom contour, including all offshore islands within the Government's jurisdiction except Cabras and those villages wherein residences have been constructed along the shoreline prior to the effective date of the Seashore Act, and extended inland to the nearest of the following points: 1) from the mean high water line for a distance on a horizontal plane of ten (10 meters). (2) from the mean high water line to the inland edge of the nearest public right-of way, P.L. 13-154, 1976, such boundaries as are delineated on the official Seashore Reserve Map. Land resources adjacent to coastal waters have often been used with little consideration of the suitability of the land for development or the water dependency of the user. Priority for future development of the shoreline areas must include public parks, boating, fishing aquaculture, marine related education facilities, and other uses of a marine nature. Residential and commercial development not dependent off shoreline location should be encouraged to locate further inland to prevent blocking of public access to, and view of, the island's coastal areas.

Flood Hazard Areas – certain land areas of Guam are subject to flood conditions due to surface water drainage into sinkholes and low-lying basins, overflow of rivers and wetlands and stormwave inundation of coastal areas. Development within flood-prone areas in absence of adequate regulatory controls has historically resulted in recurring public expense for relief and repair of flood-damaged facilities. Uncontrolled development within flood-prone areas creates conditions which are hazardous to human safety, health and welfare, such that opens space use and low intensity activities within flood-prone areas are necessary for water quality management, aesthetic quality and maintenance of natural wetland and shoreline ecosystems. Presidential executive order 11988 directs all federal agencies to take action which will reduce the risks of flood losses, minimize adverse impacts on human safety, health and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains.

Legal Protection for Habitats and Wildlife

Guam has several local laws providing protection for native flora and fauna. The Department of Agriculture has the authority to enforce and submit changes for adjudication of the laws that govern Game, Forestry, and Conservation (5 GCA, Chapter 63, PL-6-85). In addition to ensuring the authority to enforce these laws, Guam code also provides a list of species that are to be protected (5 GCA, §63121 and §63101-63117). The Endangered Species Act, 5 GCA, §63208 allows for the adjudication of an endangered species list for Guam. The responsibility to promulgate the Endangered Species List falls to the Department, who then provides the list to the Attorney General of Guam and the Legislature of Guam for adjudication.

Coral Reef Fisheries and Habitat

Guam is near the center of biodiversity for coral reefs, with over 5,000 species of marine organisms recorded on Guam's reefs. Hundreds of these are important fishery resources, while hundreds more are components of essential fish habitat. Faced with such complexity, Department of Agriculture, Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources began to implement ecosystem-based management actions. One of these actions was the creation of Guam's five marine preserves in May 1997. The law creating the preserves called for setting aside areas restricting the take of all marine organisms and protecting their associated habitat. That same year, Governor Carl T. C. Gutierrez signed Executive Order 97-10, adopting the Guam Coral Reef Initiative and creating the Guam Coral Reef Initiative Coordinating Committee (GCRICC), of which DAWR is a member.

Public Access

Public access to beaches and shoreline areas is a concern in Guam, as in other places. These areas are popular recreation sites for residents as well as tourists. In many cases, residents prefer less-developed beaches, while tourists remain near hotels and resorts. There is a considerable demand for beaches and shore access in areas that are less developed. The beaches of Guam are areas of concern have the highest priority because of the great development pressures and of their value as habitat, such as for turtle nesting, etc.

C. Identification of “project areas” that represent Guam’s priority areas for conservation

In developing the draft CELCP plan, the GCMP staff has worked with the development and resource agencies of the Government of Guam, such as the Department of Agriculture, Department of Parks and Recreations, and the Guam Environmental Protection Agency. Land conservation is a high priority for Guam and its people not only because of its size and very limited resources. As new development creates greater pressures on public access, open space and recreational opportunities, and conservation of such lands is extremely important.

It is noteworthy that based on the existing need for economic growth, these areas represent a very valuable opportunity to preserve Guam's natural resource heritage for present and future generations. Project areas eligible for funding under this plan will be prioritized based on the following criteria:

- Adjacent to Marine Protected Areas
- Enhance the protection of critical coral reef ecosystems
- Provide beach access to coastal and marine resources, beaches for recreational and resource management
- Provide urban and rural open space and community parks
- Protection of shore lands and beaches for public use
- Protecting historical sites
- Support watershed management
- Protection and conservation of wetlands
- Protecting of plants and animals habitats especially for threatened and endangered species
- Habitat protection for lands containing rare and endangered species, including undeveloped lands that support plants and wildlife populations.

Properties that meet one or more of these priority areas will ensure that conservation and ecological features are of significant value with other important efforts to protect Guam's fragile environment.

D. A description of existing plans, or elements thereof, that are incorporated into this plan

The Guam CELCP land acquisition priorities of sites reflects on existing public planning documents which have previously gone through the review process coordinated with the concerned Government of Guam resource agencies and the Guam Legislature.

Over the past several years several key natural resource management plans have been developed; these plans provide much of the basis of Guam's CECLP. In 1978, the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Department of Agriculture had submitted and recommended certain lands that are particularly important for recreation, watershed and water protection, prevention of flooding and erosion control, wildlife habitat, endangered species conservation and recovery, protection of limestone and ravine forest, and protection of scenic, historical and cultural values. Many of these areas, due to their remoteness and topography are unsuitable for development but are still economically important for conservation and as visitor attractions. Chapter I, Title XXVII establishes the Guam Territorial Park System under the Department of Parks and Recreation; the National Park Service in the Proposed Guam National Seashore recommends protection of southwest Guam and the Guam comprehensive Development Plan recommends the establishment of the Guam Territorial Seashore Park. Executive Order 78-42 was signed and promulgated the establishment of the Guam Territorial Seashore Park, to be managed jointly by the Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Agriculture, Department of Land Management, and the Guam Environmental Protection Agency according to a Seashore Park Master Plan. The Guam Park and Conservation Master Plan dated April 15, 1999, prepared by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Parks and Recreation states that, "Guam lands need to be protected in perpetuity for conservation and park purposes. A conservation plan is one of the sixteen elements of the Comprehensive Development Plan mandated by Public Law 20-147."

Additionally, Public Law 22-18 provides that the Department of Agriculture and the Department

of Parks and Receptions, in conjunction with the Federal Agencies shall develop a comprehensive integrated Master Plan that clearly identifies, designates and establishes any proposed park, conservation area, wildlife refuge, historic site and natural preserves on government (Federal and local) land.

To preserve marine resources for future generation, the Government of Guam passed Public Law 24-21, establishing five Marine Preserves around the island to restore Guam's fishery resources. To strengthen the preserves, Public Law 28-107 expanded the purpose of the preserves to include the protection and preservation of aquatic life, habitat, and marine communities and ecosystems.

The Department of Agriculture completed the Guam Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (GCWCS) in 2005, which guides conservation efforts for a number of Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). The GCWCS recognizes that species recovery efforts cannot succeed without habitat protection and that any serious threat to habitat loss and major modification must be addressed soon.

Additionally, the Guam Coastal Management Program and Guam EPA partnered to ensure compliance with Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments and with Clean Water Act Section 319 program upgrades for nonpoint pollution prevention. The agencies successfully obtained approval of the Coastal Guam Nonpoint Source program and a strategy to control nonpoint pollution in late 2007.

Recently the Guam Historic Preservation Office completed an update of the 1997 historic preservation plan. The new plan provides direction for historic preservation and emphasizes connecting the community to its past. The plan provides preservation goals and objectives necessary to fulfill the stated vision that communities be "actively involved to ensure that historic resources are protected and available in the future." Critical trends, issues, threats, and opportunities that affect historic preservation efforts are identified and linked to goals and objectives.

The latest conservation effort, the Governor of Guam agreed to be involved with the other islands of Micronesia in "Micronesian Challenge." This regional effort is a shared commitment with the islands of Micronesia to "effectively conserve at least 30% of the near-shore marine and 20% of the terrestrial resources across Micronesia by 2020." The overall goal of this effort is to maintain or improve the health of natural resources in an area and the communities who depend on them.

Within the next ten years, Guam is expected to increase its population by 30% due to increase number of Department of Defense personnel and activity, the Government of Guam is developing a Natural Resources Strategy is intended to serve as a guide to prepare Guam for increased development by ensuring that ecology and conservation efforts are maintained.

From 1997 through 2007, Guam's natural resource agencies accomplished many objectives and engaged the public and other natural resources stakeholders in many progressive programs and planning projects. Land management issues prevailed, as did a concerted effort to restore wildlife and water resources, protect coral reefs, and establish marine preserves. Watershed-

based and ecosystem approaches to planning offered a means to accomplish integrated natural resource management. Other natural resource planning efforts were successfully initiated, including the International and US Coral Reef Initiatives, the Micronesian Challenge and the Conservation Action Plan which were fully embraced by local natural resource agencies. A number of the more significant natural resource management planning documents for Guam and their status are list in Table 1.

Table 1. Status Guam Natural Resource Management Plans		
Plan/Strategy	Lead/Responsible Entity	Status Date Approved
A Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan for Guam 2007-2011	Guam Department of Parks and Recreations, Historic Preservation Division	Current Pre-Final August 2007
Guam's Strategy to Control Nonpoint Sources of Pollution July 2006	Guam Environmental Protection Agency and Guam Coastal Management Program Bureau of Statistics and Plans	Current Approved September 2007
Guam Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy	Guam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources, Department of Agriculture	Current Approved September 26, 2005
Guam Wetlands Conservation Plan	Guam Environmental Protection Agency	Out of date Approved 2000
Brown Tree Snake Control Plan	BTS Control Committee, Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force	Out of date Approved June 28, 1996
National Invasive Species Management Plan	National Invasive Species Council	Currently under revision Approved 2001
Strategy for the Implementation of the Micronesian Challenge-Guam	Guam Coastal Management Program	Draft -December 2006
Natural Resources Strategy	Natural Resources Subcommittee	April 2008

III. PROCESS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE CELCP GRANTS

A. Identification of Lead Agency

According to the NOAA guidance, the lead state level organization that will manage the CELCP will be the state's designated coastal program agency. The Guam Coastal Management Program (GCMP) within the Bureau of Statistics and Plans is the lead agency and will be responsible for securing NOAA approval and coordinating the establishment and implementation of the CELCP at the state level.

B. Description of nomination process

Upon notification by NOAA of the availability of CELCP funds, GCMP will send out a public notice for availability of CELCP funds in local newspaper and/or the Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans website, (<http://www.bsp.guam.com>) and/or other means, of the timeline for solicitation and evaluation of CELCP grant applications.

The public can make recommendations on areas for consideration under this program. The development of applications will include comments from the public and any government of Guam agencies or departments. Applications may be prepared and submitted by any government agency or nonprofit conservation organization, and shall include: (1) an acknowledgment by an authorized representative of the public agency proposed to hold the property interest to be acquired; (2) a description of the source of non-federal funds proposed to match the CELCP grant; and (3) documentation that the current landowner intends to be a "willing seller" in accordance with the terms of sale described in the grant application.

Within 60 days after the submission deadline for the applications, the GCMP will notify each applicant as to the status of the application whether it is acceptable or incomplete. Applicants with incomplete submittal may be allowed to provide additional non-substantive materials necessary to complete the application. Those that are accepted for evaluation will be notified or informed accordingly.

All applications will be reviewed and evaluated based on completeness of the application, and the eligibility of project areas described in the Guam CELCP Conservation Plan. All applications that are accepted will be ranked based on the ranking criteria based on the projects ecological value (25%), conservation value (25%), recreational value (10%), treat of conversion (15%), aesthetic value (10%) and historic/cultural value (15%). The top ranking applications will be submitted for funding under the CECLP.

A CECLP selection committee will be formed to review the applications and rank the projects. The members of the selection committee will include members for the Guam Coastal Management Program, the Guam Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Land Management, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the University of Guam, and representatives for the community supporting conservation efforts.

Within 120 days following the deadline for the receipt of applications, the GCMP will notify

each applicant of the results of the evaluation process. The top applications selected by the CECLP selection committee will be submitted to NOAA will be notified.

Selected applicants may be required to submit additional information to NOAA.

At the conclusion of the NOAA selection process, the applicants will be notified.

Proposal Ranking Criteria

Each proposal shall be evaluated based on the priorities for Guam’s conservation efforts, the committee will also rank each proposal based on several criteria including ecological value, conservation value, recreational value, threat of conversion, aesthetic value and historic and cultural value.

Each proposal is rated on a scale of 1-5 for each category. Those scores are then multiplied by a factor based on the relative important of that value. Final scores are out of total possible 100.

Criterion	Point Value 1-5, 5=high	Weight	Final Value
Ecological Value i.e. wetlands, endangered/threatened species habitat, conservation corridor		5	
Conservation Value i.e. potential for restoration, absence/presence of contamination, compatible existing use		5	
Recreational Value i.e. suitable for passive recreation, availability for public access		2	
Threat of Conversion i.e. market availability, infrastructure, imminence of development		3	
Aesthetic Value i.e. attractions such as overlooks, general appeal		2	
Historical/Cultural i.e. significant site, federal designation		3	

C. Agencies eligibility Requirements

Government of Guam agencies eligible for funding include any agency that hold land in their inventory for this plan includes the Department of Land Management, the Department of Agriculture, the Guam Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Parks and

Recreation, the University of Guam, The Chamorro Land Trust, The Department of Chamorro Affairs, the Mayor's Office for each municipality of the island, and any non-profit organization involved with conservation efforts.

IV. COORDINATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT.

A. Interagency coordination

During the development of this, the Guam Coastal Management Program worked with the various networking agencies. The involvement includes feedback from The Department of Agriculture, Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources, Division of Forestry and Soil Resources, Department of Parks and Recreation, Historic Preservation Division, Department of Land Management and the Guam Environmental Protection Agency.

Each of these agencies is active in the management of coastal resources. Although the Guam Coastal Management Program does not engage in land acquisition, all other agencies are able to acquire land. All agencies are involved with restoration issues, either by directly or by providing management guidance.

B. Public involvement in the development of the plan.

During the development of the plan, the public input was encourage through the involvement of the various public meeting including the following Natural Resources Subcommittee, the Seashore Reserve Commission Meetings, the review of both the Conservation Plan and Historic Plan. Meetings were also held as part of community meetings for the Marine Protected Areas and the conservation action plan.

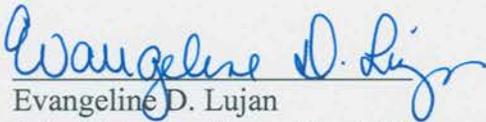
The GCMP continues to obtain public input through the entire process of the conservation efforts of the Government of Guam. The public scoping meetings were taken from information provided by the public during community meetings and other meeting related to plans incorporated into this plan. Guam has chosen to receive comments on all the plans incorporated in this plan that is part of this plan. The priorities that have been incorporated into this plan have been previously reviewed by the public.

V. Certification and Approval

A. Certification of Consistency

This plan was prepared by the lead agency responsible for administering the federal consistency provision of the Coastal Zone Management Act, and is consistent with the enforceable policies of the state's federally approved coastal zone management program.

B. Approval of Plan



Evangeline D. Lujan
Administrator, Guam Coastal Management Program



Alberto A. Lamorena V.
Director, Bureau of Statistics and Plans

APPENDIX - A

Guam Planning Documents

1. Master Plan for Park and Conservation Land, Department of Agriculture, Department of Parks and Recreation, April 15, 1999
2. Guam Comprehensive Development Plan (Kabales Na Planu Para Guahan) September 1978, GCMP, Bureau of Planning
3. Guide to Land-Use Decision Making for Territorial Planning Commission/Territorial Seashore Protection Commission Members, June 1986, GCMP, Bureau of Planning
4. Guidebook to Development Requirements on Guam, 1986 GCMP. Bureau of Planning
5. Wetlands of Guam Rules and Regulations Executive Order 78-21
6. Guam Territorial Seashore Park Master Plan. January 1979, Dept. of Parks and Recreation
7. Guam Comprehensive Land Conservation Plan
8. Guam Coastal Management Program Final Environmental Impact Statement, Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of CZM Manager.
9. Atlas of the Reefs and Beaches of Guam – An investigation of the coast and shallow reefs of Guam, including locations and geologic descriptions of reef platforms, rocky shorelines, and locations, extent, slope and composition of beaches. This study completely maps the shoreline and shallow reefs of Guam.
10. Beach Access on Guam – A discussion of access to all beaches on Guam, problem areas and mapped identification of beaches.
11. GCMP Public Access to Public Resources, July 1993 Progress Report (Bureau of Planning).
12. An Ecological Survey of Pristine Terrestrial Communities of Guam – provides area descriptions, species lists and maps of terrestrial areas that are essential for the protection of endangered and threatened species or are unique, relatively untouched representatives of characteristic Guam terrestrial ecological communities.
13. The extent of Coral, Shell and Algal Harvesting in Guam waters. A study of living marine resources, other than fish, which are being harvested from shallow offshore areas of Guam. Includes extensive lists of exploited species, location maps, existing legislation, and recommendations for resource development and conservation requirements..

14. 2004 Guam Statistical Yearbook
15. The Organic Act of Guam 1950
16. Comprehensive Watershed Planning Process
17. The Guam Territorial Seashore Protection Act of 1974 enacted P.L. 12-108.
18. Guam Strategy to Control Nonpoint Sources of Pollution 2006
19. Guam Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, September 2005.
20. Guam Marine Protected Areas, PL-24-21