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March 17, 2009

The Board of Directors
Guam Preservation Trust
Suite 211, Second Floor
194 Hernan Cortes Avenue
Hagatna, Guam 96910

Dear Members of the Board:

We are pleased to present the results of our audit of the financial statements of the Guam Preservation Trust (the Trust) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2008. This Report to the Board of Directors summarizes the results of our audit, the scope of our engagement, and the reports issued. This document also reviews the Board of Directors communications required by our professional standards, as well as current accounting issues that might affect the Trust.

The audit was designed to express an opinion on the Trust's financial statements as of September 30, 2008. In accordance with professional standards, we obtained a sufficient understanding of internal control to plan the audit and to determine the nature, timing, and extent of tests to be performed. However, we were not engaged to and we did not perform an audit of internal control over financial reporting.

The completion of our audit of the Trust's financial statements was accomplished through the effective support and the assistance of the Trust's personnel. As always, we strive to continually improve the quality of our audit services.

This report is intended solely for the use of the Board of Directors, the Office of the Public Auditor, and management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

We would be pleased to discuss the contents of this report and answer any questions you may have about these or any other audit related matters.

Very truly yours,

Ernst + Young LLP

Contents

Audit Strategy and Areas of Audit Emphasis

As discussed with management during the planning meeting, our audit plan represented an approach responsive to the risk assessment for the Trust.

For purposes of our audit of the financial statements, our audit scope was developed after considering inherent and control risks and the effectiveness of the Trust's internal controls. A variety of factors are considered when establishing individual audit scopes for individual accounts, including size, specific risks, the volume and types of transactions processed, changes in the business environment, internal monitoring controls in place, and other factors.

The following outlines our approach for the September 30, 2008 audit. A general outline of procedures that were performed for each significant component of the audit has been highlighted. These are in addition to the internal control process evaluations that were performed. We obtained an understanding of internal controls over financial reporting solely for the purposes of performing a financial statement audit. We were not engaged to issue an opinion on the operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

Through a detailed risk assessment process that focused on routine, non-routine and estimation accounting and financial processes, we incorporated the results to determine the nature, timing and extent of substantive audit procedures performed on individual account balances. A summary of the more significant components of the audit process follows:

Significant Processes	Audit Validation
Routine process, such as: ► Revenue processing/accounts receivable/cash receipts ► Purchasing/accounts payable/cash disbursements ► Grant approval/grant disbursements	► Documentation of process narratives for all routine processes ► Understanding of specific controls at process levels ► Verification, including recalculations, of bank reconciliation process ► Reconciliation of source documentation (e.g., cash receipt control sheets, invoices for disbursements) to other information ► Reconciliation of subsidiary ledgers to the general ledger
Non-routine and estimation processes, such as: ► Estimate allowance for doubtful accounts and bad debts expense ► Estimate commitments and contingencies ► Financial statement close process	► Documentation of process narratives for all non-routine and estimation processes ► Identification of specific controls at process levels ► Confirmation of key data with third party sources ► Evaluation of consistency of management's methodologies used in the determination of significant estimates

Audit Strategy and Areas of Audit Emphasis (continued)

Account	Audit Process
Cash	We confirmed bank balances as of 09/30/08 and reviewed bank reconciliations for propriety of reconciling items.
Investments	We confirmed investments and related income to ensure balances are recorded at appropriate fair values. We obtained a detailed understanding of the internal controls and processes in place to monitor the investment activities and valuation of alternative investment arrangements through discussions with management to gain a further understanding of risks involved. Gains and losses are reviewed for appropriate classifications. Furthermore, we reviewed management's disclosures in the notes to financial statements to ensure appropriateness and adequacy.
Receivables and revenues	We confirmed the receivable and revenue balances with the Department of Administration. The receivable balance was reviewed for any potentially uncollectible amounts. The revenue cycle process and controls were reviewed from a financial statement perspective.
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	We reviewed disbursements subsequent to year end to search for any material unrecorded liabilities. We also reviewed supporting documentation for selected accrued liabilities and assessed the reasonableness of any significant estimates.
Commitments and contingencies	We gained an understanding of management's process for identifying commitments and contingencies. We ensured that the recorded encumbrances and disclosures are reasonable and appropriate. We also obtained an understanding of regulatory matters that my affect the Trust's financial statements and required disclosures.
Other Income	We reviewed the contents of miscellaneous income and assessed the reasonableness of the selected accounts.
Salaries and Wages	We reviewed the personnel file of selected employees and recalculated salaries and wages for selected pay periods. We verified proper recording of salaries and wages on the general ledger.

Audit Strategy and Areas of Audit Emphasis (continued)

Account	Audit Process
Operating, Administrative and Other Expenses	We reviewed the contents of operating, administrative and other expenses. We examined supporting documentation for selected operating, administrative and other expense accounts. We also reviewed the contents of professional fees for possible litigation matters. In addition, we obtained attorney's confirmations.

Required Communications

Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 114 and other professional standards require the auditor to provide the Board of Directors with additional information regarding the scope and results of the audit that may assist the Trust's audit committee (or equivalent committee) in overseeing management's financial reporting and disclosure processes. Below we summarize these required communications.

Area	Comments
Auditors' Responsibilities under Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in the United States (GAAS) The financial statements are the responsibility of management. Our audit was designed in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States to obtain reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement. As a part of our audit, we obtained an understanding of internal control sufficient to plan our audit and to determine the nature, timing and extent of testing performed. However, we were not engaged to and did not perform an audit of internal control over financial reporting.	As part of our audit, we obtained a sufficient understanding of the Trust's internal controls to plan our audit and to determine the nature, timing and extent of testing performed. We issued an unqualified opinion on the Trust's financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2008.
The Adoption of, or a Change in Significant Accounting Policies We determine that the Board of Directors is informed about the initial selection of and any changes in significant accounting principles or their application when the accounting principle or its application, including alternative methods of applying the accounting principle, has a material effect on the financial statements.	Management continues to apply its accounting policies in an appropriate manner and is disposed toward high quality financial reporting and application of accounting policies.
Auditor's Judgments About the Quality of the Trust' Accounting Principles We discuss our auditor's judgments about the quality, not just the acceptability, of the Trust' accounting principles as applied in its financial reporting including the consistency of the accounting policies and their application and the clarity and completeness of the financial statements and related disclosures.	Management consistently applies accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Disclosures to the financial statements meet GAAP requirements and provide appropriate detail and support. We believer the 2008 financial statements are clear and complete, in all material respects.

Required Communications (continued)

Area	Comments
Sensitive Accounting Estimates The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates. Certain estimates are particularly sensitive due to their significance to the financial statements and the possibility that future events may differ significantly from management's expectations. We determine that the Board of Directors is informed about management's process for formulating particularly sensitive estimates and about the basis to our conclusions regarding the reasonableness of those estimates.	Management's judgment is called upon to create budgets to determine how funds will be used in the Trust's operations. Management's judgment is called upon to determine the valuation of investments. Management's judgment is used to determine the valuation of the receivable balance, including the need for any allowance.
Significant Audit Adjustments	We recorded an adjustment to increase the reserve for doubtful account and to record the encumbrance for unpaid grants during the year. Please see attached *Adjusting Journal Entries.*
Unadjusted Audit Differences Considered by Management to be Immaterial We inform the Board of Directors about unadjusted audit differences accumulated by us (i.e. adjustments either identified by us or brought to our attention by management) during the current audit and pertaining to the latest period presented that were determined by management to be immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements as a whole.	Certain unadjusted audit differences accumulated by us were identified during the audit and pertaining to the latest period presented, which were determined by management to be immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements as a whole. Please see attached *Summary of Unrecorded Audit Differences.*
Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements	We reviewed the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the schedule of grant projects reserved for encumbrances to ensure consistency with the audited financial statements.
Consultation with Other Accountants	None of which we are aware.
Disagreements with Management on Financial Accounting and Reporting Matters	During the course of the 2008 audit, there were no disagreements with management.
Major Issues Discussed with Management Prior to Retention	There were no major accounting issues discussed prior to our retention.

Required Communications (continued)

Area	Comments
Methods of Accounting for Significant Unusual Transactions and for Controversial or Emerging Issues We determine that the Board of Directors is informed about the methods used to account for significant unusual transactions and the effects of significant accounting policies in controversial or emerging areas for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.	We are not aware of any significant unusual transactions recorded by the Trust or of any significant accounting policies used by the Trust related to controversial or emerging areas for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance.
Serious Difficulties Encountered in Dealing with Management in Performing the Audit	None identified.
Fraud and Illegal Acts We report to the Board of Directors fraud and illegal acts involving senior management and fraud and illegal acts (whether caused by senior management or other employees) that cause a material misstatement of the financial statements.	We are not aware of any matters that require communication. Refer to "Fraud Consideration" Section for more information about our procedures related to the risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
Significant Deficiencies and Material Weaknesses in Internal Control We communicate all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses that were identified during the course of the audit.	We identified one control deficiency over financial reporting, which we have included in our Compliance and Internal Controls report, and one control deficiency over internal controls, which was included in our Management Letter. In addition, we have identified other matters which were also included in our Management Letter.
Independence We communicate, at least annually, the following to the Board of Directors (if applicable): ► Disclose, in writing all relationships between Ernst & Young and our related entities and the Trust that, in our professional judgment may reasonably be thought to bear on independence ► Confirm in writing that, in our professional judgment, we are independent of the Trust within the meaning of applicable published rules and pronouncements, its related interpretations and rulings; and ► Discuss with the Board of Directors any matters in that in our professional judgment may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence.	We are not aware of any relationships between Ernst & Young and the Trust that, in our professional judgment, may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence. Relating to our audit of the financial statements of the Trust as of September 30, 2008 and for the year then ended, we are independent with respect to the Trust within the meaning of the applicable published rules and pronouncements, its interpretations and rulings. We look forward to a productive discussion with the Board of Directors regarding the matters addressed above, as well as other matters relating to our independence.

Fraud Considerations

SAS No. 99, *Consideration of Fraud in a Financial Statement Audit*, was issued to heighten the awareness of auditors to the potential for fraud when planning and executing audits. SAS 99 also emphasizes the need for increased professional skepticism throughout the audit engagement. Under SAS 99, we are responsible for planning and performing the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether caused by error or by fraud. We approach all audits with an understanding that fraud could occur in any organization at any time, and could be perpetrated by anyone. The following provides a summary of the principal procedures required under SAS 99 and the results of our procedures.

ENGAGEMENT TEAM DISCUSSION

SAS 99 requires, as part of planning the audit, that there be a discussion among the audit team members, which includes all significant locations. The discussion should allow key members of the team to share thoughts and ideas about how and where they believe the client's financial statements might be susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. A key element of this discussion, which is led by the partner in charge of the audit, is to emphasize the importance of maintaining the proper mindset throughout the audit regarding the potential for fraud. We conducted our engagement team discussions during the planning phase of our audit.

GATHERING INFORMATION NEEDED TO IDENTIFY RISKS OF MATERIAL MISSTATEMENT DUE TO FRAUD

SAS 99 requires auditors to perform certain procedures to obtain information that is used to identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud. These procedures include:

- Inquiring of management and others within the organization about the risks of fraud. Inquiries are required to be made of management, the Board of Directors, and other operational and financial personnel within the organization, focusing on such areas as the individual's knowledge of actual or suspected fraud and understanding about specific risks of fraud in the organization. Further, inquiries are made regarding the oversight activities of the Board of Directors regarding management's assessment of the risks of fraud, whether programs and controls have been established at the organization to mitigate the risk of fraud, how multiple locations within an organization are monitored for fraud, and how management communicates to employees its views on business practices and ethical behavior.
- Inquiring about matters raised from the Board of Directors procedures for complaints (including 'whistleblowers') regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters.
- Considering unusual or unexpected relationships that have been identified in performing analytical procedures in planning the audit;
- Considering whether fraud risk factors exist; and
- Considering other information gathered throughout the audit.

We have made inquiries of management and a member of the Board of Directors. We have also performed analytical review procedures and conducted engagement team discussions (as described above); with the purpose of considering whether fraud risk factors exist.

IDENTIFYING, ASSESSING AND RESPONDING TO FRAUD RISKS

As a result of the information gathered from the procedures above, we identify and assess specific fraud risks. The auditor's response to the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud is influenced by the nature and significance of the risks identified and the organization's programs and controls that address these identified risks. For each identified fraud risk, our audit response generally would include a combination of tests of controls and substantive tests responsive to the identified risks. Additionally, our response to fraud risks might include a change in the timing or nature of audit procedures, or we might decide that the extent of testing needs to be expanded in certain areas (e.g., expanded testing on revenue cutoff at year end when risks relating to revenue recognition have been identified).

MANDATORY PROCEDURES TO ADDRESS THE RISK OF MANAGEMENT OVERRIDE

Fraudulent financial reporting often involves management override of controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. SAS 99 includes certain mandatory procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, such as testing journal entries and other adjustments, evaluating the business rationale of significant unusual transactions and reviewing accounting estimates and evaluating for biases that could result in material misstatement due to fraud, including a retrospective review of significant prior year estimates.

TESTING JOURNAL ENTRIES AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS

SAS 99 requires us to test journal entries and other adjustments as part of our audit procedures. SAS 99 acknowledges that management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to directly or indirectly manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding established controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. Fraudulent financial reporting often involves the manipulation of the financial reporting process by recording inappropriate or unauthorized journal entries or making inappropriate adjustments to amounts reported in the financial statements that are not reflected in formal journal entries (such as in consolidating adjustments, report combinations, or reclassifications).

Our testing of journal entries and other adjustments is an important audit procedure that requires careful planning and execution. Our testing includes both journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments posted outside of the general ledger. Although our tests generally include all types of journal entries (e.g., standard, nonstandard, system, manual), our emphasis is on identifying and testing entries processed outside of the normal course of business.

Our approach to testing journal entries and other adjustments in accordance with SAS 99 generally includes the following:

- Obtaining an understanding of the financial statement close process and controls over journal entries and other adjustments,
- Identifying and selecting journal entries and other adjustments for testing,
- Inquiry of individuals involved in the financial reporting process about inappropriate or unusual activity relating to the processing of journal entries and other adjustments.

EVALUATING AUDIT EVIDENCE

We assess the risk of material misstatement due to fraud throughout the audit. We are mindful of conditions that may be identified during fieldwork that change or support a judgment regarding the assessment of fraud risks, such as discrepancies in the accounting records, conflicting or missing evidential matter, and/or problematic or unusual relationships between the auditor and management. No such matters were noted during our audit that affected our assessment of the risk of material misstatement due to fraud or caused us to reconsider our response to identified fraud risks.

GUAM PRESERVATION TRUST
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ATTACHMENT A

March 17, 2009

Ernst & Young LLP
Ernst & Young Building
231 Ypao Road, Suite 201
Tamuning, Guam 96931

In connection with your audit of the basic financial statements of the Guam Preservation Trust (the "Trust") as of September 30, 2008 and 2007 and for periods then ended, we recognize that obtaining representations from us concerning the information contained in this letter is a significant procedure in enabling you to form an opinion whether the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Trust and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Certain representations in this letter are described as being limited to matters that are material. Items are considered material, regardless of size, if they involve an omission or misstatement of accounting information that, in light of surrounding circumstances, makes it probable that the judgment of a reasonable person relying on the information would be changed or influenced by the omission or misstatement.

Accordingly, we make the following representations, which are true to the best of our knowledge and belief:

Management's Responsibilities

Ernst & Young LLP assisted in drafting the format of the financial statement footnotes and the formatting of the various fund financial statements that appear in the Trust's financial statements in accordance with standards of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Management accepts responsibility for the fund financial statements that appear in the Trust's financial statements as our own and have prepared the source documents for all transactions and have maintained accounting control.

We have made available to your representatives all financial records and related data.

The financial statements properly classify all funds and activities.

Management's Responsibilities, continued

Net asset components (invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted) and fund balance reserves and designations are properly classified and, if applicable, approved. Required supplementary information (MD&A) and other schedules are measured and presented within prescribed guidelines.

We have no plans or intentions that may materially affect the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities.

Unrecorded Audit Differences

We acknowledge that the Trust has not remitted payments to the owners of the Rosario Estate. Unpaid amounts total approximately $70,000 since our last payment in September 1999. However, as a component of the Government of Guam, the Trust is covered under the Government Claims Act. This prohibits the lessor from pursuing collections of amount beyond the most recent 18 month period from September 30, 2008, accordingly, past due rentals for the 18 month period totals approximately $14,000. We believe this is our maximum exposure under the Government of Guam Claims Act. Furthermore, our position is that no liability exists as the lessors have not pursued collections of the past due amount since 1999 and we are attempting to terminate the lease.

Minutes and Contracts

We have made available to you all minutes of the meetings of shareholders, directors, and committees of directors, or summaries of actions of recent meetings for which minutes have not yet been prepared. We also have made available to you all significant contracts and agreements and have communicated to you all significant oral agreements. We have complied with all aspects of contractual agreements that would have a material effect on the financial statements in the event of noncompliance.

Internal Control

There are no transactions of a material nature, individually or in the aggregate, that have not been properly recorded in the accounting records underlying the financial statements.

We have communicated to you all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting.

Risks and Uncertainties

There are no risks and uncertainties related to significant estimates and current vulnerabilities due to material concentrations that have not been disclosed in accordance with AICPA Statement of Position 94-6, *Disclosure of Certain Significant Risks and Uncertainties*.

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Ownership and Pledging of Assets

The Trust has satisfactory title to all assets appearing in the balance sheets. No security agreements have been executed under the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code, and there are no liens or encumbrances on assets, nor has any asset been pledged. All assets to which the Trust has satisfactory title appear in the balance sheets.

Receivables

Receivables represent valid claims against the debtors indicated. Adequate provision has been made for losses that may be incurred subsequent to the balance sheet date.

Financial Instruments

The Trust has properly classified equity securities with readily determinable fair values as either available-for-sale or trading.

Significant concentrations of credit risk arising from all financial instruments and information about the collateral supporting such financial instruments has been properly disclosed in the financial statements.

Pension Benefits

We have disclosed to you all significant pension benefits promised and have made available to you all significant summary plan descriptions, benefit communications, and all other relevant information, including plan changes that constitute the plan.

Contingent Liabilities

There are no unasserted claims or assessments, including those our lawyers have advised us of, that are probable of assertion and must be disclosed in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies* other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

There have been no violations or possible violations of laws or regulations in any jurisdiction whose effects should be considered for disclosure in the financial statements or as a basis for recording a loss contingency. There have been no violations of provisions of contracts and grant agreements with effects that should be considered for disclosure in the financial statement as a basis for recording a loss contingency, other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

There have been no internal investigations or communications from regulatory agencies or government representatives concerning investigations or allegations of noncompliance with laws or regulations in any jurisdiction, noncompliance with or deficiencies in financial reporting practices, or other matters that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Contingent Liabilities, continued

There are no other liabilities or gain or loss contingencies considered material, individually or in the aggregate, that are required to be accrued or disclosed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 other than those accrued or disclosed in the financial statements, nor are there any accruals for loss contingencies included in the balance sheets that are not in conformity with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5.

Fraud

We acknowledge our responsibility for the design and implementation of programs and controls to prevent and detect fraud. We have no knowledge of any fraud or suspected fraud involving management or other employees who have a significant role in the Trust's internal control over financial reporting. In addition, we have no knowledge of any fraud or suspected fraud involving other employees where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements. We have disclosed to you all allegations of financial improprieties, including fraud or suspected fraud, coming to our attention (regardless of the source or form and including, without limitation, allegations by "whistle-blowers") where such allegations could result in a misstatement of the financial statements or otherwise affect the financial reporting of the Trust.

Independence and Conflicts of Interest

Based on inquiries we have made of our officers and board directors, we are not aware of any business relationship between any such officer or board director (or any entity for or of which such an officer or director acts in a similar capacity) and Ernst & Young LLP or any other member firm of the global Ernst & Young organization (any of which, an EY Entity), other than one pursuant to which an EY Entity performs professional services.

We are not aware of any reason that Ernst & Young LLP would not be considered to be independent for purposes of the Trust's audit.

We are not aware of any capital lease, material cooperative arrangement, or other business relationship between the Trust and Ernst & Young LLP or any other member of the global Ernst & Young organization.

There are no instances where any officer or employee of the Trust has an interest in a company with which the Trust does business that would be considered a "conflict of interest." Such an interest would be contrary to Trust policy.

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Subsequent Events

Subsequent to September 30, 2008, no events or transactions have occurred or are pending that would have a material effect on the financial statements at that date or for the period then ended, or that are of such significance in relation to the Trust's affairs to require mention in a note to the financial statements in order to make them not misleading regarding the financial position, results of operations, or cash flows of the Trust.

We recognize that we are responsible for the Trust's compliance with the laws, regulations, grant agreement, and contracts that are applicable to it. We have identified and disclosed to your representatives all laws and regulations that have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts.

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We understand that your audits were conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States as promulgated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and were, therefore, designed primarily for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the basic financial statements of the Trust and that your tests of the accounting records and other auditing procedures were limited to those that you considered necessary for that purpose.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Quinata
Chief Program Officer

Summary of Audit Differences

Printed Time: Fri Apr 10, 2009

Client Guam Preservation Trust **Audit Date** 9/30/2008 **Currency** USD

All Identified Audit Differences Above Nominal Amount			Analysis of Audit Differences Debit/(Credit)								
		Account	*Assets Current*	*Assets Non-current*	*Liabilities (Current)*	*Liabilities (Non-current)*	*Income / Expenses*				*Other - Specify*
No.	*W/P Ref.*	*(Audit differences are recorded as journal entries.)*	*Debit/(Credit)*	*Debit/(Credit)*	*Debit/(Credit)*	*Debit/(Credit)*	*Debit/(Credit) Current Period*	*Non Taxable*	*Debit/(Credit) Prior Period*	*Non Taxable*	*Debit/(Credit)*
Unrecorded Audit Differences:											
Unrecorded Judgemental Differences:											
1		To reclass unreleased checks back to cash.									
		Adjustment: 1001 - Cash	900					No			
		Adjustment: 1501 - Prepaid rent	-900					No			
2		To post the difference in the calculation of accrued payroll.									
		Adjustment: 2100 - Accrued Payroll			1,216			No			
		Adjustment: 6001 - Salaries					-1,216	No			
3		To accrue the amounts for accounting services performed for FY08.									
		Adjustment: 2200 - Accrued expenses			-2,943			No			
		Adjustment: 6601 - Accounting services					2,943	No			
4		To adjust accrued vacation to the correct amount.									
		Adjustment: 6001 Salaries					-3,481	No			
		Adjustment: EY02 Accrued Vacation Payable			3,481			No			
		Balance Sheet Totals	0	0	1,754	0					0
		Financial Statement Amounts	2,891,518	0	48,830	0					2,482,688
		Effect of unrecorded audit differences on F/S amounts	0.00%	0.00%	3.59%	0.00%					0.00%
		Income effect of unrecorded audit differences (before tax)					-1,754		0		
		Memo: Non-taxable items (marked 'Yes' above)					0		0		
		Less: Tax effect at current year marginal rate	0.00%				0		0		
		Cumulative effect of unrecorded audit differences before turn-around effect				-56.80%	-1,754		0		
		Turn-around effect of prior-period unrecorded audit differences (after tax)		All Errors		0					
				Judgmental differences:		2,540	2,540				
		Cumulative effect of unrecorded audit differences, after turn-around effect				25.45%	786				
		Current year net income				100.00%	3,088				

We believe that the effects of the above unrecorded audit differences, accumulated by you during the current audit and pertaining to the latest period presented are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole.

for [signature]
Joseph Quinata
Chief Program Officer

4/14/09
Date

Guam Preservation Trust
Year End: September 30, 2008
Adjusting journal entries
Date: 10/1/2007 To 9/30/2008

Number	Date	Name	Account No	Reference	Amount	Net Income (Loss)	Amount Chg
		Net Income (Loss) Before Adjustments				83,802.00	
AJE 1	9/30/2008	Allowance for doubtful account	1205	E0110	(80,715.00)		
AJE 1	9/30/2008	Bad Debts	EY00	E0110	80,715.00		
		To record the difference in revenues, as per DOA's confirmation.					
					0.00	3,087.00	(80,715.00)
AJE 2	9/30/2008	Increase in Reserve for Encumbranc	EY03	VA0110	581,817.00		
AJE 2	9/30/2008	Reserve for encumbrances	EY04	VA0110	(581,817.00)		
		To record committments for FY 2008.					
					0.00	(578,730.00)	(581,817.00)
AJE 3	9/30/2008	Increase in Reserve for Encumbranc	EY03	A0350	2,050.00		
AJE 3	9/30/2008	Reserve for encumbrances	EY04	A0350	(2,050.00)		
		To record additional commitments identified by the client (BP06-01).					
					0.00	(580,780.00)	(2,050.00)
					0.00	**(580,780.00)**	**(664,582.00)**

CONCURRENCE:

The above adjustments have been discussed with us and we agree to record them.

for [signature]
Joseph Quinata, Chief Program Officer

4/15/09
Date

Guam Preservation Trust
Year End: September 30, 2008
Reclassifying journal entries
Date: 10/1/2007 To 9/30/2008

Number	Date	Name	Account No	Reference	Debit	Credit
RJE 1	9/30/2008	Other Income	7030	H0110	5,527.00	
RJE 1	9/30/2008	Unrealized Gain/Loss	7040	H0110		5,527.00
		To reclassify unrealized losses to the proper account.				
RJE 2	9/30/2008	Investments - Ameritrade	1020	H0110		212,317.00
RJE 2	9/30/2008	Cash & cash equivalents - Ameritrade	EY07	H0110	212,317.00	
		To properly classify account balances.				
RJE 3	9/30/2008	Investments - Ameritrade	1020	H0120		306,180.00
RJE 3	9/30/2008	Cash & cash equivalents - Merrill Lynch	EY08	H0120	306,180.00	
		To properly classify account balances.				
RJE 4	9/30/2008	Investments - R.J. & Assoc	1060	H0130		630,457.00
RJE 4	9/30/2008	Cash & cash equivalents - Southwest	EY09	H0130	630,457.00	
		To properly classify account balances.				
RJE 5	9/30/2008	Interest Income	7010	UC0120	66,109.00	
RJE 5	9/30/2008	Unrealized Gain/Loss	7040	UC0120		66,109.00
		To reclassify balances to the proper accounts.				
					1,220,590.00	**1,220,590.00**

Net Income (Loss) **(580,780.00)**

CONCURRENCE:

The above adjustments have been discussed with us and we agree to record them.

for [signature] 4/15/09

Joseph Quinata, Chief Program Officer   Date