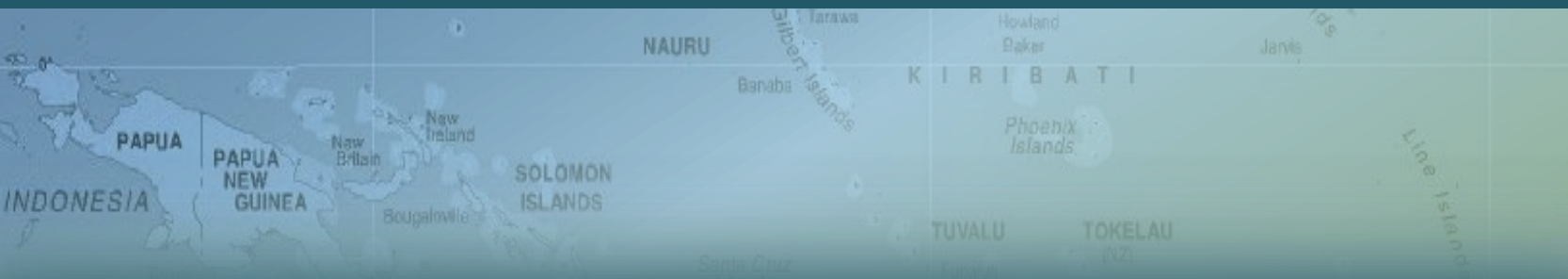


Hafa Adai! Alii! Mogethin! Talofa! Ran Annim! Len Wo! Kaselehlie! Yokwe! Aloha! Welcome! Tirow!



# World Heritage

## OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PACIFIC & INSULAR AREAS SHPO TRAINING

A Joint Workshop Sponsored by the U.S. Department of the Interior



December 3-6, 2019

Senator Antonio M. Palomo Guam Museum & Educational Facility



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UFISINAN I MAGA'HÅGA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR



LOURDES A. LEON GUERRERO  
MAGA'HÅGA • GOVERNOR



JOSHUA F. TENORIO  
SIGUNDO MAGA'LÅHI • LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

A Message from the Governor and Lieutenant Governor

*Håfa Adai!*

On behalf of the people of Guam, we welcome all participants to the World Heritage Training and Workshop for the U.S. Insular Areas! It is fitting that our Pacific paradise play host to these workshops this year as we continue to celebrate our island's 75th Liberation. We look forward to collaborating with our local, regional, and national partners over the next few days.

Heritage, otherwise known as inheritance, is passed down to each of us from one generation to the next, making it very personal to a group of people. On Guam, we call this *irensia*. We are encouraged to see so many efforts by heritage professionals, including conservationists and preservationists, to protect and preserve our cultural identity.

Congratulations to the event's organizers, most notably the staff of the Guam Preservation Trust and Guam Historic Resources Division. To our participants, each of you is a protector of our stories. We hope your time on Guam allows you to see firsthand what makes our island home so special.

*Si Yu'os Ma'åse!*

Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero  
Maga'hågan Guåhan  
Governor of Guam

Joshua F. Tenorio  
Sigundo Maga'låhen Guåhan  
Lt. Governor of Guam





## United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington, DC 20240

DEC 3 2019

To the Participants of the World Heritage Workshop and Historic Preservation Training:

On behalf of Secretary David Bernhardt, the Office of Insular Affairs, and the National Park Service, I am pleased to extend a warm welcome and greetings to all who have come to Guam to participate in this joint World Heritage Workshop and Historic Preservation Office training for the U.S. insular areas of American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

Our Interior team is proud to join forces in this collaboration for the benefit of the insular areas. We hope that through our discussions this week, you will be able to strengthen and build upon the efforts that you are undertaking in the islands to preserve, protect, and promote cultural, historic, and natural resources and to learn more about the opportunities for engaging with the World Heritage program.

The Office of Insular Affairs and the National Park Service look forward to sharing goals, priorities, and experiences that will help us strengthen and build our relationships and provide networking opportunities with one another. We wish you success in your efforts to benefit from World Heritage status at existing sites, and we will be on hand to provide advice on attaining World Heritage designation for those sites on the Tentative List.

For those participating in the Historic Preservation Office training, the National Park Service looks forward to working with you to continue to improve grant management skills and to become more effective in using Historic Preservation Fund annual funding to support preservation activities in your offices. We hope that you will come away better informed on ways to leverage existing public and private financial assistance. It is our goal for all workshop participants to finish this week with a stronger appreciation for the insular areas and all that they offer.

May the week's discussions and exchanges help you in your respective areas of responsibility and in our collective efforts to preserve, protect, and promote historic, cultural, and natural resources in the U.S.-affiliated insular areas.



Sincerely

Douglas W. Domenech  
Assistant Secretary  
Insular and International Affairs

# TUESDAY MORNING EVENTS

December 3, 2019

Time	Activity	Location
8:00 am	Registration and Sign-in	Guam Museum
8:30 am	Breakfast and Traditional Chant	
9:00 am	<b>Welcoming Remarks</b> The Honorable Lourdes “Lou” A. Leon Guerrero <i>Maga'håga</i> Governor of Guam	
9:15 am	Recognition of All Participants	
9:30 am	<b>Opening Remarks</b> The Honorable Douglas W. Domenech Assistant Secretary, Insular and International Affairs U.S. Department of the Interior	
9:45 am	<b>Preservation and Partnering in the U.S. Insular Areas</b> The Honorable Karnig H. Ohannessian Deputy Assistant Secretary, Environment U.S. Department of the Navy	
10:00 am	<b>Keynote: Why Pacific Heritage is Important to the World</b> Robert A. Underwood, Ed.D Vice President (1988-1992) and President (2008-2018), University of Guam Member of Congress from Guam (1993-2003)	
10:25 am	<b>20-minute break</b> <b>Group Photograph</b>	
10:45 am	<b>Introduction; Overview and Logistics (15 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steve Morris, Chief International Programs, National Park Service World Heritage Opportunities in the Pacific</li> <li>• Megan Brown, Chief, State, Tribal, Local Grants and Planning Historic Preservation Grants Management</li> </ul>	
11:00 am	<b>World Heritage in the United States (1 hour with Q&amp;A)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steve Morris, Jonathan Putnam, Elaine Jackson-Retondo National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior</li> </ul>	
12:00 – 1:00 pm	Lunch on Own	
<i>Schedule continued on the next page</i>		



# TUESDAY AFTERNOON EVENTS

December 3, 2019

Time	Activity
1:00 – 2:00 pm	<p><b>World Heritage in the Pacific (1 hour with Q&amp;A)</b> Moderator: Chris Johnson, Historian, Preservation and Partnerships National Park Service</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sunny Ngirmang – SHPO, Republic of Palau</li><li>• Gus Kohler – SHPO, Federated States of Micronesia</li><li>• Anita Smith – La Trobe University, Australia</li><li>• David Sheppard – Independent Consultant, Former Director of the Pacific Regional Environmental Program</li></ul>
2:00 – 3:00 pm	<p><b>Preparing World Heritage Nominations – The Key Elements</b> Moderator: Jon Putnam, National Park Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• David Sheppard – Natural Heritage Perspectives</li><li>• Anita Smith – Cultural Heritage Perspectives</li><li>• David &amp; Anita – Mixed Nature/Culture Proposals</li><li>• Steve Morris – U.S.– Specific Considerations</li></ul> <p><i>Presentation format with Q&amp;A</i></p>
3:00 – 3:15 pm	<b>15-minute Break</b>
3:15 – 4:15 pm	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CASE STUDIES</b></p> <p><b>Lessons Learned in Developing a World Heritage Nomination</b> Moderator: Steve Morris, National Park Service</p> <p><i>Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, Hawaiian Islands</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Athline Clark, Superintendent, NOAA U.S. Department of Commerce</li></ul> <p><i>The Rock Islands Southern Lagoon, Palau</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sunny Ngirmang, Palau SHPO</li></ul> <p><i>Nan Madol – Ceremonial Center of Eastern Micronesia, Pohnpei</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ricky Carl, The Nature Conservancy, Pohnpei</li></ul>
4:15 – 5:15 pm	<p><b>Pacific Café (an adaptation of World’s Café)</b> Moderator: Joe Quinata, Guam Preservation Trust</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Open with Video – Guam Heritage (8 ½ minutes)</li><li>• Break-out Groups for Discussion of World Heritage and Preservation Goals</li></ul>
5:30 – 6:15 pm	<p><b>Walking Tour of Historic Hagåtña</b> Guided by Malia Ramirez, Historian, Guam Department of Parks and Recreation</p>





# Pacific Community Café

The Pacific Community Café is an adaptation from the *World Café* method for creating a living network of collaborative dialogue around questions that matter in our Pacific communities and our real work.

Our **goal** for this activity is to bring together our Pacific communities to appreciate our collective wisdom and creative ideas to become wiser together.

The **outcomes** from this activity is to create together a collective resolution to present to our respective leaders and our Pacific community.



Artwork by Avril Orloff, 2007 <http://outsidethelines.ca>

# WEDNESDAY MORNING EVENTS

December 4, 2019

Time	Activity	Location
8:30 - 8:45 am	<b>Video Presentation</b> <b>Bikini Atoll – Our Story (13-minutes)</b>	<b>Theater</b>
8:45 - 10:00 am	<p><b>Managing World Heritage Sites in the Pacific – Working with local communities, tourism sector, conservation challenges, etc.</b> Moderator: David Sheppard, Former IUCN Head of Protected Areas Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>T.H. Anderson Jibas, KBE Mayor</b> <i>Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site</i></li> <li>• <b>Cindy Orlando, National Park Service</b> <i>Hawaii Volcanoes National Park</i></li> <li>• <b>Athline Clark, Superintendent, NOAA</b> <i>Papahānaumokuākea</i></li> <li>• <b>Gus Kohler, FSM, SHPO</b> <i>Nan Madol Ceremonial Center of Eastern Micronesia</i></li> <li>• <b>Sunny Ngirmang, Palau, SHPO</b> <i>Rock Islands Southern Lagoon</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Moderated with Q&amp;A Format</b></p>	
10:00 - 10:15 am	<b>15-minute Break</b>	
10:15 - 11:45 am	<p><b>Aspirations &amp; Connecting to World Heritage in the Pacific</b> Moderator: Elaine Jackson-Retondo, Program Manager, Preservation Partnerships Cultural Resources Program; Chief, Acting, National Park Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American Samoa - Tish Peau-Folau, SHPO</li> <li>• Guam - Patrick Lujan, SHPO</li> <li>• CNMI - Rita Chong-Dela Cruz, SHPO</li> <li>• USVI - J.P. Oriol, SHPO</li> <li>• CNMI NGO - Friends of Marianas Trench</li> <li>• USVI NGO - CHANT/St. Thomas &amp; St. John Historic Preservation</li> </ul>	
11:45 - 12:45 pm	<b>Working Lunch on Site</b>	
<b>Schedule continued on the next page</b>		





# WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON EVENTS

December 4, 2019

Time	Activity
12:45 – 1:00 pm	<b>Video Presentation – UNESCO’s Marine World Heritage</b>
1:00 – 2:15 pm	<b>Aspirations &amp; Connecting to World Heritage in the Freely Associated States</b> Moderator: Anita Smith, La Trobe University, Australia <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Chuuk Underwater Lagoon; Fish Weirs</b> Bill Jeffery, Marine Biologist, University of Guam with Chuuk SHPO Ranger Walter</li><li>• <b>Nan Madol - LIDAR and new technologies</b> Doug Comer, Cultural Site Research and Management Foundation with Pohnpei SHPO David Mordain</li><li>• <b>Lelu and Mahkohntowe Ruins - Kosrae</b> Ashley Meredith, Anthropologist with Kosrae SHPO Standon Andrew</li><li>• <b>Celestial Navigation &amp; Traditional Arts Preservation - Waa’gey</b> with Yap SHPO Francis Reg</li><li>• <b>Northern Marshall Islands; Likiep; Mili Atoll - RMI SHPO</b></li><li>• <b>Ngebedech Terraces; Yapese Quarry Sites - Palau SHPO</b></li></ul>
2:15 – 2:30 pm	<b>Funding Opportunities (1 hour with Q&amp;A)</b> Moderator: Tanya Joshua, Deputy Policy Director, Insular Affairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Compact of Free Association and Technical Assistance Program</b> Tanya Joshua, Department of the Interior</li><li>• <b>Historic Preservation Fund</b> Seth Tinkham, National Park Service</li><li>• <b>Ambassador’s Fund for Cultural Preservation</b> Susan Ross, Regional PAO, U.S. Embassies Kolonia, Koror, Majuro</li><li>• <b>Micronesia Conservation Trust – William Kostka</b></li><li>• <b>Other Opportunities</b></li></ul>
3:30 – 3:45 pm	<b>15-minute Break</b>
3:45 – 4:15 pm	<b>Open Discussion</b>
4:15 – 5:15 pm	<b>Presentation on Outcomes of the Pacific Café</b>



# STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER TRAINING

**Thursday, December 5, 2019**

**Museum Multi-Purpose Room**

- Welcome and Introductions
- Historic Preservation Fund Overview
- Hierarchy of Authorities
- Program Areas Overview
- Historic Preservation Planning

**Friday, December 6, 2019**

**Museum Multi-Purpose Room**

- Review and Compliance
- Financial Administration
- Subgrant and Contract Monitoring
- Reporting
- Examples of NPS in Action: Partnerships & Projects





# LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	Last Name	First Name	Area	Title
1	Peau-Folau	Letitia	American Samoa	SHPO
2	Florence	A'etonu	American Samoa	SHPO Staff
3	Tuia	Minnie	American Samoa	Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor
4	Faleafine-Nomura	Lydia	American Samoa	OIA Field Representative
5	Lujan	Patrick	Guam	SHPO
6	Menoni, RADM	John	U.S. Navy	Commander, Joint Region Marianas
7	Underwood	Robert	Guam	UOG President Emeritus, CHamoru Language Commission, Former Member of the U.S. House of Representatives
8	Jeffery	Bill	Guam	UOG Marine Archeologist
9	Quinata	Marybelle	FWS	Acting Refuge Manager, Guam Wildlife Refuge
10	Chong-Dela Cruz	Rita	CNMI	SHPO
11	Muna	Raymond	CNMI	Historian, National Register Nominations
12	Camacho	Ramona	CNMI	Federal Programs Coordinator
13	Cabrera	Ignacio (Ike)	CNMI Non-Profit	Friends of the Mariana Trench
14	Oriol	Jean-Pierre	USVI	Director, Department of Planning and Natural Resources
15	Krigger	Sean	USVI	Deputy Director, SHPO
16	Ayala	Felipe	USVI	St. Thomas-St. John Historic Preservation Committee
17	Gerrard	Frandel	USVI	St. Croix Crucian Heritage and Nature Tourism
18	Ngirmang	Sunny O.	Palau	SHPO and Director, Bureau of Cultural and Historical Preservation
19	Emesiochel	Calvin	Palau	Deputy Director, Palau Historic Preservation
20	Theodore-Ge	Marlene	Palau	HPO Budget and Grants Manager
21	Bohman	Kelsey	Palau	Director, Palau Community Action Agency
22	Alonz	Visia	Palau	Fiscal Officer, Palau Community Action Agency
23	Ngiruchelbad	Johana	Palau	Board Member, Palau Community Action Agency
24	Underbrink	Susan	Marshall Islands	Archeologist, Historic Preservation Office
25	Phillipo	Bertnie	Marshall Islands	Historian, Historic Preservation Office
26	Jibas	Anderson	Kili Bikini Ejit, Marshall Islands	Kili Bikini Ejit (KBE) Mayor
27	Note	Wilson	Kili Bikini Ejit, Marshall Islands	KBE Councilman
28	Jibas	Urantha	Kili Bikini Ejit, Marshall Islands	KBE Councilman
29	Jibas	Nixon	Kili Bikini Ejit, Marshall Islands	KBE Councilman
30	Benjamin	Gordon	Kili Bikini Ejit, Marshall Islands	KBE Counsel
31	Kohler	Augustin	FSM National Government	SHPO, Federated States of Micronesia
32	Ernest	Jenny	FSM National Government	SHPO staff
33	Abraham	Shirlynn	FSM National Government	SHPO staff
34	Kostka	Willy	Micronesia Conservation Trust	Executive Director
35	Walter	Ranger	Chuuk, FSM	Chuuk SHPO
36	Peter	Aten	Chuuk, FSM	Chief, Commerce and Industry
37	Reg	Francis	Yap, FSM	Yap Historic Preservation
38	Chugen	Michelle	Yap, FSM	NPS Grant Manager
39	Fithingmow	Francis X	Yap, FSM	Review Board and Mangyol Advisory Council Member
40	Berngun	Lisa	Yap, FSM	Makiy Village Women's Group
41	Raigetel	Regina	Waa'gey	Community-Based Organization Promoting Revival of Traditional Skills and Crafts
42	David	Mordain	Pohnpei, FSM	State Historic Preservation Officer
43	Roster	Lemuel	Pohnpei, FSM	Federal Program Coordinator II
44	Carl	Ricky	Pohnpei, FSM	The Nature Conservancy
45	Andrew	Standon	Kosrae, FSM	State Historic Preservation Officer
46	Waguk	Merlynda	Kosrae, FSM	SHPO staff
47	Taulung	Nelynda	Kosrae, FSM	SHPO staff
48	Meredith	Ashley	Kosrae, FSM	Anthropologist
49	Helweg	David	U.S. Geological Survey	Sr. Liaison for Insular Area Relations, National Climate Adaptation Science Center
50	Utterdyke	Aileen	Pacific Historic Parks	NPS Cooperating Association
51	Ross	Susan	Public Affairs Officer	US Embassy Kolonia
52	Sheppard	David	Independent Consultant	Former Director of SPREP and former Head IUCN Programme on Protected Areas
53	Clark	Athline	Superintendent	Papahanaumokuakea Marine National Monument
54	Smith	Anita	La Trobe University, Australia	
55	Comer	Doug	Pacific sites	Cultural Site Research & Management Foundation
56	Orlando	Cindy	National Park Service	DOI Region 12 Field Rep
57	Leon Guerrero	Lourdes "Lou"	Maga'håga	Governor of Guam
58	Domenech	Douglas	U.S. Department of the Interior	Assistant Secretary Insular and International Affairs
59	Ohannessian	Karnig	U.S. Department of the Navy	Deputy Assistant Secretary - Installations and Environment
	<b>ORGANIZING TEAM</b>			
60	Quinata	Joe	Guam Preservation Trust	Chief Program Officer
61	Alberti	Barbara	Superintendent	War in the Pacific National Historical Park
62	Johnson	Christopher	National Park Service, Seattle Office	Historian, Preservation and Partnerships
63	Tinkham	Seth	Grants Management Specialist	State, Tribal, Local, Plans and Grants, NPS
64	Brown	Megan	Chief	State, Tribal, Local, Plans and Grants, NPS
65	Jackson-Retondo	Elaine	Preservation Partnerships Prog. Mgr. Cultural Resources Program Chief, Acting	Preservation Partnerships and History Programs
66	Joshua	Tanya	Office of Insular Affairs, DOI	Deputy Policy Director
67	Morris	Stephen	National Park Service	Chief, Office of International Affairs
68	Putnam	Jonathan	National Park Service	Office of International Affairs

# HAWAII

## Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (1981)

This site contains two of the most active volcanoes in the world, Mauna Loa (4,170 m high) and Kilauea (1,250 m high), both of which tower over the Pacific Ocean. Volcanic eruptions have created a constantly changing landscape, and the lava flows reveal surprising geological formations. Rare birds and endemic species can be found there, as well as forests of giant ferns.





## Papahānaumokuākea (2010)

Papahānaumokuākea is a vast and isolated linear cluster of small, low lying islands and atolls, with their surrounding ocean, roughly 250 km to the northwest of the main Hawaiian Archipelago and extending over some 1931 km. The area has deep cosmological and traditional significance for living Native Hawaiian culture, as an ancestral environment, as an embodiment of the Hawaiian concept of kinship between people and the natural world, and as the place where it is believed that life originates and to where the spirits return after death. On two of the islands, Nihoa and Makumanamana, there are archaeological remains relating to pre-European settlement and use. Much of the monument is made up of pelagic and deepwater habitats, with notable features such as seamounts and submerged banks, extensive coral reefs and lagoons. It is one of the largest marine protected areas (MPAs) in the world.



(Above) Aerial image of Laysan Island highlighting the hypersaline lake.

*Photo: Andy Collins/NOAA*

(Left) Omilu (bluefin trevally) in the shallows at Maro Reef.

*Photo: James Watt*



**Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site (2010)**

In the wake of World War II, in a move closely related to the beginnings of the Cold War, the United States of America decided to resume nuclear testing in the Pacific Ocean, on Bikini Atoll in the Marshall archipelago. After the displacement of the local inhabitants, 67 nuclear tests were carried out from 1946 to 1958, including the explosion of the first H-bomb (1952). Bikini Atoll has conserved direct tangible evidence that is highly significant in conveying the power of the nuclear tests, i.e. the sunken ships sent to the bottom of the lagoon by the tests in 1946 and the gigantic Bravo crater. Equivalent to 7,000 times the force of the Hiroshima bomb, the tests had major consequences on the geology and natural environment of Bikini Atoll and on the health of those who were exposed to radiation. Through its history, the atoll symbolises the dawn of the nuclear age, despite its paradoxical image of peace and of earthly paradise. This is the first site from the Marshall Islands to be inscribed on the World Heritage List.



© UNESCO  
Author: Ron Van Oers



## Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (2012)

Rock Islands Southern Lagoon covers 100,200 ha and includes 445 uninhabited limestone islands of volcanic origin. Many of them display unique mushroom-like shapes in turquoise lagoons surrounded by coral reefs. The aesthetic beauty of the site is heightened by a complex reef system featuring over 385 coral species and different types of habitat. They sustain a large diversity of plants, birds and marine life including dugong and at least thirteen shark species. The site harbours the highest concentration of marine lakes anywhere, isolated bodies of seawater separated from the ocean by land barriers. They are among the islands' distinctive features and sustain high endemism of populations which continue to yield new species discoveries. The remains of stonework villages, as well as burial sites and rock art, bear testimony to the organization of small island communities over some three millennia. The abandonment of the villages in the 17th and 18th centuries illustrates the consequences of climate change, population growth and subsistence behaviour on a society living in a marginal marine environment.





**Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia (2016)**

Nan Madol is a series of more than 100 islets off the south-east coast of Pohnpei that were constructed with walls of basalt and coral boulders. These islets harbour the remains of stone palaces, temples, tombs and residential domains built between 1200 and 1500 CE. These ruins represent the ceremonial centre of the Saudeleur dynasty, a vibrant period in Pacific Island culture. The huge scale of the edifices, their technical sophistication and the concentration of megalithic structures bear testimony to complex social and religious practices of the island societies of the period. The site was also inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to threats, notably the siltation of waterways that is contributing to the unchecked growth of mangroves and undermining existing edifices.



**Nan Madol:**  
Ceremonial Center of the Eastern Micronesia:  
Breakwater wall of Pahn Mwasangapw (#128) with Lemenkau  
**Date:** 01/01/2014  
**Author:** Osamu Kataoka



**Description:** Nan Madol: Ceremonial Center of the Eastern Micronesia: Columnar basalt used in a wall built by in a header-stretcher technique Nandowas Isle  
**Date:** 01/01/2012  
**Author:** Takuya Nagaoka



# EXISTING WORLD HERITAGE SITES In the U.S. Affiliated Pacific Islands



For information about these and other World Heritage Sites, visit <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>

# World Heritage Tentative List Sites in the U.S. Pacific Territories and the Freely Associated States

## PALAU

### **Ouballang ra Ngebedech (Ngebedech Terraces) (2004)**

The Ngebedech Terraces prehistoric terraced hills are a prominent feature of the cultural landscape of Palau. Some terrace complexes are sophisticated systems that may have been variously used for agriculture, settlement, defense, and ceremonial functions. Morgan (1988: 29) described the Ngebedech Terraces this way: The magnificent sculpted hills of Palau, such as those, southeast of Ngchemiangel Bay, sometimes stretch for miles across the skyline of Babeldaob. The lower terraces seem to have served agricultural purposes, while truncated earthen pyramids crowned many of the sculpted hilltops. The culminating features of the hilltops apparently were constructed by groups of village workers, perhaps to serve as community refuges in times of civil unrest or other purposes not presently known.

### **Imeong Conservation Area (2004)**

The area being proposed for inscription into the World Heritage List encompasses savanna, rain forest, wet land and mangrove swamp with several small streams that flow into the mangrove resulting in steep ridges. In the middle of the area are four mountains namely Etiruir, Tmerou, Sechedui and Ngeruach. Etiruir mountain is the second tallest mountain in Palau reaching an elevation of 213 meters above sea level. The propose Imeong conservation area include sacred cultural sites such as li ra Milad, Ngeruach and Ngerutechei traditional village. li ra Milad is a rock shelter with a stream that flows under the rock shelter. Under the rock shelter are several mortar or hollowed areas on large boulders and petroglyph. During WWII, Japanese soldiers also lived in the area and historic artifacts are scattered around the site. Milad is a name of a goddess who lived in the rock shelter where it is said that the ancestors of all Palauans were born. It is considered the most sacred site in Palau. Ngerutechei traditional village is a well preserved example of a traditional Palauan village and includes stone paths connecting house platforms, to bathing pools, to council of chiefs meeting house, to piers and so on. Associated oral history depicted the site as where the chiefly titles were handed to the people of Imong by the gods. The sacredness of the sites are still observed by the communities. Older sites are terraces on savanna where terraces in other parts of Palau have been date to last century BC.

### **Yapese Quarry Site (2004)**

The Yapese Disk Money Regional Sites involve two countries, Republic of Palau and Federated States of Micronesia. In Palau two sites namely Uet el Daob ma Uet el Beluu and Chelechol ra Orrak in a Rock Island in Airai State was where the oval/round disk money were quarried by the Yapese before they were transported back to Yap. In Yap State two sites namely Mangyol Stone Money Bank and O'Keefe Island have been nominated. Yapese people traveled across the 400 km of open water to Palau limestone Rock Islands where they quarried their megalithic disk money. The Yapese earned the right to quarry their disks money by bartering or exchanging exotic materials and forming alliances with villages in Palau with rights to particular Rock Islands. Both sites contain best examples of activities associated with quarrying of largest money in world including rock shelters, caves, complete and unfinish disk money, human remains, burials, rock alignments, retaining walls, shell middens, docks, flake debitage and artifacts. An archaeological excavations in one of the caves at Chelechol ra Orrak in the summer of 2000, unearthed human burials dating to more than 3000 years ago.

### **Tet el Bad (Stone Coffin) (2004)**

Tet el Bad is a rectangular stone coffin or sarcophagus located on top of a cut bank on a stone platform for the chiefs' meeting house in Ollei traditional village in Ngarchelong State. Ngarchelong is the northern most state on the largest landmass in Palau. The stone coffin is a fine example of expert carving of a sarcophagus with both the casket and the lid made of andesite rock. The coffin has a length of 233 centimeters and a width 66 centimeters and a height of 40 centimeters. The wall thickness of casket is 12 centimeters. The lid is peaked with two knobs protruding from each side. The interior has been hollowed out. The exterior end of the lid to the east has two carved grooves around it and slats down toward the end.



Photos from:  
<https://www.worldheritagesite.org/blog/id/135>



# World Heritage Tentative List Sites in the U.S. Pacific Territories and the Freely Associated States

## Yapese Disk Money Regional Sites (2004)

The Yapese Disk Money Regional Sites involves two countries, Republic of Palau and Federated States of Micronesia. In Palau two sites namely Uet el Daob ma Uet el Beluu and Chelechol ra Orrak in a Rock Island in Airai State was where the oval/round disk money were quarried by the Yapese before they were transported back to Yap. In Yap State two sites namely Mangyol Stone Money Bank and O'Keefe Island have been nominated. Yapese people travelled across the 400 km of open water to Palau limestone Rock Islands where they quarried their megalithic disk money. The Yapese earned the right to quarry their disks money by bartering or exchanging exotic materials and forming alliances with villages in Palau with rights to particular Rock Islands.

Both sites contain best examples of activities associated with quarrying of largest money in world including rock shelters, caves, complete and unfinish disk money, human remains, burials, rock alignments, retaining walls, shell middens, docks, flake debitage and artifacts. An archaeological excavations in one of the caves at Chelechol ra Orrak in the summer of 2000, unearthed human burials dating to more than 3000 years ago. These are the earliest human burials found in the Pacific Islands outside of the Melanesia.

## Mili Atoll Nature Conservancy (and Nadrikdrik) (2005)

Mili and Nadrikdrik are paired atolls at the south-eastern perimeter of the Marshall Islands, which may rank amongst the richest and healthiest reef systems in the world. The atolls are home to spectacular and distinctive biota including striking majestic gorgonian sea fans, large patches of soft corals, large populations of sharks, and whales and dolphins. The marine environment of the atoll is high in rare and threatened species. The terrestrial and littoral aspects of the atoll contain a range of habitat types and communities including mangroves, fresh surface water (rare on low-lying atolls) and significant bird rookeries.

## Northern Marshall Islands Atoll (2015)

The property is a mixed cultural and natural serial site comprising seven (7) largely uninhabited and unmodified classic low atolls and one low coral island in the northern Marshall Islands. All are known to be important green sea turtle nesting sites (except Bokak) and significant habitats for sea, shore and migratory birds. In the past, all of these atolls were used as important traditional pantry areas for nearby populated atolls due to the presence of birds and/ or turtles and their eggs. The property covers a range of latitudes, demonstrating variation in the typical vegetation and reef systems due to a decreasing rainfall gradient from north to south.

## Likiep Village Historic District (2017)

Likiep Village Historic District consists of approximately 15 architecturally and/ or historically significant buildings or remnants of buildings, along with several other structures, built between 1880 and 1937. The proposed property is exemplary of the history and impact of German settlement in the Pacific in the late 19th Century.

FEDERATED STATES  
OF MICRONESIA

MARSHALL ISLANDS

# World Heritage Tentative List Sites in the U.S. Pacific Territories and the Freely Associated States

## **Marianas Trench Marine National Monument (2017)**

The Marianas Trench Marine National Monument consists of three units : the Trench Unit, encompassing the submerged lands within the Mariana Trench ; the Volcanic Unit, encompassing 21 designated volcanic features and the surrounding submerged lands out to a radius of 1 nautical mile (nm) ; and the Islands Unit, encompassing the waters and submerged lands of the three northernmost Mariana Islands (Farallon de Pajaros, Maug, and Asuncion) from the mean low water line out approximately 50 nautical miles. The Marianas Trench is approximately 940 nautical miles long and 38 nautical miles wide. Important bottom habitats are protected in the Volcanic and Trench Units, and the Government of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) maintains all authority for managing the three islands within the Islands Unit above the mean low water line. The Monument encompasses approximately 24 million hectares of submerged lands and waters of the Marianas Archipelago. It is managed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), a U.S. territory.

Islands Unit	55 Q	280259	2272891
Trench Unit	55 P	236676	1334948
Volcanic Unit	55 Q	366692	1974177

## **Marine Protected Areas of America Samoa (2017)**

The site includes the National Marine Sanctuary of American Samoa, Rose Atoll Marine National Monument and Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, which protect coral reef and pelagic habitat around islands of the Samoan Archipelago in the South Central Pacific. The sites are managed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and co-managed with the American Samoan Government.

## **Pacific Remote Islands of Marine National Monument (2017)**

The Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument (PRIMNM) is located south of the Hawaiian Island archipelago in a remote area of the Pacific Ocean. The Monument area is approximately 370,000 square nautical miles (1,270,000 square kilometers), or nearly twice the size of the State of Texas. It ranges from Wake Atoll in the northwest to Jarvis Island in the southeast, and also encompasses Baker and Howland Islands, Johnston and Palmyra Atolls, and Kingman Reef. It includes outstanding examples of pristine coral reef and deep sea ecosystems. It is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Department of Defense.

Baker Island	1 N	558207	21403
Howland Island	1 N	542473	89677
Jarvis Island	4 M	389087	9958617
Wake Atoll	58 Q	673382	2132592
Johnston Atoll	2 Q	656234	1850416
Palmyra Atoll	3 N	823505	651726
Kingman Reef	3 N	785785	706296





## The World Heritage Program in the United States

### A Quick Guide

#### What is a World Heritage Site?

A World Heritage Site is a natural or cultural site that demonstrates influence or significance in a global context (i.e., has “Outstanding Universal Value”), and has been inscribed on the World Heritage List by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee.

#### What is meant by the term Outstanding Universal Value?

As defined by the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, Outstanding Universal Value means that a site has cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional that it transcends national boundaries and is of importance to present and future generations of all humanity.

#### Who maintains the World Heritage List?

The list is maintained by the World Heritage Programme administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. The Committee is made up of elected representatives of 21 of the current 191 countries that have signed and ratified The World Heritage Convention. These countries are referred to as State Parties.

#### Are there any restrictions, rules, or regulations that apply to World Heritage Sites?

Being inscribed on the World Heritage List does not regulate or place restrictions on private property or private property owners. Direct authority over individual properties remains with the national, state, tribal, or local government or private organization that owns and manages the site. National authorities routinely report to the World Heritage Committee on issues affecting the values of the Sites.

#### How is a site inscribed on the World Heritage List?

A site must meet one or more of the ten World Heritage Committee selection criteria, be on a State Party's Tentative List, and go through a nomination process before being considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. A site can be proposed for inscription only by the country in which the property is located.

#### What is the Tentative List?

The Tentative List is an inventory of natural and cultural heritage sites within its territory which a country believes meet the selection criteria and which it intends to nominate within the next 10 years. In order for a site to be nominated to the World Heritage List, it must be included on its country's Tentative List. The List may be updated at any time, but a site must be included on the Tentative List for at least one year to be considered for nomination.

#### Who chooses the sites for the U.S. Tentative List?

The Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, is responsible for identifying sites for the United States (U.S.) Tentative List and nominating sites to the World Heritage List. Only sites already designated as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) or National Natural Landmarks (NNLs) or otherwise officially recognized as being nationally significant (such as National Parks) are eligible for the U.S. Tentative List.



### Can sites be added or recommended to the U.S. Tentative List?

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, acting on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, can add sites to the U.S. Tentative List as part of an official process for making nominations. The Department of the Interior recently announced that the current Tentative List will be revised in 2016. Anyone interested in suggesting sites should contact the National Park Service Office of International Affairs (NPS-OIA).

### What are the World Heritage Committee selection criteria?

The selection criteria allow the Committee to evaluate Outstanding Universal Value of a site in order to determine if it should be inscribed on the World Heritage List. A site must meet at least one of the ten selection criteria in order to be nominated. Sites may have multiple criteria and may be mixed (both cultural and natural). The criteria are occasionally revised by the Committee.

#### Cultural Criteria

- I. represent a masterpiece of human creative genius.
- II. exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning, or landscape design.
- III. bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization, which is living, or which has disappeared.
- IV. be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble, or landscape, which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.
- V. be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.
- VI. be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria).

#### Natural Criteria

- VII. contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance.
  - VIII. be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features.
  - IX. be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems, and communities of plants and animals.
  - X. contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.
- Cultural criteria do not support nominations for associative value alone, i.e. for places associated with important people, themes or historical events.
  - Significant interactions between people and the natural environment are recognized as *cultural landscapes*.
  - The *protection, management, authenticity, and integrity* of sites are also important considerations when determining eligibility for the World Heritage List.





### What is the site nomination process?

Under U.S. law, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks makes decisions on nominating sites from the U.S. Tentative List to the World Heritage List. The Assistant Secretary is advised by the National Park Service Office of International Affairs (NPS-OIA) and by the Federal Interagency Panel on World Heritage, representing other Federal agencies.

**Nomination File:** Assistant Secretary selects site from Tentative List; owner prepares nomination; nomination reviewed by NPS-OIA and Federal Interagency Panel; additional research, peer review, drafts, and public outreach prepared as needed; NPS-OIA submits nomination to World Heritage Centre for technical review; U.S. submits completed nomination and World Heritage Centre sends to the appropriate Advisory Body (ies) for evaluation.

**Advisory Bodies (evaluation):** Nomination independently evaluated by two Advisory Bodies to verify that proposed site meets one of the ten criteria and other requirements. If nomination is for cultural site, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) provides the World Heritage Committee with an evaluation of the nomination. International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) evaluates natural sites.

**World Heritage Committee (inscription):** Receives evaluations of the nomination; makes final decision on site inscription. Committee can defer inscription and request changes to the nomination file from a State Party. Committee meets once a year to decide on inscription of nominated sites.

### Who prepares a site nomination?

The primary property owner or their representative is responsible for preparing the nomination. All owners within a site's boundaries must consent to the nomination and be willing to agree to protective measures for the property. NPS-OIA provides advice and assistance on preparing a nomination.

### What is the time frame for site inscription?

Because of U.S. and international (UNESCO) requirements, the process for site inscription, from selection of the site to being inscribed on the World Heritage List, is several years at a minimum.

### More information

For more information about U.S. World Heritage Sites, the Tentative List, and the nomination process visit the Office of International Affairs on the National Park Service's website at:  
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/internationalcooperation/worldheritage.htm>

For a more in-depth discussion of World Heritage Sites and the expectations for nomination documents, refer to the resource manual on *Preparing World Heritage Nominations*, a publication of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/preparing-world-heritage-nominations/>



# ABOUT THE WORLD HERITAGE OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PACIFIC WORKSHOP AND INSULAR AREAS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE TRAINING

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