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# IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

FELICIDAD C. BODDY,

Plaintiff,

Plaintiff,

CROSS-MOTIONS FOR

SUMMARY JUDGMENT

JESUS S. LEON GUERRERO

et al.,

Defendants.

This matter came for hearing on September 15, 1993 on Plaintiff Felicidad C. Boddy's motion for partial summary judgment that Defendant Eugenia A. Leon Guerrero is not of Northern Marianas Descent for the purposes of Article XII of the Commonwealth Constitution. On the same date, the Court heard a cross-motion for partial summary judgment by Defendants Mike and Ana Naholowaa that the property conveyance at issue did not constitute a resulting trust. The Court grants both motions.

#### I. FACTS

In May 1988, Plaintiff sold a parcel of land on Rota, described as Lot No. 444 R 02, to Defendant Ana Naholowaa, a person of Northern Marianas descent ("NMD"). The consideration for this purchase, \$50,000, was provided by Defendants Eugenia and Jesus Leon Guerrero.

According to Defendants, Eugenia Leon Guerrero is of Northern Marianas descent. Her grandfather was appointed Mayor of Rota from Guam in 1890. Her mother was born on Rota in 1895 and lived there with her family until 1908, when the family returned to Guam. Eugenia became a United States Citizen in 1950, pursuant to the Organic Act of Guam. Plaintiff does not dispute this family history.

The parties agree that, pursuant to an informal, oral agreement, the land was to be used by the Guerreros and by Ana Naholowaa. The nature of this oral agreement is not clear from the record. However, on January 8, 1993, Defendants executed a Promissory Note from Ana Naholowaa to the Guerreros in the amount of \$45,000, plus interest, and a mortgage in the same amount on the property. Further, on January 4, 1993, the Guerreros quitclaimed any interest they may have had in the land to Ana Naholowaa.

## II. ISSUE

- 1. Is Eugenia A. Leon Guerrero an NMD as defined in Article XII of the Commonwealth Constitution?
- 2. Did the transaction between Plaintiff and Defendants create a "resulting trust" in favor of non-NMD's?

## 3. Did the transaction violate Article XII?

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#### III. ANALYSIS

## A. SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARD

Summary judgment is entered against a party if, viewing the undisputed facts in the light most favorable to the non-moving party, the Court finds as a matter of law that the moving party is entitled to the relief requested. Cabrera v. Heirs of De Castro, 1 N.M.I. 172 (1990).

#### B. EUGENIA GUERRERO'S STATUS

Article XII, Section 4 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands sets forth a clear test to determine whether a person is an NMD:

A person of Northern Marianas descent is a person who is a citizen or national of the United States and who is of at least one-quarter Northern Marianas Chamorro or Northern Marianas Carolinian blood or a combination thereof or an adopted child of a person of Northern Marianas descent if adopted while under the age of eighteen years. For purposes of determining Northern Marianas descent, a person shall be considered to be a full-blooded Northern Marianas Chamorro or Northern Marianas Carolinian if that person was born or domiciled in the Northern Mariana Islands by 1950 and was a citizen of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands before the termination of the Trusteeship with respect to the Commonwealth.

Emphasis added. This test is explained in the Analysis of the Constitution of the Northern Mariana Islands:

Over the years there has been some migration to and from these islands by people from each of [the colonial powers] and from the other islands in the Pacific. [...] Most of these people came as administrators or entrepreneurs. They maintained their citizenship elsewhere and clung to their national identities.

Analysis at 171. The Analysis clarifies that the test is not racially or ethnically based, but is based on identifying those

persons who chose to make the Northern Marianas their home and who acquired citizenship of the Trust Territory as of 1950.

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It is also clear that the Framers meant to distinguish between Chamorros living in the Northern Marianas and those from Guam. Both parties cited to Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering, Briefing Paper No. 8, Eligibility to Vote and Election Procedures; however, Plaintiff cites the more pertinent passage: "Chamorros living on Guam, and Carolinians living on Truk, presumably could not be considered as being of 'Northern Marianas descent.'" Id. Applying this authority to the facts, this Court finds that Eugenia A. Leon Guerrero is not an NMD as defined by Article XII. Her family came from Guam to Rota in 1891 as colonial administrators and left in 1908. Eugenia acquired U.S. citizenship as a Guamanian, pursuant to the Organic Act of Guam, 48 U.S.C. §1421 et seq.

fact that, as of 1895, there was no Guamanian "citizenship" does not alter the analysis. Guam became a United States Territory through the 1898 Treaty of Paris. 30 Stat. 1754. Article IX of the Treaty provided that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants [...] shall be determined by the Congress." See also Rabang v. Boyd, 77 S. Ct. 985, 986 (1957). Congress did not make such a determination until Defendant Eugenia argues that because of this lack of citizenship, a person from a Guamanian family born on Rota, but raised on Guam since 1908, retroactively acquired Trust Territory citizenship in 1947. Eugenia further asserts that such retroactive Trust Territory citizenship also attached to children born in Guam who may never have set foot in the Trust Territory.

The argument is far too attenuated. The Trust Territory designation employed by the Department of State beginning in 1947 was designed to describe people <u>inhabiting</u> the Trust Territory, not people whose parents were born there but who have lived elsewhere since before the First World War.

The test enunciated in Article XII was designed to confine land ownership to those people who "worked for the political and economic betterment of the Northern Mariana Islands, and considered these islands their home." Analysis, supra, at 171. It was not designed to encompass a diaspora of persons whose families at one time lived on the islands as administrators from elsewhere, even if those persons are of Chamorro ethnicity. Thus, viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to Defendant Eugenia A. Leon Guerrero, this Court therefore finds that, for purposes of Article XII, she is not an NMD.

#### C. RESULTING TRUST

Defendants Ana and Mike Naholowaa have also moved for summary judgment that the 1988 transaction between them, Plaintiff and the Guerreros did not create a "resulting trust" in favor of the Guerreros. The Court agrees. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that the "resulting trust" doctrine of the Restatement (Second) of Trusts, § 440 is inapplicable to transactions such as this, in which a non-NMD person provides the purchase money for the acquisition of land by an NMD person. Ferreira v. Mafnas, F.2d \_\_\_\_, 1993 WL 312268 (9th Cir. 1993). Moreover, since this motion was submitted for decision, the Commonwealth Legislature passed into law 2 CMC §§ 4922, which provides:

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Where a transfer of an interest in real property is made to one person and the purchase price is paid by another who is not qualified under the Constitution or laws of the Northern Mariana Islands to acquire that interest, a resulting trust does not arise in favor of the person by whom the purchase price is paid.

On the basis of these authorities, this Court rules as a matter of law that no resulting trust arose from the transaction at issue here.

#### VIOLATION OF ARTICLE XII D.

However, Defendants' cross-motion reaches beyond the "resulting trust" doctrine. Defendants request a determination that their acquisition of the Rota parcel did not violate Article XII as a matter of law.

In rejecting the "resulting trust" theory, the Ninth Circuit cited with approval a dissent by Special Justice Edward C. King in Ferreira v. Borja, No. 90-047 (N.M.I. Feb. 18, 1992) slip op. at 18-46. Ferreira v. Mafnas, supra, at \*2. Special Justice King proposed that alleged Article XII violations be adjudicated by

scrutiniz[ing] carefully any transaction entered into by a non-NMD person to determine whether the transaction would result in the acquisition of a long-term interest by a non-NMD person, or in having land pass out of the people of the NMI.

Borja, supra, slip op. at 33.

The facts presented to the Court on Defendants' motion are not sufficiently developed to allow such careful scrutiny. Plaintiff asserts that she has not had an opportunity to conduct discovery concerning the promissory note and mortgage attached to Defendants' cross-motion. The facts surrounding the oral agreement among Defendants have also not been fully disclosed. Therefore, the Court finds the issue of whether the 1988

transaction violated Article XII unripe for summary judgment. Defendants may renew their Motion upon a fuller factual record, and taking into account recent developments in the applicable law, at a future date.

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IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court ORDERS:

- Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, that 1. Eugenia A. Leon Guerrero is not a person of Northern Marianas descent, is hereby GRANTED.
- 2. Defendants' Cross-Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, that the 1988 sale of Lot No. 444 R 02 to Ana Naholowaa did not give rise to a "resulting trust" in favor of Jesus and Eugenia Leon Guerrero, is hereby GRANTED.
- 3. Defendant's Cross-Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, that the 1988 sale of Lot No. 444 R 02 to Ana Naholowaa did not violate Article XII of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, is hereby DENIED.

So ORDERED this 17 day of November, 1993.

DEMAPAN, Associate Judge