July 11, 2017

Speaker Benjamin J.F. Cruz
I Mina'trentai Kuåttro Na Liheslaturan Guåhan
Guam Congress Building
163 Chalan Santo Papa
Hagåtña, Guam 96910

GU# 34-17-710
Speaker Benjamin J.F. Cruz

JUL 11 2017
Time: 332 [ ]AM [ ]PM File No.
Received By:

Håfa Adai Speaker Cruz,

Pursuant to **8 GCA §8113.1,** enclosed is a copy of the Commission on Decolonization's meeting agenda, approved minutes, and other attachments and addendums discussed during the Commission's monthly meeting held July 5, 2017.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 475-9545.

2017 JUL 11 PM 3:01

Senseramente,

AMANDA FRANCEL BLAS
Executive Director
Commission on Decolonization

Enclosure

cc: Commission on Decolonization Meeting Packet

0710



AGENDA
COMMISSION ON DECOLONIZATION
COMMISSION MEETING
JULY 5, 2017

I. Roll Call

II. Approval of Minutes: June 13, 2017

III. Resolution on Guam adopted by the UN Special Committee on Decolonization

IV. Self-Governance Study

V. Website Update

VI. Guam DOE Curriculum Framework

   a. Task Force Participation in DOE Staff Development

VII. Financial Report

VIII. Task Force Updates

   a. Free Association

   b. Independence

   c. Statehood

IX. Next Subcommittee Meeting

   a. Tentative UN Calendar

X. Next Meeting: August 1, 2017

XI. Open Discussion

XII. Adjournment



COMMISSION ON DECOLONIZATION
Meeting Minutes
June 13, 2017

Meeting called to order at 3:07 PM by Chairman Governor Eddie Baza Calvo.

I. ROLL CALL

- **MEMBERS PRESENT**
  - Gov. Eddie Baza Calvo, Chairman
  - Sen. Therese Terlaje, Vice Chairperson
  - Sen. Telena Nelson, representative for Speaker B.J. Cruz
  - P.J. Guerrero, representative for Sen. Fernando Esteves
  - Adrian Cruz, Free Association Task Force
  - Victoria Leon Guerrero, Independence Task Force
  - Eddie Duenas, Statehood Task Force
  - Dr. Lisa Baza, Member-at-Large
  - Tristan Quintanilla, Youth Congress
- **MEMBERS NOT PRESENT**
  - Dr. Lisa Natividad, Member-at-Large (Excused absence)
  - Mayor Robert Hoffman, Mayors Council

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES: FEBRUARY 14, 2017

- Chairman – As you review, I'd like to thank Eddie Alvarez for the hard work and effort he's done on the commission on decolonization. I spoke with him and although he was excited to work, he has family matters to deal with. Welcome Amanda Blas!
- No changes. **Lisa Baza – motion to approve minutes. No objection. Motion passes.**

III. SEN GUAIYA HAO CONFERENCE RECAP

- Amanda Blas – Thank you to the three task forces. 150 participated in the events held at the Guam Museum and the University of Guam. They made a resolution about the importance of decolonization and youth identity on Guam.
- Dr. Natividad prepared a recap but could not make it today.
- Event cost - $3,370 to provide lunch for both days and rental of Guam Museum.

- PBS filmed Decolonization portion for free. We are looking to spend the $500 allocated for video recording to produce a segment into a 15-30 minute episode we could use.

IV. UN CARIBBEAN REGIONAL SEMINAR RECAP

- Amanda Blas – I, on behalf of Gov. Calvo, and Dr. Bevacqua as an expert, attended the seminar. We talked about our situation as a territory. We asked member states and members of the Special Committee on Decolonization to support our right to decolonization. We brought up Chamorro Land Trust. There will also be a meeting in New York with the Special Committee on Decolonization.
- Dr. Michael Bevacqua – I've been to many seminars – my focus is the way the Davis decision contradicts international law. We can go and make our case, but even at the regional seminar level, the US doesn't participate in regional seminar. It chooses to boycott any discussion on this. There are possibilities for working with the UN, which would require a lot of advocacy and lobbying. We can establish relationships with different countries and gain their support. This year was different. It is the third international decade of the eradication of colonization.
- One way, which was discussed - visiting missions to colonies. In 1979, Guam was visited because of what was happening in Micronesia and because of constitutional discussions. Things like that can be a kick-start. Administrative power has to invite UN to discuss. Non-self governing territories have been able to get around that. Governor can go straight to the UN, usually in cases of emergency.
- Adrian Cruz – Military buildup is a good reason.
- Mr. Garrido – I don't recognize the protocol that we need to get the approval of the US for us to ask the UN to visit and know more about us locally. In future seminars, I would like to have a little part of the statement given to explain our situation. The representative from Guam is representative of the three task forces collectively and not solely pushing an independent agenda. I give my blessing to Bevacqua, but we should also be included.
- Dr. Bevacqua – I was sent as an expert, not a representative for Guam.
- Dr. Garrido – If you are from another nation, they will think you are representing Guam. I think there is a way to clarify that Guam is pursuing decolonization through three different task forces.
- Chairman – As chair, I will go with what the committee decides on. As Dr. Bevacqua says, we would be looking for a visit as the result of an egregious act. The government is inviting the Committee of Twenty-Four. As I understand, it doesn't make a difference about statehood,



independence, or free association, but rather about the situation that has happened.

- Victoria Leon Guerrero – According to the UN schedule, there is an opportunity in October where more lobbying can occur. You can have as many people possibly testify. If we can have large representation, people will notice Guam. If Chairperson could attend, you could lobby member states and ask for a visiting mission.
- Chairman – I would be at the service of the commission. It's a matter of getting prepared and figuring what I would present to the committee. We would also have to campaign to bring as many representatives as possible.
- Victoria Leon Guerrero – if we have a representative traveling on our behalf, we could help draft the statement. Also we have to approve it, by law.
- Dr. Bevacqua – it is an invitation to the chief of commission not to the commission. He could send someone to represent the commission. If one person is invited as an expert and another as a representative from two different task forces, what they say could clash
- Dr. Garrido – I'm just saying that when you are there, there is a semblance that you are representing us as well.
- Amanda Blas – I was there with Dr. Bevacqua, and he did not speak on behalf of independence. He constantly mentioned the three task forces and directed them to me to talk more about the things at hand.
- Dr. Bevacqua – thank you. In many respects, we don't know who's going until they are there. There are no announcements.
- Vice Chair Terlaje – Could we have a calendar of UN meetings in which Guam might participate with how our participation might be invited (governor, chief executive, decolonization commission, NGO). We should know in advance where these meetings are, who's going on behalf of Guam, and we should have a say in what their statement will be.
- Chairman – as chairman of the commission, I will not make statements that have not been approved by the commission. If the commission wants me to go as chairman, I will not say anything that goes out of bounds with our commission.
- **Motion to create a subcommittee that explores the option of how Guam can pursue a visiting mission from the UN. - Victoria Leon Guerrero. No objection, so moved.**
- Senator Cristobal – point of clarification: power of committee is power of committee as a whole. This would be given to the General Assembly. If we can impact the resolution to pursue this mission. The buildup was a direct impediment to self-determination. This with the Davis decision and Chamorro Land Trust issue would together make it vital.



- **Motion to create a spreadsheet of schedule with related UN events and what participation Guam might have in these events. – Vice Chairperson Sen. Terlaje.** Seconded by Adrian Cruz. No objection, so moved.

V. UPDATE ON SELF-GOVERNANCE STUDY

- Amanda Blas – Attached is the scope of work for governance study.
- **Motion to table for the next meeting – Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje. No objection, so moved.**
- Lisa Baza - we could email you questions we want answered, so it will be more structured.
- Amanda Blas – I will send out an email.

VI. DISCUSSION ON DISTRICT COURT RULING IN *DAVIS V. GUAM*

- Amanda Blas – I am concerned about what these rulings mean for us. It is obviously a big issue for the commission
- Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje – pursuing education, which is our mission, is not enjoined by court. On education we are totally clear.
- Lisa Baza – what funds are used for education materials? Have the DOI funds been impacted in any way?
- Amanda Blas – our funding expires in 2020.
- Lisa Baza – id like to have something a little more substantive than "just continue what we're doing"
- FILL IN STUFF FROM VIDEO
- Dr. Garrido – should we always behave as good colonizers? Maybe the commission could sent out a press release that we don't support the Davis ruling at all.
- Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje – in DOI funding, they include in fine print that we have to follow.
- Chairman – egregious acts are by the colonizer. I think it is the perfect opportunity to take it to the next level. As we move forth, let's see what we can do to bring these folks to Guam.

VII. FINANCIAL REPORT

- Amanda Blas- The COD financial report is as of June 01. We are working with the different task forces on different POs.
- You'll see on the financial report how much you have left for each of the task forces. Per public law 33-185, they roll over until September 30,2020. The funding available for the Commission Education outreach is



$300,000. The only funds allocated currently based from the Commission have been $121,000 for the Self-Governance Program.

- Local funding used for outreach – Sen Guaiya Hao Conference
- The $3000 that was originally for Town Hall meetings will not be used for them anymore. We will be using a different approach.
- Task Force Accounts
    - Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje – what was the total for each task force?
    - Amanda Blas - $80,000 per year from local funding.
    - Amanda Blas – we are working with task forces about POs.
    - Dr. Garrido – can we set aside in the budget some funding to go as a petitioner in the UN and talk as I did in 1997? Chairman for free association can go and petition? I went before and used my own money and am still paying.
    - Chairman – you are given a lot of leeway with your funds. Maybe you can see if you can try.
    - Victoria Leon Guerrero – you cannot use it for travel, only education.
    - Chairman – we could say this is endangering our quest to move forward with self-determination. Let's get this info and it could be used for further discussion. Amanda will check.
    - Dr. Garrido – I don't want to be criticized by public for misuse of funds.
    - Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje -$121,000? $300,000 is for outreach, is this for different task forces?
    - Amanda Blas – no, that is under the commission.
    - Victoria Leon Guerrero – for FY16, there was total set aside for total commission education outreach, then we divided and gave each task force $80,000 and $20,000 to commission outreach. We brought this up a few meetings ago. Commission by law is supposed to approve budget. We didn't see it before it went forward. Maybe next meeting we could approve the budget?
    - Chair – Budget has to be given by August. Next meeting will be in July. We can get this budget request for next meeting.
    - Amanda Blas – yes, I will have that ready.
- Use or remaining local funding for commission
    - Victoria Leon Guerrero – how do we as a commission intend on spending this available balance?
    - Amanda Blas – working as an episode series. Each task force will have their own educational episode and a 4th to cover overall questions and history, etc.
- DOI Grant



- Victoria Leon Guerrero – about remaining DOI balance, perhaps we could have educational programs through DOE with professional development to encourage teaching on decolonization.
- Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje – wasn't there a subcommittee on education outreach?
- Everyone – no.
- Amanda Blas – I have a meeting with Joe Sanchez this week to get information about outreach and his budget for it.
- Chairman – get the information from Joe Sanchez and then distribute it to Commission members and we can see where to go from there.
- Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje – Any proposals you find from old minutes may be used.
- Lisa Baza – Joe Sanchez said instead of creating a new curriculum, they would do an addendum specific to decolonization for current government or Chamorro classes. The teachers would then have to go through professional development.
- Tristan Quintanilla – on what format will episodes be distributed?
- Amanda Blas – they will be broadcasted but we can work out it being digital as well as that is the easiest way to be transmitted.

VIII. Task Force Updates

- Free Association – given by Adrian Cruz
  - Thank you for the POs
  - We have monthly meetings the last Wednesday of each month at 7pm at the Azatea in Agana. Once we have a cohesive plan we will be adding more meetings.
- Independence – given by Victoria Leon Guerrero
  - We have a few events a month. Every month we take on a different educational focus. We are going village by village.
  - Concert on July 4 – Songs of Freedom, Lina'la Concert Series. After our big rally on April 7, community wants more. We are looking at doing these every 3 months. We'd like to invite the task forces if they want a table. We had 500+ people attend. We want to keep the spirit going. The commission and youth congress are also invited to have tables. We got 550 signatures on petitions. The rally was in response to the Davis case, and we want to show that we are coming and standing together.



- Statehood – given by Eddie Duenas
  - Has the plebiscite date been established?
  - Chairman – we are working the AG regarding Davis case. We are going to fight. We are going to have the attorney general's office in here next meeting. Hopefully that can help guide us. In the meantime getting this education program going is the best thing to do.
  - Eddie Duenas – we have spun our wheels for the last 20 years. I think if the law is not working it should be amended. It could be when we have the next gubernatorial election. Otherwise we have to wait another four years.
  - Chairman – hopefully with the AG we can get this thing going.
  - Dr. Garrido – is it possible to have a closed thing, not government sponsored, where we wouldn't have to have court ruling?
  - Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje – I think that's beyond our scope here. Are these position papers good to go? I know commission has to establish summary material based on your papers.
  - Eddie Duenas – we submitted in 1999.
  - Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje – okay, do you have any updates?
  - Amanda Blas – our position has not changed.
  - Dr. Garrido – your position statement should be a living document. For example, in 1999, the buildup hadn't happened.
  - Eddie Duenas – what does that have to do with this?
  - Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje – I'd like to request for a list of the task force members.
  - Amanda Blas – I have contacted them for that. I will put it together.

IX. Next Meeting: July 5, 2017

- Commission is supposed to meet on first Tuesday of the month by law. Next meeting will be July 5, 3-5 PM, as the first Tuesday is a holiday.

X. Open Discussion

- Amanda Blas – Former Sen. Hope Cristobal brought up the idea of doing a museum exhibit for decolonization similar to the one put on by Gov. Joe Ada. She proposed it would last from March-September.
- Chairman – Amanda can talk to Johnny Sablan about availability of the museum. Usually exhibits are shorter than 6 months.



- Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje – it was not easy to get the meeting minutes. It was established years and years after the commission on self-determination. I would like for those to be available for everyone.
- Amanda Blas – I would like to thank the task forces. The commission is a very small office – with two persons.
- **Motion to speak in Chamorro for a portion of the COD Meetings – Dr. Garrido. Seconded by Victoria Leon Guerrero. Motion passes.**
- Eddie Duenas – I mentioned to Amanda about the process to get needed supplies to procurement. Last time we met with GSA. I got frustrated and said forget it, I'll use my own money. You need to attend a two week conference to be certified.
- Amanda Blas – we are continuing with the current system but are looking at way to streamline the process. Until we do that we will move forward with the current one.
- Chairman – things are going a lot faster now. Good job, Amanda.
- Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje – Go through Amanda's office instead of GSA. She will expedite it.
- Amanda Blas – I am working on getting one document so everyone understands the process.
- Dr. Garrido – Could we put on open discussion to include the public?
- Amanda Blas – yes, Sen Cristobal's was actually public open discussion. We also had a sign-up sheet.
- **Motion to approve Amanda Blas as the Executive Director of the Commission on Decolonization. – Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje. Seconded by Sen. Telena Nelson. Moved.** Congratulations, Amanda.
- Victoria Leon Guerrero – maybe we would want to vet and approve of the staffperson that is to be hired?
- Ryan Calvo – what does it take to get another person at that table? Greater autonomy. Road to independence. I believe there are other groups.
- Amanda Blas – as for different political status option
- Ryan Calvo – if everyone wants greater autonomy – tribal autonomy, which are subsections in the office of interior. It will be a tribal autonomy.
- Chairman – by statute we only have three.
- Ryan Calvo – what would be the process?
- Chairman – it would be through legislature. Introduce a bill to have a new status.
- Amanda Blas – by law, we have one representative from each task force.
- Ryan Calvo – we have another option. Tribal Autonomy. How do we get it as an option without rewriting the law?
- Dr. Bevacqua – The UN initially suggested independence because they assumed people wouldn't want a close relationship with their colonizer. Then they went in and gave these three options. Other options can be



developed. But in history, the others don't go anywhere. In Puerto Rico, they had 6 options and one with none of the above. There were so many that people were confused and a lot voted for none of the above. Tribal Autonomy would not be considered decolonization.

- Victoria Leon Guerrero – 11 members were listed in public law. In order to gain a seat, you would have to amend the law. You have to appeal to a senator. You have to be mindful that it has to go through that process.
- Chairman – you bring a valid question. There are certain bodies that have jurisdiction. Maybe we can see.
- Dr. Garrido – political status options were given by the UN. If your political status wants to be the fourth, you have to amend the law establishing this. If it is not decolonizing, then it does not work. You cannot put another status if it is not decolonizing.
- Chairman – I'd like to invite you to meet with Amanda. She can sit with you and answer your questions and help guide the course with you. I would love to invite you to get all your questions answered.
- Ryan Calvo – thank you committee.
- Subcommittee for UN Visiting
    - Vice Chair Sen. Terlaje – I'd like to be on the committee.
    - Dr. Bevacqua – one from each task force
    - Victoria Leon Guerrero – Former Sen. Cristobal would like to be a part of it.
    - Tristan Quintanilla – would it be appropriate for me to be a part of it as well?
    - Chairman – you are the future! Yes!
    - Victoria Leon Guerrero – I would like to request a meeting in the next two weeks for the subcommittee.

XI. Adjournment

Motion to adjourn – Victoria Leon Guerrero. Adjourned at 4:41 PM.

United Nations A/AC.109/2017/L.18

General Assembly

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19 June 2017

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Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Draft resolution submitted by the Chair

Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam and examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2017,[1]

Taking note of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on Guam[2] and other relevant information,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territory are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of Guam and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Expressing concern that 57 years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[3] there still remain 17 Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Guam,

Conscious of the importance of continuing the effective implementation of the Declaration, taking into account the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by 2020 and the plans of action for the Second[4] and Third International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Recognizing that the specific characteristics and the aspirations of the people of Guam require flexible, practical and innovative approaches to the options for

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/72/23), chap. _.
[2] A/AC.109/2017/9.
[3] Resolution 1514 (XV).
[4] A/56/61, annex.

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self-determination, without any prejudice to territorial size, geographical location, size of population or natural resources,

Convinced that the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory should continue to guide the development of their future political status and that referendums, free and fair elections and other forms of popular consultation play an important role in ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the people,

Concerned by the use and exploitation of the natural resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the administering Powers for their benefit, by the use of the Territories as tax havens to the detriment of the world economy and by the consequences of any economic activities of the administering Powers that are contrary to the interests of the people of the Territories, as well as to resolution 1514 (XV),

Convinced that any negotiations to determine the status of the Territory must take place with the active involvement and participation of the people of the Territory, under the auspices of the United Nations, on a case-by-case basis, and that the views of the people of Guam in respect of their right to self-determination should be ascertained,

Noting the continued cooperation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the local and regional levels, including participation in the work of regional organizations,

Mindful that, in order for the Special Committee to enhance its understanding of the political status of the people of Guam and to fulfil its mandate effectively, it is important for it to be apprised by the United States of America as the administering Power and to receive information from other appropriate sources, including the representatives of the Territory, concerning the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Territory,

Aware of the importance both to Guam and to the Special Committee of the participation of elected and appointed representatives of Guam in the work of the Committee,

Recognizing the need for the Special Committee to ensure that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations actively pursue a public awareness campaign aimed at assisting the people of Guam with their inalienable right to self-determination and in gaining a better understanding of the options for self-determination, on a case-by-case basis,

Mindful, in that connection, that the holding of regional seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and at Headquarters, with the active participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides a helpful means for the Special Committee to fulfil its mandate and that the regional nature of the seminars, which alternate between the Caribbean and the Pacific, is a crucial element in the context of a United Nations programme for ascertaining the political status of the Territories,

Welcoming the Caribbean regional seminar on the theme "Implementation of the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism: the future for decolonization in the Non-Self-Governing Territories: what are the prospects?", held by the Special Committee in Kingstown and hosted by the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines from 16 to 18 May 2017, as a significant and forward-looking event, which enabled the participants to assess progress made and address challenges faced in the decolonization process, review the existing working methods of the Committee and renew its commitment to implementing its historic task,

Doc. No. 34GL-17-0710.

Recognizing the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar, which are annexed to the report of the Special Committee[5] and which outline the findings of the seminar, including, especially, the way forward for the decolonization process within the context of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the period 2011-2020 as the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,[6]

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific,

Noting the statement made by a representative of the Governor of Guam at the 2017 Caribbean regional seminar, at which participants received updates on the financial and non-financial challenges faced by the Territory and the efforts towards decolonization, including endeavours made by the Guam Commission on Decolonization for the Implementation and Exercise of Chamorro Self-Determination through the education campaign to help the native inhabitants better understand the decolonization process, the plebiscite on self-determination and the political status options to be voted on,

Cognizant of the efforts made by the Guam Commission on Decolonization to promote in the Territory the holding of a plebiscite on self-determination, to populate the decolonization registry and to move forward with its education campaign, and noting that more than 11,000 native inhabitants have been registered to vote, a significant increase since 2000,

Noting with concern a ruling by a federal court of the United States, as the administering Power, in March 2017, that a plebiscite on self-determination could not be limited to native inhabitants, which has brought the plebiscite to a halt,

Noting, in this regard, the request by a representative of the Governor of Guam at the 2017 Caribbean regional seminar that the Special Committee urge the administering Power to assume its responsibility in allowing the people of Guam to fully exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and help Guam to develop ideas on how to overcome the current challenges hindering its ability to reach self-governance,

Recalling that the administering Power has approved a grant to support the self-determination education campaign in the Territory,

Recalling also that, in a referendum held in 1987, the registered and eligible voters of Guam endorsed a draft Guam Commonwealth Act that would establish a new framework for relations between the Territory and the administering Power, providing for a greater measure of internal self-government for Guam and recognition of the right of the Chamorro people of Guam to self-determination for the Territory,

Aware that negotiations between the administering Power and the territorial Government on the draft Guam Commonwealth Act ended in 1997 and that Guam has subsequently established a non-binding plebiscite process for a self-determination vote by the eligible Chamorro voters,

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[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/72/23).

[6] See resolution 65/119.

Doc. No. 34GL-17-0710.

Cognizant of the importance of the administering Power continuing to implement its programme of transferring surplus federal land to the Government of Guam,

Noting a call for reform in the programme of the administering Power with respect to the thorough, unconditional and expeditious transfer of land property to the people of Guam,

Noting also the concerns expressed by a representative of the Governor of Guam at the 2017 Caribbean regional seminar regarding a potential lawsuit by the administering Power over the Chamorro Land Trust programme, which had been put in place to facilitate the transfer of land to the original landowners,

Aware of the existing concerns of the Territory regarding the potential social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts of the planned transfer of additional military personnel of the administering Power to the Territory,

Recalling the statement made by the Speaker of the thirty-third Guam legislature before the Fourth Committee at the seventieth session of the General Assembly that the most acute threat to the legitimate exercise of the decolonization of Guam was the incessant militarization of the island by its administering Power, and noting the concern expressed regarding the effect of the escalating military activities and installations of the administering Power on Guam,

Recalling also its resolution 57/140 of 11 December 2002, in which it reiterated that military activities and arrangements by administering Powers in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration should not run counter to the rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories concerned, especially their right to self-determination, including independence, and called upon the administering Powers concerned to terminate such activities and to eliminate the remaining military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling further its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and conscious that immigration into Guam has resulted in the indigenous Chamorros becoming a minority in their homeland,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. *Also reaffirms* that, in the process of the decolonization of Guam, there is no alternative to the principle of self-determination, which is also a fundamental human right, as recognized under the relevant human rights conventions;

3. *Further reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of Guam to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government and appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, to develop political education programmes for the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of their right to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate political status options, based on the principles clearly defined in Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions;

4. *Welcomes* the convening of the Guam Commission on Decolonization for the Implementation and Exercise of Chamorro Self-Determination and its ongoing work on a self-determination vote, as well as its public education efforts;

Doc. No. 34GL-17-0710.

5. *Stresses* that the decolonization process in Guam should be compatible with the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;[7]

6. *Calls once again upon* the administering Power to take into consideration the expressed will of the Chamorro people as supported by Guam voters in the referendum of 1987 and as subsequently provided for in Guam law regarding Chamorro self-determination efforts, encourages the administering Power and the territorial Government to enter into negotiations on the matter, and stresses the need for continued close monitoring of the overall situation in the Territory;

7. *Requests* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to transfer land to the original landowners of the Territory, to continue to recognize and to respect the political rights and the cultural and ethnic identity of the Chamorro people of Guam and to take all measures necessary to address the concerns of the territorial Government with regard to the question of immigration;

8. *Also requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating public outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 *b* of the Charter, and in that regard welcomes the financial assistance granted by the administering Power in support of the decolonization educational campaign, calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested, and welcomes the recent outreach work by the territorial Government;

9. *Further requests* the administering Power to cooperate in establishing programmes for the sustainable development of the economic activities and enterprises of the Territory, noting the special role of the Chamorro people in the development of Guam;

10. *Stresses* the importance of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples being apprised of the views and wishes of the people of Guam and enhancing its understanding of their conditions, including the nature and scope of the existing political and constitutional arrangements between Guam and the administering Power;

11. *Calls upon* the administering Power to participate in and cooperate fully with the work of the Special Committee in order to implement the provisions of Article 73 *e* of the Charter and the Declaration and in order to advise the Committee on the implementation of the provisions under Article 73 *b* of the Charter on efforts to promote self-government in Guam, and encourages the administering Power to facilitate visits and special missions to the Territory;

12. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and preserve the cultural identity of the Territory, and requests the administering Power to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

13. *Takes into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[8] including the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the importance of fostering the economic and social sustainable development of the Territory by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion and promoting the integrated and sustainable

[7] Resolution 217 A (III).
[8] Resolution 70/1.

Doc. No. 34GL-17-0710.

management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development, while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, and strongly urges the administering Power to refrain from undertaking any kind of illicit, harmful and unproductive activities, including the use of the Territory as a tax haven, that are not aligned with the interest of the people of the Territory;

14. *Requests* the Territory and the administering Power to take all measures necessary to protect and conserve the environment of the Territory against any degradation and the impact of militarization on the environment, and once again requests the specialized agencies concerned to monitor environmental conditions in the Territory and to provide assistance to the Territory, consistent with their prevailing rules of procedure;

15. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of Guam and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session and on the implementation of the present resolution.

Doc. No. 34GL-17-0710.

PRELIMINARY SCOPE OF SERVICES
GUAM SELF-DETERMINATION STUDY

Description of Work Involved: On behalf of the Government of Guam, the Commission on Decolonization is soliciting proposals from an offeror to oversee a yearlong *Guam Self-Determination Study Project* ("Project"). The Project is intended to create resources that illuminate Guam's current political status as an unincorporated territory and the need for political status change. The Project shall also provide a framework for each of the three political status options available to Guam. The resources developed from the Project, whether in the form of studies or reports, will be integral in the development of an effective education campaign that will precede a decolonization vote.

This Preliminary Scope of Services describes the initial work sought to be accomplished. Upon final selection of a firm or individual, the scope of services may be modified and refined during the fee negotiation.

The scope of services solicited for by this RFP contemplates that the Project will be composed of two main phases:

PHASE 1: DEVELOPMENT OF A *SELF-GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENT FOR GUAM* STUDY AND REPORT.

The selected contractor shall develop and conduct a *Self-Governance Assessment for Guam* study that analyzes Guam's current political status as an unincorporated territory of the United States. A written report compiling the data and findings from the study shall be presented to the Commission. The report shall provide a complete political portrait of Guam in its current unincorporated territorial status and shall contain a detailed discussion of the ways in which Guam falls above or below the minimal standards for a non-self-governing territory.

In conducting the study, the selected contractor shall:

1. Research and analyze Guam's current unincorporated territory status by reviewing all available literature and laws related to Guam and other territories, including but not limited to U.S. Government studies, U.S. legislation on the political status evolution of U.S. territories, and United Nations reports and resolutions;

2. Collect from Government of Guam agencies and relevant non-governmental organizations any data necessary to create a complete and in-depth portrait of Guam's current unincorporated status; and

3. Formulate indicators to establish and determine Guam's current level of self-governance relative to the standards mandated by the Charter of the United Nations, General Assembly Resolution No. 1514 (XV), *Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples* (14 Dec. 1960); and General Assembly Resolution No. 1521 (XV), *Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund* (15 Dec. 1960). [*See,* Attachment A].

PHASE 2: PREPARATION OF POLITICAL STATUS MODELS.

Upon the completion of Phase 1, the selected contractor shall develop and prepare a draft model that discusses Guam's future under each of the three political status options (Statehood, Free Association and Independence). The three models shall be based upon what Guam currently has in terms of resources, limitations and advantages, and it shall propose model frameworks of political, social, cultural and economic advancement that are in line with Guam's realities and the direction represented by each political status option.

In preparing the draft models, the selected contractor shall use the data and research gathered in the Phase 1 *Self-Governance Assessment for Guam* study and report. as well as data and findings to be gathered from ten (10) academic studies which will be conducted by the contractor or its subcontractor based upon criteria to be determined by the Commission on Decolonization and the three political status task forces. The 10 academic studies will be conducted by experts in their respective fields, whether located in Guam or elsewhere. Based on specific scenarios, the studies will provide concrete information on future realities and possibilities. The studies are intended to assist the task forces and the Commission in their educational outreach by providing statistics and data to support the various political status change positions.

Suggested topics for the academic studies may include, but are not limited to:

- A debt study for Guam and how each political status would affect it.
- A study of the market value of Guam lands currently controlled by the US Department of Defense.
- A study of tax changes and economic impacts under each political status.
- A study of tourism expansion that questions whether Guam control its own immigration.

In addition to the academic studies themselves, the selected contractor will also be responsible for creating a series of educational materials that distill the most pertinent aspects of what was gleaned from all of the research and academic studies into forms that are easily digested by the general public.

At the conclusion of the Project, the selected contractor will assist the Commission and the task forces in organizing a conference or public outreach program that will help disseminate the information that has been created.

********** **END** **********

should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,[31]

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Mali,[32]

Decides to admit the Republic of Mali to membership in the United Nations.

876th plenary meeting,
28 September 1960.

1492 (XV). Admission of the Federation of Nigeria to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 7 October 1960 that the Federation of Nigeria should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,[33]

Having considered the application for membership of the Federation of Nigeria,[34]

Decides to admit the Federation of Nigeria to membership in the United Nations.

893rd plenary meeting,
7 October 1960.

1495 (XV). Co-operation of Member States

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned by the increase in world tensions,

Considering that the deterioration in international relations constitutes a grave risk to world peace and co-operation,

Conscious that both in the General Assembly and in the world at large it is necessary to arrest this trend in international relations and to contribute towards greater harmony among nations irrespective of the differences in their political and economic systems,

1. *Urges* that all countries, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, refrain from actions likely to aggravate international tensions;

2. *Reaffirms the conviction* that the strength of the United Nations rests on the co-operation of its Member States which should be forthcoming in full measure so that the Organization becomes a more effective instrument for the safeguarding of peace and for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples;

3. *Urges further* that immediate and constructive steps should be adopted in regard to the urgent problems concerning the peace of the world and the advancement of its peoples;

4. *Appeals* to all Member States to use their utmost endeavours to these ends.

907th plenary meeting,
17 October 1960.

1503 (XV). Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly

Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1959-1960.[35]

943rd plenary meeting,
12 December 1960.

1513 (XV). Report of the Security Council

The General Assembly

Takes note of the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 July 1959 to 15 July 1960.[36]

943rd plenary meeting,
12 December 1960.

1514 (XV). Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Conscious of the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing the passionate yearning for freedom in all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in the attainment of their independence,

Aware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the denial of or impediments in the way of the freedom of such peoples, which constitute a serious threat to world peace,

Considering the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Recognizing that the peoples of the world ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations,

Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic co-operation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Affirming that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law,

Believing that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

Welcoming the emergence in recent years of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and independence, and recognizing the increasingly powerful trends towards freedom in such territories which have not yet attained independence,

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[31] *Ibid.*, document A/4514.
[32] *Ibid.*, document A/4512.
[33] *Ibid.*, document A/4533.
[34] *Ibid.*, document A/4527.
[35] *Annual report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference, 1 July 1959-30 June 1960*, Vienna, July 1960 (A/4531 and Corr.1 and Add.1).
[36] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/4494).

Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,

Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

And to this end

Declares that:

1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.

5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all States, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity.

947th plenary meeting,
14 December 1960.

1592 (XV). The situation in the Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of the Congo",

Noting that the previous resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on this subject are still in effect,

Decides to keep this item on the agenda of its resumed fifteenth session.

958th plenary meeting,
20 December 1960.

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Note

Appointment of the Peace Observation Commission (item 18)

At its 960th plenary meeting on 20 December 1960, the General Assembly decided to reappoint, for the calendar years 1961 and 1962, the present members of the Peace Observation Commission. The Commission is therefore composed as follows: CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, HONDURAS, INDIA, IRAQ, ISRAEL, NEW ZEALAND, PAKISTAN, SWEDEN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and URUGUAY.

submit those studies together with the Council's comments to the Assembly at its sixteenth session.

948th plenary meeting,
15 December 1960.

1520 (XV). Improvement of the terms of trade between the industrial and the under-developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the greatest economic development problems in most of the under-developed countries is the imbalance between the prices of the products they export and those of the merchandise and other goods which they need to import,

Considering that these terms of trade have been deteriorating steadily in recent years, thereby contributing to the difficult situation of economic and social instability in the countries concerned,

Appreciating that the means these countries can adopt in isolation to protect the prices of the raw materials or primary products which they produce are very weak and for the most part ineffective,

Expressing the hope that agreements similar to the international agreements concluded between producers and consumers in the case of sugar, wheat and tin might be concluded in the case of other primary commodities and implemented on a wider basis more favourable to the under-developed countries,

Noting further that there are other measures which States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies might take to alleviate the export problems of under-developed countries through improving their access to the markets of the more developed countries for their present and potential export products,

Recognizing that by such procedures a considerable improvement could be brought about in the terms of trade between the industrial and the under-developed countries,

1. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on International Commodity Trade intensify the study of measures, including in particular multilateral agreements among States, which might be adopted in order to extend and improve markets for the sale of primary commodities which form the basis of the economies of the under-developed countries;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session on any results of such studies as well as other similar studies now under way in various international organizations which might promote the above ends.

948th plenary meeting,
15 December 1960.

1521 (XV). Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recognizing the urgency of accelerating the economic and social development of under-developed countries,

Recognizing further that the present flow of capital from the economically advanced countries to the under-developed countries for the economic and social development of the latter is wholly inadequate in nature and scope,

Considering the need for the United Nations to supplement all existing efforts for capital assistance to the under-developed countries,

Recalling its resolutions 1219 (XII) of 14 December 1957, 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958, 1317 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 and 1424 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 662 (XXIV) of 30 and 31 July 1957 and 740 (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959,

1. *Decides* in principle that a United Nations capital development fund shall be established;

2. *Resolves* that a committee of twenty-five representatives of Member States, to be designated by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, shall consider all concrete preparatory measures, including draft legislation, necessary to that end;[5]

3. *Requests* the committee to submit its recommendations, including the draft legislation, to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session, which shall transmit them, together with its comments, to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session for action;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the committee with the necessary facilities.

948th plenary meeting,
15 December 1960.

1522 (XV). Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the responsibilities laid upon Member States by Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development, and by Article 56 to take joint action in co-operation with the United Nations for the achievement of these purposes,

Bearing in mind also the widening gap in standards of living between the economically advanced and the less developed countries, and the necessity to deal with it through international co-operative action,

Recognizing the urgency and importance of accelerating the economic and social development of the under-developed countries for the maintenance of world peace and security and the promotion of better understanding among nations,

Recognizing further that, while the primary responsibility for their economic development, whether through the creation of appropriate social and economic conditions or the generation of internal capital, is and must remain that of the economically under-developed countries themselves, this development would be greatly aided by improving the nature and increasing the volume of the present flow of capital and the scope of technical assistance from the economically advanced countries to the under-developed countries,

Appreciating the steady contribution already made over the years to the promotion of development by the regular flow of international assistance,

[5] The members of the committee will be designated at the resumed fifteenth session.

Guam Department of Education
Technical Assistance- Decolonization education campaign and curriculum

Prepared by: JSanchez, Curriculum & Instruction

Grade Span Instructors/facilitators	Curriculum content & possible instructional activities	Important points to consider
-Kinder-2nd Grade -K-2 Teachers -Aligned to Social Studies Standards	1. Introduction to the Island of Guam: distinguishing features of our Island and culture. Guam as part of the Marianas. Guam as part of the Micronesian Region, in the Pacific Ocean. Guam as part of the larger country of the United States. 2. Other islands in our region. Distinguishing features of the islands and cultures in our region. Brief history of island nations in our region. 3. Introduction to the nature of our relationship with the United States in comparison to the different Island nations in our region. What does it mean to be an unincorporated territory? How are we different from a state like Hawaii or California? 4. Description of other U.S. territories and their similarities and differences with Guam.	✓ The role of the Department of Education at this stage will be to provide the technical assistance to the commission in the development of the education campaigns for each of the three task forces. ✓ The outline presented here is a draft of a potential sequence of curriculum content. Please note that this is a curriculum that is meant to cover multiple years and potentially multiple generations of students. It would be designed to set the foundation for understanding in the early years which would allow for much deeper engagement in later years. ✓ Curriculum content will be provided by the task forces. This content will include, but not be limited to, key terminology and definitions, reading material, historical facts, descriptive narratives, guiding questions- potential responses. ✓ Task forces will be responsible for the research and review of the information, the selection of what is to be included (and excluded) and the final interpretation and presentation of the
-3rd – 5th Grade -3-5 Teachers -Aligned to Social Studies Standards	1. Summary and reinforcement of previous span content. Each subsequent grade span will push deeper into each topic. 2. Understanding the nature of our relationship with the United States. Exploration of other types of relationships that exist between entities. What is a colony? What is colonization? 3. Introduction to the United Nations. What is the process of decolonization? What are some examples of countries that have gone through this process? Why is this process important? 4. Why is this process important for Guam? Why isn't status quo an option? What are our options? Statehood. Independence. Free Association.	
-6th – 8th Grade	1. Summary and reinforcement of previous span content. Each	

-Social Studies Classes -English Classes	subsequent grade span will push deeper into each topic. 2. Going deeper into the three options for Guam. What are the main/distinguishing characteristics of each option? Do we have examples of each option today? 3. What would be some possible implications for each example? How will each option affect citizenship? How will each option affect government structures? How will each affect federally funded programs? Additional question to be generated through class discussion or additional content material.	content. ✓ Due to the diversity of the GDOE student population, special attention would need to be placed on the inclusion of content related to other countries and cultures in our region. This would add to the richness of the material as all GDOE students will be able to engage in the dialogue about self-determination, even if they themselves are not of Chamorro decent.
-High School -Social Studies Classes -English Classes	1. Summary and reinforcement of previous span content. Each subsequent grade span will push deeper into each topic. 2. At this level, students should have already been given some of the more basic information about the process of decolonization and self-determination. Here they should be exposed to more advanced material and content written by scholars in the field. 3. Students should already be able to select a position and be able to defend it using the knowledge and information they've gained through the content, materials and activities they've participated in during previous years. 4. Students can present on the reasons for their selection, participate in debates to defend their choice, and conduct presentations to inform others of the option they have selected.	✓ A selected group of teachers should be included during the development of the curriculum materials to ensure age/grade level appropriate language and in the design of learning activities and resources. ✓ Upon completion of the curriculum, training and ongoing professional development will need to be provided to our teachers to ensure that curriculum is understood and implemented consistently throughout all levels and in each school. ✓ We may want to consider a comprehensive assessment at the end of each grade span to determine the extent of student understanding of the material.

Note: Although the above content would already be aligned with the existing Guam Department of Education Content Standards in Social Studies it still should be presented to the Guam Education Board for adoption as an official part of our K-12 program. Because of its special nature and obvious importance we want to ensure that it be treated more than just a supplement curriculum, but an essential and required component of our K12 program that requires our focused attention at each level.

Please review and provide feedback as needed. End.

DRAFT



CALENDAR OF UNITED NATIONS EVENTS

MAY

- Annual Regional Seminar

JUNE

- C-24 (Special Committee on Decolonization) Substantive Session

SEPTEMBER

- September 23, 2017: Deadline to submit written request to address the Fourth Committee

OCTOBER

- General Assembly Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)



COMMISSION ON DECOLONIZATION

Financial Report
As of July 1, 2017

- **Task Force Accounts**
  - Free Association
    - FY 16: $15,040
    - FY 17: $50,000
  - Independence
    - FY 16: $24,346.12[1]
    - FY 17: $43,410.00
  - Statehood
    - FY 16: $52,617
    - FY 17: $45,000
- **DOI Grant for Self-Determination Educational Outreach**
  - **Funding Available: $179,000**
    - ($121,000 allocated for Self-Governance Study, including advertising for IFB)
- **Local Funding for Educational Outreach**
  - **Funding Available: $22,480**

[1] [i] Due to an erroneous posting error for purchase orders in AS400, Financial Report given as of June 1, 2017 reflected the amount of $11,471. This is the corrected amount.