Project Abstract

Part 1: Please identify the applicant point of contact (POC)

Applicant POC	
Organization Name	Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans
POC Name	Lorilee T. Crisostomo
Phone Number	671 472-4201/2/3
Email Address	lorilee.crisostomo@bsp.guam.gov
Mailing Address	513 W Marine Drive Corps Dr. Hagatna, Guam 96910-4906

Part 2: Please identify the application

Application Information	
Solicitation Name	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program FY 2013 State Solicitation
Project Title	Fiscal Year 2013 - 2016 Strategy for Drug Control, Violent Crime and Criminal Justice Systems Improvement
Proposed Start Date	January 1, 2014
Proposed End Date	September 30, 2016
Funding Amount Requested	$700,420.00

Part 3: Please identify the project location and applicant type

Project Location and Applicant Type	
Project Location (City, State)	Hagatna, Guam
Applicant Type (Tribal Nation, State, County, City, Nonprofit, Other)	State

Part 4: Please provide a project abstract

Enter additional project abstract information. Unless otherwise specified in the solicitation, this information includes:

- Brief description of the problem to be addressed and target area and population
- Project goals and objectives
- Brief statement of project strategy or overall program
- Description of any significant partnerships
- Anticipated outcomes and major deliverables

Text should be single spaced; do not exceed 400 words.

Project Abstract

The JAG Program allows states and local jurisdictions to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on local needs and conditions. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans, designated as Guam's SAA, is submitting this request to support the first year funding of the priorities established by Guam in 2013. Guam has identified the following major crime priority areas: Law Enforcement, Sexual Assault, Treatment and Rehabilitation, Technology Improvement, and Violent Crime. These priority areas are consistent with the following JAG purpose areas: (1) Law enforcement programs; (2) Prosecution and court programs; (3) Corrections and community corrections programs; (4) Drug treatment and enforcement programs; and (5) Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs.

The project goal is to prevent or reduce crime and violence in Guam. Project objectives include the following: (1) Establishing funding priorities, distribute funds, and provide ongoing monitoring and assistance to sub recipients; (2) Reducing the violent index crime rate by 5% for Guam by September 30, 2016; (3) Reducing the property index crime rate by 5% for Guam by September 30, 2016; and (4) Implement Guam's Criminal Justice Records Improvement Integration Project by September 30, 2014.

Project Identifiers

Task Forces
Sexual Assault
Drug Treatment
Criminal Records
Equipment-General
Aftercare
Computer Software/Hardware
Data Sharing/Linkage

Part 5: Please indicate whether OJP has permission to share the project abstract

If the applicant is willing for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), in its discretion, to make the information in the project abstract above publicly available, please complete the consent section below. Please note, the applicant's decision whether to grant OJP permission to publicly release this information will not affect OJP's funding decisions. Also, if the application is not funded, granting permission will not guarantee that information will be shared, nor will it guarantee funding from any other source.

○ **Permission not granted**

◉ **Permission granted (Fill in authorized official consent below.)**

On behalf of the applicant named above, I consent to the information in the project abstract above (including contact information) being made public, at the discretion of OJP consistent with applicable policies. I certify that I have the authority to provide this consent.

Authorized Official (AO) Consent	
Signature	Date 5.29.13
AO Name	Lorilee T. Crisostomo
Title	Director
Organization Name	Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans
Phone Number	671 472-4201/2/3
Email Address	lorilee.crisostomo@bsp.guam.gov

Note:** This document is to be submitted as a separate attachment with a file name that contains the words **"Project Abstract."

BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND PLANS
Government of Guam
May 2013

FY 2013 EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM

for Guam's FY 2013 – FY 2016 Strategy for Drug Control, Violent Crime, and Criminal Justice Systems Improvement Strategy

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Executive Summary

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Formula Grant Program (Byrne Formula Grant Program), created by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690) to help states reduce illicit drug use and violent crime, is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans is the administering agency for the Byrne Formula Grant Program. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans works in collaboration with Guam's Law Enforcement Entities, Guam's Education System, Guam's Substance Abuse Treatment entity, Guam's Public Housing entity, and Guam's Public Health entity to identify areas of programmatic need (problems) related to illicit drugs and violent crime and systems improvement and methods of targeting these areas of need (solutions) through Guam's Multi Year Strategy for Drug Control, Violent Crime and Criminal Justice Systems Improvement. The purpose of Guam's Multi Year Strategy for Drug Control, Violent Crime and Criminal Justice Systems Improvement is to describe these problems and solutions, and provide a framework for implementation and evaluation of the projects funded with Guam's Byrne Formula Grant Program.

This program was replaced by the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (Justice Assistance Grant Program) in Fiscal Year 2005 to support all components of the criminal justice system, from multi-jurisdictional drug and gang task forces to crime prevention and domestic violence programs, court, corrections, treatment, and justice information sharing initiatives.

Guam's Fiscal Year 2013 – 2016 Strategy for Drug Control, Violent Crime and Criminal Justice Systems Improvement reflects that Guam will use the FY 2013 Justice Assistance Grant funds to fund the first year of the four year grant to address improving the functioning of Guam's criminal justice system with the limited local revenue resources. The strategy pulls together limited resources and targets them to programs to prevent or reduce crime and violence and which permit capacity building, which could not have otherwise been implemented. The plan outlines the types of programs to be funded by JAG award and provide a brief analysis of the need for the programs. The plan identifies statewide priorities and planning, anticipated coordination efforts involving JAG and related justice funds.

A critical part of the program narrative is the justification for the need of a program and the inadequacies of resources to deal with it. Guam's program narrative addresses the following priorities: law enforcement; sexual assault; treatment and rehabilitation; technology improvement; and violent crime.

STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND COORDINATION EFFORTS

State Administering Agency

The Governor of Guam has designated the Bureau of Statistics and Plans as the state administering agency (SAA) to apply for and administer the Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program. Specifically, the SAA is responsible for coordination of JAG funds among Guam's justice initiatives, preparation and submission of the Guam's JAG application, administration of JAG funds including establishing funding priorities, distributing funds, monitoring sub-recipients' compliance with all JAG special conditions and provisions, and providing ongoing assistance to sub-recipients, and submitting quarterly financial reports (FFR425) and performance metrics reports, annual programmatic reports, and annual sub-grant information.

Initially created under Public Law 12-200, the Bureau of Planning's mission was redefined during 1990 by Public Law 20-147. In 2002 it was once again redefined by Public Law 26-76 and its name was changed to the Bureau of Statistics and Plans.

Public Law 20-147, as amended by Public Law 26-76, stipulates in statute that it is the Bureau of Statistics and Plans' responsibility to undertake any planning activity that is not being carried out or that is not the function of another department. The Bureau has the legislative flexibility to appraise, coordinate, prepare and assist in the development of a wide range of plans, policies and studies that further economic, social, land use, environmental and infrastructure goals, priorities and planning activities. This flexibility is reflected in the Bureau's mission statement. It is further mandated to disseminate and make available economic, social, and physical data and information for researches, policy makers and the public.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans' mission is to ensure Guam's resources are effectively used for the benefit of present and future generations by ensuring consistency among various plans, policies and programs. In order to do this, the Bureau is committed to:

- Serve as a catalyst for planned and balanced economic, social, environmental and physical growth;
- Advise the Governor during the formulation of policies and on the interrelationships among laws, plans, policies and programs;
- Provide oversight during the formulation and integration of plans, policies and programs which further social, economic, environmental and physical development goals and priorities;
- Encourage private/public partnerships in the formulation and implementation of plans, policies and programs;
- Ensure the availability of information generated by the Government of Guam for policy and plan development;
- Provide technical and support to other Government of Guam entities in order that they can meet their missions; and
- Ensure the availability of timely and accurate statistical indices that are required to make

sound decisions to improve Guam's economic viability.

STRATEGY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

In light of the Bureau of Statistics and Plans mission, the Bureau is responsible for development of Guam's drug control, violent crime and criminal justice systems strategic plan in consultation and coordination with Guam's officials whose duty it is to enforce drug and criminal law and direct the administration of justice. Moreover, the Bureau closely monitors its strategies to ensure that Guam is able to effectively and efficiently combat drug and violent crime and improve the criminal justice system to ensure that the activities conducted by one component of the criminal justice system do not adversely impact upon another. In addition to formulating Guam's strategy, the Bureau also make funding decisions. The Bureau determines which projects are to be funded and the specific items to be funded for each of the approved programs by addressing projects which have an impact upon reducing crime and which permit capacity building, that could not have otherwise have been implemented.

Annually, information on the resource needs, gaps in services and data as it relates to the overall operation of the criminal justice system are solicited and collected from Guam's criminal justice entities and the Bureau's resource entities. The information provided by the organization and the professional they represent are analyzed and utilized to support the overall plan development.

The Bureau's partners in planning are the following law enforcement entities and resource entities:

- Office of the Attorney General
- Guam Police Department
- Department of Corrections
- Judiciary of Guam
- Department of Youth Affairs
- Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency
- Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- Department of Public Health and Social Services
- Guam Homeland Security
- Jose D. Leon Guerrero Port Authority of Guam
- A.B. Won Pat Guam International Airport Authority
- Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority
- Department of Public Works Office of Highway Safety
- Governor's Federal Program Office
- Guam Department of Education
- Public Defender Services Corporation
- 32nd Guam Legislature Committee on Guam U.S. Military Relocation, Homeland Security, Veteran's Affairs & Judiciary
- 32nd Guam Legislature Committee on Public Safety, Infrastructure & Maritime Transportation
- 32nd Guam Legislature on Health & Human Services, Health Insurance Reform, Economic Development, & Senior Citizens

The Bureau held a Stakeholders meeting on April 4, 2013 to identify the priorities to address in Guam's FY 2013 – 2016 Multi Year Strategy for Drug Control, Violent Crime and Criminal Justice System Improvement Strategies, and the following agencies were represented at the meeting: Office of the Attorney General, Guam Police Department, Department of Corrections, Judiciary of Guam, Department of Youth Affairs, Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Guam Homeland Security, Jose D. Leon Guerrero Port Authority of Guam Security Police, A.B. Won Pat Guam International Airport Authority Security Police, Public Defender Services Corporation, 32nd Guam Legislature Committee on Guam U.S. Military Relocation, Homeland Security, Veteran's Affairs and Judiciary. The outcome of the meeting resulted in the following priorities identified to address in the development of the FY 2013-2016 Multi Year Strategy:

- Sexual Assault
- Technology Improvement
- Treatment and Rehabilitation
- Law Enforcement
- Violent Crime

COORDINATION EFFORTS

Developing, planning, and coordinating and facilitating multi agency statewide efforts on criminal justice issues and funding remains a primary focus of the State Administrative Agency. Efforts have been initiated to establish coordination with other justice related federally funded programs. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans reviews all proposed programs and projects for the territory wide impacts and relationship to comprehensive plans, policies, or laws through the Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs (State Executive Order 12372) process. The department will continue to emphasize coordination and collaboration as it works to implement and administer this grant program.

Federal Participation in Strategy Development:

Federal participation in state law enforcement no longer means merely supplying money and the policy attached to it. Federal participants have become significant suppliers of expertise to Guam's governments. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans considers it both desirable and important for all concerned to have federal participation in the strategy development process through the input of U.S. Attorney Office, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency, and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco Firearms and Explosives. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans coordinates with these entities in the review of the Strategy.

Coordination with Other State Agencies and Funded Programs:

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans also actively pursues a cooperative, collaborative relationship with the following departments of Guam's government which receive federal funds for drug

education, treatment and prevention, as well as criminal justice related issues: Office of the Attorney General, Guam Police Department, Department of Corrections, Judiciary of Guam, Department of Youth Affairs, Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Guam Homeland Security, Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority, Department of Public Works Office of Highway Safety, Jose D. Leon Guerrero Port Authority of Guam, A.B. Won Pat Guam International Airport Authority, Governor's Federal Program Office, Guam Department of Education, and Public Defender Services Corporation.

Coordination among Federally-Funded Programs

Efforts have been initiated to establish coordination with other federal funded programs whose purpose is focused in drug abuse prevention, early intervention and treatment, education, prevention and other criminal justice related areas. The Bureau of Statistics is in a good position to coordinate Byrne-funded programs with other federally funded programs in Guam as we only have one level of government and we work collaboratively with these entities, particularly those supporting state drug abuse treatment, education, prevention and other criminal justice related areas.

ADDITIONAL STRATEGIC PLANNING / COORDINATION EFFORTS

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans is an active member in the Public Safety semi monthly meeting, the Guam's Criminal Justice Automation Commission, the State Epidemiology Outcome Work Group, Guam's Sex Offender Registry Committee, and the U.S. Attorney Project Safe Neighborhood Council. The Bureau's staff also keeps abreast of issues pertaining to Guam's Sexual Assault Steering Committees, Guam's Family Violence Sexual Assault Task Force, and Guam Coalition against Sexual Assault and Family Violence in consultation with our sub grantees.

In addition, the Bureau of Statistics and Plans participates in kind with similar planning bodies sponsored by our partners; in writing and reviewing Office of Justice Program grants solicitation; and in providing technical assistance pertaining to Office of Justice Programs. Information sharing, networking, joint planning and evaluation are some of the ways that agencies coordinate the federally funded program efforts. Concerted efforts are made each year to coordinate availability of grant monies to state entities from these sources to reduce duplication and fragmentation.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Nature and Extent of the Problem

Guam's Profile:

Guam is the largest and southern most islands in the Mariana Archipelago. Located in the western North Pacific Ocean, it houses one of the most strategically important U.S. military installations in the Pacific. Guam also serves as a critical distribution center within Micronesia and the rest of the Pacific and Asia because of its ports of entry and air links. In comparison to most Pacific Islands, Guam is one of the most progressive, modern societies in the Western Pacific. According to the *Guam Facts and Figures at a Glance 2011*, the estimated population of Guam in 2011 was 170,853. Guam's population is multi ethnic and multi racial. Currently, Chamorro comprise the largest ethnic group, accounting for 42.01% of the total population, Filipinos make up 26.3%, White make up 6.8%, other Pacific Islander make up 6.8 and other ethnic origin or race make up 17.2.

Guam is an organized, unincorporated territory of the U.S. with policy relations under the jurisdiction of the Office of Insular Affairs, U.S. Department of Interior. The island is unique as it has only one level of government that includes one police department, one correction system, one judicial branch, and one attorney general office.

Available Data on Guam's Population and Socio-Economic Conditions:

The Bureau of Statistics monitors the following sources of community and criminal justice system trends to be able to identify the "Nature and Extent of the Problem in Guam": 2012 Crime In Guam Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Preliminary Report; 2012 Correction's population; 2012 Sexual Assault Data; 2012 U.S. District Court Criminal Caseload Statistics; 2012 Judiciary of Guam Caseload Statistics; 2012 Sub grantee Quarter Progress Progress Reports; 2012 Forensic Science Narcotics Control Data; and Environmental "scans" of other criminal justice system issues derived from routine contacts with other state agencies.

Law Enforcement Priority

Guam's Drug Problem:

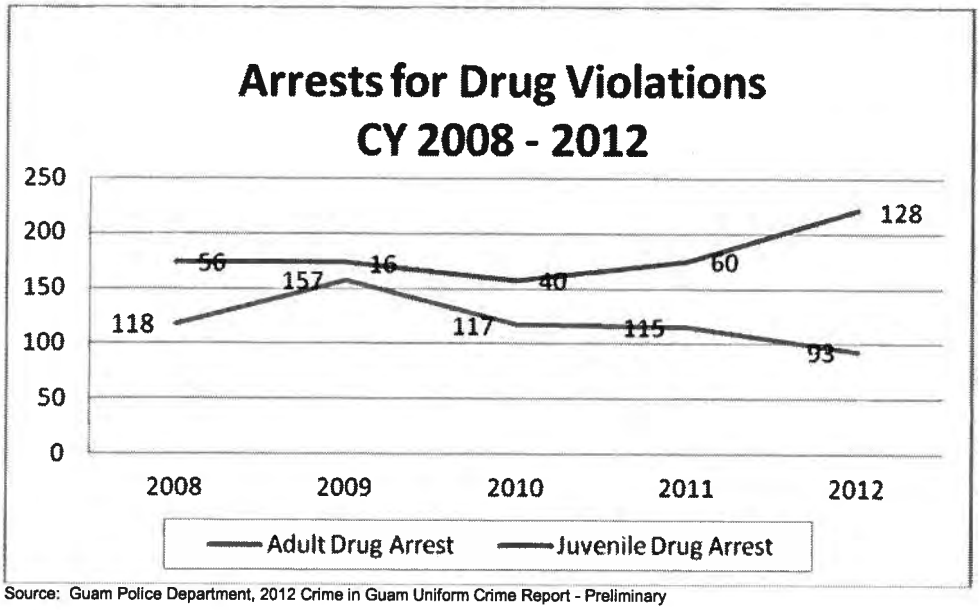
The nature and extent of Guam's drug problem have not significantly changed during the past year. The drug problem on Guam continues to be crystal methamphetamine or "ice". Crystal methamphetamine has been the prominent drug of choice on Guam over the past decade. The continental United States is becoming the main source of production and transshipment area for Guam. The drug is mostly being smuggled onto the island through the postal services. The Philippines, which serves as both a production and transshipment area, continues to be one of the main sources of the crystal methamphetamine available on Guam. However, the drug is also produced in and transported from Hong Kong, Taiwan, China, Korea and Japan.

Drug-Related Incidents

Drug Arrests:

Drug abuse encompasses all violations of Guam's drug laws. These are offenses such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing and manufacturing of drugs. The estimated number of offenses involving drugs in 2012 was 188. According to the *2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary)*, the change in the number of offenses involving drugs decreased 20 percent when compared to the 234 drug violations reported in 2011. The number of adult persons arrested for drug abuse violations in 2012 was 93. This is a 19 decrease when compared to 2011.

According to the *2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary)*, a total of 221 offenders were arrested. Of the 221 offenders arrested, adult offender represented 42 percent and juveniles represented 58 percent.



Source: Guam Police Department, 2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report - Preliminary

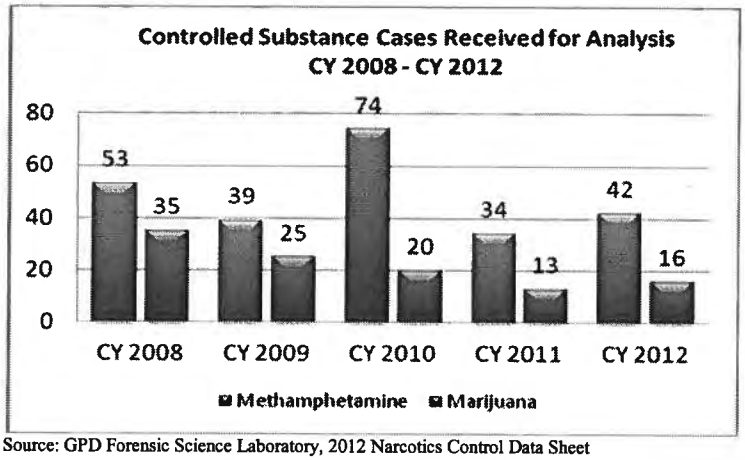
Federal and local law enforcement agencies share in the responsibility for enforcing Guam's drug laws through multi jurisdictional efforts. In Calendar Year 2012, the task forces made 32 drug arrests and investigated 41 drug cases. The drug arrest is a 167 percent increase over the 16 drug arrest in Calendar Year 2010. Of the 32 drug arrests, 25 were for methamphetamine, and 7 were marijuana. In Calendar Year 2011, the task forces investigated 41 drug cases. Of the 41 drug cases, 36 were for methamphetamine, 2 for marijuana, 2 for MDMA, and 1 for spice.

Task Force Drug Interdiction Activities
Calendar Year 2008 to Calendar Year 2012

Drug Type	Calendar Year 2008		Calendar Year 2009		Calendar Year 2010		Calendar Year 2011		Calendar Year 2012	
	Multi jurisdictional Task Force		Multi jurisdictional Task Force		Multi jurisdictional Task Force		Multi jurisdictional Task Force		Multi jurisdictional Task Force	
	Arrest	Investigated	Arrest	Investigated	Arrest	Investigated	Arrest	Investigated	Arrest	Investigated
Methamphetamine	47	72	38	58	6	10	25	36	25	36
Marijuana	7	10	11	10	6	6	7	2	7	2
Heroin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MDMA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Spice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	56	83	50	69	12	16	32	41	32	41
Source: DEA and US Ice Task Force Quarter Progress Report										

Drug Analysis:

The Guam Police Department's Forensic Science Division is the only U.S. police forensic laboratory west of Hawaii. In addition to receiving evidence for analysis from Guam's law enforcement entities, it also receives evidence for analysis from various federal enforcement entities located on Guam and from neighboring political jurisdictions (i.e. Belau, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia). In Calendar Year 2012, the Forensic Science Division received and analyzed a total of 69 controlled substance cases submitted by local, federal and off-island law enforcement entities for analysis. Of the 69 controlled substances cases, 42 or 60% were for methamphetamine, 16 or 23% were for marijuana, 5 or 7% were for others, and 9 or 13% were unknown.



Source: GPD Forensic Science Laboratory, 2012 Narcotics Control Data Sheet

Of the 69 controlled substance cases submission, 72 drug analyses were completed. Of the 72 drugs

analyzed, 42 were methamphetamine cases, 16 were marijuana cases, 5 were others, and 9 were unknown. The following table reflects the forensic division requests for drug analysis and analyses completed from Calendar Year 2008 to 2012.

Requests for Drug Analysis and Analyses Completed Calendar Year 2008 to Calendar Year 2012					
Type of Agency	Drug Analysis Submitting by Type of Agency Requesting				
	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012
LOCAL: GPD	60	49	84	30	55
C&Q	0	0	0	5	1
DOC	0	0	0	0	0
MEO	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	7	2	1
FEDERAL: DEA	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	13	5	4	1
OFF-ISLAND: CNMI	0	0	35	6	11
BELAU	0	0	4	0	0
FSM	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	60	63	135	47	69
Type of Agency	Drug Analyses Completed by Type of Agency Requesting				
	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012
LOCAL: GPD	91	62	76	35	42
C&Q	0	1	0	5	2
DOC	0	0	0	0	0
MEO	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	9	4	0
FEDERAL: DEA	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	3	13	3	4	1
OFF-ISLAND: CNMI	0	0	23	18	27
BELAU	11	1	4	0	0
FSM	2	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	107	78	115	66	72
Type of Drug Suspected	Drug Analyses by Drug Type Completed				
	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	53	39	74	34	42
Marijuana	35	25	20	13	16
Others	15	8	6	7	5
Unknown	4	6	15	12	9
Totals	107	78	115	66	72

Source: Guam Police Department Crime Laboratory Narcotics Control Data Sheet, 2012

Note: The Forensic Science Division is currently not conducting quantitative drug analysis to determine the purity level due to the lack of forensic criminalist. Currently, the Drug Analysis Unit has one Criminalist I processing drug cases with active lead and drug cases going to court.

Drug Seizures:

The drugs most prevalent on Guam are methamphetamine and marijuana. Law Enforcement (LE) officials frequently encounter crystal methamphetamine also known as "ice". To a lesser extent

MDMA is also available. LE officials have discovered multiple marijuana cultivation sites as well as successful small quantity mobile methamphetamine production attempts. The other drugs are produced elsewhere and imported into Guam.

The drug-of-choice is predominantly methamphetamine which the Task Force has been conducting most of its investigations on. The trends of narcotics trafficking have significantly changed during the reporting period. Historically, most drugs are transported to Guam through the Guam International Air Terminal. Drugs are seized from passengers, baggage, and cargo. Today, smuggling intelligence compiled revealed the U.S. Post Office as the popular method of smuggling ice from the U.S. mainland and the Philippines. Guam's location provides opportunities for Pacific Rim smugglers to transport drugs via maritime vessels. The United States, Philippines, Korea, and the People's Republic of China are the source countries for the drug. The Philippines continues to prevail as the major drug source of "ice" for Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Island (CNMI) Territories and Palau. In addition to importing ice directly into Guam from the Philippines, it is also smuggled into Guam through CNMI and Palau.

Current trends corroborate intelligence information. Drug smuggling organization are utilizing legitimate freight importers, express consignments and mailed articles to smuggle "ice" shipments into Guam. In addition, with the assistance of GPD, DEA Guam Resident Office has infiltrated a major organization that assembled a clandestine laboratory in a bedroom of a residence. The investigations are anticipated to reveal conspirators that are associated with the organization and other targets that emulate the organization. From October 2003 to December 2008, the multi jurisdictional investigated 12 methamphetamine laboratory cases. Despite recent legislation maximizing precursors for methamphetamine to individuals, ongoing intelligence information reveals that methamphetamine "cooks" continue their illegal enterprise, "smurfing" pseudoephedrine, and still use the island's hotels and motels for their illicit operation.

According to intelligence information, a new mobile and easy to make method of manufacturing crystal methamphetamine has finally surfaced on Guam that is known as "Shake and Bake" labs. Through a joint collaborative effort, the drug task force made two seizures of "Shake and Bake" labs this year. With this method, criminals can make small batches of methamphetamine using a plastic soda bottle.

To address the production of crystal methamphetamine on island, Guam passed the Pseudoephedrine Control Law (Public Law 28-88, Title 9 G.C.A. Chapter 67 Section 401). This law regulates the over- the- counter (OTC) medications that could be used to produce methamphetamine. In addition, the Drug Enforcement Administration contracts out a vendor for clandestine laboratory clean up.

According to the Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency Special Enforcement Division, a potential threat to Guam is the abuse of a combination of legal herbal mixtures and synthetic chemical compounds marketed as a "legal high". This product known as HU-210, JWH-018, JWH-073, and Salvia Divinorum or Salvinorum, commonly retailed under the names of Spice, Mojo, K2, or Genie, has become increasingly abused by teens and young adults and has gained the attention of law enforcement authorities and legislators. Until recently, the "legal weed" was exclusively purchased over the internet; however, due to its popularity, it is becoming increasingly sold at smoke shops, gas

stations and convenience stores. The plants used to create this legal high include baybean, blue lotus, pink lotus and lion's tail. They were used by ancient cultures as a sedative or for euphoric effects. In addition to the natural herbal contents, these products also contain several synthetic chemical compounds that are potentially hazardous. These products, designed to be smoked, are produced internationally and imported in the United States.

Law enforcement authorities are encountering these herbal incenses with greater frequency and some cities in the United States have witnessed an increase in hospitalization due to the adverse effects of the herbs. Reports indicate that this combination of herbs has similar effects to that of cannabis. These adverse side effects include, but not limited to, pain attacks, heart palpitation, hallucinogens, delusions, vomiting, and increased agitation and dilated pupils. There are no accepted urine drug testing or field test kits able to detect the chemicals; however, laboratory testing can detect the presence of synthetics. Chemical testing has revealed that some of the synthetic chemicals found in these products are controlled substance schedule I drugs. One of these synthetics, HU-210, is similar to, but is reportedly 100 times more potent than THC, the active ingredient in cannabis.

After years of intense, law enforcement narcotics interdiction efforts on Guam's "ice" problem, criminal organizations have changed their methods of importation by reducing the quantity of "ice" shipments into smaller quantities with higher frequency as insurance against interdiction operations. Previous imports of "ice" ranged from 1-2 kilogram quantities. In Calendar Year 2012, the task force seized 34,557.43 grams of methamphetamine with a street value of $25,916,656 ; 3,000 grams of marijuana with a street value of $80,463; 424 plants with a street value of $424,000; 25,064.99 grams of spice with a street value of $179.944.65; and 320 vials of spice with a street value of $16,000. Thus, a total of $26,616,964 worth of drugs were removed from Guam's street. The following table reflects Guam's multi jurisdictional task force drug seizures and value of drugs seized from calendar year 2010 to 2012.

Multi jurisdictional Task Force Drug Seizures and Value of Drugs Seized
Calendar Year 2010 - Calendar Year 2012

	CY 2010		CY 2011		CY 2012	
Drug in Grams	Seizure	Value	Seizure	Value	Seizure	Value
Methamphetamine	497.30	$478,100.00	3,305.20	$2,616,760.00	34,557.43	$25,916,656.00
Marijuana	47.00	$800.00	1,004.41	$29,982.00	3,000.00	$80,463.00
Marijuana plants	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	424.00	$424,000.00
Heroin	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00
Cocaine	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00
MDMA[2] (Ecstasy)	0.00	$0.00	548.00	$27,400.00	0.00	$0.00
Spice/Salviya	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	25,064.99	$179,844.65
Spice/Salviya: vials	0.00	$0.00	100.00	$3,000.00	320.00	$16,000.00
Total Drugs Seized in Grams	544.30	$478,900.00	4,957.61	$2,677,142.00	63,366.42	$26,616,963.65
			0 plants		424 plants	
			100 vials		320 vials	
Source: Multi Jurisdictional Task Force Quarter Progress Report						

Patterns of Drug Trafficking and Usage:

Methamphetamine: Methamphetamine is a highly addictive form of amphetamine, which is a

stimulant that affects the central nervous system by accelerating its activities. Also known on the street as meth, poor man's cocaine, crystal meth, ice, glass and speed and it is now the "drug of choice" for many people. "Ice" has grown both in use and demand to become one of Guam's most sought after narcotic drugs.

Methamphetamine typically looks like a white, odorless powder that easily dissolves in water, or it is in a clear chunky crystal called crystal meth or ice. An "ice" high is said to be anywhere from 7 to 24 hours, depending upon the dosage. The resulting effect is a feeling of euphoria and tremendous energy. However, its continued and prolonged usage can lead to paranoid and violent behavior, nausea, vomiting, rapid respiratory and cardiac rates, increased body temperature, coma, and rapid weight loss. An overdose is common since it is difficult for the user to control the amount of smoke being inhaled.

Crystal meth or ice is being sold on island in quantities ranging from grams to pounds. The most common method of using crystal meth or ice is through paraphernalia such as a simple plastic pen, a tin foil, a glass vial, cellophane wrapper which can be taken from an ordinary cigarette pack, and a lighter. These are simple objects which can be found in a typical desk drawer, but to a drug user, these represent the means by which a high can be obtained.

According to intelligence information, the law enforcement officers with the Los Angeles Police Department are reporting a high quality form of methamphetamine that is being used in "ice". This high quality form is being called "glass". Glass is manufactured in Mainland China and is reportedly smuggled into the U.S. diluted in Chinese calligraphy ink or in rice sake. Because of the Sake concealment, it is believed that Glass is transshipped through Japan.

Medical and enforcement officials report that crystal meth or ice is used by all segments of society starting from the early age of twelve and up. Sanctuary Inc. of Guam reported the youngest client undergoing treatment for methamphetamine use is twelve years of age. The Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center reported the oldest client undergoing treatment in is fifty six years old. Intelligence information and recent seizures clearly indicate that crystal meth or ice has gained popularity.

Ecstasy: In a relatively short period of time, methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), also known on the street as "Ecstasy", has secured a prominent place for itself in the world of substance abuse. It is a synthetic drug with amphetamine like and hallucinogenic properties. Intelligence information reveals that "Ecstasy" is taken in pill form and used at "rave parties". A rave party is an all night dance party, older teens and college student frequent these rave parties. Intelligence information reveals that "Ecstasy" is not manufactured on Guam, but is being shipped from the mainland. Evidence of its use and distribution of "Ecstasy" has been revealed through seizures made on Guam.

Marijuana: Marijuana remains the second drug of choice on Guam and the CNMI territories. Because locally grown marijuana is less potent, the majority of marijuana recently seized has been imported from neighboring Micronesian Islands and the Republic of the Philippines. Most marijuana found on Guam is imported from Belau, with limited amounts being imported from

Hawaii and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Heroin: Over the past ten years, there has been no heroin seizure on Guam. The most recent heroin seizure was in Calendar Year 1998 when a total of .13 kilograms of heroin was seized by Guam's law enforcement entities. Heroin is primarily imported from Thailand, Korea and the United States. Based upon recent intelligence information, law enforcement officials are concerned there may be a resurgence of heroin on the streets. Because incarcerated heroin dealers have been released or will soon be released, their concern is further heightened.

Cocaine: Over the past years, there has no significant cocaine seizure on Guam. The most recent seizures of cocaine were in Calendar Year 2007 when a total of 1,464.80 grams of cocaine was seized. Cocaine is primarily imported from the United States with the Philippines becoming a major source country. Cocaine continues to be predominantly used by upwardly mobile professionals and businessmen as the drug of choice. At this time, Guam's only forensic science laboratory does not conduct quantitative drug analysis to determine the purity level of the drugs seized.

Price of Drugs:

The street value of drugs on Guam remained relatively stable. Due to aggressive enforcement and interdiction activities, the street price of drugs increased significantly in the 1990s and has remained high. The street value of drugs on Guam for the ten year period of 2003 through 2012 are as follows:

Price of Drugs on Guam: 2003 - 2012

Type of Drug by Amount	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
MARIJUANA										
Joint (.3 g)	20	20	20-45	20-46	20	20	20	20	20-40	20-40
Ounce	800	800			400	400	400	400-1200	400	500
Plant	1000	1000				1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Pound	12800	12800							6400	8000
METHAMPHETAMINE "ICE" or Crystal meth:										
Ice Plate (1/10 of a gram)	100	100-125	50-100	50-100	50-100	150	150	100-150	50	50
2 Gram		200-300				400	400	250-400	1200	1200-1500
3 Gram		100-150				250	250		1800	1800-2250
Gram	350-600	350-400	350-500	350-500	550-750	800	800	800-900	600	600-750
ECSTACY: 1 tablet	60	40-60	60		60-80	60	60	40-60	50	50
SPICE/SALVIYA: gram								30-60	35	35
SPICE/SALVIYA: vial (1 vial = 2 grams)										50
SOURCE: DEA Task Force										

Methamphetamine "Ice" or Crystal Methamphetamine: Methamphetamine is most commonly sold by the gram, and a gram sells between $600 to $750.

Marijuana: The common method of selling marijuana is by joint and by ounce. A joint sells for between $20 to $40 and an ounce sells for $500. On very rare occasion, marijuana is sold by the pound. A plant sells for an average yield of $1,000 a plant.

Heroin: There has not been any seizures of heroin over the past years, however, intelligence information indicate that dealers who have been released from prison are trying to smuggle it into Guam, however, no arrests or seizures involving heroin have been made recently. The value for a gram of heroin is unknown on Guam at this time.

Cocaine: There have been no significant seizures of cocaine over the past years on Guam. Although in the past the Drug Task Force seized 24.10 grams of cocaine that originated from the mainland, the value in grams is unknown at this time.

Ecstasy: This is a new substance on the streets that is making it name known on Guam. A tablet sells for $50.

Salviya divinorum: This is a newly designated illegal drug since a new law was passed in June 2010 making hallucinogenic herb called Salvia and a synthetic cannabinoid called Spice illegal. Before this new law took effect, these drugs were viewed as a legal alternative to marijuana. A gram sells for $35.

Methods and Sources of Drugs Transported into Guam:

Guam is strategically located in Micronesia and holds the status of being the Hub of the Western Pacific. The island is approximately 6,000 miles west of San Francisco; 3,700 miles west-southwest of Honolulu; 1,500 miles southeast of Tokyo; 2,100 miles southeast of Hong Kong; 1,500 miles east of Manila. It is because of her natural border, the Pacific Ocean, that drug concealment methods and smuggling techniques must be used in the trafficking of controlled substances.

Illicit traffickers, having the ability just like any other bonafide person with knowledge in travel, shipping, and other similar regulations, will use any means to bring the drug crystal methamphetamine, commonly known as "ice", into Guam for distribution on island.

Guam's law enforcement agencies experience all forms of drug concealment and smuggling techniques. The only exception is that Guam does not have a land-border. Hence, vehicles and other similar forms of transportation like that which passes through the Southwest border of the United States limits Guam's exposure when discussing the subject of smuggling.

Drugs are smuggled and transported into Guam through the airport, mail, and seaports. The majority of the drugs being seized continue to be transported through the mail and seized from passengers entering Guam through the Guam International Air Terminal (GIAT). Of all drugs seized, crystal methamphetamine is the most prevalent intercepted drug. Significant trends noted in the late 1990's were that the smugglers used body cavity and internal drug concealment techniques. The significance of this is that the smuggler is willing to use extreme measure to include risk of life.

Elderly people are sometimes used as drug couriers. In addition, airline and airport personnel continue to be suspected to be involved in drug smuggling.

In addition, intelligence information indicates that another method of importation or smuggling of illegal drugs is through the Port Authority of Guam via maritime vessels. It has been reported that drugs are being smuggled in via vehicles that is being shipped to Guam through containers and consignments.

Property Crime

The relationship of drug abuse and drug trafficking are important in understanding the seriousness of Guam's property crime problem. Guam's property crime offenses consist of burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. Although the number of crystal methamphetamine or "ice" arrest cases and seizures has decreased since 1990. The use of this drug in Guam is still a threatening problem, as it has been linked to property crime. In 2012, there were an estimated 4609 property crime offenses in Guam. The two year trend showed that property crime increased 21 percent in 2012 compared with the 2011 estimate. The five year trend, comparing 2012 data with that of 2008, showed a 66 percent increase in property crime. Overall, Guam's property crime rate increased 21 percent from 4,609 in 2012 to 3,816 in 2011. Of the 4,609 property crimes reported, burglary accounts for 53 percent, larceny theft accounts for 38 percent, motor vehicle accounts for 8 percent, and arson accounts for .19 percent. In 2012, the rate of property crime was estimated at 28.92 per 1000 residents. The clearance rate for property crimes offenses decreased 23 percent from 2012 clearance rate of 6.3% to 2011 clearance rate of 8.2%.

Crime in Guam UCR Statistics	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Property Crimes Reported	3533	3827	4672	4651	4177	4077	2782	2670	2672	3816	4609
% change in Property Crimes Offense Reported		8%	22%	-.44%	-10%	-2%	-32%	-4%	.07%	43%	21%
Total Property Crime Arrests	299	264	282	306	307	308	468	313	321	312	289
Total Property Crime Clearance Rate	8.5	6.9	6.0	6.6	7.3	7.6	16.8	11.7	12.0	8.2	6.3
Burglary	913	1126	1292	1468	1292	1058	648	972	1165	1955	2463
% change in Burglary		23%	15%	14%	-12%	-18%	-39%	50%	20%	68%	26%
Larceny-Theft	2391	2459	3053	2851	2639	2792	1963	1497	1264	1627	1760
% change in Larceny-theft		3%	24%	-7%	-7%	6%	-30%	-24%	-16%	29%	8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	221	234	311	315	213	211	146	217	227	218	377
% change in Motor Vehicle Theft		6%	33%	1%	-32%	-1%	-31%	49%	5%	-4%	73%
Arson	8	8	16	17	33	16	18	13	16	16	9
% change in Arson		0%	100%	6%	94%	-52%	13%	-28%	23%	0%	-44%
Source: 2002 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report, 2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary) and Guam Demographic Profile Summary of 2010 Census Population and Housing, December 2012											
Guam's Population in 2010: 159,358											

According to the *2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary)*, the Guam Police Department has four precincts and oversees the precincts with manpower of 137 sworn officers. The precincts are Dededo Precinct North, Tamuning Precinct, Hagatna Precinct Central, and Agat Precinct South. In 2012, the Dededo Precinct served a population of 65,482 and reported and responded to a total of 1362 property crime offenses. The Tamuning Precinct served a population of 19,685 and reported and responded to a total of 1240 property crime offenses. The Hagatna Precinct

served a population of 45,164 and reported and responded to a total of 1179 property crime offenses. The Agat Precinct served a population of 29,027 and reported and responded a total of 603 property crime offenses.

It is important to note that the Dededo Precinct reported the highest burglary crime at 693, the highest motor vehicle theft at 189, and highest arson at 4; and the Tamuning Precinct reported the highest larceny theft crime at 525.

	Dededo Precinct (North)	Tamuning Precinct	Hagatna Precinct (Central)	Agat Precinct (South)	TOTAL
Total Population	65,482	19,685	45,164	29,027	159,358
Sworn Officers Assigned to Precinct	35	37	32	33	137
Burglary	**693**	597	658	348	**2296**
Larceny-Theft	476	**525**	400	229	1630
Motor Vehicle Theft	**189**	116	120	26	451
Arson	**4**	2	1	0	7
Total Property Crime by Precinct	1362	1240	1179	603	4384
Dededo Precinct: Dededo and Yigo Tamuning Precinct: Tamuning, Tumon and Harmon Hagatna Precinct: Agana, Agana Heights, Barrigada, Chalan Pago, Mangilao, MongMong Toto Maite and Sinajana Agat Precinct: Agat, Asan, Inajaran, Merizo, Piti, Santa Rita, Talofofo, Umatac and Yona					
Source: 2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary)					

According to the *2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary),* the villages with the highest crime reported is Tamuning at 28 percent, Dededo at 25 percent and Mangilao at 8 percent. It is important to note that the two of three villages represent high population villages in Guam.

Violent Crime and Property Crime by Village
Calendar Year 2012

	Agana Heights	Agat	Asan Maina	Barrigada	Chalan Pago - Ordot	Dededo	Hagatna	Inarajan	Mangilao	Merizo	MongMong-Toto-Maite
Total Crime Offense	88	135	41	271	119	**1217**	189	59	**368**	35	205
% Total Crime	2%	3%	1%	6%	2%	**25%**	4%	1%	**8%**	1%	4%
Village Population	3,808	4,917	2,137	8,875	6,822	44,943	1,051	2,273	15,191	1850	6,825
% Population	2%	3%	1%	6%	4%	28%	1%	1%	10%	1%	4%

	Piti	Santa Rita	Sinajana	Talofofo	Tamuning Harmon Tumon	Umatac	Yigo	Yona	Unknown	Total
Total Crime Offense	72	77	65	54	**1365**	16	312	159	34	4881
% Total Crime	1%	2%	1%	1%	**28%**	0%	6%	3%	1%	100%
Village Population	1,454	6,084	2,592	3,050	19,685	782	20,539	6,480	0	159,358
% Population	1%	4%	2%	2%	12%	0%	13%	4%	0%	100%

Source: 2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary) and Guam Demographic Profile Summary of 2010 Census Population and Housing, December 2012

Community Awareness Contribution to Law Enforcement Effort

With the rise of crime and drugs on the island, there is a heightened awareness by citizens of the community of the need to assist law enforcement's efforts in combating the drug problem. Anonymous telephone calls and mediums such as the Crime Stoppers have proven to be excellent aids in the reporting of narcotics trafficking, especially in regard to marijuana cultivation. These anonymous telephone calls are credited with providing critical intelligence information on many marijuana growing operations. Crime Stoppers in Guam was formally organized in 1985. It has grown successfully to serve Guam's island community by providing means of communication for members of the public to provide law enforcement agencies with information on crimes or suspects without having to reveal their identify. It is a partnership between the community, the media and law enforcement.

Guam Crime Stoppers statistics show that in the past 25 years its efforts have led to about 383 arrests for serious crimes with 61 rewards paid out, totaling about $22,500. Crime Stoppers tips have helped solve seven murders on Guam. The amount of recovered property and seized drugs in Guam is more than $4 million.

The success of a Crime Stoppers program cannot be purely judged on statistics, however, other benefits have come to notice:

- A greater awareness in the community that there is a crime problem.
- A willingness by the community to fight back against crime if it is given the opportunity and motivation.
- Improved relationships between police, media, and the community.

Community Policing:

The problems that are associated with the rising crime rate affect every neighborhood, community and person, regardless of age, race, or sex. Police services are stretched to the limit, and local police services are limited by increasing case loads, decreasing budgets, manpower and resources. The demands of crime prevention have led to an interest in a newer, modernized form of police work: Community Policing. Community policing is a concept that offers a way for the police and the community to work together in partnership to resolve serious problems in neighborhood.

Currently, the Guam Police Department has implemented several types of community policing. They have re-established the Community Watch Program by meeting with village mayors and educating them in the philosophy of community policing, informing mayors of the command's resources and establishing coordination to address community concern such as truancy, graffiti and curfew violations. Law enforcement officers assigned to the Agat, Hagatna, and Dededo Precinct Command work with the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) to increase the patrol presence at all federal housing projects to develop a more community friendly police image with the community; to involve the officers with other community related activities such as sports and reading to elementary age children; and to implement a log to account for all incidents occurring at all Federal Project Homes. Housing developments such as Iron Wood and Spring Field have

implemented a Community Watch Program. Furthermore, discussion are underway between GHURA and GPD for the placement of a Resident Police Officer in each of GHURA's four (4) Asset Management Properties at a reduced rent in exchange for patrolling and security service in order to promote a safe living environment in the GHURA Public Housing.

The Guam Police Department implemented the Citizens Police Academy to strengthen the bond of friendship and cooperation between our citizens and our police department. The objective of the Citizens Police Academy is not to prepare graduates to become police officers, but instead to instill in citizens a greater knowledge of the many functions of the Guam Police Department. In addition, the Guam Police Department established the Community Assisted Policing Effort (CAPE). The CAPE Program, which officially started in 2005 through the National VIPS Program, has 160 *trained* volunteers. Of the 160 trained volunteers, 80 are active volunteers that conduct community volunteerism through outreach and dissemination of brochures and agency volunteerism through manning of telephone, etc.

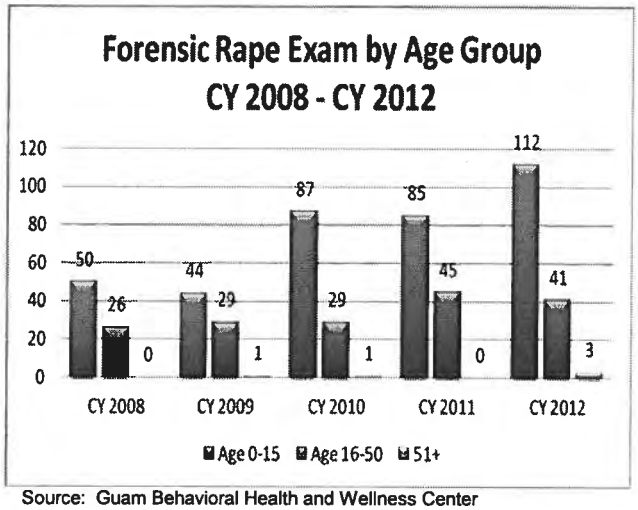
Sexual Assault Priority

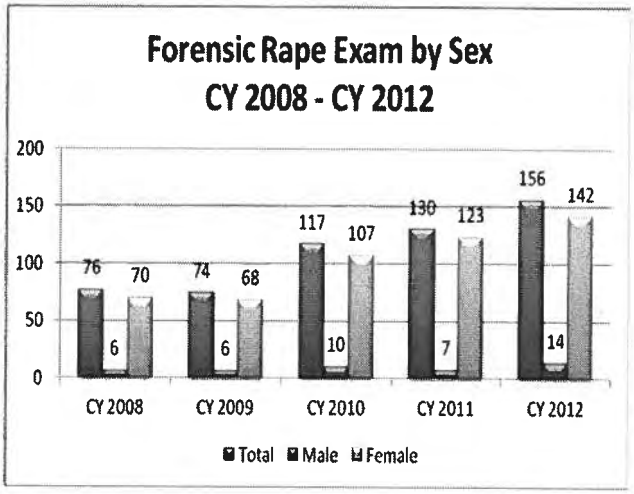
Sexual assaults are serious, violent and frightening crimes directed against women, men and children and continue to be a major community and criminal justice issue in Guam. Guam's police officers and prosecutors work in hand with Guam's only rape crisis center, Healing Hearts Crisis Center (HHCC). HHCC was established in 1993 to provide a holistic approach consisting of treatment, support, and counseling to victims of sexual assault.

The *Crime in Guam 2012 Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary)* estimated 180 forcible rapes reported to law enforcement in 2012. This estimate is 98 percent higher than the 2011 estimate and 17 percent higher than the 2008 estimate. The following table reflects the 2012 UCR Statistics (Preliminary) for Forcible Rape Offense reported in Calendar Year 2008 to 2012.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Forcible Rape Offense Reported	154	29	40	91	180
% change in Forcible Rape Offense Reported		-81%	38%	128%	98%
Source: Crime in Guam 2012 Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary)					

Another growing concern on Guam is the sexual assault cases involving a minor. This is significant as Guam's only rape crisis center serviced 112 sexual assault victims between the ages of 0 to 15 years of age in 2012, a 32 percent increase over 2011 and 124 percent increase over 2008. In 2012 HHCC serviced 156 victims of sexual assault, a 20 percent increase over 2011 and 105 percent increase over 2008. Of the 156 victims that received services, 142 were female victims and 14 were male victims, 112 sexual assault victims were between the ages of 0 to 15 years of age, 41 sexual assault victims were between the age of 16 to 50 years of age, and 3 sexual assault victims were over the age of 50.





Source: Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center

The following table shows the total number of forensic rape examination conducted over the past reporting periods broken down by sex, age group and exam type from Calendar Year 2008 to Calendar Year 2012.

Forensic Rape Examination Calendar Year 2008 to 2012									
Reporting Period	Total	Male	Female	Age 0-15	Age 16-50	51+	Exam Type		
							Acute	Non Acute	No Exam
CY 2008	76	6	70	50	26	0	25	11	38
CY 2009	74	6	68	44	29	1	26	15	33
CY 2010	117	10	107	87	29	1	23	34	30
CY 2011	130	7	123	85	45	0	26	21	83
CY 2012	156	14	142	112	41	3	34	22	100
Source: Guam's State Annual Report January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011 and CY 2012 Healing Hearts Crisis Center Quarter Progress Report									

Sex Offender Registration Management

To increase public safety and to improve the monitoring of sex offenders, the federal Jacob Wetterling Crimes against Children and Sexual Violent Offender Registration Program, enacted in 1994, requires states to establish registration programs for persons who have been convicted of certain sex crimes. Guam's Sex Offender Registry (SOR) was enacted in November 1999 under Public Law No. 25-75. To close potential gaps and loopholes that existed under prior law and to generally strengthen the nationwide network of sex offender registration and notification program, U.S. Congress passed SORNA, Public Law 109-248. SORNA refers to the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act which is Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006. Guam became the seventh jurisdiction to become SORNA compliant with the passage of Public Law 30-223.

In 2012, the Judiciary of Guam Sex Offender Registry Management Office reported 752 convicted sex offenders, 367 are Level I registrants, 106 are Level II registrants, 279 are Level III registrants, 636 registered sex offenders are reported on website, 12 registered sex offenders absconded, and 6 sex offenders failed to register. The Sex Offender Registry Management Office has seen a 13 percent increase in the number of offenders convicted of a sex offense from 665 in 2011 to 752 in 2012.

Judiciary of Guam Sex Offender Registry															
Year	Convicted Sex Offenders	Convicted Sex Offenders who Registered			Registered Sex Offenders on Probation, Parole, Unsupervised, Incarcerated, Relocated, Deported, Expired Term, & Deceased								Registered Sex Offenders on Website	Registered Sex Offenders who are absconders	Convicted Sex Offenders who failed to register
		Level I	Level II	Level III	Probation	Parole	Unsupervised	Incarcerated	Relocated	Deported	Expired Term	Deceased			
2010	630	287	97	246	37	42	237	74	64	90	59	27	537	23	9
2011	665	303	102	260	36	48	241	71	67	91	60	28	544	26	9
2012	752	367	106	279	35	52	266	104	81	98	77	39	636	12	6

Level I A person convicted of a sexually violent offense

Level II A person not otherwise classified as a Level One Offender and is convicted of:
(1) criminal sexual conduct involving two (2) or more victims; (2) two (2) or more separate criminal sexual conduct offenses;
(3) a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor, involving two (2) or more minors; (4) two (2) or more separate criminal offenses against a victim who is a minor; or (5) one (1) or more separate criminal sexual conduct offenses and one (1) or more separate criminal offenses against a victim who is a minor.

Level III A person not otherwise classified as either a Level One or a Level Two Offender and is convicted of: (1) criminal sexual conduct; or (2) a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor.

Source: Judiciary of Guam Sex Offender Registry Management Office

The Judiciary of Guam Sex Offender Registration Management Office has approximately 35 sex offenders managed by one senior probation officer and one probation officer; and monitors the 266 unsupervised sex offenders. The Department of Corrections Parole Division has 52 sex offenders managed by six parole officers.

Treatment and Rehabilitation Priority

Substance Abuse Treatment Issues

There is a significant disparity between the availability of treatment services for persons with alcohol and drug use disorders and the demand for services. According to the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 21.6 million individuals aged 12 or older needed treatment for an alcohol or illicit drug use problem. Of this group, only 11 percent (2.3 million) of these individuals received treatment at a specialty facility in the past year, and 89 percent (19.3 million) needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol use problem but did not receive treatment at a specialty facility in the past year. This disparity is also consistent for criminal justice populations, as estimates show only 10 percent of individuals involved with the criminal justice system who are in need of substance abuse treatment receive it as part of their justice system supervision. By providing needed treatment services, this program is intended to reduce the health and social costs of substance abuse and dependence to the public, and increase the safety of America's citizens by reducing substance abuse related crime and violence.

Adult and juvenile substance abuse related crimes are concerns for Guam. Drug arrests and convictions raise the demand for sanctions, which places extreme pressure on the capacity of Guam's prison. The excess spills over into community sentencing of probation and parole. The barrier can either be broken by expanding the current facility or by implementing credible intermediate sanctions and treatment for offenders that pose lower threats to society. Because the national strategy makes drug treatment a priority, and because diversion makes sense in Guam, the Bureau is monitoring the population growth in the Department of Corrections and the need to continue drug courts, residential drug treatment and aftercare drug program.

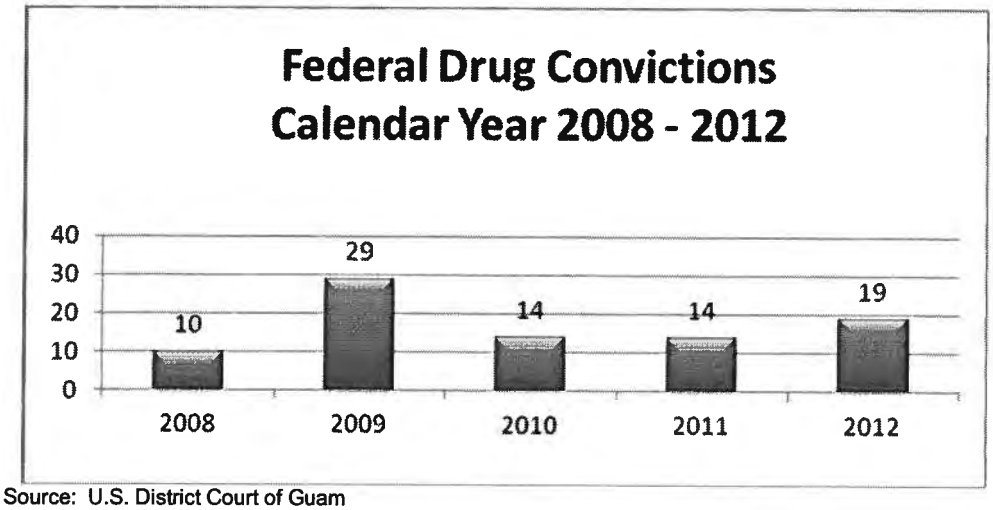
According to the *2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary),* the annual number of drug abuse violations reported during the five year period of 2008 to 2012 in Guam averaged 206. In 2012, there were 188 drug abuse violations, a 21 percent decrease over the 234 arrest in 2011 and 1 24 percent increase over the 152 arrests in 2008. Of the 188 drug abuse violations, a total of 221 arrests were made. Of the 221 arrests, 93 were adults and 128 were juveniles. The following table provided a five year summary of Drug Abuse Violations by Adult and Juveniles in Guam.

Drug Abuse Violations by Adult and Juvenile
CY 2008 - CY 2012

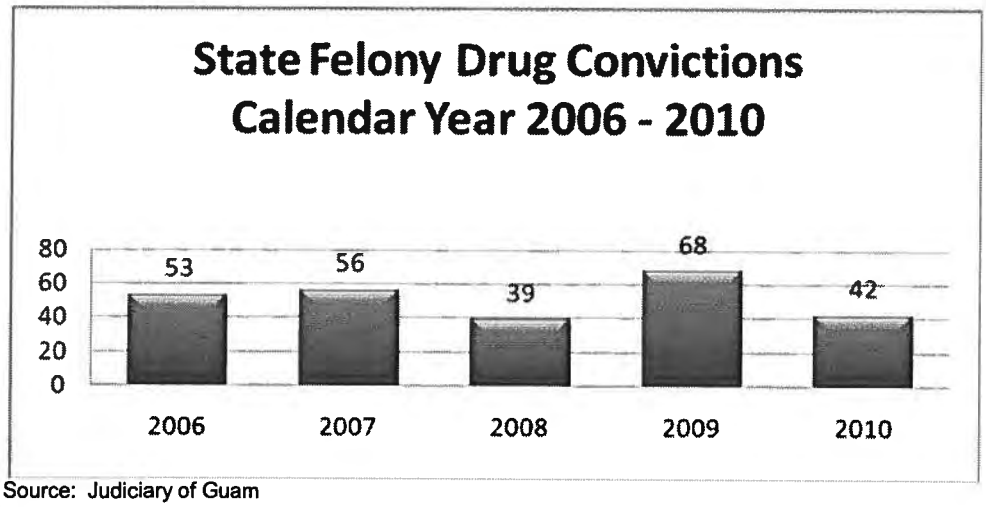
Year	Drug Abuse Violations	Arrest		
		Total	Adult	Juvenile
2008	152	174	118	56
2009	254	173	157	16
2010	200	157	117	40
2011	234	175	115	60
2012	188	221	93	128
Total Average	206	180	120	60

Source: 2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report, Guam Police Department Preliminary Data

Data provided by the U.S. District Court of Guam and the Judiciary of Guam illustrate two additional facet of the trends in substance abuse as they relate to the Federal Court and the State Court. In 2012 the U.S. District Court of Guam convicted 19 defendants for drug related offenses. The predominant convictions in the U.S. District Court were for methamphetamine. Please note that several defendants in the U.S. District Court were convicted of more than one charge, so there may be multiple cases for a single defendant. In 2010 the Judiciary of Guam convicted 42 defendants for drug related felony offenses.



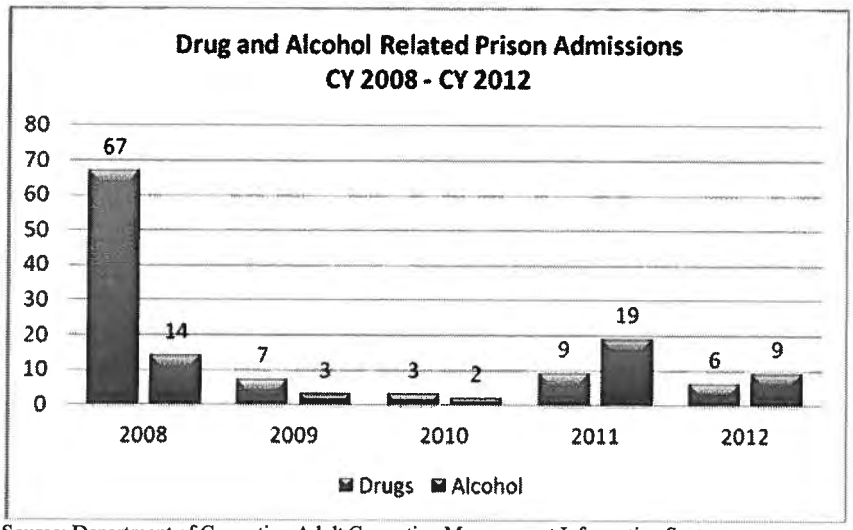
Source: U.S. District Court of Guam



Source: Judiciary of Guam

Another indicator of the levels of use and abuse of drugs and alcohol can be found in drug-related and alcohol related prison admissions collected by the Department of Corrections. Please note the data is based on the highest charges of inmates whom are eligible to participate in correctional programs. This data shows a 91 percent decrease in drug-related prison admissions and a 36 percent decrease in alcohol-related prison admissions from 2008 to 2012. The decrease in the number of

drug and alcohol related prison admissions in 2008 and 2012 are a result of first time defendants being referred to Drug Court and DWI Court; more drug cases are being sentenced to probation, and those who do make it in probation are sentenced to a Probation Revocation sentence; and more plea agreements are dropping the drug cases in exchange for a guilty plea on another charge.

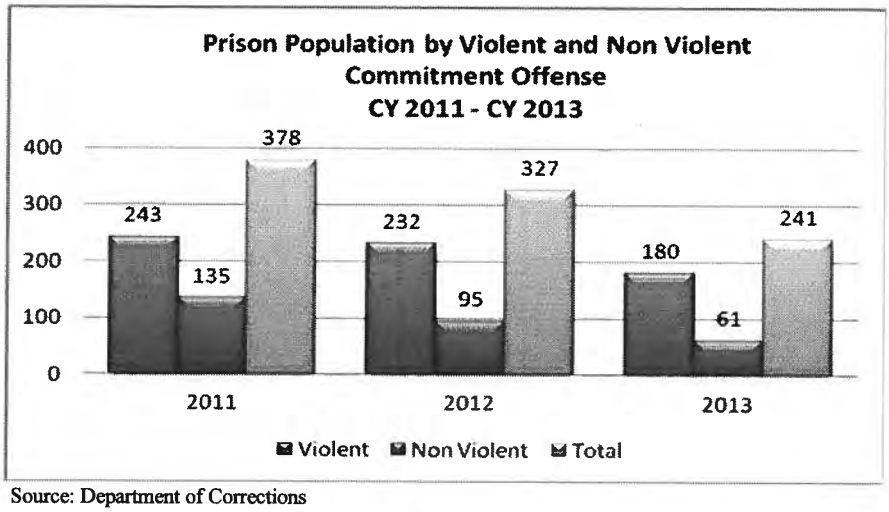


Source: Department of Correction Adult Correction Management Information System

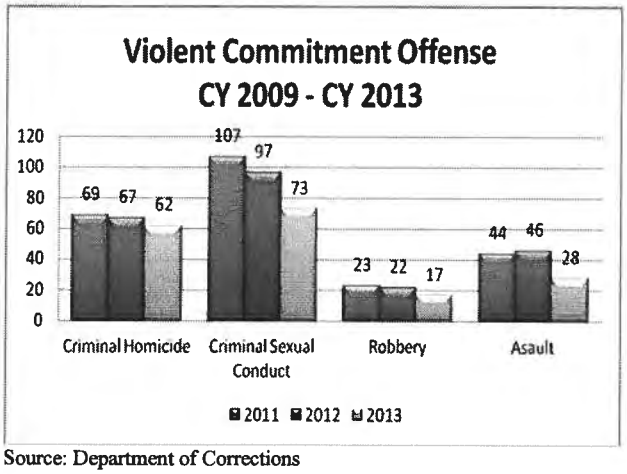
Domestic Violence, Family Violence and Violent Crime Treatment Issues:

The nature of violent offender, domestic and family violence offender is presenting unique problems in Guam's only correctional system. Although the Department of Corrections has seen a 26% decrease in its prison population in 2013 from 241 to 327 in 2012, and a 36% decrease over 2011. The prison continues to house violent and non violent offenders that need to rehabilitate. Guam's correctional system needs program in place to detect, counsel, monitor and rehabilitate violent, domestic and family violence offender before they are released to the community so that upon release they may become useful members to themselves and society and to prevent further penetration into the criminal justice system. It is important to note, of the prison population data reported, the prison commitment is based on the highest charge and it only includes inmates that are eligible to participate in programs within DOC. The data does not include detainees or off island inmates.

In 2013, of the 241 prison population, 180 or 75 percent of offenders incarcerated received a conviction for a violent offense and 61 or 25 percent of offenders incarcerated received a conviction for a non violent offense. Of the 180 violent commitment offenses, 73 or 41 percent were for criminal sexual conduct, 62 or 34 percent were for homicide, 28 or 16 percent were for assault, and 17 and 9 percent were for robbery. Of the 61 non violent commitment offenses, 32 or 52 percent were for burglary and theft, 5 or 8 percent were for alcohol and DUI, 3 or 4 percent were for drug abuse, 2 or 3 percent were against family and children, and 2 or 3 percent were others. According to the Department of Corrections case worker, the current recidivism rate of the population is 50% of which for criminal sexual conduct, theft, burglary, robbery, drugs and alcohol crimes.



Source: Department of Corrections



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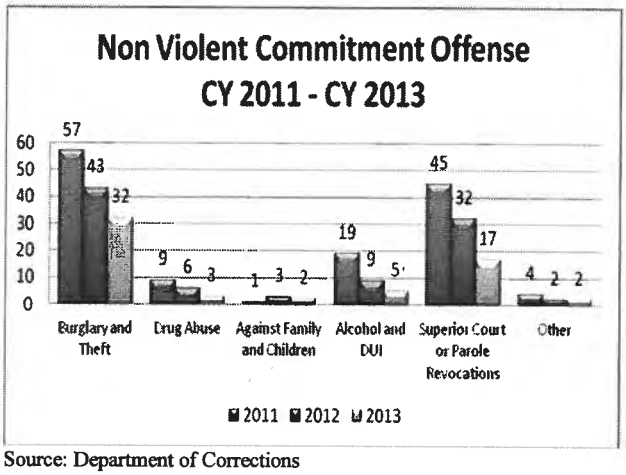


Source: Department of Corrections

Technology Improvement Priority

Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program

Information technology systems include automated information systems used by the various criminal justice system components (law enforcement, courts, prosecution, corrections, probation, and parole). During the past decade, criminal justice agencies have come to rely on automation and information technologies to provide reliable, timely, and accurate offender and case based information. While most of these agencies have implemented these new technologies in the administration, management, and operations of their various responsibilities and tasks, not all upgrading has been completed or is fully functional. Thus, integrating these often disparate technological systems has been challenging, time consuming and costly.

The goal of the Guam Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program is to improve the timeliness, completeness, accuracy, and accessibility of the state's criminal justice information systems, with an emphasis on criminal history information; and to support the nationwide implementation of criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems. High priority is given to encouraging automation, and establishing uniform, automated procedures for reporting arrests, prosecution status to charge to decline, disposition, and correctional status to the criminal history records Central State Repository. Criminal justice agencies are strongly encouraged to integrate and share criminal justice records data with other criminal justice agencies in an effort to increase efficiency and improve the quality of criminal justice information.

Guam's criminal justice entities require the use of criminal history records information in decisions concerning bail, offense upgrade, sentence enhancement, criminal status, probation, presentence reporting, correctional classification and firearms possession. Complete criminal history records are vital to all components of the criminal justice system, as well as the many non-criminal justice users that utilize the information for employment and licensing decisions. The ability to routinely exchange timely information across the justice flow remains a priority for Guam. Guam's criminal justice community is committed to preserving the integrity of criminal history record and criminal justice information by improving information systems and processes.

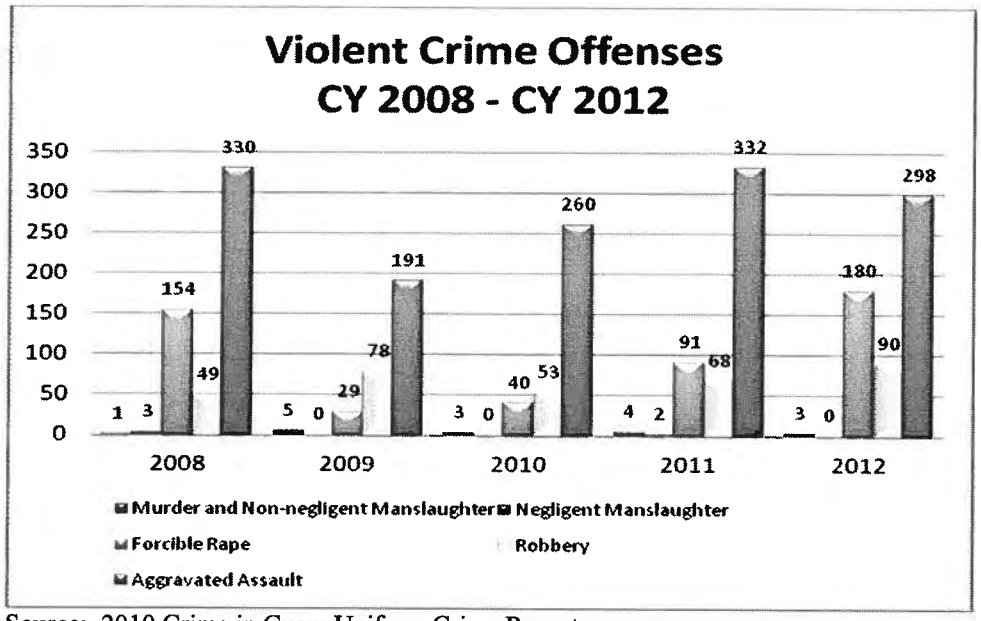
In May 2013, the Criminal Justice Automation Commission implemented the virtual Computerized Criminal History System (vCCH), a virtual system to pull data from the Guam Police Department's Law Enforcement Records Management System (GPD LERMS), the Guam Police Department Automation Fingerprint Information System (GPD AFIS), the Office of the Attorney General of Guam's Prosecution Case Management System (OAG PCMS), the Judiciary of Guam Case Management and Probation System (JOG CMPS), and the Department of Correction's Jail Management and Parole Systems (DOC JMPS) via the message switch to reflect the criminal offender rap sheet.

Although the vCCH was recently implemented, there are still issues that need to be addressed such as:

- the migration of the Offender State Identification Number (SID) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Number from GPD AFIS to the vCCH Records;
- the migration of specific data from GPD LERMS to OAC PCMS and DOC JMPS to eliminate redundancy of having to re enter information that has been populated to reduce human error;
- the need to implemented an automated mug shot system that integrates with the vCCH;
- the need to integrate the AFIS System to the vCCH; and
- the need to ensure the sustainability of the law enforcement annual maintenance cost.

Violent Crime Priority

The relationship of drug abuse, drug trafficking, alcohol abuse, domestic violence and gang related activity are important in understanding the seriousness of Guam's violent crime problem. As Guam is a small island, the effects of violent crime are magnified and negatively impact the entire island. According to the *2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary)*, a total of 571 violent crime offenses of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault were reported in 2012. A two year violent crime total show a 15 percent increase in 2012 when compared to 2011, and a five year violent crime total show a 6 percent increase when compared to 2008 violent crime offenses. Of the 571 violent crime offenses reported, murder and non-negligent manslaughter accounted for 3 or .52 percent; negligent manslaughter accounted for 0; forcible rape accounted for 180 or 32 percent; robbery accounted for 90 or 16 percent; and aggravated assault accounted for 298 or 52 percent.



Source: 2010 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report

In 2012 Guam law enforcement officers made a total of 249 arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter (3), negligent manslaughter (0), forcible rape (66), robbery (26), and aggravated assault (154) according to the *2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary)*. A two year arrest trends show violent crime arrests increased 19 percent in 2012 when compared with 2011 arrests, and a five year arrest trends show violent crime arrests decreased 20 percent when compared with 2008 arrests. The following table reflects the Violent Crime Offenses and Violent Crime Arrest from 2008 to 2012.

Violent Crime Offenses Calendar Year 2008 - 2012					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	1	5	3	4	3
Negligent Manslaughter	3	0	0	2	0
Forcible Rape	154	29	40	91	180
Robbery	49	78	53	68	90
Aggravated Assault	330	191	260	332	298
TOTAL:	537	303	356	497	571
Violent Crime Arrest Calendar Year 2008 - 2012					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	1	7	12	3
Negligent Manslaughter	2	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	85	71	74	43	66
Robbery	17	24	26	23	26
Aggravated Assault	207	207	145	131	154
TOTAL:	311	303	252	209	249
Source: 2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report, Guam Police Department Preliminary Data					

RESOURCE NEEDS AND GAPS IN SERVICES

Since the development of Guam's plan and discussions with Guam's criminal justice entities, the assessment of Guam criminal justice system resource needs has continually evolved, especially with changes in technology and the lack of local resources. Guam's major resource needs were categorized under prevention, law enforcement, adjudication, corrections and treatment, and information systems and technological improvement.

- **Prevention**

Drug and Alcohol Awareness and Prevention: Drug and Alcohol awareness and prevention is a priority, there is a need to continue to fund drug and alcohol awareness programs in our community. Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Awareness program continues to be funded under the following federal funds that Guam receives: The Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Grant, the Substance Abuse Prevention Grant, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and Juvenile Justice Delinquency Formula Grant Program. Without these programs, future generation will be uninformed and unaware of the dangers and consequences of alcohol use and illegal drug use.

Sexual Assault Awareness: The Healing Hearts Rape Crisis Center and Victim Witness Ayuda Services are in need of additional people to provide sexual assault awareness at the schools and to provide support services to victims and witnesses of crime. There is a need to continue to break the silence on sexual assault and to make the community aware of sexual assault issues.

A need exist for the Department of Education to build in prevention curriculums for children to learn about protecting themselves from becoming victims of sexual abuse. Guam's institutions of higher education also need to build into their courses, prevention programs to educate professionals about identifying and reporting cases of child abuse.

Prescription Drug Diversion Prevention: The Division of Environmental Health (DEH) through the Department of Public Health and Social Services has two programs: the Controlled Substances Program (CSP) and the Guam Prescription Drug Monitoring Program. The Controlled Substances Program within DEH is responsible for administering Title 9, Guam Code Annotated, Chapter 67, the "Guam Uniform Controlled Substances Act," relating to the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances. CSP conducts inspections, record audits, and investigations of registered practitioners and institutions authorized to handle pharmaceutical controlled substances to ensure compliance of the act and to prevent the abuse and diversion of these programs.

The Guam Prescription Drug Monitoring Program upon implementation will utilize computerized database system to collect, monitor, and analyze electronically transmitted data on pharmaceutical controlled substances that are dispensed in Guam. This information is intended for pharmacists and practitioners to use in the treatment of patients, and will allow for a more efficient means for early detection of abuse trends and possible sources of diversion.

These two programs cannot combat this problem alone, and therefore a unified effort from regulatory, healthcare, law enforcement, and public health officials is needed. To address this need,

resources are needed to educate and train these stakeholders to detect, prevent and implement intervention for pharmaceutical drugs abuse and diversion; and to hire personnel for investigative and regulatory purposes.

- **Law Enforcement**

Sexual Assault Response Team (SART): Guam Sexual Assault Response Team is in place along with the Sexual Assault Response Team manual. The SART is a community based team response group for responding to crimes of sexual violence. The core members of SART include the Healing Hearts Rape Crisis Center, Guam Police Department, Office of the Attorney General, and the Child and Adult Protective Services.

Due to changes in the Division Heads throughout the Guam Police Department, it has caused the Sexual Assault Steering Committee to reintroduce the topic of forming a group to take care of conflicting General Orders within the department. These changes are necessary in order to make revisions to the SART manual. Guam Sexual Assault and Abuse Resource Center Association (Guam SAARCA) has approached the new Chief of Police to introduce the subject of Conflicting General Orders so that in the coming periods, work can be done to identify a group to tackle making the changes. The Steering Committee still needs to make contact with the new Attorney General to clarify the AG's role in the SART so that necessary changes can be made.

A need exist to ensure the officers trained in child sexual assault forensic interviewing remain constant to ensure there is a seamless working relationship with all parties involved.

Intelligence Information System: There is a need to implement an intelligence system for the purpose of sharing criminal intelligence information among local and federal law enforcement entities, in order to prevent crime, pursue and apprehend offenders and obtain evidence necessary for conviction.

Training: In response to addressing the needs of victims of criminal sexual assault cases and minimize additional trauma, a General Order 03-10 was developed by the Healing Hearts Steering Committee. The General Order was developed to provide the Guam Police Department law enforcement officers with guidelines for responding to reported criminal sexual assault cases. There is still a need for continued training for all responding officers on the proper procedures and protocol in handling a sexual assault case.

There is still a need to ensure all precinct police officers, commanders, and patrol are trained in the dynamics of domestic violence and sexual assault cases, its victims and the services available to them as they are the first to respond to a reported case; and to grow the capacity of first responders to be trained to interview children of sexual abuse. Law enforcement needs continuous training on how to deal with sexual assault cases and forensic interviewing.

Educate and train police officers, detectives, and investigators in the investigation of prescription drug abuse and diversion. Attorneys need training and assistance in prosecuting controlled substance diversion cases that involve healthcare providers.

Provide continuing education opportunities for the Guam Police Department forensic analysts in the areas of their disciplines and forensic examiners and crime scene investigators

Equipment: There is a need to acquire investigative and surveillance equipment to assist Guam's law enforcement agency in the narcotics, domestic violence, family violence, and sexual assault investigation efforts.

There is a need to increase the patrol presence in the villages with high crime rates and police cruisers and police motorcycles are needed.

There is a need to acquire system support vehicles for the task forces. Most of the vehicles being utilized are ready to be surveyed because they cannot be repaired. System support vehicles are essential to the task forces operation.

There is a need to acquire less than lethal weapons such as distraction devices, electronic controlled devises and rubber bullets for the Guam Police Department Special Weapons and Tactics Section to ensure the safety of the officer and the suspects when responding to a situation.

Personnel: Even though federal funds are generally not being used for personnel costs, the following are Guam's additional manpower requirements needed to effectively fight drugs and violent crime and to improve our criminal justice system:

- Attorneys to prosecute sexual assault cases, domestic and family violence cases, drug cases, and juvenile crimes.
- Investigators to investigate sexual assault cases, domestic and family violence cases, drug cases, and juvenile crimes.
- Legal support staff to assist the attorneys.
- Probation officer to oversee and monitor the 752 registered convicted sex offenders.
- Forensic lab analysts for the Forensic Science Laboratory and Forensic Lab Evidence Manager or Coordinator.
- Forensic Analyst for processing of DNA evidence.
- Forensic Examiner for latent and fingerprint analysis.
- Technicians to assist the forensic analyst with evidence transfers and returns.

In addition, intelligence gaps concerning the threat of illegal drugs to Guam are numerous and wide ranging. Government officials lack the resources necessary to track trends in drug trafficking and abuse; therefore, the picture of the drug situation on Guam is incomplete. The Guam Police Department's Planning and Research Division lacks data entry personnel and statisticians to prepare and complete the Uniform Crime Report in a timely manner.

DNA Laboratory Equipment: In September 2010, the Guam Police Department was awarded a Capital Improvement Project grant award in the amount of $365,653 from the Department of Interior for the architecture and engineering design for a DNA Lab and Toxicology Facility at GCC campus. However, there has been delays in the construction of the DNA Facility due to funding source

identified being reallocated. Thus, GCC has applied for the construction funding for the facility from the USDA Rural Development. To date there is no word on the outcome of the funding for the DNA Facility.

However, once the funding has been identified the DNA lab will be constructed and the DNA lab will need to be equipped with Forensic DNA equipments and instruments.

Currency Dogs: A need exist for Guam to explore a currency detector dog pilot project to assist the drug task forces with detection of drug proceeds leaving the islands borders. Implementing a currency detector dog project will be a useful tool in combating money laundering of drug proceeds and stopping the support of terrorist financing; and assist task force officers in conducting examinations and eliminating labor intensive searches.

Legislation:

Drug Recognition Expert

The Guam Police Department is not able to develop standard operating procedures and protocol for the Drug Recognition Expert Program until such time that legislation is developed to provide drug testing of individuals under the influence of alcohol and narcotics. There is also a need to develop policies and procedures to prosecute individuals suspected to be under the influences of narcotics while operating a vehicle.

Adam Walsh Child Protection Act

On January 7, 2011, the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) have determined that Guam has substantially implemented the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). Due to Guam's budget deficit, additional resources are needed for the Judiciary of Guam Probation Division, the Office of the Attorney General Prosecution Division, and the Guam Police Department Forensic Science Division to implement the requirements.

Guam's Firearm Statute

Guam's firearm statute still needs to be reviewed and strengthened.

HU-210, JWH-018, JWH-073, and Salivia Divinorum or Salvinorm A

On July 26, 2010, Bill 396-30 (P.L. 30-174) making it illegal to possess HU-210, JWH-018, JWH-073, the chemicals found in the product commonly known as "spice" and Salvia Divinorum or Salvinorum.

Test Kits Supplies

With the passing of Bill 396-30, the law enforcement agencies are going to be in need of chemical

test kits for the detection of HU-210, JWH-018, JWH-073. Currently, there are no kits available for the detection of these chemicals. Associated with the test kits is the need for proper use and application of these test kits.

- **Adjudication**

Prosecutors, judges, and court personnel are faced with increasing challenges to find approaches that will help them not only clear cases and decrease dockets but also focus more on tailoring services to lower recidivism. In Guam, we are finding that crimes that involve juveniles, domestic violence, sexual assault, and family violence require special efforts. These efforts help ensure accountability on the part of the offenders while also ensuring that offenders return to the community with the services and supervision they need to help them stop their negative behavior.

- **Corrections and Treatment**

Data on Illicit Drug Use among Adults: Guam does not participate in SAMHSA's National Survey on Drug Use and Health, formerly called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Neither does it have any State-levels surveillance system in place to monitor illicit drug use among adults in the general population. This is an area where surveillance capacity needs to be established in the near future. Towards this objective, the Guam PEACE project is in the process of negotiating for a research firm to undertake a survey of selected NSDUH questions among the adult population on Guam.

Domestic and Family Violence Offender Treatment: There is a need to provide domestic and family violence treatment to offenders while they are incarcerated, on probation, and on parole to ensure that their tendency to commit domestic and family violence against a family member or a person is minimized. In addition, a strong need exists to provide treatment and services to the domestic and family violence offenders immediately after they are released from prison.

Sexual Assault Offender Treatment: A gap in service continues to exist with respect to an absence of specialized treatment for convicted sexual offenders. A need exists to provide treatment programs to sex offenders in order to reduce the incidence of sexual re-offense. Sexual assault is not a disease that can be cured. It can, however, be contained and managed through treatment.

Specialized treatment in many states involves stringent credentialing criteria for practitioners, requiring documented and current training in specific areas to include sex offender evaluation and assessment, offender typologies, victim issues, treatment techniques/methods; and a minimum number of hours of clinical experience with the sex offender. Treatment is part of a comprehensive release plant that includes intensive therapy, medication, supervision and monitoring, polygraph examination, penile plethysmograph testing, random urine screens, and other interventions.

Comprehensive programs and policies exist nationwide to address sexual violence to include punishment (confinement), community notification (registration), management (probation supervision and monitoring) and community based treatment. These policies, most especially treatment, are designed to rehabilitate the offender and to address community safety.

The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse does not have trained staff to provide

treatment for this population. With the more serious sex offenders who are incarcerated, Department of Corrections will be providing sex offender treatments programs in the fall.

Urinalysis Testing: There is a need to continue to provide drug testing to offenders on pre trial, probation, and parole to ensure these individuals attain a lifestyle free of substance abuse. Additionally, there is a need to ensure that accurate testing occurs. Specialized equipment is needed, such as a refract meter that measures specific gravity, to ensure that the urine samples have not been tampered with.

Reentry Court: The Judiciary of Guam, under the leadership of Presiding Judge Alberto C. Lamorena III, is exploring the feasibility of a Reentry Court for Guam. There exists an opportunity to review and address the needs of previously incarcerated offenders upon release from prison to ensure gaps in services are reduced or eliminated. Identifying and addressing the gaps will reduce recidivism and costs by providing effective continued care programs and services available for this population

The Judiciary of Guam will create a Reentry Court Task Force and collaborate with key stakeholders for this effort.

Therapeutic Courts: The Judiciary of Guam implemented a Juvenile Drug Court in 2000, an Adult Drug Court in 2001, a Domestic Violence in 2005 and in November 2010 a DWI Court. There is a need to review our existing treatment and identify evidence based practices best suited for the target population served by these respective therapeutic courts.

Additionally, funding is necessary to fund various continued care components, such as expressive art therapy, recreational therapeutic treatment modalities, conducting frequent random drug and alcohol testing, as well as multidisciplinary training for the Drug Court judges and key stakeholders.

The JAG program has funded treatment, art therapy supplies, and as of last year, providing an additional year of funding for the Case Manager in Adult Drug Court.

Funding for Juvenile Trackers is needed to continue the Juvenile Drug Court efforts. Trackers conduct home and school visits, and administer drug testing to juveniles enrolled in the program to ensure abstinence from drugs. It is requested that resources be identified to continue funding 2 juvenile trackers positions.

DWI Court emerged in November 2010 with partial funding providing by the Office of Highway Safety through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Initial caseload included 60% filings are Notices to Appear Complains, 35% are Magistrate Book and Confine, and 5% are felony indictments. The average monthly magistrate caseload is 80 cases, which equates to an average of 960 cases anticipated per year.

In August 2010, the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division have impressed upon us the need to ensure meaningful access for persons who are Limited English Proficient (LEP) in courtroom proceedings, and this extends to court functions that are conducted outside the courtroom as well,

such as court managed offices, operations, and programs, et cetera. A need exist to provide an avenue for future funding of language services under with the Byrne JAG program.

Recovery Oriented Systems of Care (ROSC)

A need exist to implement a Recovery Oriented Systems of Care for substance abuse offenders who have been released from prison. The specific target group is the adult offenders that have completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program. ROSC will require collaboration with the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Drug and Alcohol Branch, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Corrections Parole Services, the Judiciary of Guam Probation Division, the Department of Labor One Stop Career Center, the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal, faith based organizations and nonprofit organizations in the planning of a ROSC Program. The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Drug and Alcohol Branch has taking the lead in implementing a transitional mechanism for adults who have completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program and being released from Corrections by linking them to established therapeutic community or Aftercare and or Continued Care Programs. The Program involves conducting an assessment two months prior to release. The assessment tool used is ASAM. The outcome of the assessment will determine the level of care needed for each RSAT client.

Personnel: The DMHSA needs the following positions in the implementation of the Recovery Oriented Systems of Care Program: a case manager to coordinate recovery support services (short term housing, transportation, faith based services, basic needs, case management, childcare, and vocational and educational services) with the public and private organizations on Guam for the RSAT client; and peer specialist to provide peer mentoring for the RSAT client while they proceed through the aftercare and or continuum of care.

Due to the increase in population in the Guam's only correctional facility, the Department of Corrections needs additional treatment staff (chemical dependency treatment specialist II, psychiatric social worker II) to provide additional treatment program (anger management, stress management, conflict resolution, and substance abuse and alcohol abuse programs) to the convicted inmates and detainees to prevent relapse in crime upon their release. Currently, the department is conducting the following programs: anger management, human sexuality, drug and alcohol, and successful corrections.

Training: The Department of Corrections needs training to ensure its treatment staff and social workers are trained to facilitate the following programs: anger management, drug and alcohol programs, suicide prevention and domestic and family violence.

Juvenile in Youth Correctional Facility and Cottage Home:

The Department of Youth Affairs (DYA) has been seeing an increase in Violation of Court Orders followed by Beyond Control. DYA offers a limited number of services for their clients with special needs in YCF and Cottage Home. A need exit to modify their current curriculum to accommodate the special needs clients; and to implement decision making and life skills programs for its status and non status offenders by incorporating programs such as "Building Decisions Skills" and "Life Skills

for Vocational Success". These programs would enable Youth Correctional personnel as well as Juvenile Mentors to work directly with clientele involved under the proposed services and ensure more successful transition through follow up in the community.

Transitional Housing and Support Services:

A need exist to provide transitional housing and access to support services to inmates whom do not meet the eligibility requirements for housing and support services through the government and nonprofit entities due to federal statutes so they have the opportunity to become productive citizens in the community.

- **Information Systems and Technological Improvement**

Technology Initiatives:

National Information Exchange Model

The National Information Exchange Model is a partnership of the U.S. Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security. It is designed to develop, disseminate and support enterprise-wide information exchange standards and processes that can enable jurisdictions to effectively share critical information in emergency situations, as well as support the day-to-day operations of agencies throughout the nation. BJA funding stipulate grantees must use the NIEM specifications and guidelines for any JAG funded information technology project.

Grantee shall publish and make available without restrictions all schemas generated as a result of the grant funds to the component registry as specified in the guidelines.

All information technology funded projects must be NIEM compliant.

Personnel: Information technology (IT) has been evolving over the years, there is a need to hire information technology personnel. The Guam Police Department and Department of Corrections lack IT personnel to oversee their records management information technology system that has been implemented with Byrne JAG funds. Currently, the Department of Administration has assigned two Computer Systems Analyst to provide technical assistance in the implementation and management of GPD's Aegis System and DOC's ACMIS System.

GPD Records – Records Management Officer and data entry AEGIS, clerical for the processing of Police clearances, firearm identification, and criminal court documents.

Training: Guam's criminal justice IT personnel needs training on the National Information Exchange Model as this has evolved from the Global Justice Extensible Markup Language (XML) to enhance to enhance the IT personnel's knowledge in NIEM compliance to ensure that Guam's criminal justice information systems are NIEM compliant. In addition, there is a need to fund travel and training opportunities for the key members of Guam's law enforcement entities directly involved in the Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program to keep abreast of the latest criminal

information systems news, improvements, systems updates and related laws.

Criminal Justice Information System Integration: Every day, within the justice community, judgments are made that affect the life, liberty, property, and safety of our citizens. The quality of these decisions is a direct consequence of the quality and amount of information available at the time a decision is made.

Making better decisions improves public safety and results in the efficient use of public resources. Having the right information, in the right place, at the right time, results in better decisions. Information sharing is what enables the delivery of that information.

There is a need to inter-phase the Guam Police Department Police Records Management Information System, the Prosecution Management Information System, and the Adult Correctional Management Information system to Guam's Criminal Justice Repository. Upon completion of the integration, there will be a need to maintain the hardware, software and other components of the system. There is a need to fund support services from the vendor to maintain the CJIS Message switch, the AEGIS, the ACMIS, and the Prosecution Case Management Information System. Even further, there is a need for funds to network maintenance, specifically for the firewall, which is crucial, as the CJIS will begin to allow NCIC and CJIS connections via the internet, and maintenance to protect the CJIS, AFIS, and NCIC servers from viruses and malware. In addition, funds are needed to maintain the CJIS, AEGIS, ACMIS, and PCMIS servers.

In addition, the Judiciary of Guam has received funding to install a new Court Case Management System (CMS). Once completed, there will be a need to obtain an Interface Development (IEDP) and implementation to connect the CMS to Guam's new Criminal Justice Information System (Central Repository) message switch. The message switch will facilitate data exchange among law enforcement entities, which will allow officers to view an offender's complete criminal history record from arrest to correctional status.

Hardware: The Criminal Justice Information field is constantly evolving; there is an anticipated need to upgrade the law enforcement entities hardware to allow for data exchange and interoperability.

Forensic Laboratory Information Management System: The Guam Police Department implemented its forensic laboratory information management system to improve the case management operational efficiency and management of Guam's only forensic laboratory. A need exist to ensure the system is maintained annually.

National Instant Check System

The NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 was signed into law by President Bush on January 8, 2008. The NICS Improvement Act amends the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993 that established the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). The Brady act requires Federal Firearm Licensees (FFLs) to contact the NICS before transferring a firearm to an unlicensed person for information on whether the proposed transferee is prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm under state or federal law. The Gun Control Act of 1968, as amended, 18 U.S.C.

921, et seq., established the following categories of persons who are prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm - any person pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 922(g) and (n) who:

- Has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;
- Is a fugitive from justice;
- Is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance;
- Has been adjudicated as a mental defective or who has been committed to a mental institution;
- Is an illegal or unlawful alien or a non-immigrant alien (with certain exceptions);
- Has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions;
- Having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced his citizenship;
- Is subject to a domestic violence protection order that meets certain requirements;
- Has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence; or
- Is under indictment for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

This act requires electronic submission of records to Attorney General (FBI) on individuals prohibited by federal law from possessing firearms. The covered included automated information needed by the NICS to identify felony convictions, felony indictments, fugitives from justice, drug arrests and convictions, prohibiting mental health adjudications and commitments, domestic violence protection orders, and misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence.

The Judiciary of Guam Legal Counsel and the Office of the Attorney General Assistant Attorney are spearheading Guam's effort to enact the Relief from Disabilities Program that is required by the NICS Act of 2007. Court Rules for the Relief from Disabilities Program have been drafted and pre-reviewed and approved by the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms and Explosives Legal Counsel in June 2010.

Law Enforcement Information Technology Statute: The Byrne Formula Grant Program and the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program has been instrumental in providing funding to Guam's law enforcement entities in the implementation of the following: Police Records Management Information System (AEGIS), the Adult Correction Management Information System and Parole Module (ACMIS), and the soon to be implemented NCIC message switch and Prosecution Case Management Information System. The implementation of these systems is expensive and introduces a good deal of risk when it is not supported properly. Funding must be identified to maintain and upkeep the system, as a result, legislative must be in place to support the maintenance and hardware upgrade of Guam's law enforcement technology systems.

Privacy, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties: As the completion of the CJIS nears, issues regarding the security of data and access to the system have arisen. Therefore, there is a need to establish privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties policy and a government of Guam wide Memorandum of Understanding to ensure the safety and privacy of the system, and the information collected in the systems. A government wide MOU has been implemented among the users of the CJIS.

Guam's Priority Issues and Proposed Program Responses

FY 2013 Funding Priority Issues

In line with the key points established in the 2013 National Drug Control Strategy, Guam's strategy has been developed to address and coordinate the following national priorities:

- Strengthen Efforts to Prevent Drug Use in Our Communities;
- Integrate Treatment for Substance Use Disorders into Health Care, and Expand Support for Recovery;
- Break the Cycle of Drug Use, Crime Delinquency, and Incarceration;
- Disrupt Domestic Drug Trafficking and Production; and
- Improve Information Systems for Analysis, Assessment, and Local Management.

Guam's ultimate long term goals are to eliminate drug use, to reduce violent crime and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. Guam's statewide priorities that support the National Drug Control Strategy are the following:

- Law Enforcement Priority
- Sexual Assault Priority
- Treatment and Rehabilitation Priority
- Technology Improvement Priority
- Violent Crime Priority

The data and analysis and the resource needs sections of the plan highlighted priority areas for use of Guam's JAG funds. Programs selected for funding should focus on:

- Evidence-based initiatives
- A comprehensive response to sexual assault and to monitor sex offenders
- Enhance the ability of federal and state criminal justice agencies using jointly controlled operations to remove specifically targeted mid and upper-level narcotics trafficking through investigation, arrest, prosecution, and conviction to disrupt the drug market, reduce drug threats and drug related crimes
- Reduce recidivism rates and Improve re-entry efforts
- Improve criminal justice information sharing and integrated systems

Law Enforcement Priority

Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces

Purpose Area: Law Enforcement Programs

Description of the Program:

This program calls for integrating Federal and local drug law enforcement and prosecution to enhance interagency coordination among the task forces; to facilitate multi jurisdictional investigations to facilitate the curtailment of narcotics interdiction and money laundering activities on Guam through the apprehension, arrest, and conviction of individuals smuggling narcotics into Guam, and the seizure of assets acquired as a result of a controlled substance violation. In order to proactively interdict the narcotics distribution system and to seize assets gained through the sale of narcotics, there is need to continue to utilize interagency, multi-disciplinary task forces; to fund prosecutors to prosecute drug cases; and to increase the drug detector canine detection teams to detect the narcotics.

Brief Analysis of the Need of the Program:

The growing availability and abuse of crystal methamphetamine or "ice" as well as other illegal drugs has been directly related to Guam's growing crime rates. As such, it necessitates the pursuit of strong components to prevent controlled illicit substances from entering Guam, to detect and remove them from the streets, and to vigorously prosecute the drug traffickers. A need exist to ensure Guam's drug task forces have the necessary resources to interdict illegal drugs on Guam and the available training to keep up with the latest trends and technology.

Program Goal:

The goal of the multi-jurisdictional task forces is to interdict illegal drugs at our ports of entry, to reduce the availability and use of illegal drugs and money laundering activities on Guam through collaborative investigations with State and Federal agencies in order to apprehend, arrest, and convict the individuals, and to seize assets acquired as a result of controlled substance violations thus to disrupt the drug market, reduce drug threats and drug related crimes on Guam.

Guam's Performance Measure:

- The number of enforcement operations conducted by the task forces
- Number of marijuana plants eradicated
- Number of drug arrests by drug type
- Quantity of drug seized by drug type and the value of drugs seized (in grams)
- Number of drug cases initiated
- Number of drug cases closed
- Number of drug trafficking organization investigated and penetrated (identify the level of the drug trafficking organization by street, low, mid, high and the ethnicity of the organization)

- Number of weapons and explosives seized (identify the type of weapon)
- Number of drug offenders prosecuted at the state level with conviction
- Number of drug offenders prosecuted at the federal level with conviction
- Number of offenders prosecuted for firearm violation at the state level with conviction
- Number of offenders prosecuted for firearm violation at the federal level with conviction
- Number of asset seizures and total value of funds and asset forfeited
- Number of law enforcement officers, prosecutor trained during the reporting period (list training attended and the cost of each training)

Sexual Assault and Violent Crime Priority

Forensic Medical Examination of Sexual Assault Program

Purpose Area: Law Enforcement Program

Description of the Program:

Healing Hearts Crisis Center is Guam's only rape crisis center that provides comprehensive forensic medical examination on child and adult sexual assault victims to collect forensic evidence. The collection of forensic evidence is critical to the successful prosecution of the perpetrators of sexual assault on children.

Brief Analysis of the Need of the Program and Proposed Program Activities:

Sexual assaults are serious, violent and frightening crimes directed against women, men and children and continue to be a major community and criminal justice issue in Guam. Guam's police officers and prosecutors work in hand with Guam's only rape crisis center, Healing Hearts Crisis Center (HHCC). HHCC was established in 1993 to provide a holistic approach consisting of treatment, support, and counseling to victims of sexual assault.

The *Crime in Guam 2012 Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary)* estimated 180 forcible rapes reported to law enforcement in 2012. This estimate is 98 percent higher than the 2011 estimate and 17 percent higher than the 2008 estimate. Another growing concern on Guam is the sexual assault cases involving a minor. This is significant as Guam's only rape crisis center serviced 112 sexual assault victims between the ages of 0 to 15 years of age in 2012, a 32 percent increase over 2011 and 124 percent increase over 2008. In 2012 HHCC serviced 156 victims of sexual assault, a 20 percent increase over 2011 and 105 percent increase over 2008. Of the 156 victims that received services, 142 were female victims and 14 were male victims, 112 sexual assault victims were between the ages of 0 to 15 years of age, 41 sexual assault victims were between the age of 16 to 50 years of age, and 3 sexual assault victims were over the age of 50. There is need to collect the forensic evidence from the victims in a safe and comfortable environment, to conduct the multidisciplinary team interview, to increase sexual assault awareness to the community, and to provide counseling services to the victim.

Program Goals:

The goals of the project are to improve the collection of evidence in sexual assault cases that will assist with the successful prosecution of criminal sexual assault cases; and to ensure that survivors of sexual assault are provided with the necessary support/resources to report and participate in the investigation and prosecution of criminal sexual conduct cases.

Guam's Performance Measures:

- Number of victims referred to Healing Hearts for medical legal examinations broken down by age group and sex.
- Number of forensic examination conducted on the victims broken down by age group and sex.
- Number of forensic examination conducted on the victims using the video colposcope broken down by age group and sex.
- Number of victims referred out and received counseling broken down by age group and sex
- Number of sexual assault cases that go to trial.
- Number of staff on hand to provide and collect forensic evidence.

Sexual Assault Prosecution Program

Purpose Area: Prosecution and Court Program

Description of the Program:

The purpose of this program is to increase the operational effectiveness of the Office of the Attorney General by providing resources to prosecute sexual assault cases and non compliance sex offenders.

Brief Analysis of the Need of the Program and Proposed Program Activities:

Sexual assault crimes continue to be a major community and criminal justice issue on Guam. There is a need to fund prosecutor to prosecute the growing number of sexual assault cases and to prosecute sex offenders who failed to update and verify the information on Guam's sex offender registry. The *Crime in Guam 2012 Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary)* estimated 180 forcible rapes reported to law enforcement in 2012. This estimate is 98 percent higher than the 2011 estimate and 17 percent higher than the 2008 estimate. Furthermore, a total of 83 offenders were convicted of a sex offense in Guam's court and a total of 6 convicted sex offenders failed to register in 2012. A need exist to hire experienced prosecutor to prosecute sex crimes and non compliant sex offenders.

Program Goal:

The goal of this program is to prosecute sexual assault cases and convict the offender; and to prosecute sex offenders who fail to update and verify their information on the registry.

Guam's Performance Measures:

- Improve the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases
- Number of sexual cases prosecuted at the state level with conviction
- Number of sex offenders prosecuted for not complying with Guam's sex offender registry
- Resources implemented
- Report the change in the prosecution caseload of rape cases

Sex Offender Registration Management Program

Purpose Area: Law Enforcement Program

Description of the Program:

The program calls for enhancing Guam's sex offender registry by continuing to maintain the requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) under AWA through coordinated and collaborative efforts with the Sex Offender Registration Management Office, Judiciary of Guam, the Office of the Attorney General, the Guam Police Department, and the Department of Corrections in order to protect the public from sex offenders and offenders against children through effective sex offender registration and notification.

Brief Analysis of the Need of the Program and Proposed Program Activities:

To increase public safety and to improve the monitoring of sex offenders, the federal Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexual Violent Offender Registration Program, enacted in 1994, requires states to establish effective sex offender registration and notification programs for persons who have been convicted of certain sex crimes. Although Guam is in compliance with AWA/SORNA with the passage of Public Law 30-223, a need exist to continue to maintain Guam's status as substantially implemented the provision of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) with the lack of resources and personnel to monitor the 752 convicted registered sex offender on Guam. Furthermore, Guam continues to work towards meeting the provisions of SORNA as they continue to evolve and to work with the SMART office personnel to bring Guam into full compliance with SORNA.

Program Goal:

The goal of this program is to facilitate substantial jurisdictional compliance with SORNA by providing support for coordinated interagency efforts to comply and implement the SORNA requirements; and to enhance Guam's efforts to ensure victims and public safety.

Guam's Performance Measures:

- Number of SORNA meetings held (indicate dates meetings have been held) and the outcome of the meetings
- Number of policies/procedures or laws established or amended to comply with SORNA
- Number of SORNA requirement implemented
- Number of jurisdiction personnel trained on SORNA compliance
- Number of offenders convicted for a sex offense
- Number of convicted sex offender required to registered broken down by Level I, Level II, and Level III
- Number of Registered Sex Offenders on Probation, Parole, Unsupervised, Incarcerated, Relocated, Deported, Expired Term, and Deceased
- Number of Registered Sex Offenders on Website

- Number of Registered Sex Offender absconded
- Number of Convicted Sex Offenders who failed to register
- Number of records/data to include sex offender case files, registration information, finger/palm print cards, DNA captured

Treatment and Rehabilitation Priority

Correctional Treatment and Rehabilitative Program

Purpose Areas: Corrections and Community Corrections Programs

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to prevent further penetration into Guam's criminal justice system by improving and providing therapeutic treatment programs in the areas of substance abuse, violent tendencies abuse, and family violence.

Brief Analysis of the Need of the Program and Proposed Program Activities:

The nature of violent offender, domestic and family violence offender is presenting unique problems in Guam's only correctional system. Although the Department of Corrections has seen a 26% decrease in its prison population in 2013 from 241 to 327 in 2012, and a 36% decrease over 2011. The prison continues to house violent and non violent offenders that need to rehabilitate. Guam's correctional system needs to continue to provide assessments and therapeutic programs to detect, counsel, monitor and rehabilitate violent, domestic and family violence offender before they are released to the community so that upon release they may become useful members to themselves and society and to prevent further penetration into the criminal justice system. In 2013, of the 241 prison population, 180 or 75 percent of offenders incarcerated received a conviction for a violent offense and 61 or 25 percent of offenders incarcerated received a conviction for a non violent offense. Of the 180 violent commitment offenses, 73 or 41 percent were for criminal sexual conduct, 62 or 34 percent were for homicide, 28 or 16 percent were for assault, and 17 and 9 percent were for robbery. Of the 61 non violent commitment offenses, 32 or 52 percent were for burglary and theft, 5 or 8 percent were for alcohol and DUI, 3 or 4 percent were for drug abuse, 2 or 3 percent were against family and children, and 2 or 3 percent were others. Without the assessments and therapeutic programs, the inmates will recidivates and enter back into the prison population.

Program Goals:

The goals of the program is to provide substance abuse treatment, domestic and family violence treatment, sex offender treatment, and terrorizing and assault treatment to adult offenders to reduce the recidivism rate upon release and to maintain a healthy lifestyle and become productive citizens.

Guam's Performance Measures:

- Reduce Recidivism Rate
- Reduce Prison Population

Recovery Oriented System of Care Program for Substance Abuse Offenders

Purpose Areas: Corrections and Community Corrections Programs

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to prevent further penetration into Guam's criminal justice system by providing a continuum of care for the adult offenders who have completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program and released from prison based on the level of care needed, and to link them with the services and supports needed to sustain their recovery as well as providing a continuum of care for the adult offenders with substance abuse problems and released from prison.

Brief Analysis of the Need of the Program and Proposed Program Activities:

A need exist to implement a Recovery Oriented Systems of Care for substance abuse offenders who have been released from prison as the outcome of the program have been proven effective. There are two specific target group for this program and they are the adult offenders that have completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program, and adult offenders that have been referred by their case workers. ROSC will require collaboration with the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Drug and Alcohol Branch, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Corrections Parole Services, the Judiciary of Guam Probation Division, the Department of Labor One Stop Career Center, the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal, faith based organizations and nonprofit organizations in the planning of a ROSC Program. The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Drug and Alcohol Branch has taking the lead in implementing a transitional mechanism for adults who have completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program and being released from Corrections by linking them to established therapeutic community or Aftercare and or Continued Care Programs. The Program involves conducting an assessment two months prior to release. The assessment tool that will be used is the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) model. The assessment tool will determine the level of care needed for each RSAT client upon release.

The program will require a case manager to coordinate recovery support services (short term housing, transportation, faith based services, basic needs, case management, childcare, and vocational and educational services) with the public and private organizations on Guam for the RSAT client; and peer specialists to provide peer mentoring for the RSAT client while they proceed through the aftercare and or continuum of care.

Program Goals:

The goal of the program is to improve the access to substance abuse services for adults who completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program and for adults have been referred by their case manager to provide a continuum of care and support services so they do not re-offend, and to maintain a healthy lifestyle and become productive citizen of the community with the aim to reduce recidivism.

Guam's Performance Measures:

- Interagency memorandum of understanding in place with the network agencies
- Number of assessments completed
- Drug testing results
- Number of participants in the ROSC program
- Number of participants provided referrals services and type of services provided
- Number of participants that have been successful in the program to become productive citizens in the community and maintained a healthy lifestyle one to year after they have participated in the program
- Feedback on the outcome of the services provided for the participants

Drug Court Program

Purpose Areas: Prosecution and Court Programs

Program Description:

Drug Court is a Court-supervised, comprehensive drug-alcohol treatment program for non-violent offenders. The goal of the program is to help the offender achieve total abstinence from drugs and alcohol, with the final responsibility of program completion being with the offender. The focus of the Drug Court is on replacing addictive behaviors with a clean and sober lifestyle.

Brief Analysis of the Need of the Program and Proposed Program Activities:

There is a need to expand the Adult Drug Court Program to allow other clients who have not been charged for drug possession but have been charged for burglary to support their habits to enter the program; and to create a track to treat repeat and long time drug offenders with the maintenance of a case manager and continuation of the recreational therapeutic component of the Adult Drug Court. Furthermore, there is a need to continue the individual and group therapy component of the juvenile drug court program, and to monitor and drug test the clients. The treatment will include relapse prevention, substance abuse education, and an array of related topics for the participant and family members of the Program. To support this need, Guam's law enforcement officers continue to make arrest for drug abuse violations. According to the *2012 Crime in Guam Uniform Crime Report (Preliminary),* the annual number of drug abuse violations reported during the five year period of 2008 to 2012 in Guam averaged 206. In 2012, there were 188 drug abuse violations, a 21 percent decrease over the 234 arrest in 2011 and 1 24 percent increase over the 152 arrests in 2008. Of the 188 drug abuse violations, a total of 221 arrests were made. Of the 221 arrests, 93 were adults and 128 were juveniles.

Program Goal:

The goal of this program is reduce substance abuse and recidivism among non violent adult and juvenile substance abusing offenders.

Guam's Performance Measures:

- Number of clients participating in program
- Number of clients graduated from drug court program
- Number of review/status hearings conducted
- Number of drug testing conducted and the frequency conducted
- Number of positive drug results
- Number of negative drug results
- Sanctions imposed on negative results
- Sanctions imposed on positive results
- Number of participants that were terminated from the program and reason for termination

Technology Improvement Priority

Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program

Purpose Area: Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Programs

Program Description:

The purpose of this program is to improve Guam's Criminal Justice Information Systems by integrating the police, court, prosecution, corrections criminal justice systems component to improve the quality, timeliness, and accuracy of Guam's criminal history records.

Program Goal:

The goal of the program is to make systematic improvement in the quality, timeliness, and accuracy of Guam criminal history records to facilitate integration of information technology in the criminal justice system and to share information across systems thus to improve criminal justice information sharing and integrated systems.

Brief Analysis of the Need of the Program and Proposed Program Activity:

Technology system improvement applies to using technology to improve the criminal justice system. This includes improving management of criminal justice data that is current, accurate, and accessible in a timely manner by applicable criminal justice agencies. The lack of accurate, reliable criminal history information that can be shared expeditiously among a variety of stakeholders in the criminal justice community has been a significant obstacle to the effective apprehension and prosecution of offenders.

A need exist to eliminate the duplication of data entry by migrating the AEGIS data to the Office of the Attorney General Prosecution Case Management Information System and the Department of Corrections Adult Correctional Management Information System. Data should be captured once and used many times. Rather than have agencies duplicate data which has already been captured and automated by others, efforts should be implemented that will enable users to share common information and thereby eliminate the potential of subsequent data entry errors and delays in processing. Another need exist to integrate the State Identification Number and FBI number from the Guam Police Department AFIS System to populate the GPD AEGIS System, the OAG PCMIS System, the Judicial Case Management System, and the ACMIS System. Finally, a need exist to ensure resources are available for the annual maintenance of the law enforcement case management systems to improve criminal justice information sharing and integrated systems.

Guam's Performance Measures:

- Implementation of Guam's integration of its law enforcement system to facilitate the exchange of information among law enforcement systems through the Virtual Computerized Criminal History Record.

- Integration of GPD AEGIS data element with OAG PCMIS and DOC ACMIS.
- Integration and automation of SID and FBI Number.
- Maintenance of Guam's criminal justice information systems.

Sub-Grant Award Process and Timeline

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans sub grant award process is as follows:

Project solicitation – After the grant award is received, the Bureau announces the availability of funds to eligible state agencies and nonprofit organization through a request for proposal process. The application deadline is established and an application kit with instructions is sent announced. The prospective applicants are encouraged to submit applications for evidence based programs and or practices and or data driven strategies and this is noted in the application kit and instructions.

The solicitations identifies the following: JAG program areas, project proposal deadline, a listing of the JAG proposed programs, goals and requirements, application contents (program abstract, program title, project title, grantee name, JAG program area, applicant agency and address, applicant agency DUNS number, applicant agency EIN number, location of project, project period, type of application, total project amount, other funding sources, project director, financial officer, project approach type - PMT, JAG activity type – PMT, recipient type, population services, target geographic location, crime type), description of project contents (problem statement, goals and objectives, project activities, performance indicators/outcome measures and BJA PM, organizational capabilities, project timeline, position descriptions, and probability to improve the criminal justice system) and budget and budget narrative contents.

Review Process – Once the applications have been received by the deadline, the application content is thoroughly reviewed, evaluated, and scored by the Bureau's staff. Applications that are not complete are returned back to the agency and not evaluated. Once this is done the budget for each applications is entered into an excel spreadsheet by requested line item. After this is completed, the Bureau will consult with the BBMR's budget analyst that has oversight of the applicant locally funded budget and law enforcement and resource agencies that administer federal funds. This collaboration ensures there is no duplication of funding efforts. Please note applicants must identify in their application under Other Funding Source if they have requested funding for this project. Upon the application evaluation, budget breakdown consultation, the Bureau's staff will go over the funding recommendation with the Director. The Director will make the final decision on the applications to be funded based on the scoring, the impact the project will have upon reducing crime, and if the proposed funded project permits capacity building that could not have otherwise have been implemented because of the lack of local resources.

Priority Area	Project Brief	Department	Item	Funding Request	Recommended for Funding	Not Recommended for Funding	Comments	Note

FY 2013 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program Timeline
Fiscal Year 2013 - 2016

	2013				2014				2015				2016			
	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec
Edward Byrne JAG Application Development		X														
Public Review of the FY 2013 JAG Application (May 31, 2013 to July 5, 2013)		X	X													
Completion of the Public Review and Submission of Changes to the FY 2013 JAG Narrative if applicable (July 2013)			X													
Develop Request for Proposal announcement of Available funds – Modification of current JAG announcement listing who can apply, purposes of funds, restrictions on funding, required performance measures and reporting requirements (September 2013)			X													
Announce the RFP to invite prospective sub grantees to submit an application for the 2013 JAG award (announcement emailed; instructions and application placed on BSP website)				X												
JAG grant acceptance and receipt of federal funding					X											
Subgrantee application deadline					X											
Grant applications reviewed and funding decisions made by SAA Office						X										
Successful applicants notified. Subgrantee Memorandum of Understanding executed							X									
Subgrantee Project Director/Financial Officer/Procurement Training to outline responsibility for managing a JAG subgrant at a fiscal and programmatic level, including required performance measures and reporting requirements								X								
Beginning of subgrant mou and work request (October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2016) and grant funded program activities								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	2013			2014				2015				2016			
	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec
Quarterly financial reporting *(Sub grantee submits report 15 days after quarter ends.)*							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Quarterly program reporting and assessment of program activities. *(Sub grantee submits report 15 days after the quarter ends.)*							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Quarterly performance measurement tool reporting online (Sub grantee submits report 15 days after the quarter ends). SAA will enter and submit the outcome measure by no later than 20 days after the quarter ends. SAA will complete review of the sub grantee PMT and submit by no later than 25 days after the quarter ends.								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sub-grantee final reporting and closeout (Due 30 days after project end date)															X
JAG final reporting and grant closeout															X

Guam's Plan for Collecting and Submitting Performance Measures Data

To assist in fulfilling the accountability objectives of the JAG Formula Grant Program, as well as the Department's responsibilities under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA), Public Law 103-62, applicants who receive funding under this solicitation must provide data that measure the results of their work by reporting the data on the BJA online Performance Measurement Tool (PMT). The BJA Performance Measurement Tool supports BJA grantees ability to identify, collect, and report performance measurement data on activities funded by their award.

Performance Measurement Tool

Once the Memorandum of Understanding has been established, the Bureau will create and assign a user name and password for each sub grantee. Prior to creating and assigning the user name and password, the Bureau will populate each sub grant general award information, target population, and performance indicators specific to the project. The sub grantee's project director or designated staff will then be responsible to log on to the PMT database and enter the performance indicator data 15 days after the quarter ends for the Bureau's review. The sub grantee must also attach a copy of the PMT data elements to the quarterly progress reports.

The Bureau will be responsible for collecting and reporting the outcome data for each sub grant on the PMT as this data is not readily available to the sub grants. The Bureau will review all sub grant reports on the PMT and submit the reports by no later than 30 days after the quarter ends.

Quarterly Progress Report

Quarterly Progress Report forms have been developed by the Bureau. Sub grantees must submit the quarterly progress report on funded project activities to the Bureau. The quarterly progress report is due no later than 15 days after the end of each report period that the project is funded. The report shall contain information describing progress, accomplishments, activities, problems during the reporting period, and any additional information specified by the Bureau. The sub grantee must report on the following information to the Bureau:

- Provide a brief description of the project.
- List each goal and objective, and describe the progress made towards achieving each of them.
- Describe the project activities that were accomplished during this reporting period (i.e. services/interventions provided).
- Report performance measures that document the accomplishment of the objectives. (Describe project outputs or completion of tasks (Give numeric values to: client served, individuals arrested, classes taught, etc.)) If this is the final report, describe how the project impacted/improved the criminal justice system.
- Describe in detail the outcomes related to your project. What was the results/impact of the services being provided and how was this information collected? (Again there may be a numeric value given to this information collected and a description of how it was collected.)

- Describe any problems encountered, how they impacted the program and how they were resolved.
- Are you on track to fiscally and programmatically complete your program as outlined in your project application? (Please answer YES or NO and if no, please explain.)
- What major activities are planned for the next 6 months.
- Based on your knowledge of the criminal justice filed, are there any innovative programs/accomplishments that you would like to share with BJA?

Annual Performance Narrative Report

Sub grantee must submit an Annual Performance Narrative Report concerning the project activities occurring during the period of January 1st through December 31st to the Bureau. The information requested in the quarterly progress report is the same information requested in the annual performance narrative report. The annual performance narrative report is due by absolutely no later than January 10. The Annual Performance Narrative Report assists the Bureau in preparing its State Annual Report (SAR) to the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The SAR is the primary vehicle for documenting the impact of Byrne Program funding in State and local criminal justice operations.

The Bureau will create the Program Performance Measures and Narrative on the PMT for the October to September reporting period and upload the report on the GMS.

Attachment 2

Budget and Budget Narrative

FY 2013 Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program

Budget and Budget Narrative

State Administrative Agency Cost

Guam's State Administering Agency (SAA) is the Bureau of Statistics and Plans. The FY 2013 JAG administrative funds will be used by the SAA for the following: salaries for staff to implement and administer the programmatic and financial aspects of the grant program; general agency operating expenses (telephones, copier lease, internet service); to provide information to criminal justice agencies statewide and applicable entities on topics and emerging issues relevant to the JAG program; and sub grant training, technical assistance, and resource materials.

Personnel

The Planner IV will be responsible for performing duties critical to the implementation and administration of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant. Responsibilities include collaborating with the other agencies that administer other justice initiative grants, preparing and submitting application, establishing funding priorities based on the information provided by the law enforcement entities, housing entity, health entity, education entity and other resource entities, allocating the funds, monitoring the projects funded, preparing and submitting the required BJA reports, and providing ongoing assistance to the sub recipients. The Planner IV salary will be prorated among current JAG active grants. The estimated total for Planner IV salary is $ 27,674 ($26.61 x 80 hours x 26 pay periods = 55,348.80 x 25% Year 1 (2014 - $13,837.20), and 25% Year 2 (2015 - $13,837.20)).

The administrative assistant will be responsible for providing administrative and office support services for the financial responsibilities of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant. Responsibilities include preparing the original and amended work requests for the

projects, finalizing and sending out the final correspondence to the sub recipients, obtaining price quotations and encumber funds for administrative cost, reviewing the financial expenditures of the projects, and maintaining the sub recipient grant files. The Administrative Assistant salary will be prorated among current JAG active grants. The estimated total for Administration Assistant salary is $18,429 ($17.72 x 80 hours x 26 pay periods = $36,857.60 x 25% Year 1 (2014 - $9,214.40), and 25% Year 2 (2015 - $9,214.40)). Estimated salary for the Planner IV and Administrative Assistant is $46,103.

Fringe Benefits

Planner IV and Administrative Assistant fringe benefits will include retirement (($13837+$9214) x 31.02% for Year 1 + ($13837 + $9214) x 33.02% for Year 2 = $14762), medical (($1683 + $3781) x 25% x 2 years = $2732), dental (($226 + $226) x 25% x 2 years = $226), medicare ((27674 x 1.45%) +($18429 x 1.45%) = $668) and life (($153 + $153) x 25% x 2 years = $230). The fringe benefits will be prorated among current JAG active grants. Estimated total for Planner IV and Administrative Assistant Fringe Benefits is $18,618.

Supplies

Office Supplies and Computer Supplies The State Administrative Agency will use the administrative cost to purchase the necessary office supplies to be used towards the general administration of the program. The supplies include the following: 10 cases of copier paper, 2 boxes of folders, 1 each of the HP3800 color toners (yellow, magenta, black and cyan). Estimated Office Supplies and Computer Supplies Cost: $1,352.

Other Costs

Telephones The State Administrative Agency will use the administrative cost to cover the telephone lines for the Planner IV and Administrative Assistant that is used towards the general administration of the program. Telephones are budgeted at $768 for two regular extensions for one year for the Planner IV and Administrative Assistance ($32 x 12 months x 2 lines). Estimated Total is $768.

Internet Service Provider T1 Line Lease The State Administrative Agency will use the administrative cost to cover the Internet Service Provider Line Lease that is used towards the general administration of the program. Internet lease cost is budgeted at $564. A portion of the true cost for ISP services will be charged based on estimated usage for one year at 10% of the cost per month. Estimated Lease Cost: $564.

Copier Machine Lease The State Administrative Agency will use the administrative cost to cover the copier machine lease that is used towards the general administration of the program. Copier lease cost is budgeted at $876 for the life of the grant for reproducing documents related to the program. A portion of the true cost for copier lease services will be charged based on estimated usage for one year at 10% of the cost per month. Estimated Copier Lease Cost: $876.

National Criminal Justice Association Membership Dues The State Administrative Agency will use the administrative cost to cover one year membership dues to ensure the Bureau is kept abreast of grant related issues, funding, and technical assistance provided by NCJA. Estimated

NCJA Membership Dues: $1,761.

Sub recipient Cost

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans has not sent out the request for proposals at this time. The Bureau anticipates announcing the requests for proposals for the FY 2013 Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program proposed program upon approval of the Byrne JAG application.

The proposed JAG funding will be allocated across the following approved JAG purpose area by the following anticipated proposed programs: Multi jurisdictional Drug Task Force Program, Sex Offender Registration Management Program, Forensic Medical Examination of Sexual Assault Program, Sexual Assault Prosecution Program, Correctional Treatment and Rehabilitative Program, Recovery Oriented System of Care Program for Substance Abuse Offenders, Drug Court Program and Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program.

Proposed 2013 Programs for Sub Recipients	
Law Enforcement Programs	$200,000
Multi jurisdictional Drug Task Force Program	
Sex Offender Registration Management Program	
Forensic Medical Examination of Sexual Assault Program	
Prosecution and Court Programs	$60,000
Sexual Assault Prosecution Program	
Corrections and Community Corrections Programs	$30,000
Correctional Treatment and Rehabilitative Program	
Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs	$65,378
Drug Court Program	
Recovery Oriented Systems of Care for Substance Abuse Offenders	
Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs	
Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program	$275,000
	$630,378

FY 2013 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant

Budget Detail Worksheet

A. Personnel

Name/Position	Computation	Cost
(111) Planner IV	$26.61 per hour x 80 hour x 26 pay periods x 25% x 2 Years (Year 1 and Year 2)	$27,674
	SUB TOTAL PLANNER IV SALARIES	$27,674

Budget Narrative: The Planner IV performs duties critical to the implementation and administration of the Edward J. Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant. Responsibilities include collaborating with the other agencies that administer other justice initiative grants, preparing and submitting application, establishing funding priorities, allocating the funds, monitoring the projects funded, preparing and submitting the required BJA reports, and providing ongoing assistance to the sub recipients. The Planner IV salary will be prorated among current JAG active grants and 25 percent or 20 hours will be charged per pay period for 46 pay periods.

(111) Administrative Assistant	$17.72 per hour x 80 hour x 26 pay periods x 25% x 2 Years (Year 1 and Year 2)	$18,429
	SUB TOTAL AA SALARIES	$18,429

Budget Narrative: The administrative assistant is responsible for providing administrative and office support services for the financial responsibilities of the Edward J. Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant. Responsibility include preparing the original and amended work requests for the projects, sending out the final correspondence to the sub recipients, obtaining price quotations and encumber funds for administrative cost, reviewing the financial expenditures of the projects, and maintaining the sub recipient grant files.The Administrative Assistant salary will be prorated among current JAG active grants and 25 percent or 20 hours will be charged per pay period for 46 pay periods.

TOTAL PERSONNEL $46,103

B. Fringe Benefits

Name/Position	Computation	Cost
(113) Planner IV and Administrative Assistant Retirement	(($13837.20+9214.40) x 31.02%)+(($13837.20+9214.40) x 33.02%)	$14,762
(113) Planner IV and Administrative Assistant Medical	($1683+$3781) x 25% x 2 years	$2,732
(113) Planner IV and Administrative Assistant Dental	($226 + $226) x 25% x 2 years	$226
(113) Planner IV and Administrative Assistant Medicare	($27674 x 1.45%)+($18429 x1.45%)	$668
(113) Planner IV and Administrative Assistant Life	($153 + $153) x 25% x 2 years	$230

Budget Narrative: Fringe Benefits to include retirement, medical, dental, medicare and life for Planner IV and Administrative Assistance. Fringe Benefits will be prorated based on the hours charged to the JAG grant. Estimated hours to charge is 80 hours per pay period for 26 pay period x 2 years x 25 percent of the time (Fringe Benefits will be prorated among current grants).

TOTAL FRINGE BENEFITS $18,618

C. Travel

Purpose of Travel	Item	Computation	Cost
Not Applicable (N/A)			

TOTAL TRAVEL $0

D. Equipment

Item	Computation	Cost
Not Applicable (N/A)		

TOTAL EQUIPMENT $0

E. Supplies

Supply Items	Computation		Cost
Office Supply and printer supplies:			$1,352
10 - 1 cs 10 ream copier paper @ $45 (10 x $45)		$225.00	
2 - 1 bx file 10 pcs folders $75 (2 x $75)		$150.00	
1 - HP 3700 or 3800 toner cartridge - yellow $275 ea (1 x $275)		$275.00	
1 - HP 3700 or 3800 toner cartridge - magenta $275 ea (1 x $275)		$275.00	
1 - HP 3700 or 3800 toner cartridge - cyan $275 ea (1 x $275)		$275.00	
1 - HP 3700 or 3800 toner cartridge - black $152 ea (1 x $152)		$152.00	

Budget Narrative: Office supplies and printer supplies are needed for the general operation of the program.

TOTAL SUPPLIES $1,352

F. Construction

Purpose	Description of Work	Cost
Not Applicable (N/A)		

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION $0

G. Consultants/Contracts

Consultant Fees

Name of Consultant	Service Provided	Computation	Cost
Not Applicable (N/A)			

Consultant Expenses

Item	Location	Computation	Cost
Not Applicable (N/A)			

Contracts

Item	Cost
Not Applicable (N/A)	

TOTAL CONSULTANTS/CONTRACTS $0

H. Other Costs

Description	Computation	Cost
(363) Telephone Lines	($32 x 12 x 2)	$768

Budget Narrative: Telephone cost is needed for the extension telephone lines for the Planner IV and Administrative Assistance.

TOTAL TELEPHONE $768

(230) Internet Service Provider (Administrative Cost)	$564 is budgeted for the ISP services for the life of the grant. A portion of the true cost for ISP services will be charged based on estimated usage for one year at 10% of the monthly	$564

Budget Narrative: Internet Service Provider to access the OJP website, PMT, Grants Management System, Grants.Gov, and other related site related to the program.

	TOTAL INTERNET SERVICES	$564
(230) Copier Lease (Administrative Cost)	$876 is budgeted for the copier lease for the life of the grant. A portion of the true cost for copier services will be charged based on estimated usage for one year at 10% of the monthly	$876
Budget Narrative: Copier Lease is needed for reproducing documents related to the program.		
	TOTAL COPIER LEASE	$876
National Criminal Justice Association State Administrative Agency membership dues		$1,761
Budget Narrative: Annual membership cost is needed to keep the Bureau of Statistics and Plans abreast of grant related issues, funding, and technical assistance.		
		$1,761
	TOTAL OTHER COSTS	$3,969

I. Indirect Cost

Description	**Computation**	**Cost**
		$0
The Bureau of Statistics and Plans is requesting a waiver for indirect cost for salaries by the Governor.		
	TOTAL INDIRECT COST	$0

J. Proposed 2013 Programs for Sub Recipients

Law Enforcement Programs	$200,000
Multi jurisdictional Task Force Program	
Sex Offender Registration Management Program	
Forensic Medical Examination of Sexual Assault Program	
Prosecution and Court Programs	$60,000
Sexual Assault Prosecution Program	
Corrections and Community Corrections Programs	$30,000
Correctional Treatment and Rehabilitative Program	
Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs	$65,378
Drug Court Program	
Recovery Oriented Systems of Care for Substance Abuse Offenders	
Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs	
Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program	$275,000
SUB TOTAL PROPOSED PROJECTS	$630,378
ADMIN SUBTOTAL	$70,042
Grant Expiration Date: 9/30/2016 **TOTAL GRANT AWARD**	$700,420

FY 2013 EDWARD BRYNE JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Category	Amount
A. Personnel	$46,103
B. Fringe Benefits	$18,618
C. Travel	$0
D. Equipment	$0
E. Supplies	$1,352
F. Construction	$0
G. Consultants/Contracts	$0
H. Other	$3,969
Total Direct Cost	$70,042
I. Indirect Cost	$0
J. Proposed Programs	$630,378
TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS	$700,420

State Administrative Agency Cost

Guam's State Administering Agency (SAA) is the Bureau of Statistics and Plans. The FY 2013 JAG administrative funds will be used by the SAA for the following: salaries for staff to implement and administer the programmatic and financial aspects of the grant program; general agency operating expenses (telephones, copier lease, internet service); to provide information to criminal justice agencies statewide and applicable entities on topics and emerging issues relevant to the JAG program; and sub grant training, technical assistance, and resource materials.

Personnel

The Planner IV will be responsible for performing duties critical to the implementation and administration of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant. Responsibilities include collaborating with the other agencies that administer other justice initiative grants, preparing and submitting application, establishing funding priorities based on the information provided by the law enforcement entities, housing entity, health entity, education entity and other resource entities, allocating the funds, monitoring the projects funded, preparing and submitting the required BJA reports, and providing ongoing assistance to the sub recipients. The Planner IV salary will be prorated among current JAG active grants. The estimated total for Planner IV salary is $ 27,674 ($26.61 x 80 hours x 26 pay periods = 55,348.80 x 25% Year 1 (2014 - $13,837.20), and 25% Year 2 (2015 - $13,837.20)).

The administrative assistant will be responsible for providing administrative and office support services for the financial responsibilities of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant. Responsibilities include preparing the original and amended work requests for the projects, finalizing

and sending out the final correspondence to the sub recipients, obtaining price quotations and encumber funds for administrative cost, reviewing the financial expenditures of the projects, and maintaining the sub recipient grant files. The Administrative Assistant salary will be prorated among current JAG active grants. The estimated total for Administration Assistant salary is $18,429 ($17.72 x 80 hours x 26 pay periods = $36,857.60 x 25% Year 1 (2014 - $9,214.40), and 25% Year 2 (2015 - $9,214.40)). Estimated salary for the Planner IV and Administrative Assistant is $46,103.

Fringe Benefits

Planner IV and Administrative Assistant fringe benefits will include retirement (($13837+$9214) x 31.02% for Year 1 + ($13837 + $9214) x 33.02% for Year 2 = $14762), medical (($1683 + $3781) x 25% x 2 years = $2732), dental (($226 + $226) x 25% x 2 years = $226), medicare ((27674 x 1.45%) +($18429 x 1.45%) = $668) and life (($153 + $153) x 25% x 2 years = $230). The fringe benefits will be prorated among current JAG active grants. Estimated total for Planner IV and Administrative Assistant Fringe Benefits is $18,618.

Supplies

Office Supplies and Computer Supplies The State Administrative Agency will use the administrative cost to purchase the necessary office supplies to be used towards the general administration of the program. The supplies include the following: 10 cases of copier paper, 2 boxes of folders, 1 each of the HP3800 color toners (yellow, magenta, black and cyan). Estimated Office Supplies and Computer Supplies Cost: $1,352.

Other Costs

Telephones The State Administrative Agency will use the administrative cost to cover the telephone lines for the Planner IV and Administrative Assistant that is used towards the general administration of the program. Telephones are budgeted at $768 for two regular extensions for one year for the Planner IV and Administrative Assistance ($32 x 12 months x 2 lines). Estimated Total is $768.

Internet Service Provider T1 Line Lease The State Administrative Agency will use the administrative cost to cover the Internet Service Provider Line Lease that is used towards the general administration of the program. Internet lease cost is budgeted at $564. A portion of the true cost for ISP services will be charged based on estimated usage for one year at 10% of the cost per month. Estimated Lease Cost: $564.

Copier Machine Lease The State Administrative Agency will use the administrative cost to cover the copier machine lease that is used towards the general administration of the program. Copier lease cost is budgeted at $876 for the life of the grant for reproducing documents related to the program. A portion of the true cost for copier lease services will be charged based on estimated usage for one year at 10% of the cost per month. Estimated Copier Lease Cost: $876.

National Criminal Justice Association Membership Dues The State Administrative Agency will use the administrative cost to cover one year membership dues to ensure the Bureau is kept abreast of grant related issues, funding, and technical assistance provided by NCJA. Estimated NCJA Membership Dues: $1,761.

Sub recipient Cost

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans has not sent out the request for proposals at this time. The Bureau anticipates announcing the requests for proposals for the FY 2013 Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program proposed program upon approval of the Byrne JAG application.

The proposed JAG funding will be allocated across the following approved JAG purpose area by the following anticipated proposed programs: Multi jurisdictional Drug Task Force Program, Sex Offender Registration Management Program, Forensic Medical Examination of Sexual Assault Program, Sexual Assault Prosecution Program, Correctional Treatment and Rehabilitative Program, Recovery Oriented System of Care Program for Substance Abuse Offenders, Drug Court Program and Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program.

Proposed 2013 Programs for Sub Recipients	
Law Enforcement Programs	$200,000
Multi jurisdictional Drug Task Force Program	
Sex Offender Registration Management Program	
Forensic Medical Examination of Sexual Assault Program	
Prosecution and Court Programs	$60,000
Sexual Assault Prosecution Program	
Corrections and Community Corrections Programs	$30,000
Correctional Treatment and Rehabilitative Program	
Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs	$65,378
Drug Court Program	
Recovery Oriented Systems of Care for Substance Abuse Offenders	
Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs	
Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program	$275,000
	$630,378

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