

BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND PLANS
Government of Guam
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*Guam's FY 2004 - 2007 Multi Year Strategy for
Drug Control, Violence Prevention,
and System Improvement*

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The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program continues to have a significant, positive impact upon Guam's ability to respond to changing drug trafficking patterns and abuse and to violent crime. Guam's 2004 Multi Year Strategy addresses the following priorities: task forces and law enforcement, domestic violence, family violence and sexual assault, treatment and rehabilitation, prevention, information systems and technology improvements.

Beginning with FY 2004, Guam's multi year strategy seeks to address the following priorities:

Task Forces and Law Enforcement

- Guam's Strategy continues to focus upon narcotics enforcement, interdiction, and prosecution efforts. The ever growing availability and abuse of crystal methamphetamine or "ice" has been directly related to increased violent crime rates. As such, it necessitates the pursuit of strong components to prevent controlled illicit substances from entering Guam, to remove them from the streets, and to vigorously prosecute drug traffickers. In support of law enforcement efforts to eliminate narcotics abuse, narcotics trafficking, and prosecution, projects under the Multi jurisdictional Task Force Program and the Street Crime Drug Task Force Program will continue to be funded.

Domestic Violence, Family Violence and Sexual Assault

- Domestic violence, family violence and sexual assault crimes continue to be a major community and criminal justice issue in Guam. Government and non profit organization such as the Healing Hearts Rape Crisis Center, Victims Witness Ayuda Services, and Victims Advocate Reaching Out are active in providing assistance and services to victims. A project under the Forensic Medical Examination of Child Sexual Assault Victims Program will continue to be funded.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

- Byrne Formula Grant funds will be used fund the Juvenile Drug Court Program. The Juvenile Drug Court has been implemented and assists in the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile drug users. This is the last year of federal funding for the Juvenile Drug Court. Local funding has yet to be secured. The Juvenile Drug Court program will be funded this year. The Adult Drug Court was implemented last year and will assist in the treatment and rehabilitation of adult drug users. The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program provides funding to support drug and alcohol residential treatment in Guam's correctional facility.

Prevention

- The strategy recognizes the importance of drug education and prevention programs for the

community and schools. While not funded under the Strategy, funding will be secured under the Governor's portion of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Grant Program to coordinate and to address the drug abuse resistance education programs to schools and community groups. The Department of Education, the Superior Court of Guam Client Services Division, the Guam Police Department, the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse and the Department of Youth Affairs will coordinate their efforts and resources to provide drug prevention and education programs to the community, adult and juvenile drug offenders, and students in elementary, middle and high school.

Information Systems and Technology Improvements

- In order to facilitate the automation of Criminal Justice Records, the Strategy will support two distinct projects. The Strategy supports one project which will improve the Guam Police Department's Criminal Justice Records. The other will further advance and support Guam's Criminal Justice Information System to develop and integrate Guam's criminal justice agencies systems with the Central Repository. Both projects are in support of Guam's five percent set-aside Criminal Justice Records Improvement Plan. Byrne funds will continue to support two Criminal Justice Records Improvement Programs along with supplemental funding under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant, and the National Criminal History Improvement Program.

Byrne funds will also be used to fund the Sex Offender Registry Enhancement Program. This program will ensure that Guam enhances the sex offender registry system to ensure compliance with the Campus Sex Crime Prevention Act.

Nature and Extent of the Problem

Available Data:

Data presented within the text of the strategy are provided on a calendar year basis and the July through June reporting period. The Byrne funded semi annual progress reports, annual narrative reports, forensic science division narcotics control data sheets, 1999 Uniform Crime Reporting data, and the Guam Police Department Planning, Research & Development data sheets are the primary source for the data reflected, unless otherwise noted.

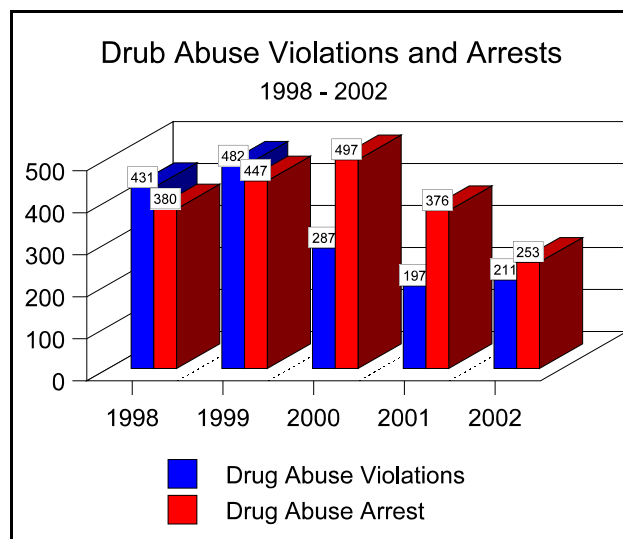
Overview of Nature and Extent of Guam's Drug Problem:

The nature and extent of Guam's drug problem have not significantly changed during the past year. Guam's drug problem continues to be crystal methamphetamine "ice". Ice remains the primary drug of choice on Guam. Local ice distributors are primarily receiving their supplies from the Philippines. Suppliers from Taiwan, China, the Philippines, Korea and Japan are still responsible for some of the "ice" entering Guam, but there has not been any significant seizures from any of these countries.

Drug-Related Incidents

Drug Arrests:

Drug abuse encompasses all violations of Guam's drug laws. These are offense such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing and manufacturing of drugs. The estimated number of offenses involving drugs in 2002 was 211. The change in the number of offenses involving drugs increased 7 percent when compared to 2001. The number of persons arrested for drug abuse violations in 2002 was 253. This is a 33 percent decrease when compared to 2001.



Federal and local law enforcement agencies share in the responsibility for enforcing Guam's drug laws through multi jurisdictional efforts. From July 2002 through June 2003, the task forces made 26 drug arrests. This is a 42 percent decrease over the 45 drug arrest in July 2001 through June 2002

reporting period. Of the 26 drug arrests, 24 were for methamphetamine and 2 were for marijuana. The task forces also investigated a total of 33 drug cases. During the reporting period, 16 individuals who had been investigated and arrested by the task forces, were convicted for drug related offenses. Table 1 reflect the multi jurisdictional task forces drug interdiction activities.

Table 1 Task Force Drug Interdiction Activities									
July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001 to July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003									
Drug Type	July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001			July 1, 2001 - June 30, 2002			July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003		
	Multi jurisdictional Task Force			Multi jurisdictional Task Force			Multi jurisdictional Task Force		
	Arrest	Conviction	Investigated	Arrest	Conviction	Investigated	Arrest	Conviction	Investigated
Methamphetamine	53	32	83	44	4	31	24	16	31
Marijuana	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	54	32	83	45	4	32	26	16	33

Source: Multi jurisdictional Task Force Annual Narrative Reports

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 2003, a total of 124 controlled substance cases were submitted by local, federal and off-island law enforcement entities to the Guam Police Department Crime Laboratory for analysis. Of the 124 controlled substance submission, 105 drug analyses were completed. Of the 105 drugs analyzed, 71 were methamphetamine cases, 28 were marijuana cases, 1 were others, and 5 were unknown.

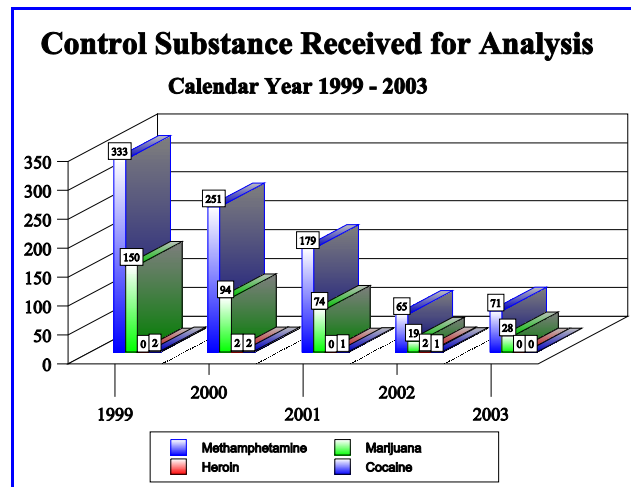


Table 2 reflects the forensic division requests for drug analysis and analyses completed from calendar year 1999 to 2003.

Table 2 Requests for Drug Analysis and Analyses Completed Calendar Year 1999 - 2003					
Type of Agency	Drug Analysis Submitting by Type of Agency Requesting				
	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003
LOCAL: GPD	413	345	248	127	93
C&Q	30	15	5	4	2
DOC	0	4	1	1	0
MEO	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	14	6	7	0	6
FEDERAL: DEA	0	2	1	0	0
OTHER	10	8	10	6	0
OFF-ISLAND: CNMI	9	6	13	23	7
BELAU	36	54	46	37	16
FSM	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	512	440	331	198	124
Type of Agency	Drug Analyses Completed by Type of Agency Requesting				
	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003
LOCAL: GPD	441	327	223	76	69
C&Q	33	11	5	1	1
DOC	0	4	0	1	0
MEO	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	14	2	2	0	6
FEDERAL: DEA	1	1	1	0	0
OTHER	10	5	8	4	0
OFF-ISLAND: CNMI	18	2	11	6	19
BELAU	41	32	31	1	10
FSM	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	558	384	281	89	105

Drug Analyses by Drug Type Completed					
Type of Drug Suspected	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003
Heroin	0	2	0	2	0
Cocaine	2	2	1	1	0
Methamphetamine	333	251	179	65	71
Marijuana	150	94	74	19	28
Others	40	21	15	0	1
Unknown	33	14	10	2	5
Totals	558	384	279	89	105

Source: Guam Police Department Crime Laboratory Narcotics Control Data Sheet

Drug Seizures:

The multi jurisdictional task forces have been involved in the removal of illicit drugs from Guam’s market. Drug seizures decreased from the previous reporting period. This is due in part to the increase narcotics interdiction efforts by Guam’s multi jurisdictional task forces and Guam’s law enforcement officers. In July 2002 through June 2003, a total of 10,286 grams of methamphetamine were seized by the task forces. The total value of drugs seized between July 2002 and June 2003 was \$6,672,486. Table 3 reflects multi jurisdictional task force drug seizures and value of drugs seized.

Table 3 Multi jurisdictional Task Force Drug Seizures and Value of Drugs Seized July 2000 - June 2001 to July 2002 - June 2003						
Drug	July 2000 - June 2001		July 2001 - June 2002		July 2002 - June 2003	
	Seizure	Value	Seizure	Value	Seizure	Value
Methamphetamine	40,846	\$18,418,950	25,879	\$6,715,570	7,674	\$6,450,250
Marijuana	32	\$10,498,460	888	\$190,578	2,612	\$222,236
	10,000		6,100			
Heroin	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Cocaine	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Total in Grams	40,878	\$28,917,410	26,767	\$6,906,148	10,286	\$6,672,486

Table 3 Multi jurisdictional Task Force Drug Seizures and Value of Drugs Seized July 2000 - June 2001 to July 2002 - June 2003						
Drug	July 2000 - June 2001		July 2001 - June 2002		July 2002 - June 2003	
	Seizure	Value	Seizure	Value	Seizure	Value
Total in Marijuana Plants	10,000		6,100			

Source: Multi jurisdictional Task Force Annual Narrative Report; drug seizures in grams; 10,000 marijuana plants were seized in July 2000 - June 2001; and 6,100 marijuana plants were seized in July 2001 - June 2002

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. A “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.

Forensic analyses by the Guam Police Department's Crime Laboratory of samples indicate the current purity level to be around 97 to 99 percent. 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.

Medical and enforcement officials report that crystal meth or ice are used by all segments of society starting from the early age of 13 and up. Guam's Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse (DMHSA) has reported that its youngest client undergoing treatment for crystal meth or ice addiction is 13 years old, and it's oldest is 60 years old. Intelligence information and recent seizures clearly indicate that crystal meth or ice has gained popularity.

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.

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 reveal 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 often frequent raves. Intelligence information reveal that “ecstasy” is not manufactured on Guam, but is being shipped from the mainland. According to intelligence information, “ecstasy” is a new drug that is now Guam’s second drug of choice. Evidence of use and distribution of “ecstasy” has been revealed. In 2002, the DEA task force assisted other law enforcement agencies in the investigations and seizure of small amounts of “ecstasy”. At least one conviction was made.

Marijuana: Marijuana remains the third 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. Law enforcement officials have noted the trend to not ship marijuana in bulk continues. Prior to 1991, the practice was to ship marijuana in bulk quantities. During 1991, law enforcement officials noted the method for shipping marijuana changed to a pre-rolled cigarette form. While this may have cut down on the bulk of each shipment, traffickers have compensated for this loss by increasing the cost of each cigarette. As a result, marijuana can rarely be bought on the street in the form of a “finger bag” and “ounce bags”.

Heroin: Over the past years, there has not been any significant heroin seizures 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. The purity level of heroin is 85 percent with 6 percent Acetyl Codeine. Based upon recent intelligence information, law enforcement officials are concerned there maybe 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 not been any significant cocaine seizures on Guam. The most recent seizures of cocaine in calendar year 1998 when a total of .26 kilograms 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. Previously, cocaine found on Guam was approximately 88 percent pure, however, recent seizures reflect a considerably lower purity level is now available. The purity level for cocaine found on Guam is at 86 percent.

Price of Drugs:

The street price of drugs on Guam has dramatically increased over the period of 1998 through 2003. Prior to 1990, 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 five year period of 1998 through 2003 are as follows:

Price of Drugs on Guam: 1998 - 2003						
Type of Drug by Amount	Calendar Year					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
HEROIN : Plate (.03g)	50	100-150	100-150			
Bindle (less than a gram)		100-150	100-150			
Gram	1000					
Cap (.3 g)	1500	1200-2000	1200-2000			
COCAINE: Gram	850	800-850	900-1000			
8 Ball (1/8 oz)	500					
Kilogram		100000	150000	14000 - 20000	14000 - 20000	
Pound	45000					
MARIJUANA Joint (.03 g)	20	20-30	30-35	20	20	20
Ounce	500	400-500	600-650	800	800	800
Plant				1000	1000	1000
Pound	8000			12800	12800	12800
METHAMPHETAMINE "ICE" or Crystal meth: Ice Plate (1/10 of a gram)	100	100	100			100
½ Gram		200-300	200-300			
¼ Gram		100-200	100-200			
Gram	260	300-500	300-500	350 - 500	350 - 500	350-600
ECSTACY: 1 tablet					60	60
SOURCE: DEA Task Force and US Customs Task Force						

Methamphetamine "Ice" or Crystal Methamphetamine: Methamphetamine is only sold by the gram and 1/10 of a gram "ice plate". A gram sells for \$350 to \$600 and 1/10 of a gram sells for \$100. The purity level of "ice" is at 97%-99%.

Marijuana: The common method of selling marijuana is by joint and by the ounce. A joint sells for \$20 and an ounce for \$800. On rare occasion, marijuana is sold by pound. A pound of marijuana sells for \$12,800 and a plants sells for \$1,000.

Heroin: There has not been any significant 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.

Cocaine: There has not been any significant seizures of cocaine over the past years.

Ecstasy: This is a new substance on the streets that has become the second drug of choice on Guam. A tablet sells for \$60.

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. In order to do so, traffickers must operative covertly.

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 continues to be transported through the Guam International Air Terminal (GIAT) and seized from passengers, air freight cargo and baggage. Of all drugs seized, crystal methamphetamine is the most prevalent intercepted drug. Significant trends noted in the late 1990's was 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.

Drug Distribution Networks and Role of Organized Crime and Ethnic Groups in Drug Trafficking:

Guam has a number of small drug distribution networks, but there is not one organization that can be singled out as the overriding distribution network. Guam is comprised of a variety of ethnicity's and each have their own distribution system. The system works through the different levels of the hierarchy until it reaches the lowest possible level, who in turn sells the drugs on the streets. None of them, however, can be singled out as controlling Guam's drug distribution activities.

Federal and law enforcement agencies have been investigating drug organizations responsible for the importation and distribution of methamphetamine, also known as "ice" to and from Guam. Operation "Gayu" and Operation "Rotor Rooter" are ongoing organized crime drug enforcement task force cases. Operation "Gayu" is in the process of extraditing one of the major narcotics dealers from the Philippines. Operation "Rotor Rooter" led to the arrest of four individuals in Los Angeles, California whom have been extradited to Guam.

Marijuana traffickers are generally from Belau, a Micronesian island near Guam. Belau has a very limited economic base; but it does have perfect soil and climate for growing high potency marijuana. Marijuana is its primary cash crop and for those that are able to successfully smuggle it into Guam, the rewards are high. Palauans, however, do not just limit themselves to just marijuana as they are also involved in Ice trafficking.

Until recently, it was felt that the only organized crime syndicate operating out of Guam was the Japanese Yakuza. It has been further determined that one of its sub-organizations, the Yamaguchi Gumi has increased its presence on Guam and throughout Micronesia. In addition to drug trafficking activities, the Yakuza is also actively involved in prostitution and gambling on Guam as well as possibly gun running out of Guam to Japan. It appears that their drug trafficking activities are primarily focused upon Japanese tourists.

Drugs and Terrorism:

Although Guam has not been threatened by any domestic and international terrorism over the past years, terrorism is now a new and growing concern. Terrorism within the borders of the United States has been a focus of attention since the bombings of the World Trade Center in 1993 and the Alfred P. Murrah building in Oklahoma City in 1995. Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist acts on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the recent biochemical terrorism on the mainland, and the recent terrorist bombings in the Philippines and Bali, public agencies at every level of government have made building the capacity to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks a high priority.

Of significance is the relationship between drug traffickers and terrorist. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has taken on a renewed importance in investigating the link between drugs and terrorism. In particular, the proceeds from drugs are among the sources for funding terrorist activities. Throughout history, various aspects of the criminal world have been linked together, such as drug traffickers with connections to illegal gambling, prostitution, and arms dealing. The links between various aspects of the criminal world are evident because those who use illicit activities to further or fund their lifestyle, cause, or well-being often interact with others involved in various illicit activities. For example, organizations that launder money for drug traffickers also launder money for arms traffickers, terrorists, etc.

There is a need to enhance the securities deficiencies of Guam’s law enforcement entities and provide the necessary tools that will allow Guam’s law enforcement entities to gather intelligence to investigate and prosecute terrorist activities as it relates to narcotics.

Prosecution of Drug Related Cases:

The Office of the Attorney General’s filed 237 drug charges. Of the 237 drug charges, 179 or 76 percent were for possession of a controlled substance, 26 or 11 percent were for delivery of a controlled substance, 6 or 3 percent were for importation of a controlled substance, and 26 or 11 percent were for driving under the influence. In addition, there were 100 individuals who pleaded guilty to drug charges filed during previous years.

Table 4 reflects the Drug Task Force Activities that occurred during the July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003.

Table 4 Drug Task Force Activities July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003							
Drug Charges	Filed	P/G*	Deferral**	Trial		Dismissal***	Declined****
				Guilty	Acquittal		
Possession	179	87	0	1	0	63	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delivery	26	11	0	0	0	21	0
Importation	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
DUI	26	1	0	0	0	12	0
Over Prescription	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	237	100	0	1	0	96	0

*	Pleaded guilty
**	Cases were clients go through a pled process that is usually one to two years. After that period and he adheres to the conditions, the cases will be dismissed based on performance of conditions; on the other hand if he does not follow the condition, punished by law.
***	Reasons for dismissal - victim uncooperative, witnesses have left island, matter can be handled civilly, insufficient evidence, defendant pled to other charges, etc.
****	Reasons for declining a case - victim uncooperative, insufficient evidence, matter can be handled civilly, matter will be handled as violation of probation or parole, statue of limitations has run, etc.

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 Stopper's Tip Line 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.

Community Policing:

The problems that are associated with the rising crime rate affects 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 Agana Precinct Command work with the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) to increase the patrol presence at Toto Low Cost Housing; 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.

White Collar Crime:

The FBI defines white collar crimes as those acts which are characterized by deceit, concealment, or violation of trust and which are not dependent upon the application or threat of physical force or violence. Individuals and organizations commit these acts to obtain money, property, or services; to avoid the payment or loss of money or services; to secure personal or business advantage.

Guam is seeing an increase in white collar crimes. This is evident in the increase in white collar crimes that are being filed by the Office of the Attorney General, as well as the cases that are being prosecuted at the U.S. Attorney’s Office. In 2003, the Office of the Attorney filed 167 white collar crimes cases. The predominant white collar crime cases that are being filed are government corruption and public corruption as it relates to forgery, tampering with public records, tax evasion, theft, monetary theft, property theft, and unauthorized use of a credit card. Table 5 reflects the white collar crimes that were filed at the Department of Law.

Year	Filed	Pled Guilty	Deferral	Trial Guilty	Trial Acquittal	Dismissed	Declined
1998	25	10	7	0	0	12	0
1999	4	2	0	0	2	0	0
2000	11	2	0	0	0	3	0
2001	14	2	0	0	0	0	0
2002	14	1	0	0	0	0	0
2003*	167	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Department of Law. *2003 data is up to February.

Violent Crime:

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.

In 2003, a total of 361 violent crime offenses of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault were reported. Of the 361 violent crime offenses reported, murder accounted for 7 or 2 percent; rape accounted for 144 or 40 percent; robbery accounted for 59 or 16 percent; and aggravated assault accounted for 151 or 42 percent. The number of violent crime offenses has decreased 11 percent from 2002.

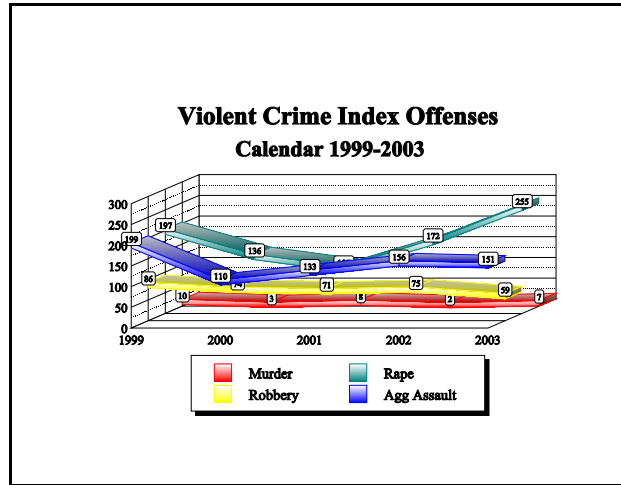


Table 6 reflect the breakdown of the violent crime offenses and the number of arrest by violent crime from calendar year 1999 to 2002.

Table 6 Violent Crime Offenses and Arrest Calendar Year 1999 - 2002								
Violent Crime Offense	CY 1999		CY 2000		CY 2001		CY 2002	
	Offense	Arrest	Offense	Arrest	Offense	Arrest	Offense	Arrest
Murder	9	7	3	1	8	4	2	0
Rape	197	59	190	103	166	115	172	119
Robbery	86	26	74	17	71	22	75	29
Aggravated Assault	199	241	110	256	133	289	156	222
TOTAL:	491	333	377	377	378	430	405	370

Source: Crime in the U.S. Territory of Guam 1999 Uniform Crime Report
Guam Police Department's, Planning, Research & Development Data Sheets

Domestic and Family Violence:

Domestic and Family Violence is a pattern of behaviors which people use against their intimate partner or family member to gain control within the relationship. In addition to physical assault, victims describe behaviors such as intimidation, threats, humiliation, sexual abuse, emotional abuse

and social isolation. The very nature of this crime is devastating--it hurts when someone we care about would harm us physically or emotionally.

Domestic and Family violence continues to be a prevalent problem in Guam. In 2002, there were 169 family violence cases reported. This is a 35 percent decrease from the 259 family violence cases reported in 2001. Table 9 shows the offenses involving family violence from 1999 through 2002.

Table 9 Offenses Involving Family Violence Calendar Year 1999 - 2002					
Family Violence Offenses	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change
					2002 vs. 2001
Family Violence	378	316	259	169	35%
Source: Guam Police Department Planning, Research & Development Data Sheets					

From 1990 to 2001, domestic dispute was listed as a primary motive in homicide cases. In 2002, there were 2 homicides. Of the 2 homicides, there were no homicide cases related to family dispute. This is a 100 percent decrease over the 3 homicide cases related to family dispute reported in 2001.

Table 8 reflects the breakdown of homicide cases related to domestic disputes from calendar year 1998 to 2002.

Table 8 Homicide Cases in Guam Related to Family Violence Calendar Year 1998 - 2002				
Year	Total Homicide	Number of Each Years' Homicide Cases Related to Family Disputes	Percentage of Each Year's Homicide Cases Related to Family Disputes	Trend Analysis
1998	9	4	44%	Base
1999	9	5	56%	25%
2000	3	1	33%	-80%
2001	8	3	38%	200%
2002	2	0	0%	-100%
Source: Crime in the U.S. Territory of Guam 1999 Uniform Crime Report Guam Police Department's, Planning, Research & Development Data Sheets				

Criminal Sexual Conduct:

Drugs and alcohol play an important factor in the number of reported criminal sexual conduct cases. In 2002, there were 172 reported rape cases. This is a 4 percent decrease from the 166 rape cases in 2001.

Of growing concern on Guam is the increase in sexual assault cases involving a child. In 2002, there were 172 criminal sexual conduct offenses reported. Of the 172 criminal sexual conduct victims, 113 or 66 percent were minors, and 59 or 34 percent were adults. This is an increase of 4 percent from the previous year.

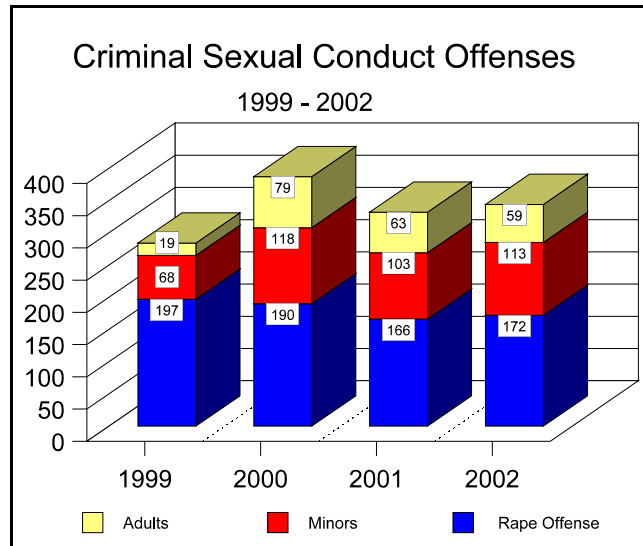


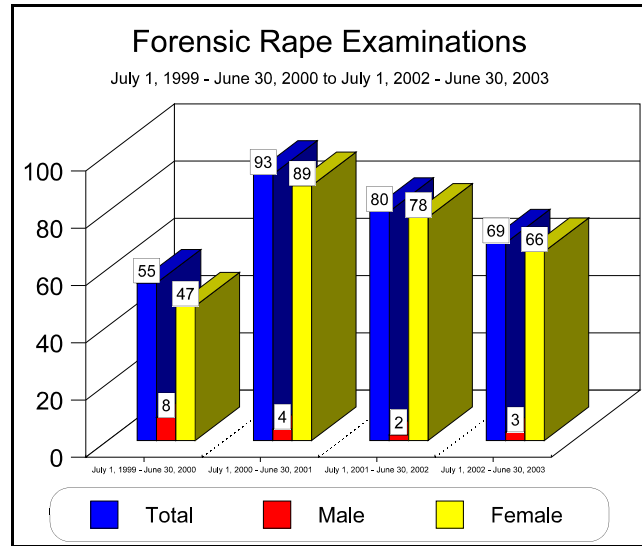
Table 10 reflects the number of criminal sexual conduct victims in calendar year 1998 to 2002.

Table 10 Criminal Sexual Conduct Victims Calendar Year 1998 - 2002				
Year	Sexual Assault Victims			
	Minors	Adults	Total	Percent Change
1998	68	19	87	Base
1999	118	79	197	123%
2001	103	63	166	-14%
2002	113	59	172	4%

Source: Crime in the U.S. Territory of Guam 1999 Uniform Crime Report; Guam Police Department, Planning and Research Division Data Statistics

Guam’s only rape crisis center conducted 69 forensic rape examinations during the reporting period of July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003. This is a 14 percent decrease over the 80 forensic rape examinations conducted over the previous reporting period.

Of the 69 forensic rape examinations, 66 were female rape victims and 3 were male rape victims. Of the 69 forensic rape examinations conducted, 59 of the rape victims were between the age of 0 to 15 years of age, 20 of the rape victims were between the age of 16 to 49 years of age, and 1 of the rape victim was over 50 years of age.



Crimes Involving Firearms:

Guam's rising rates of violent crime, drug trafficking, abuse of crystal methamphetamine, and gang related activity all have one thing in common, the increased possession and use of firearms and explosives. Most assuredly, almost none of the weapons being used in these activities are acquired through legal means. In 2002, there were 405 violent crime offenses reported. Of the 405 violent crimes offense, a firearm weapon was used in 10 or 2 percent of the violent crimes. Table 11 reflects the number of violent crimes involving a firearm from calendar year 1999 to 2002.

Table 11 Violent Crimes Involving a Firearm Calendar Year 1999 - 2002								
Violent Crime Type	1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Total	F/Arm	Total	F/Arm	Total	F/Arm	Total	F/Arm
Murder	9	1	3	1	8	3	2	1
Rape	197	0	190	N/A	166	N/A	172	N/A
Robbery	86	14	74	18	71	10	75	9
Aggravated Assault	199	1	110	N/A	133	N/A	156	N/A

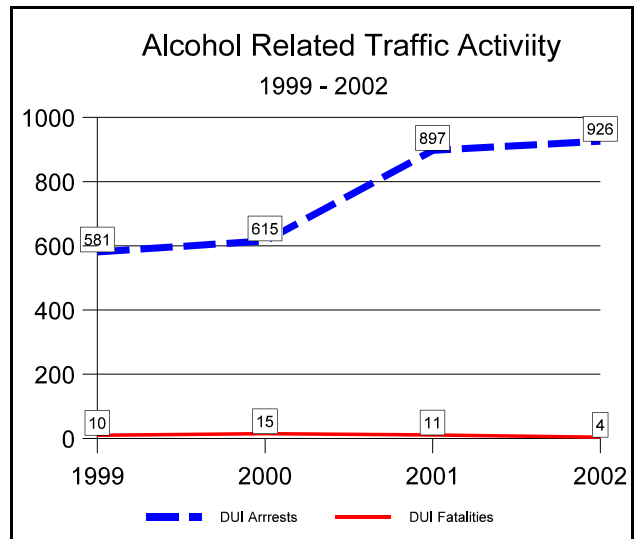
Table 11 Violent Crimes Involving a Firearm Calendar Year 1999 - 2002								
Total	491	16	377	19	378	13	405	10
Source: Crime in the U.S. Territory of Guam 1999 Uniform Crime Report; Guam Police Department, Planning and Research Division								

During the course of drug investigations conducted by the Guam Police Department during the past two years, it has found that the number of drug transactions involving the trade and use of firearms and explosives has increased to alarming levels. Moreover, their intelligence information suggests that in addition to stockpiling firearms and explosives for their protection, drug traffickers also traffic in illegal weapons. To date, there have been no seizures of illegal gun transshipments in or out of Guam. Subsequent intelligence information continues to support the view that guns are being illegally transhipped from Guam to neighboring foreign countries in exchange for drugs.

In addition to pursuing activities which prevent the legal acquisition of guns by criminal and juveniles and which prevent the legal acquisition of assault weapons, efforts must equally be targeted at trafficking activities that involve illicit weapons.

Alcohol Abuse:

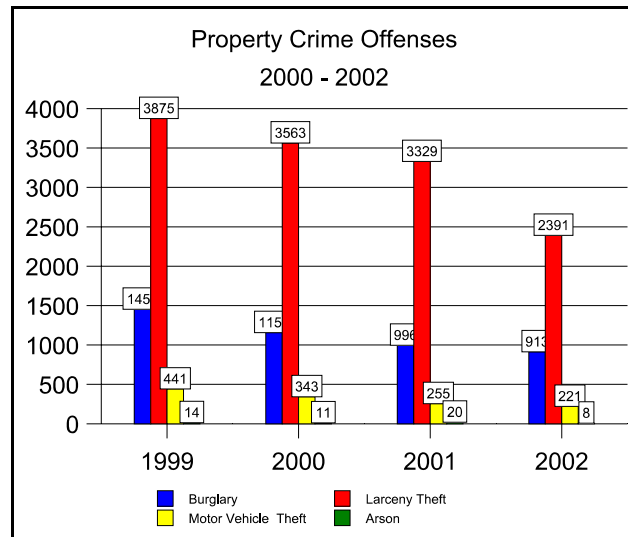
Guam is still experiencing alcohol related traffic fatalities. In 2002, 926 driving under the influence arrests were made. Of the 926 driving under the influence arrests, there were 4 alcohol related traffic fatalities reported. The driving under the influence arrest increased 3 percent over the 897 driving under the influence arrest made in 2001. Alcohol related traffic fatalities decreased 64 percent over the 11 alcohol related traffic fatalities in 2001. Operation “Blue Fire”, a selective traffic enforcement program, has been in operation and targets traffic violators, especially DUI motorists.



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 a still a threatening problem, as it has been linked to property crime.

Overall, Guam’s property crime rate decreased 21 percent from 4,600 in 2001 to 3,533 in 2002. Of the 3,533 property crimes, burglary accounted for 913 percent; larceny theft accounted for 2,391 or 68 percent; motor vehicle theft accounted for 221 or 6 percent; and arson accounted for 8 or .22%.



Use of Drugs in the School System and by Juveniles:

The Superior Court of Guam has implemented an adolescent drug and alcohol drug treatment program to address the increase in juvenile drug offenders and the increase in juveniles who are court ordered to drug treatment. In 2002, there were 89 juveniles court ordered to drug treatment, an 11 percent increase over the 80 clients in 2001. The majority of the juvenile clients are high school grade level.

The types of drug detected among juvenile clients are tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), alcohol, inhalants, and methamphetamine. In 2002, there were 59 juvenile cases of THC, 26 juvenile cases of alcohol, 2 juvenile cases of inhalants, and 2 juvenile cases of methamphetamine.

In 2002, juvenile probation officers conducted 937 drug tests. Of the 937 drug tests conducted, 904 juveniles tested negative and 33 juveniles tested positive. There were 136 juveniles who were tested multiple times. The high number of negative results is due to the monitoring, counseling and

treatment associated with the Juvenile Drug Court Program. Table 12 reflect the adolescent drug treatment activities from calendar years 1998 to 2002.

Table 12 Superior Court of Guam Adolescent Drug Treatment Activities Calendar Year 1998 - 2002					
Adolescent Drug Treatment	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of Participants	75	87	102	80	89
Status: Released	75	81	96	77	83
Confined	0	6	6	3	6
Age Groups 13-14	15	19	30	13	30
15	16	24	33	5	27
16	18	11	19	28	15
17	18	26	12	18	21
18-20 ¹	8	7	6	16	2
Type of Offense:					
Felony	10	10	15	5	0
Misdemeanor	17	25	27	46	63
Status Offense	22	22	28	10	0
Multiple Offense	26	29	31	19	26
Types of Drugs:					
THC (tetrahydrocannabino) ¹	30	45	44	50	59
Alcohol	28	42	58	25	26
Inhalants	6	26	30	3	2
Methamphetamine	11	30	18	2	2
Method of Placements: DOE/GPD	27	35	91	72	89

Table 12 Superior Court of Guam Adolescent Drug Treatment Activities Calendar Year 1998 - 2002					
Adolescent Drug Treatment	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Walk -in (probation)	22	22	10	8	0
Off Island	0	1	1	0	0
Drug Testing Total	45	221	110	207	937
Total Negative	44	200	95	182	904
Total Positive	1	21	15	25	33
Ethnicity: Chamorro	38	49	69	53	51
Filipino	9	13	12	12	21
Chuukese	14	18	13	8	9
Other	14	7	8	7	8
Deaths	0	3	0	0	0
Attempted Suicides	0	8	5	0	0
¹ An active ingredient in marijuana; ² Family Court Act may extend jurisdiction beyond age 18 to age 21. Source: Superior Court of Guam, Probation Office					

In Guam's 2004 Multi Year Strategy, the 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 Guam's private and public schools, as well as in our community. Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Awareness program continue to be funded by the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Grant, the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, the Highway Safety Plan, Juvenile Drug Court Program, Adult Drug Court Program, and Juvenile Justice Delinquency Grant. Without these programs, future generation will be uninformed and unaware of the dangers and consequences of illegal drug use.

Sexual Assault Awareness: The Healing Hearts Rape Crisis Center, along with the Child Protective Services, Victim Advocates Reaching Out, and Victim Witness Ayuda Services, is in need of additional people to assist them in conducting sexual violence prevention presentation at the schools and for the community. There is a need to break the silence on sexual assault and to make the community aware of sexual assault issues.

Domestic and Family Violence Prevention: Presently, a program exist to provide counseling services to children who witness domestic and family violence. The target group is elementary and middle school children. A gap exists with regard to high school students. There exists a need to develop and implement a domestic and family violence prevention program for high school students. The focus of the program's efforts should be the development of a curriculum on the effects of family violence. The program's efforts should focus upon fostering a positive attitude toward nonviolence and to encourage students to report family violence.

- Law Enforcement

Clandestine Laboratory and Investigation Closure: Under the Byrne Formula Grant program, Congress has mandated a 48 month funding limitation. Unless specifically exempted by Congress, no program may be funded in excess of 48 months. This Program has reached the 48 months funding threshold. While Byrne federal funds cannot be used, Guam must find alternative funding sources and pursue the re-establishment of a constant Guam Clandestine Laboratory and Investigation Closure program and to develop procedures to respond to the situation.

Although the program has exceeded its funding ability under the Byrne Formula Grant Program, Guam needs to pursue the re-establishment of a Guam Clandestine Laboratory and Investigation Closure program and to develop procedures to respond to the situation.

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

The SART manual which needs to be developed will define the role and procedures of each member to respond to victims in a timely manner. The manual will address the following:

- initial case information and the identification of evidence collection needs;
- special concerns and reduce the need to ask duplicate questions;
- provide techniques on interviewing a victim;
- performance of medical examination and collection of forensic evidence;
- the provision of support and information to the victim's significant family members, as appropriate;
- the storage and delivery of forensic evidence in a timely manner;
- procedures for contacting other SART members to discuss their involvement in the case;
- procedures on follow-up contact and assistance with victims; and
- the establishment of procedures related to communication on the progress of the individual cases and the overall effectiveness of the SART process.

Intelligence Information System: There is a need to establish 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: Ecstasy is a new drug on the street. It is the second drug of choice on Guam. There is a need to educate law enforcement officers about this new drug.

In addition to the re-establishment of a Clandestine Laboratory and Investigation Closure, there is a need to certify laboratory personnel to respond to the investigation and closure of a Clandestine Laboratory; to keep abreast of the latest respiratory protection safety programs; and to comply with all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Requirements.

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 a need to train all responding officers on the proper procedures and protocol in handling a sexual assault case.

Multi-Purpose Response (MPR) Detector Dog Training Course: Guam only has two (2) active drug detector dogs and two (2) passive drug detector dogs. There is a need to explore and bring into Guam Multi-Purpose Response Detector Dogs. An MPR dog will be capable of searching both people and cargo, and can be worked in all deployment areas. An MPR dogs are trained to give a passive or “sit” response to people carrying or concealing drugs and alternatively give a pawing or scratching response to any cargo or search area where drugs may be hidden.

Equipment: There is a need to acquisition personal protective equipment to respond to a Clandestine Laboratory and Investigation Closure.

There is a need to acquire investigative equipment to assist the law enforcement agency to assist them in narcotics, domestic violence, family violence, and sexual assault and law enforcement investigation efforts.

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:

- Additional attorneys to prosecute sexual assault, domestic and family violence cases.
- Additional attorneys to prosecute white collar crime cases.
- Additional investigators to investigate sexual assault, domestic and family violence cases, and white collar crime cases.
- Uniform police officers to be assigned to patrol, and to Community Policing.
- Correctional officers to oversee the offenders that are on work release, performing community services, incarcerated, and attend medical appointments.
- Parole officers to oversee the 500 parolees. There are currently five parole officers.

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.

Legislation: 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.

- 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.

There is a need to implement a restorative justice program to hold offenders directly accountable to victims of their crimes and to the community through repairing the harm done, and restoring the relationship between offender, victim, and community to one of harmony. Examples of restorative justice practices include victim-offender mediation, circle sentencing, family group conferencing, and reparative probation.

There is also a need to develop and implement a system to track the case status of drug offenders, domestic and family violence offenders, criminal sexual conduct offenders, and white collar offenders that have been adjudicated. The information is needed to determine in part the impact the Program's funded under the Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program has upon the victims and the agency.

- Corrections and Treatment

Facility: There is a critical need to address the overcrowding in Guam's prison. Programs need to be developed and implemented to provide alternatives to incarceration, i.e., electronic monitoring. In addition, Guam's adult correctional facilities need to be expanded. There is also a need to have a juvenile correctional facility separate and apart from the Department of Youth Affairs as well as a facility to detain and treat those who commit criminal offenses but who are mentally ill.

Domestic and Family Violence Counseling: A need still exist to provide counseling services to victims who witness domestic and family violence. Domestic and Family Violence is a national problem and affects us all. The victims are in need of crisis services such as shelter, counseling, and legal assistance.

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: The Healing Hearts Crisis Center provides services only to victims of sexual assault and abuse. A service gap exists in the provision of treatment to sex offenders who are incarcerated, who are on probation and who are on parole. 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.

Drug Court Program: The Superior Court of Guam has applied and received funds to implement a Juvenile Drug Court Program and Adult Drug Court program. There is a need to continue to fund these programs when federal funds end. Local funds have not been secured. Moreover, there is a need to expand the juvenile drug court program through the implementation of other treatment modalities, such as expressive arts therapy. This type of therapy requires additional support in the form of supplies and equipment.

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. Due to the limited availability of local resources, a new funding source must be found to continue drug testing offenders.

Urinalysis Testing Training: There is a need to ensure that all probation officers and parole officers are trained to conduct drug testing.

Residential Drug Treatment Services for Women: The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program with the Department of Corrections provides a residential setting for women with a substance abuse problem. However, the program is only for women that are incarcerated and who will be released in a year to six months.

Guam lacks an inpatient drug treatment facility for women who are on probation and parole. The Lighthouse Recovery Center operated by the Salvation Army currently offers limited bed space to homeless men who have a substance abuse problem. There exists a gap in service for women who require the same inpatient treatment.

Residential Drug Treatment Services for Men: The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program with the Department of Corrections provides a residential setting for women with a substance abuse problems. However, the program is only for men that are incarcerated and who will be released in a year to six months. The Lighthouse Recovery Center operated by the Salvation Army currently offers limited bed space to homeless men who have a substances abuse problem. Guam needs to pursue other resources to continue the operation of the Lighthouse Recovery Center, as their funding for residential substance abuse treatment for men is being jeopardized.

The Lighthouse Recovery Center provides a continuum of care for homeless male substance abusers who are released from the correctional facility.

Drug Education: There exists a large number of substance abuse offenders who are on probation and on parole. A need still exists to provide drug education programs to these individuals. Especially those who are waiting to enter the Adult Drug Court, the Lighthouse Recovery Center, and/or the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment programs; and those individuals who have completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program.

- Information Systems and Technological Improvement

Technology Initiatives:

Extensible Markup Language - Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a computer programming language designed to transmit both data and the meaning of the data. XML accomplishes this by being a markup language by identifying difference structures within a document. Beginning in FY 2004, grantees must ensure that any funds spent on computer system must be XML compatible. There is a need to ensure that Guam's criminal justice information system is XML compatible.

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), together with the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global), has now released the first operational version of the Global Justice Extensible Markup Language (XML) Data Model (GJXDM), Version 3.0, to the justice community.

What began in March 2001 as a reconciliation of data definitions evolved into a broad two-year endeavor to develop an XML-based framework that would enable the entire justice and public safety community to effectively share information at all levels - laying the foundation for local, state, and national justice inter-operability.

There is a need to ensure the compatibility of Guam's criminal justice information system with the federal systems.

Criminal Justice Systems Integration: There is a need to integrate the present justice information systems on Guam with each other. These systems are:

- Police Records Management Information System for arrest data.
- Prosecution Management Information System for prosecutorial data.
- Department of Youth Affairs for detention status, including projected date release of juvenile offender.
- Customs and Quarantine Intelligence System for "lookout" data to enhance Guam's homeland security efforts.

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act - The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires that any person required to register under a state sex offender registration program must notify the state concerning each institution of higher education (i.e., post-secondary school) in the state at which the person is a student or works, and of each change in enrollment or employment status of the person at such an institution. Due to this provision, there is a need to capture additional information on Guam's Sex Offender Registry Information to comply with the mandate.

Personnel: Information technology (IT) has been evolving over the years, there is a need to fund information technology personnel. Guam's criminal justice agencies lacks IT personnel to oversee and develop information system.

Training: Guam's criminal justice IT personnel need training on the Extensible Markup Language (XML). There is a need to enhance the IT personnel's knowledge in XML to ensure that Guam's criminal justice information system integrates with the federal system XML.

Criminal Justice Information System Interphase: 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 to develop and integrate an information system for the correctional facility with Guam's Criminal Justice Repository.

Technology Systems Upgrade: The Guam Police Department needs to upgrade its AFIS System. It's AFIS System has exceeded its funding ability under the Byrne Formula Grant Program. There is a need to upgrade the AFIS System that is compatible with the National Crime Information Center 2000.

The Criminal Justice System lacks the technical expertise to develop specifications, assist in the procurement of an AFIS, and to integrate the AFIS with the FBI's System. Integration of the proposed local AFIS System with the federal system is critical to ensuring Guam's arrests are being reported to the FBI. There is a need to request for technical assistance from the FBI to assist Guam in this endeavor.

Priorities and the National Drug Control Strategy

Guam's 2004 - 2007 Multi Year Strategy supports the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy that was released in March 2004. Guam's strategy has been developed to address and coordinate with the following national priorities:

- Stopping the Use Before It Starts: Education and Community Action
- Healing America's Drug Users: Getting Treatment Resources Where They are Needed
- Disrupting the Market: Attacking the Economic Basis of the Drug Trade

Guam's priorities that support the National Drug Control Strategy are the following:

- Task Force and Law Enforcement
- Treatment and Rehabilitation

Stopping the Use Before It Starts

Guam's strategy does not address the funding of program under this priority, however, we are in support of stopping the use before it starts by collaborating with other agencies that administer programs that focuses on prevention and education. There is a need to implement drug education programs that will target Guam's elementary through high school students. This is Guam's drug prevention of choice.

Healing America's Drug Users

Guam's strategy also supports the National Drug Control Strategy of getting treatment resources to where it is needed by funding the Drug Court Program under the Treatment and Rehabilitation Priority. A drug court is a special court given the responsibility to handle cases involving substance-abusing offenders through comprehensive supervision, drug testing, treatment services and immediate sanctions and incentives.

Drug court programs bring the full weight of all intervenors (judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, substance abuse treatment specialists, probation officers, law enforcement and correctional personnel, educational and vocational experts, community leaders and others) to bear, forcing the offender to deal with his or her substance abuse problem.

Disrupting the Market

Illicit drugs, for the most part, are imported into Guam via air and sea. To disrupt the drug markets into Guam, the strategy supports funding for the multi jurisdictional task forces, whose target is the mid to high level dealers and conspiracy ring. The task forces includes the DEA Task Force, U.S.

Priorities and the National Drug Control Strategy

Customs Task Force, Maritime Task Force, and Drug Detector Dog Unit Task Force. To address the drug dealers and users at the street level, as well as drug dealers with firearms, the strategy includes funding for the Street Drug Enforcement Task Force. This area supports the National Drug Control Strategy of attacking the economic basis of the drug trade.

Name of the Program: Multi jurisdictional Task Force Program

Date BJA Approved the Program: February 27, 1998

National Priorities that Connect to this Program: To disrupt the market

Byrne Purpose Area: 2

Description of the Program:

To integrate 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.

Performance Measures:

- The number of enforcement operations conducted by the Drug Detector Dog Task Force, Maritime Task Force, and U.S. Customs Task Force
- Number of arrest by offense and by type of drug
- Number of prosecutions by offense and by type of drug
- Number of convictions by offense and by type of drug
- Number of asset seizures and total value of assets seized
- Drug trafficking organizations and dealers were investigated
- Drug removed by drug type, amount, value and purity level
- Number of marijuana plants eradicated
- Number of drug traffickers that are arrested, prosecuted and convicted for firearm trafficking violations
- Number of people trained
- Number and type of training delivered to task forces
- List training attended by task force members
- List cost for each training attended by task force members

Evaluation Target Date Completion or a Request for Waiver: September 2007

Name of the Program: Street Drug Enforcement Task Force Program

Date BJA Approved the Program: May 9, 2001

National Priorities that Connect to this Program: To disrupt the market

Byrne Purpose Area: 2

Description of the Program:

To pro actively interdict the narcotics distribution system at the street level and to seize assets gained through the sale of narcotics to create safe streets and neighborhood by reducing the flow of drugs and illegal firearms at the street level by disrupting and penetrating street drug dealers and users, and to increase their conviction rates.

Performance Measures:

- Drug trafficking organizations were investigated and penetrated
- Number of drug traffickers that are arrested, prosecuted and convicted for firearm trafficking violations
- Number of drug arrest by offense and by type
- Number of drug seizures by type, amount, value and purity level
- Total assets seized and forfeited
- Drug removals through purchase by type, amount, value, and purity level
- Number of task force members trained
- Number and type of training delivered to task forces
- List training attended by task force members
- List cost for each training attended by task force members

Evaluation Target Date Completion or a Request for Waiver: The Bureau of Statistics and Plans is requesting a waiver because the program is not of sufficient size to justify a full evaluation. This program is primarily designed to provide material resources and supplies that would not justify a full evaluation.

Name of the Program: Medical Examination of Child Sexual Assault Victims

Date BJA Approved the Program: September 17, 1998

National Priorities that Connect to this Program: National priorities does not connect to this program.

Byrne Purpose Area: 18

Description of the Program:

Healing Hearts provide 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.

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

Evaluation Target Date Completion or a Request for Waiver: September 30, 2007

Name of the Program: Criminal Justice Records Improvement

Date BJA Approved the Program: 1995

National Priorities that Connect to this Program: National priorities does not connect to this program.

Byrne Purpose Area: 15b

Description of the Program:

The purpose of this program is to ensure that the Central Repository consist of completed criminal records from arrest to release from incarceration. A completed criminal record includes data from all components of the criminal justice system, including law enforcement, prosecutors, courts and corrections.

Accurate, timely and complete criminal history records will enable Guam to immediately identify persons who are prohibited from firearm purchase or are ineligible to hold positions of responsibility involving children, the elderly, or the disabled; enable criminal justice agencies to make decisions on pretrial release, career criminal charging, determine sentencing, and correctional assignments; assist law enforcement in criminal investigations and decision making; required for background checks for national security, employment, licensing and related economic purposes, as required under recent legislation.

Performance Measures:

- Implement and link the Police Records Management Information System to the central repository
- Develop a Correctional Management Information System and link the correctional status information to the central repository

Evaluation Target Date Completion or a Request for Waiver: September 30, 2007

Name of the Program: White Collar Crime Program

Date BJA Approved the Program: July 18, 2003

National Priorities that Connect to this Program: National priorities does not connect to this program.

Byrne Purpose Area: 6

Description of the Program:

In an effort to address the prevalence of white collar crimes on Guam, there is a need to hire prosecutors to prosecute white collar crimes; train law enforcement officers and prosecutors to investigate and prosecute white collar crimes; and to prevent white collar crime through awareness. White collar crimes can encompass the following:

Economic Crimes primarily involve mail and wire frauds, counterfeit negotiable securities, bankruptcy, insurance, computer frauds, telemarketing and investment frauds, and other business-related frauds directed against individuals, businesses and the government.

Financial Institution Fraud investigations primarily involve check frauds, loan frauds, embezzlements, misapplications, and bribery matters occurring within or against national and international financial institutions, such as banks, savings and loans, and credit unions.

Government Fraud investigations focus on fraud, corruption, and conflict of interest in governmental agencies and programs.

Public Corruption initiatives are aimed at combating breaches of public trust by federal, state, and local officials and their private sector accomplices.

Performance Measures:

- Number of white collar crime arrest by offense type (property crime, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud , and embezzlement)
- Number of white collar crime victims (individual, business, financial institution, government, religious organization, society or other) by offense type (property crime, fraud, bribery, counterfeiting, embezzlement)
- Number of white collar crimes investigated by offense type (property crime, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud , and embezzlement)

Selected Programs

- Number of white collar crimes prosecuted by offense type (property crime, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud , and embezzlement)
- White Collar Crime training delivered to prosecutors, law enforcement officers and investigators by training type, cost, and how the training has enhanced their skills
- Type of white collar crime awareness disseminated to the community
- Type of equipment utilized to investigate and prosecute white collar

Evaluation Target Date Completion or a Request for Waiver: September 30, 2007

Name of the Program: Evaluation of Byrne Program

Date BJA Approved the Program: July 18, 2003

National Priorities that Connect to this Program: National Priorities does not connect to this program

Byrne Purpose Area: 19

Description of the Program: The purpose of this program is to request for a proposal to conduct an impact evaluation on one of the Byrne Programs.

Performance Measures:

- Request for Proposal to conduct an impact evaluation completed
- Request for Proposal advertised
- Request for Proposal awarded

Evaluation Target Date Completion or a Request for Waiver: Bureau will be requesting for a waiver. Purpose of program is to conduct an impact evaluation on one of the Byrne Programs.

Name of the Program: Sex Offender Registry System Enhancement

Date BJA Approved the Program: Proposed New Program

National Priorities that Connect to this Program: National priorities does not connect to this program.

Byrne Purpose Area: 15b

Description of the Program:

The purpose of this program is to contract out services to enhance Guam's Sex Offender Registry application to include the federal requirement under the Campus Sex Crime Prevention Act, as well as future amendments to the Jacob Wetterling Act.

Performance Measures:

- Prepare request for proposals (RFP) for contractual services to maintain and enhance the Sex Offender Registry Application.
- Publish RFP.
- Secure contractual services.
- Upgrade the Sex Offender Registry System.

Evaluation Target Date Completion or a Request for Waiver: The Bureau of Statistics and Plans is requesting a waiver because the program is not of sufficient size to justify a full evaluation. This program is primarily designed to contract out services to amend Guam's Sex Offender Registry application to address the Campus Sex Crime Prevention Act requirements.

Name of the Program: Juvenile Drug Court Program

Date BJA Approved the Program: Proposed New Program

National Priorities that Connect to this Program: Getting Treatment Resources Where They are Needed

Byrne Purpose Area: 20

Description of the Program:

A Juvenile Drug Court is a court that has been specifically designated and staffed to supervise non-violent juvenile drug defendants who have been referred to a comprehensive and judicially monitored program of drug treatment and rehabilitation services.

Drug Courts represent a very non-traditional approach to juvenile offenders who have been identified as moderate/heavy substance abusers. Drug Courts are built upon a unique partnership between the criminal justice system and the drug treatment community, one which structures treatment intervention around the authority and personal involvement of a single Drug Court Judge. Drug Courts are also dependent upon the creation of a non-adversarial courtroom atmosphere where a single judge and a dedicated team of court officers and staff work together toward a common goal of breaking the cycle of drug abuse and criminal behavior

This program is available to 13 to 17 year old males or females who have been charged with a first time non-violent drug or alcohol related misdemeanor or felony charge.

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. Why were they terminated from the program

Evaluation Target Date Completion or a Request for Waiver: September 30, 2008

Name of the Program: Adult Drug Court Program

Date BJA Approved the Program: Proposed New Program

National Priorities that Connect to this Program: Getting Treatment Resources Where They are Needed

Byrne Purpose Area: 20

Description of the Program:

Adult 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.

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. Why were they terminated from the program

Evaluation Target Date Completion or a Request for Waiver: September 30, 2008

Coordination with the Violence Crime and Drug Policy Coordinating Council

Overview:

Guam does not have a Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board. Instead, the Violent Crime and Drug Policy Coordinating Council, which was created by Executive Order 96-14, serves in the same capacity as the Board.

Composition of Violent Crime and Drug Policy Coordinating Council:

It is important to recognize that the Council's composition is far more extensive than what is identified in Executive Order 96-14. Aside from the actual voting membership, the Council is also comprised of advisory members who attend and actively participate in all of the Council's meetings and, more importantly, in the decision making process. Between the council members and its advisory members, every criminal justice entity in the three branches of government at the territorial level is represented. Moreover, every entity actively involved in Guam's war against drugs and violent crime at the territorial and federal level, the Governor's Office and the general community is represented either through membership or advisory membership on the Council. Thus, the policies and strategies set forth by the Council are encompassing and not developed in isolation.

The Members of the Violent Crime and /Drug Policy Coordinating Council was identified in the Executive Order are as follows:

- Director, Customs and Quarantine Agency
- Director, Bureau of Statistics and Plans
- Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General
- Chief of Police, Guam Police Department
- Presiding Judge, Superior Court of Guam
- Chairman, Committee on Judiciary and Criminal Justice, Twenty-Seventh Guam Legislature
- Community Representative
- United States Attorney, U.S. Department of Justice

The Advisory Members of the Violent Crime and Drug Policy Coordinating Council are:

- Director, Department of Corrections
- Director, Department of Youth Affairs
- Director, Department of Public Health and Social Services

- Director, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- Director, Department of Education
- Field Agent, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
- Field Agent, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
- Customs Agent, U.S. Customs Service

Council's Responsibilities:

State Strategy: The Council's members and advisory members are responsible for developing policies and strategies to combat drug abuse, violent crimes and to improve the functioning of criminal justice system. Moreover, the Council closely monitors its policies and strategies to ensure that the territory is able to effectively and efficiently combat drug and violent crime and 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 Council's members and advisory members also make funding decisions. The Council determines which projects are to be funded and the specific items to be funded for each of the approved programs. While in theory all final decisions rest with the Council's Members, in actuality the final decisions are made by the Council's seven voting members.

Additional Responsibilities: The Council's responsibilities also go beyond that of developing and approving Guam's State Plan for Drug Control, Violence Prevention, and System Improvement. The Council, for example, is fully cognizant that international and regional drug trafficking activities in the Pacific Region have a direct impact upon Guam's drug and violent crime problems. As a result, the Council ensures that the strategy addresses regional coordination. The Council also advises the Governor on regional and national law enforcement issues.

Coordination with Federal Participation in Strategy Development

The Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) plays an indirect role in the development of Guam's strategy. While the LECC is not directly involved in the development of Guam's state strategy, it is important to note that all of the Guam based members on the LECC are either members or advisory members on the Violent Crime and Drug Policy Coordinating Council. Issues discussed at the LECC meetings are also brought to the VCDPCC members attention.

Coordination Among Federally Funded Programs through the Guam State Clearinghouse Review Process

Coordination Efforts

Efforts have been initiated to establish coordination with other federally funded programs whose purpose is focused in drug abuse education, treatment, and prevention programs. The State Point of Contact is the Guam State Clearinghouse. The Guam State Clearinghouse primary function is to examine proposed programs and projects for their territory wide impacts and relationship to comprehensive plans, policies, or laws. The Guam State Clearinghouse ensures that proposed programs and projects can function in a coordinated manner with plans and activities already in operation, and that they will not duplicate programs already established.

The State Administration Agency is a member of the Guam State Clearinghouse. The staff that prepares the Strategy is also responsible for reviewing all federally funded programs and projects that focuses on criminal justice related issues. In addition, the Advisory Board consist of agency heads from the Criminal Justice Agencies, the Department of Education, the Department of Public Health and Social Services, Department of Youth Affairs, and the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse.

The Territory of Guam's plan for reporting convicted aliens to Immigration Naturalization Service (INS) was developed in two phases:

- The Phase I plan requires the Territory to provide a notice of conviction of all aliens convicted of a felony to INS. This phase was approved by the Bureau of Justice Assistance on August 18, 1992.
- The Phase II plan requires the Territory to provide a notice of conviction of all aliens or suspected aliens convicted of a felony or misdemeanor. This phase was approved by Bureau of Justice Assistance on November 28, 1995.

Overview of the Implementation of the Immigration Naturalization Services (INS) Plan:

The Department of Law has taken the lead in the reporting of all aliens or suspected aliens convicted of a felony or certain misdemeanor to INS. It has been providing the notification of conviction records for all suspected aliens to INS for verification and has been serving as the contact agency for the certification of judgement/conviction and indictment records. The Department of Law has been submitting Biographic Information and Abstract of Conviction Records to the INS Guam District Office, however, copies of these records were not kept by their office.

To date, no procedures have been established with the Superior Court of Guam to provide certified copies of judgement/conviction and indictment records of non-U.S. citizens defendants to INS at no cost, within 30 days after receiving INS's request for a certified copy; and requesting to the Pretrial and Pre sentence units of the Superior Court of Guam for citizenship status information.

To ensure the reporting of all aliens or suspected aliens convicted of a felony or certain misdemeanor to INS, Department of Law has designated a coordinator, to establish an internal written protocol for reporting convicted aliens, and establish written procedures with the Superior Court of Guam Clerk's Office and Probation Division to obtain copies of conviction records and status of offenders.

- There currently exist the "Statement of Concurrence" with guidelines which describes a broad process of INS reporting, however, specific department procedures have yet to be developed or drafted. Once the manual or procedure is drafted, reviewed, completed, and approved then a mere fine tuning of current or future concerns can easily addressed. However, due to current departmental priorities that needed to be addressed, there has been no meeting conducted between departmental staff and officials from both the Superior Court and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

- Reporting and flagging of all aliens or suspected aliens convicted of a felony or misdemeanor to INS is done manually.

- As part of the Criminal Justice Records Improvement, a Prosecution Management Information System has been developed by Compuware for the Department of Law’s Prosecution Division. The primary goal of this project is to provide criminal justice management information systems support and applications to integrate the Department of Law’s Prosecution Division to the Central Repository. The Court’s MIS Division added a flag to the system that will designate whether the person is an alien or non-U.S. citizen. The Attorney General’s Office will be able to electronically report to INS aliens or suspected aliens convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor.

Data:

The following data indicates the INS activity that took place from 1997 to 2003:

INS ACTIVITY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of suspected aliens	4622	3867	3225	3953	4818	3967	339
Number of non-U.S. Citizens	1038	599	600	740	802	387	201
Number of aliens reported	0	0	5	22	22	9	25
Number of records provided to INS	1	25	5	22	0	0	0
Number of aliens to be deported	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown

Guam is annually losing ten percent of its grant award under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance grant program because it has failed to comply with federal mandates requiring human immunodeficiency virus testing of offenders convicted of sexual assault.

Guam has two public laws that addresses the HIV mandate. Public Law 22-116 was enacted to comply with the HIV Mandate, requiring all persons convicted of criminal sexual conduct crimes to submit to medical examinations to determine if they are infected with the HIV virus or any other sexually transmitted disease (STD), and that the results be provided to the victims. However, the Office of General Counsel did not approve Guam's statute because mandatory testing of convicted juveniles was not included in the statute.

Public Law 23-71 amended P.L. 22-116 to include convicted or adjudicated juveniles. However, the Office of General Counsel still did not approve Guam's statutes because there was no provision for victim services. Guam's statute did not explicitly address which agency was going provide the service for victims.

On April 10, 2000, Guam proposed HIV legislation was submitted to Ms. Lila Sultan of the Office of General Counsel for an informal review. The Office of General Counsel indicated that the proposed legislation addresses the final outstanding issue in Guam's HIV program, namely the provision of victim services. This legislation if enacted would, in conjunction with Public Laws 22-116 and 23-71, meet the requirements of Section 1804 of the Crime Control Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §3756(f). OGC's approval of Guam for purposes of meeting the Byrne 3756(f) requirement, however, is not final until this proposed legislation is enacted.

On June 16, 2000, a draft bill entitled "An act to Amend §120.60 of Title 8, Guam Code Annotated, Relative to Providing Services to Victims of those Convicted of Criminal Sexual Conduct" was submitted by the Governor's Office to the 25th Legislature.

On August 27, 2003, the proposed HIV legislation was submitted to the 27th Guam Legislature on August 27, 2003 by the Governor's Office to the 27th Guam Legislature.

On September 29, 2003, the proposed HIV legislation was referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Transportation as Bill 178.

On November 14, 2003, the Committee on Judiciary and Transportation held a public hearing on Bill 178. Bill 178 has not been reported out of the Committee on Judiciary and Transportation.

Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act

A new requirement has been imposed on the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program in regards to the Wetterling Act Information, *the Prosecutorial, Remedies and Tools Against the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (PROTECT Act)*. The Protect Act became law in April 2003. The PROTECT Act added to the range of offenses for whose conviction offenders must be required to register under state programs by amending the definition of “criminal offense against a victim who is a minor”. The State and Territories now must require offenders convicted of “production or distribution of child pornography to register as a sex offender. The deadline for compliance with the PROTECT Act is September 30, 2003.

The PROTECT Act also requires that State and Territories must also requires certain information about the sex offenders be made available on an Internet or web site and to provide instructions on the process to correct erroneous information. There is no statutory deadline to this requirement as of yet.

Guam has demonstrated compliance with the following Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Acts:

- Original registration and notification requirement of the Jacob Wetterling Act, as amended, which have a statutory compliance deadline of September 12, 1999;
- Megan’s Law which have a statutory compliance deadline of September 12, 1999;
- Registration requirements under the Pam Lychner Sexual Offender Tracking and Identification Act of 1996, as amended, which have statutory compliance deadline of October 2, 2001; and
- Registration requirement under the Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (CJSA) Requirements which have a statutory compliance deadline of November 25, 2002.

Having demonstrated compliance with the Jacob Wetterling Act as outlined above, Guam remains eligible for its full entitlement under the Fiscal Year 2000 through 2002 Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program.

However, recent federal legislation has impacted Guam funds beginning with the Fiscal Year 2003 Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program with the addition of two new amendments to the Jacob Wetterling Act. The two new amendments are the following:

- the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) which have a statutory deadline of October 27, 2002; and
- the PROTECT Act.

Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act

The CSCPA provides special requirements relating to registration and community notification for sex offenders who are enrolled in or work at institutions of higher education. Any person required to register under a state sex offender registration program must notify the state concerning each institution of higher education in the state at which the person is a student or works, and of each change in enrollment or employment status of the person at such an institution.

Due to the new Jacob Wetterling Amendments Guam is not compliance with the CSCPA and the PROTECT Act, the Bureau has placed a hold on 10% of the FY 2003 Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program and future funds until we come into compliance. The Bureau hopes to come into compliance by no later than September 20, 2004.

On October 20, 2003, Guam submitted information to Ms. Donna Feinberg with regards to Guam's compliance with the CSCPA, and the PROTECT Act. It was determined that Guam is not in compliance with the CSCPA. Guam needs to amend Public Law 25-75 to address the following requirements:

__The state advises convicted offenders, at the time of initial registration, of the obligation to notify the state when the offender registrant enrolls at, is employed at, or carries on a vocation at an institution of higher education in a state, and to notify the state of any change in such enrollment or employment (commencement or termination); and the state includes, in the registration information obtained from each registrant, any expected enrollment or employment at any institution of higher education in the state.

__The state has established procedures requiring notification by offender registrants when they commence or terminate their enrollment or employment at an institution of higher education in the state. (The registrants to whom these requirements apply are those who (1) are enrolled at any institution of higher education in the state on a full-time or part-time basis; or (2) are employed or carrying on a vocation at any institution of higher education in the state, which includes offender registrants with any sort of full-time or part-time employment at an institution of higher education in the state, with or without compensation, for more than 14 days or for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year.)

__The state has established procedures ensuring that information concerning an offender registrant enrolled or employed at an institution of higher education is promptly made available to a campus police department or other state recognized law enforcement agency with jurisdiction where the institution of higher education is located, and entered into the appropriate state records or data system.

Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act

On January 19, 2003, the Bureau of Statistics and Plans submitted a letter to the Office of the Attorney General requesting for assistance in developing legislation to comply with the CSCPA. Ms. Jocelyn Roden has been designated to assist the Bureau in this endeavor.

Status of Criminal Justice Records Improvement Task Force:

Guam's criminal justice automation commission was formed in 1993 to guide in the development and implementation of Guam's Criminal Justice Information System Plan. The role of the commission is to ensure the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of Guam's Criminal Justice Records System. The members of the Criminal Justice Automation Commission are as follows:

- Presiding Judge, Superior Court of Guam (Chair)
- Director, Bureau of Planning
- Chair, Legislative Committee on the Judiciary and Criminal Justice
- Chief of Police, Guam Police Department
- Attorney General, Department of Law
- Director, Department of Youth Affairs
- Director, Department of Corrections
- Director, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- Director, Department of Public Health and Social Services
- Director, Department of Administration
- Executive Director, Public Defender Services Corporation
- Director, Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency
- Executive Director, Guam International Airport Authority (Guam Airport Police)
- Director, Department of Agriculture (Fish and Wildlife Division)

Status of Completeness and Quality of Criminal Justice Records:

Complete criminal history records continue to be entered by the Superior Court into the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS), in addition to the CJIS 2000. The CJIS 2000 is a redesigned system that contains similar data fields required for submission to NCIC 2000. This was necessary to ensure compatibility of data and data codes being submitted to the FBI's NCIC system. As a result, all new criminal history information and cases will reflect NCIC codes. The CJIS 2000 has been populated beginning with cases in calendar year 1993 to the present. The Superior Court is the sole submitting agency for transmitting prints to FBI. This is the first U.S. Territory to do so. Consequently, FBI CJIS provided the Superior Court MIS Division a correlation tape containing all arrest records submitted to FBI for fingerprints. The Superior Court began submitting electronic fingerprints to the FBI since January 2002.

The quality of criminal history records entered by the Superior Court into the CJIS is accurate, complete and timely. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) have been developed for the Unit based on NCIC 2000 requirements. The SOP also includes quality control measures to verify data contained in both systems, the CJIS and the CJIS 2000.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement Plan Update

The following numbers represent approximate records that have been entered, disposition and/or submitted to local and federal repositories by the NCIC Unit Personnel:

Records disposition from August 2001 - December 2003	5214
Records submitted to CJIS 2000	5214
Records ready for electronic magnetic tape submission to NCIC 2000 ¹	604
Records submitted to NCIC 2000 - National Sex Offender Registry	72
Records Validated in NCIC 2000 - National Sex Offender Registry	60

¹The figure is low because in June 2002 the CJIS 2000 was augmented to include several mandatory fields (dates of conviction, arrest, etc.) required by NCIC 2000. This resulted in a review, re-entry and re-verification of entries already made in CJIS 2000.

Status on the Incomplete or Inaccurate Records:

Areas that are in need of integration into the CJIS include arrest data and mugshots from the Guam Police Department through the Police Records Management Information System; prosecution case charges from the Attorney General's Office through the Prosecution Management Information System; and correctional status from the Department of Corrections through the Correctional Management Information System. The development and integration of these systems with the CJIS will ensure complete criminal history records for Guam. The law enforcement and justice entities will have access to timely and accurate information to render the following decisions on arrests, prosecution charges, release, bail, confinement and sentencing decisions; and parole eligibility.

Status on Records Improvement Plan:

The Guam Police Department has implemented its Police Records Management Information System (PRMIS) to capture arrest information, but the system has not been integrated with the Central Repository; and the Office of the Attorney General Office's Prosecution Management Information System has been developed to make decision on case charges, but has not been implemented.

The arrest report are being manually forwarded to the Office of the Attorney General. A need exist to interface the PRMIS with the Prosecution Management Information System to allow the Office of the Attorney General to make case charge decisions. A need also exist to interface PRMIS with the CJIS 2000. The Superior Court of Guam needs to contract out services to have an individual evaluate the different law enforcement systems and to plan for the inter-operability of each system.

Modifications and/or Additions to the CJRI Plan:

Develop and implement a Correctional Management Information Systems that interface with the Criminal Justice Information System 2000, the Police Records Management Information System and is compatible with the Extensible Markup Language (XML) in order to report correctional and parole case status of inmates and parolees.

Future Implementations:

- Mobile data terminals that will tie into the Criminal Justice Information System, CJIS 2000, Geographic Information System, and if security permits, NCIC 2000. This will allow the officers in the field to run criminal history checks without leaving their vehicles
- Train over 600 users on the various new systems and enhancements, and enhance the MIS personnel technical skills; and
- Populate the Arrest Module under the Police Records Management Information System

Time line for Current Implementation Efforts:

<i>Guam Police Department Police Records Management Information System</i>												
Tasks	September 2003 - August 2004											
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
PRIMS 5.0 Software Upgrade (3 days and testing)												
User Training to be conducted by Camber and New World												
Installation of the Arrest Data Module by New World												
Trial Period of Parallel Run with Records System was conducted												
Implementation of PRIMS												

Criminal Justice Records Improvement Plan Update

<i>Guam Police Department Police Records Management Information System</i>												
Tasks	September 2003 - August 2004											
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
CAD User Training for Tactical Operations Command												
Trial Period of Parallel Run of System (CAD - TOC CAD and integrated with the 911 system ANI/ALI (automatic name information (ANI) automatic location information (ALI)). Test the ANI/ALI information with the CAD system												
Implementation of PRMIS												
Integration to the Central Repository. Present the data in an oracle data base format and Courts will download the data												

Problems Encountered:

The Government of Guam lacks management information system personnel to oversee the automation efforts amongst Guam’s criminal justice entities. There is a need to contract out services ensure the systems integrity.

Electronic Version Prepared By:

Bureau of Statistics and Plans

Government of Guam

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NOTE: Minor reformatting from original was unavoidable during conversion to electronic format. The content remains unchanged.