

Planning for
Governmental Organization
in the future Marianas
Commonwealth

A. Legislative Branch

1. Study of present Marianas District Legislature and Congress of Micronesia organization, operations, accomplishments and difficulties -- as a basis for identifying problems and possible improvements.
2. Structure, e.g., bicameral vs. unicameral: review of current literature and recent experience as applied to the Marianas.
3. Size and manner of election with particular attention to representation of Tinian and Rota.
4. Scope of legislative powers, particularly in relation to municipal councils on Saipan, Rota and Tinian and powers related to taxation, land use, etc.
5. Internal organization, e.g., committee structure and staff needs.
6. Election, organization and jurisdiction of municipal (or island) councils.

B. Executive Branch

1. Study of present TTPI executive branch operations in the Marianas for identification of problems and possible improvements.
2. Organization and responsibilities of executive branch, e.g., Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Cabinet officers, line and staff agencies, use of Commissions, etc.
3. Need for and extent of district (e.g., island) offices, particularly on Tinian and Rota.
4. Relationship to municipal (e.g., island) governments.
5. Relationship to Federal Government, e.g., use of Resident Commissioner (assuming no representation in Congress), machinery for maximizing access to Federal programs, etc.
6. Personnel administration (e.g., recruitment, training, promotion, removal, use of expatriates and consultants, etc.)
7. Need for special agencies or priority in areas of planning, tax administration, fiscal control, law enforcement and other problem areas.

C. Judicial Branch

1. Study of Federal Court jurisdiction in Guam under the Organic Act, especially the conditions or difficulties which prompted recent legislation enlarging the jurisdiction of the Territorial Courts.
2. Organization of Federal court in the Marianas.
3. Organization of Commonwealth courts, including trial and appellate jurisdiction, staffing, rules of procedure, role of customary law, probation services, etc.
4. Legal services, e.g., prosecution, public defenders and legal aid.