

Five Year
Strategic Plan
2005 to 2009

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3-5 Year Strategic Plan

This document includes Narrative Responses to specific questions that grantees of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS and Emergency Shelter Grants Programs must respond to in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations.

GENERAL

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary is optional, but encouraged. If you choose to complete it, please provide a brief overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that are proposed throughout the 3-5 year strategic planning period.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Executive Summary:

The Five (5) Year Consolidated Plan states how Guam will pursue the goals of increasing homeownership opportunities, promoting decent affordable housing, strengthening communities, ensuring equal opportunity in housing, embracing high standards of ethics, management, and accountability, and promoting participation of grass-roots faith-based and other community-based organizations. The Consolidated Plan sets forth Guam's goals, specific objectives and benchmarks for measuring progress in the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnership Program Grant (HOME), and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funds.

Housing and Special Needs Housing

Guam will increase the supply of supportive housing for persons with disabilities through the acquisition and new construction of supportive group homes and enhanced Single Room Occupancy (SRO) and affordable rental assistance.

Guam will increase the homeownership rate and increase the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition through sweat equity loan programs and the new construction of single family dwellings for low and moderate income first-time homeowners.

Guam will increase the availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons at reasonable rates by providing interest-free loans to first-time homebuyers to cover the down payment and closing cost fees for their mortgage loans.

Guam will implement the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program to help very low income renters become homeowners.

Guam will make the home buying process less complicated by providing homeownership education and counseling to low and moderate income families planning to become homeowners.

Guam will provide low-interest loans to low and very low income homeowners to rehabilitate their homes to remove significant health and safety deficiencies and bring their homes up to current building code standards.

Fair Housing

To promote public awareness of Fair Housing laws, Guam will provide training on the Fair Housing Act to persons identified by the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice as most likely to experience fair housing discrimination; persons with disabilities and persons migrating from the Freely Associated States of Micronesia. Guam will provide sensitivity and best practice training for housing services providers including government employees, landlords, real estate agents, brokers, and mortgage lenders. Guam will amend the local Fair Housing law to become substantially equivalent to the U.S. Fair Housing Act.

Homeless

Guam will expand emergency shelter and transitional housing options for homeless individuals and families. Guam will provide more permanent housing choices for the chronic homeless and homeless disabled families. Guam will provide a Safe Haven for chronic homeless with mental illness with or without co-occurring disorders. Guam will support economic development programs that partner homeless shelter providers with employment programs to provide career counseling, education, job training, job placement services, and follow-up services to ensure individuals continue to pursue economic self-sufficiency. Guam will formalize case management partnerships, create a system of referral and establish protocols for referrals to improve accountability, service delivery, case management, referral and customer services of government and nonprofit partners.

Community Development

Guam will increase access to quality public facilities. Guam will construct a community habilitation and respite care center for persons with disabilities. Guam will construct a group home for abused children. Guam will construct new police precincts and fire stations to serve low and moderate income areas. Guam will construct a residential treatment facility for adult males with alcohol/other drug addictions. Guam will renovate a facility for use as a residential treatment center to assist youth from low to moderate income families with alcohol/other drug addictions. Guam will expand the capacity of a public health clinic that serves low to moderate income neighborhoods. Guam will construct or rehabilitate community centers and recreational facilities in low and moderate-income communities. Guam will provide opportunities for entrepreneurs from low to moderate income families to establish or expand their micro enterprises. Guam will explore using Section 108 Loans for economic development activities including the construction of a Fishermen Coop Building Complex and restoration and redevelopment of historical sites for use as a Guam museum that will create permanent jobs for low to moderate income persons.

Strategic Plan

Due every three, four, or five years (length of period is at the grantee's discretion) no less than 45 days prior to the start of the grantee's program year start date. HUD does not accept plans between August 15 and November 15.

Mission:

Guam's mission is to promote the health, safety and welfare of its people by the elimination of slum and blight conditions, by the orderly redevelopment and renewal of communities, by proper planning of community development and by the provision of safe, decent and sanitary dwellings for low-income families, through all available federal and local governmental programs and through encouragement of private enterprise to participate in the common task of community improvement.

General Questions

1. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed.
2. Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) and the basis for assigning the priority (including the relative priority, where required) given to each category of priority needs (91.215(a)(2)).
3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs (91.215(a)(3)).

3-5 Year Strategic Plan General Questions response:

1. Guam is an unincorporated territory of the United States. Guam is the largest and most southern island in the Marianas Archipelago, covering an area of 212 square miles. The island is about 30 miles long and 8 miles at its widest section. At the time of the 2000 Census, 154,805 people resided on Guam. Individuals from low and moderate income families represent 56.7% of Guam's residents.

Guam has 19 villages, categorized as voting districts in the Census. Twelve (12) out of 19 villages have populations in which low and moderate income persons represent at least 51% of the residents. These low mod villages are Agat, Chalan Pago-Ordot, Dededo, Inarajan, Mangilao, Merizo, Mongmong-Toto-Maite, Talofoto, Tamuning, Umatac, Yigo, and Hagatna. (See Table 1 in Appendix B)

Census tracts in the northern (Yigo) and southern areas (Santa Rita) which contain housing in military reservations are predominately White. All other areas of Guam are predominately minority. The Asian population maintains a plurality in the northern villages of Yigo and Dededo and the eastern village of Tamuning. The largest group is the Filipinos. Pacific Islanders maintain a plurality in the central villages of Mongmong-Toto-Maite, Sinajana, Hagatna, Agana Heights, Asan-Maina, Barrigada and Chalan Pago-Ordot. The largest group is the Chamorros. Chamorros represent a majority of the population in the southern villages of Piti, Agat, Talofoto, Inarajan, Merizo and Umatac. (See Figure 1 in Appendix B)

2. To identify geographic areas in which to fund activities under the Consolidated Plan, Guam gave consideration to the following factors:
 - The beneficiaries of an activity. Activities located in geographic service areas where at least 51% of the residents are low or moderate income persons were considered. Activities that would serve large populations and/or higher percentages of low and moderate income residents were targeted.

- Community problem or needs. Activities located in geographic service areas in which the conditions and severity of problems were the greatest and affected the availability of affordable housing, the safety and livability of the neighborhood, and the availability of economic opportunities for low or moderate income persons were targeted.

In assigning levels of priority for activities addressing the needs of the homeless, special needs populations (elderly and persons with disabilities), affordable housing, and community development, Guam gave consideration to the following factors:

- The conditions and severity of the problems warranting the activity,
- The characteristics and needs of the population to be served,
- The current efforts to deal with these problems and conditions requiring new or expanded services including the adequacy, capacity (unmet need), and financial sustainability of existing activities,
- How the type and scale of the activity will fit the need, and
- How or why the activity will contribute to resolving the problems and why proposed activity is more feasible than current activities in solving the problems.

3. Barriers to addressing the unmet needs include:

- Limited capacity of government and non-profit organizations. Organizations are unable to fill gaps in public services aimed at assisting low and moderate income families gaps pursue economic self-sufficiency goals. Guam needs to provide opportunities for individuals and organizations to build capacity, learn through training, and develop the skills need to provide public services.
- Limited funding sources. Guam needs to identify short term and long term funding sources and check for and maximize local, federal, and private funding opportunities. Organizations need to be able to identify and successfully compete for start-up funding and secure long-term sources of operating funds that can sustain their operations.

Managing the Process (91.200 (b))

1. Lead Agency. Identify the lead agency or entity for overseeing the development of the plan and the major public and private agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.
2. Identify the significant aspects of the process by which the plan was developed, and the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process.
3. Describe the jurisdiction's consultations with housing, social service agencies, and other entities, including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless

persons.

*Note: HOPWA grantees must consult broadly to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy and other jurisdictions must assist in the preparation of the HOPWA submission.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Managing the Process response:

1. The Governor of Guam is the applicant for funding under the Consolidated Plan and the annual action plan. The Governor has designated the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) as the ConPlan lead agency responsible for preparing and administering the Consolidated Plan for Guam. The lead agency has been managing the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Home Investment Partnership Grant (HOME), and the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) since the inception of these programs. In addition the ConPlan lead agency has 5 years of experience applying for and managing HUD's competitive homeless grants under the Continuum of Care planning process.

GHURA also serves as the local public housing agency and administers the public housing program and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. The agency is comprised of more than 90 employees and is governed by a seven-member Board of Commissioners. GHURA is an autonomous agency and processes its own financial, procurement and personnel management transactions.

The CPD grants and the consolidated planning process are administered by GHURA's Research, Planning and Evaluation (RPE) Division. The RPE division is headed by a Chief Planner and is staffed with four planners and an accountant.

Construction projects funded by the CPD grants are managed by GHURA's Architect and Engineering (A/E) division. The A/E division is responsible of all aspects of contract administration and construction management monitoring.

GHURA's Community Development (CD) division is responsible for all real estate acquisition and disposal activities funded by the CPD grants. The CD division also administers the HOME grant funded homeowner rehabilitation loan program and the HOME grant funded down payment and closing cost assistance loan program.

A number of non-profit and public agencies are involved with implementing various activities funded by the CPD grants. The ConPlan lead agency has partnered with:

- Catholic Social Service for homeless transitional housing and permanent supportive housing.

- Habitat for Humanity Guam for new housing construction
- Pacific Island Micro-credit Institute for entrepreneurial development
- The Salvation Army for ,
- Sanctuary Inc.,
- Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse,
- Department of Public Health and Social Service,
- Guam Fire Department,
- Guam Police Department,
- Department of Education,
- Department of Public Health and Social Services

2. In developing the Consolidated Plan, the ConPlan lead agency held discussions on the Consolidated Plan during monthly strategic planning meetings of the Guam Homeless Coalition from September 2004 through January 2005, GHURA

staff also invited government agencies and officials and non-profit organizations to submit comments on the Consolidated Plan and to submit copies of their strategic plans for inclusion into the Consolidated Plan. The ConPlan lead agency also advertised public notices and issued new releases that encouraged public comment on the Consolidated Plan. The notices informed the community of the availability of the plan at the ConPlan lead agency offices and on the agency website. The ConPlan lead agency held a public hearing to provide an opportunity for community to submit oral testimony on the Consolidated Plan.

Discussion of the Consolidated Plan during monthly strategic planning meetings of the Guam Homeless Coalition. A series of five (5) meetings were held sponsored by the Guam Homeless Coalition to educate its members regarding the Consolidated Plan. The Guam Homeless Coalition includes homeless provider organizations, disability service organizations, mental health service provider organizations, mainstream social service organizations, and affordable housing organizations. Discussion on the Consolidated Plan at the meetings was not only limited to homeless needs but also included discussion on affordable housing, barriers to fair housing, elderly needs, needs of persons with disabilities, economic development, and community development. The following organizations participated in the discussions about the Consolidated Plan at these meetings:

- The Agency for Human Resources Development (AHRD) is a mainstream government agency that provides education assessment, occupational assessment, classroom training, institutional skills training, on-the-job training, and summer youth employment and training and work experience. AHRD provides these services to unemployed and underemployed individuals.
- The Salvation Army is a non-profit organization that operates the Family Services Center and Lighthouse Recovery Center and serves the needs of the homeless, low income families with children, and individuals with chronic substance abuse problems.
- The Department of Labor (DOL), including the One-Stop Career Center is a mainstream government agency that provides career counseling and job search services to assist the unemployed and the underemployed.
- The Guam Police Department (GPD) is the local law enforcement agency. GPD's Victims Assistance Unit provides counseling to victims of crime.
- The Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities (DISID) is a mainstream government agency that provides individuals with disabilities with case management services, disability determination services, support services, health planning, vocational rehabilitation training, and job placement services.
- Sanctuary, Incorporated is a nonprofit organization that operates emergency and transitional shelters for runaway and homeless youth, provides crisis intervention, case management, counseling, and therapy, and advocates for the needs of youth and their families.
- Elim Pacific Ministries Oasis is a nonprofit organization that operates transitional housing for women in need of substance abuse recovery services and their children and that represents the needs of women and women with children.
- The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse is a mainstream government agency that provides outpatient drug treatment services, housing and community support services for adults with mental illnesses and children/adolescents with serious emotional disturbances, and that represents adults with mental illness, children with serious emotional disturbances, and chronic substance abusers.

- Guma Mami, Inc. is a nonprofit organization that provides case management services, that operates group homes for persons with developmental disabilities, and that advocates for the needs of persons with developmental disabilities.
- The Department of Public Health and Social Services is a mainstream government agency that provides general assistance to families including welfare, Food Stamps, the Women, Infants and Children Program, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, Old Age Assistance Program, childcare assistance, Medicaid, dental care for youth and elderly, medical social services, Medically Indigent Program, child health services, women's health services, immunization services, STD/HIV Prevention Program, health education services, and Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) Program,
 - A homeless individual.
 - Formerly homeless individual.
- Catholic Social Service is a nonprofit organization that provides housing and support services for homeless, low-income families, elderly and persons with disabilities.
- American Red Cross is a nonprofit organization that offers disaster services and health and safety services to the community.
- Guam CEDDERS is a nonprofit organization that advocates for on-going systems change and program development respond to the needs of individuals with disabilities and their families.
- Department of Education is a mainstream government agency that provides public education to children in grades kindergarten through 12th grade, that operates 25 elementary schools, seven (7) middle schools, four (4) high schools, and an alternative school serve over 30,000 students.
- The Guam Developmental Disabilities Council is a government agency that sponsors and provides funding for the creation of demonstration projects as well as training and studies focused on meeting the needs of people with developmental disabilities to increase their independence , productivity, inclusion, and integration in the community.
- The Guam Center for Independent Living is a nonprofit organization that advocates for access for persons with disabilities to local programs and services.

ConPlan lead agency staff also consulted with various government agencies and officials and non-profit organizations and invited these organizations to submit comments on the Consolidated Plan and to submit copies of their strategic plans for inclusion into the Consolidated Plan. In response to the call for strategic plans, the lead agency received and reviewed the following strategic plans for inclusion into Guam's Consolidated Plan:

- The Five-Year Public Housing Agency Plan submitted by GHURA,
- The Preliminary Housing Affordability Plan submitted by GHURA,
- The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice submitted by GHURA,
- The Housing, Homeless, and Community Development Goals submitted by CSS,
- The Continuum of Care Plan submitted by the Guam Homeless Coalition,
- The Draft Action Plan to End Chronic Homelessness and Improve Access to Mainstream Services for Homeless Families with Children submitted by the Guam Council on Homelessness,
- The Guam Five-Year State Plan for Promoting Safe and Stable Families submitted by DPHSS,
- The October 2003 Homeless Point-In-Time Count submitted by The Salvation Army,

- The Strategic Plan for Oasis Empowerment Center submitted by Elim Pacific Ministries,
- The Guam Four-Year Plan on Aging submitted by the DPHSS Division of Senior Citizens,
- The Draft Olmstead Plan submitted by DMHSA,
- The Developmental Disabilities Council Five-Year State Plan submitted by the Guam Developmental Disabilities Council,
- The Proposed Statement of Goals and Priorities for Protection and Advocacy of Persons with Developmental Disabilities submitted by Guam Legal Services Corporation,
- The Guam HIV/AIDS Care Plan submitted by DPHSS Division of Public Health Bureau of Communicable Disease,
- The Edward Burns Grant Five-Year Anti Crime Strategy submitted by the Bureau of Statistics and Plans,
- The TANF State Plan for Guam submitted by DPHSS Division of Public Welfare Bureau of Economic Security,
- The Guam Annual Economic Development Strategy submitted by the Bureau of Statistics and Plans, and
- The Goals for Ayuda I Familia submitted by Sanctuary, Incorporated.

The ConPlan lead agency announced the availability of the Consolidated Plan for public review and comment and the public hearing in the newspaper of general circulation, Pacific Daily News, and on the lead agency website at www.ghura.org. Residents were given the opportunity to view and pick up copies of the Consolidated Plan at the ConPlan lead agency main office in Sinajana, the Research, Planning and Evaluation Division office in Hagatna, and on the agency website. As a result, the lead agency received oral testimony and written comments from the following:

- The Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities,
- The Salvation Army,
- The Pacific Islands Microcredit Institute, a nonprofit corporation whose primary purpose is to promote the economic growth of the public by providing micro loans to qualified persons with low incomes,
- Elim Pacific Ministries Oasis,
- The Department of Youth Affairs, a mainstream government agency that provides youth services for juvenile delinquency prevention, treatment, and aftercare, operates regional youth resource centers, a youth correctional facility and cottage homes program for at risk and troubled youth,
- The Guam Fire Department, a mainstream government agency that provides emergency response for fire control, emergency medical services, and rescue services.
- The Guam Police Department, and
- Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse.

3. Consultations with Agencies on Housing. To identify the housing and special needs housing needs, the ConPlan lead agency consulted with its Public Housing Division, Section 8 Division, Community Development Division, and Research, Planning and Evaluation Division, with Catholic Social Service, the Department of Public Health and Social Services, Guam Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, and the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse.

Department of Public Health and Social Services (PHSS) commented on the need to coordinate referrals from DPHSS to the local public housing agency's Section 8 and

Public Housing programs to assist low income families with children maintain safe, decent, sanitary and stable housing and avoid being separated from their children because of their housing situation. PHSS also commented on the need for more foster families to provide housing for foster children. PHSS pointed out that half of persons living with HIV/AIDS identified affordable housing as a concern. PHSS recommended that the ConPlan lead agency pursue discretionary funding under Housing Opportunities for People Living with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) to provide rental assistance.

The local public housing agency commented on the need to renovate and modernize Public Housing units including modifying units for accessibility to extend the life of and retain Guam's existing affordable housing stock. The local public housing agency also commented on the need to seek designation of Public Housing units for elderly only and apply for Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Mainstream Program to address the housing needs for low income non-elderly persons with disabilities.

Housing financing practitioners commented that Guam should participate in the Low Income Housing Tax Credits program. Participating in the Low Income Housing Tax Credits will expand access to affordable rental housing by allocating Low Income Housing Tax Credits to qualified projects for the construction of new housing or rehabilitation of existing housing units that will be made available to low income tenants at affordable rents for a minimum of 15 years.

Catholic Social Service commented on the need for permanent affordable housing with supports for adults with disabilities to enable them to live in independence.

The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse commented on the need for permanent supportive housing for persons with serious emotional disabilities and persons with dual diagnosis of mental illness and mental retardation. Guam has persons with disabilities living in institutions because of the lack of home and community based services.

The Guam Center of Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education and Research commented on the need to increase personnel care attendant options for persons with developmental disabilities. Guam CEDDERS emphasized the need to expand training opportunities for personnel care attendants, increase persons with disabilities-controlled options, train persons with disabilities on how to coordinate, negotiate, purchase, hire, terminate, and identify quality indicators in personal care assistance and support service provider agencies.

GHURA's Community Development Division and Research, Planning and Evaluation Division commented on the need to increase homeownership opportunities for low and moderate income families. Owning a home of their own, for many individuals and families, is extremely difficult due to the high cost of housing on Guam. To increase the homeownership rate, the ConPlan lead agency recommended the following activities: providing affordable homeownership opportunities to low income first-time homeowners through a sweat equity loan program, constructing single family dwelling and sell units at affordable rates to first-time low and moderate income homeowners, offering low interest loans to first-time homebuyers qualifying for mortgages to cover the down payment and closing cost fees, implementing the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program, implementing a Youthbuild Program for Guam, and providing homeownership education and counseling to low and moderate income families planning to become homeowners.

GHURA's Community Development Division and Research, Planning and Evaluation Division commented on the need to address the rehabilitation needs of low and moderate income families who own homeless with incomplete kitchens facilities and incomplete plumbing facilities. The CD division recommended providing low interest loans to assist low and very low income homeowners rehabilitate their homes to meeting current building code standards.

Consultation with Agencies on Fair Housing. To identify Guam's Fair Housing needs, the ConPlan lead agency consulted with staff from the Public Housing division, Section 8 division, and Community Development Division and The Captain Company. The Captain Company prepared by the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing for Guam.

To prepare the Analysis of Impediments, The Captain Company interviewed individuals from the following government agencies: GHURA, HUD, Guam Housing Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Revenue and Taxation, Office of the Governor of Guam, Guam Attorney General's Office, Department of Public Works, Department of Administration, Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Bureau of Planning, Guam Economic Development Authority, Guam Mass Transit Authority, Former Senator Carmen Fernandez Office and Guam Legislature's Committee on Education and Housing, University of Guam, Vet Center, Consul General of the Republic of Palau, and Consul General of Federated States of Micronesia.

The Captain Company interviewed individuals from the following brokerage companies: APEX Realty, Advance Management, Inc., At Home Realty, BHI Realty, Century 21 REMCO, Century 21 Commonwealth Realty, Coral Sea Realty, David Properties, Ellen's Realty, Global Realty, Guam M Realty, Jose Realty, Pacific Pearl Properties, RE/MAX Diamond Realty, and White House Realty.

The Captain Company interviewed individuals from the following nonprofit organizations: The Salvation Army, Catholic Social Service, Habitat for Humanity of Guam, Sanctuary, Incorporated, Guam CEDDERS Guam System for Assistive Technology, Guam Developmental Disabilities Council, Guam Legal Services Corporation, Guma Mami, Inc., Guahan Project (Guam HIV/AIDS Network), Pohnpeian Family Organization, and Palauan Community Association.

The Captain Company interviewed individuals from the following professional associations: Guam Board of Realtors, Guam Bar Association, Insurance Association of Guam, Guam Bankers Association, Guam Contractors Association, Guam Society of Professional Engineers, Guam Contractors and Licensing Board, American Institute of Architects, and Pacific Association of Professional Real Estate Appraisers.

The Captain Company interviewed individuals from the following financial institutions: Bank of Guam, Bank of Hawaii, Citizens Security Bank, Community First Guam Federal Credit Union, Finance Factors, First Commercial Bank, and First Hawaiian Bank.

The Captain Company interviewed individuals from the following insurance companies: Moylan's Insurance, AM Insurance, Nanbo Insurance Underwriters, AON

Insurance Micronesia Guam, Inc., Great National Insurance Underwriters, Inc., and All Insurance Services, Inc. The Captain Company also interviewed ten (10) landlords and 225 tenants.

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing identified persons with disabilities and persons emigrating from the Freely Associated States of Micronesia as groups most likely to be discriminated against. The Analysis recommended providing training to individuals with disabilities and persons from the Freely Associated States on the Fair Housing Act. It recommended translating fair housing materials into Micronesian languages and distributing materials to Micronesian community representatives. It recommended providing fair housing training to housing services providers. The Analysis recommending amending Guam's fair housing law to make it substantially equivalent to the U.S. Fair Housing Act.

Consultation with Agencies on Homelessness. To identify the needs of Guam's homeless, the ConPlan lead agency consulted with the Guam Homeless Coalition, the Guam Council on Homelessness, Catholic Social Services, The Salvation Army, Elim Pacific Ministries Oasis, Sanctuary, Incorporated, and Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse. Recommendations received from one or more of these coalitions and organizations include: expanding the number of emergency shelter beds available for homeless individuals and homeless families with children, providing new transitional housing options for homeless families unable to meet the minimum rent for existing transitional housing, providing additional beds for homeless women recovering from substance abuse addiction and expanding transitional housing for homeless women recovery from substance abuse with children, offering tenant based rental assistance to chronic homeless and homeless disabled families, opening a Safe Haven for chronic homeless with mental illness with or without co-occurring disorders, providing Single Room Occupancy housing to homeless adults with disabilities, equipping the food bank to provide food to homeless shelters, implementing a "No Wrong Door" service integration policy, and continuing the permanent supportive housing program for homeless adults with disabilities, the transitional shelter for homeless men recovering from substance abuse addiction and expansion of the very same program, the tenant based rental assistance provided to homeless men graduating from the Lighthouse Recovery Center, a transitional shelter for homeless youth, the permanent supportive housing for homeless adults with mental illness, the transitional housing program with case management and job training supportive services, the bi-annual homeless street and annual shelter count, the homeless prevention assistance, the case management and self-sufficiency training..

Consultation with Agencies on Community Development. To identify the community development needs, the ConPlan lead agency consulted with Catholic Social Service, Department of Education, Guam Police Department, Guam Fire Department, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Sanctuary, Incorporated, Agency for Human Resources Development, Pacific Islands Micro Credit Institute, Bureau of Statistics and Plans, Guam Economic Development and Commerce Authority, and Department of Youth Affairs.

Recommendations from these organizations include:

- construction of a community habilitation and respite care center for persons with disabilities,

- construction of additional public schools and rehabilitation of existing public schools,
- construction of replacement police precincts,
- construction of new replacement fire stations,
- construction of a group home for abused and neglected children,
- improvement of the public transportation system,
- renovation of a residential treatment center for chemically dependent youth,
- establish a residential detox program for children,
- expansion of child care assistance programs for low income families,
- expansion of health care coverage for low income individuals and families,
- expansion of public health care facilities,
- expansion of family preservation service,
- expansion of mental health care for severe emotional disturbances
- expansion of mental health services for persons with mental illness,
- expansion of micro enterprises,
- construction of a Fishermen Coop Building Complex,
- restoration of a cultural site and use for Guam museum,
- construction or rehabilitation of community centers,
- construction or renovation of sports/recreational facilities, and
- establish community-based learning resource centers for at-risk youth.

Citizen Participation (91.200 (b))

1. Provide a summary of the citizen participation process.
2. Provide a summary of citizen comments or views on the plan.
3. Provide a summary of efforts made to broaden public participation in the development of the consolidated plan, including outreach to minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.
4. Provide a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted.

*Please note that Citizen Comments and Responses may be included as additional files within the CPMP Tool.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Citizen Participation response:

1. In developing the Consolidated Plan, the ConPlan lead agency held discussions on the Consolidated Plan during monthly strategic planning meetings of the Guam Homeless Coalition from September 2004 through January 2005, the lead agency staff also invited government agencies and officials and non-profit organizations to submit comments on the Consolidated Plan and to submit copies of their strategic plans for inclusion into the Consolidated Plan. the ConPlan lead agency also advertised public notices and new releases that encouraged public comment on the Consolidated Plan. The notices informed the community of the availability of the plan at the lead agency's offices and on the lead agency website. The ConPlan lead agency held a public hearing to provide an opportunity for community to submit oral testimony on the Consolidated Plan.

A series of five (5) meetings were held sponsored by the Guam Homeless Coalition to educate the community regarding the Consolidated Plan. The Guam Homeless

Coalition includes homeless provider organizations, disability service organizations, mental health service provider organizations, mainstream social service organizations, affordable housing organizations, government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and concerned citizens. Discussion on the Consolidated Plan at the meetings was not only limited to homeless needs but also included discussion on affordable housing, barriers to fair housing, elderly needs, needs of persons with disabilities, economic development, and community development.

ConPlan lead agency staff also invited government agencies and officials and non-profit organizations to submit comments on the Consolidated Plan and to submit copies of their strategic plans for inclusion into the Consolidated Plan. Responses included strategies to address affordable rental housing, to provide opportunities for homeownership, to remove barriers to fair housing, to house the homeless, to improve access to mainstream services, to promote safe and stable families, to address the needs of abuse and neglected children, to address the treatment and recovery needs of men and women with children with alcohol and/or drug addictions, to address the needs of the elderly, to address the housing needs of persons with disabilities, to address the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS, to reduce criminal activity, to increase the economic self-sufficiency of low income individuals and families, and to stimulate economic development on Guam.

The lead agency announced the availability of the Consolidated Plan for public review and comment and the public hearing in the newspaper of general circulation, Pacific Daily News, and on the agency website at www.ghura.org. Residents were given the opportunity to view and pick up copies of the Consolidated Plan at the agency main office in Sinajana, the Research, Planning and Evaluation Division office in Hagatna, and on the agency website. The public hearing was held on January 19, 2005. The deadline for the community to provide comments was January 28, 2005. GHURA received oral and written testimony regarding the needs of persons with disabilities, persons with mental illness, persons with chronic drug and/or alcohol addiction, the working poor, the homeless, women and children, troubled and at-risk youth, and community safety and security.

2. The ConPlan lead agency received the following comments and recommendations:

- Coordinate referrals from Department of Public Health and Social Services Bureau of Social Services Administration to GHURA's Section 8 and Public Housing programs to assist low income families with children maintain safe, decent, sanitary and stable housing and avoid being separated from their children because of their housing situation,
- Provide more housing placement options for increasing number of foster children,
- Pursue discretionary funding under the Housing Opportunities for People Living with HIV/AIDS to provide rental assistance,
- Renovate and modernize Public Housing units including modifying units for accessibility to extend the life of and retain Guam's existing affordable housing stock,
- Designate GHURA 82 Public Housing units for elderly only and apply for Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Mainstream Program to address the housing needs for low-income non-elderly persons with disabilities,
- Participate in the Low Income Housing Tax Credits program, apply with the Internal Revenue Service to designate GHURA as the state allocation agency, and use Low Income Housing Tax Credits to expand access to affordable rental housing through the construction of new housing or rehabilitation of existing

- housing units that will be made available to low income tenants at affordable rents for a minimum of 15 years,
- Provide permanent affordable housing with supports for adults with disabilities to enable them to live in independence,
 - Provide permanent supportive housing for persons with serious emotional disabilities and persons with dual diagnosis of mental illness and mental retardation who are living in institutions because of the lack of home and community based services,
 - Increase personnel care attendant options for persons with developmental disabilities, expand training opportunities for personnel care attendants, increase persons with disabilities-controlled options, and train persons with disabilities on how to coordinate, negotiate, purchase, hire, terminate, and identify quality indicators in personal care assistance and support service provider agencies,
 - Provide affordable homeownership opportunities to low income first-time homeowners through a sweat equity loan program,
 - Construct single family dwelling to be sold at affordable rates to first-time low and moderate income homeowners,
 - Offer low interest loans to first-time homebuyers qualifying for mortgages to cover the down payment and closing cost fees,
 - Implement the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program,
 - Implement a Youthbuild Program for Guam,
 - Provide homeownership education and counseling to low and moderate income families planning to become homeowners,
 - Provide low interest loans to assist low and very low-income homeowners rehabilitate their homes to meeting current building code standards and to address common substandard housing problems such as incomplete kitchen facilities, income complete plumbing facilities, and substandard electrical amenities,
 - Provide fair housing training to individuals with disabilities and persons from the Freely Associated States who are the groups most likely to be discriminated against on Guam, distribute fair housing materials translated into Micronesian languages to Micronesian community representatives,
 - Provide fair housing training to housing services providers in the government and private sectors,
 - Amend Guam's fair housing law to make it substantially equivalent to the U.S. Fair Housing Act,
 - Expand the number of emergency shelter beds available for homeless individuals and homeless families with children,
 - Provide new transitional housing options for homeless families unable to meet the minimum rent for existing transitional housing,
 - Provide additional beds for homeless women recovering from substance abuse addiction and expand transitional housing for homeless women recovery from substance abuse with children,
 - Offer tenant based rental assistance to chronic homeless and homeless disabled families,
 - Open a Safe Haven for chronic homeless with mental illness with or without co-occurring disorders,
 - Provide Single Room Occupancy housing to homeless adults with disabilities,
 - Equip the food bank to provide food to homeless shelters,
 - Implementing a "No Wrong Door" service integration policy to strengthen partnerships between social service providers in the government and nonprofit sectors,

- Seek renewal grants for Continuum of Care funded projects including the permanent supportive housing program for homeless adults with disabilities, the tenant based rental assistance provided to homeless men graduating from the Lighthouse Recovery Center, a transitional shelter for homeless youth, the permanent supportive housing for homeless adults with mental illness, and the transitional housing program with case management and job training supportive services,
- Provide continued support to the transitional shelter for homeless men recovering from substance abuse addiction, the bi-annual homeless street and annual shelter count, the homeless prevention assistance, the case management and self-sufficiency training,
- Construct a community habilitation and respite care center for persons with disabilities,
- Construct public schools and rehabilitation of existing public schools in low and moderate income neighborhoods,
- Construct police precincts in low and moderate income neighborhoods,
- Construct fire stations in low and moderate income neighborhoods,
- Construct a group home for abused and neglected children,
- Improve the public transportation system by adding bus routes and providing more frequent stops,
- Renovate a facility for use as a residential treatment center for chemically dependent youth,
- Open a residential detoxification program and residential substance abuse treatment program,
- Expand child care assistance programs for low income families,
- Expand health care coverage for low income individuals and families,
- Expand the capacity of public health care facilities,
- Expand family preservation programs,
- Expand mental health care for persons with severe emotional disturbances and severe mental illness,
- Increase opportunities for low and moderate income entrepreneurs to open micro enterprises,
- Construct a Fishermen Coop Building Complex,
- Restore a cultural site for use as the Guam museum and provide vendor stalls for low and moderate income micro enterprises to sell cultural products,
- Construct or rehabilitate community centers, sports/recreational facilities, and community learning resource centers for young residents in low and moderate income communities.

3. In an effort to broaden public participation in the development of the consolidated plan, the ConPlan lead agency encouraged participation in strategic planning meetings from organizations and individuals. The following are organizations and individuals that participated in the five (5) meetings sponsored by the Guam Homeless Coalition and the Consolidated Plan public hearing but did not participate in meetings during the 2000-2004 consolidated planning process:

- The Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities, advocating for persons with disabilities,
- The Guam Center for Independent Living, advocating for persons with disabilities,
- Elim Pacific Ministries Oasis, advocating for women and women with children particularly those in need of substance abuse treatment and recovery services,
- A homeless individual and a formerly homeless individual, advocating for the homeless,

- The American Red Cross, advocating for persons in need of emergency services,
- Guam CEDDERS, advocating for persons with developmental disabilities,
- Pacific Islands Micro-credit Institute, advocating for economic opportunities for individuals in poverty, and
- A landlord/concerned citizen.

The following are organizations that met with ConPlan lead agency staff to discuss the Consolidated Plan, submitted written comments, or submitted copies of their organizations strategic plans but did not submit oral or written testimony during the 2000-2004 consolidated planning process:

- Pacific Islands Micro credit Institute, an advocate for economic opportunities for individuals in poverty,
- Department of Youth Affairs, an advocat for youth, and
- The Guam Fire Department, an advocate for improved community safety and security.

In a further effort to gather comments and views from minorities and persons with disabilities, the ConPlan lead agency turned to The Salvation Army for feed back from its annual survey of the homeless and those at-risk for homelessness and The Captain Company for the results of interviews and reach on local barriers to fair housing. The ConPlan lead agency contracted with The Salvation Army to conduct the outreach to the street and shelter homeless and people at-risk for homelessness and The Captain Company to conduct the analysis of impediments to fair housing.

The Salvation Army surveyed individuals and families sleeping in homeless shelters, in tents, under canopies, in vehicles, in structures without complete walls, roofs, floors, doors or windows, in their workplace, in abandoned buildings, in containers, in caves, on beaches, in bus stop shelters, and in condemned buildings. The survey also reached individuals and families who move from house to house at the generosity of friends. Forty-seven percent (47%) of families and individuals surveyed had a disability. Thirty-nine percent (39%) of the populations surveyed were minorities including Chuukese, Filipinos, Palauans, Yapese, Ponapeians, Koreans, and Marshallese. An additional 53% of the populations surveyed were indigenous Chamorros. Through the survey, GHURA gathered information about their housing situations, housing preferences, employment situation, job training and placement needs, health care needs, transportation concerns, and need for other support services.

The Captain Company surveyed minority groups most likely to experience housing discrimination. The Counsel General of the Republic of Palau, the Counsel General of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Ponpeian Family Organization, and the Palauan Community Association. The Palauan community did not report any complaints on fair housing issues. The Ponpeians and Chuukese communities acknowledge that they do have landlord-tenant issues.

4. The ConPlan lead agency included all written comments regarding actions steps that address the island's affordable housing, fair housing, homeless, and community development needs. Because funding for activities eligible under the Community Development Block Grant, Home Investment Partnership Grant, and Emergency Shelter Grant is limited to the amount of funds awarded, the lead agency gave consideration to the following factors:

- The activities beneficiaries. Activities located in geographic service areas where at least 51% of the residents are low or moderate income persons were considered. Activities that would serve large populations and/or higher percentages of low and moderate income residents were targeted.
- Community problem or needs. Activities located in geographic service areas in which the conditions and severity of problems were the greatest and effected the availability of affordable housing, the safety and livability of the neighborhood, and the availability economic opportunities for low or moderate income persons were targeted.

In assigning levels of priority for activities addressing the needs of the homeless, special needs populations (elderly and persons with disabilities), affordable housing, and community development, Guam gave consideration to the following factors:

- The conditions and severity of the problems warranting the activity,
- The characteristics and needs of the population to be served,
- The past and current efforts to deal with these problems and conditions requiring new or expanded services including the adequacy, capacity (unmet need), and finances of existing activities,
- How the type and scale of the activity will fit the need, and
- How or why the activity will contribute to resolving the problems and why this activity is more feasible than current activities in solving the problems.

For activities evaluated to meet a high priority and to fall within GHURA's budget for Community Development Block Grant, Home Investment Partnership Grant, and Emergency Shelter Grant, the lead agency plans to use funds made available for these activities during the period of time designated in the Consolidated Plan. For activities evaluated to meet a medium priority, the lead agency may fund these activities if funds become available during the period of time designated in the Consolidated Plan. For activities evaluated to meet a low priority, the lead agency will consider certifications of consistency with the Consolidated Plan for applications for Federal assistance.

Institutional Structure (91.215 (i))

1. Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.
2. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system.
3. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system for public housing, including a description of the organizational relationship between the jurisdiction and the public housing agency, including the appointing authority for the commissioners or board of housing agency, relationship regarding hiring, contracting and procurement; provision of services funded by the jurisdiction; review by the jurisdiction of proposed capital improvements as well as proposed development, demolition or disposition of public housing developments.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Institutional Structure response:

1. The ConPlan lead agency currently administers the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Home Investment Partnership Grant (HOME), and the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG). A seven-member Board of Commissioners, which helps shape GHURA's policy and guide the authority, oversees GHURA. GHURA is comprised of more than 90 employees.

GHURA's Executive Director, Chief planner, and Research, Planning and Evaluation Planners, and Accountant will be involved in the administration of Consolidated Plan funds. Each staff member is experienced, qualified and firmly committed to the program.

GHURA's executive director will be the executive director of the grant. The Executive Director will authorize partnerships with subrecipients to carry out activities under the funding award through the Consolidated Plan. The Executive Director is responsible for policy direction and daily operations of the authority, which more than 90 full-time employees. GHURA administers U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Public Housing Program, Section 8 Program, the HOME Program, the Community Development Block Grant, the Emergency Shelter Grant, Supportive Housing Program grant, Shelter Plus Care grant, and Capital Improvements Grant.

The Chief Planner will be the project evaluation director. The Chief Planner administers GHURA's Research, Planning and Evaluation Division. The Chief Planner's activities include supervising the preparation of the annual grant applications for the Continuum of Care (Supportive Housing Program and Shelter Plus Care), Emergency Shelter Grant, Community Development Block Grant, and the HOME Partnership Grant. The Chief Planner reviews proposed projects to determine their eligibility under federal grant regulations, as well as their relevance to community needs as documented on the Consolidated Plan, Continuum of Care Plan and other planning documents for Guam. The Chief Planner coordinates and oversees the planning and preparation of Guam's Consolidated Plan to HUD.

The Research, Planning and Evaluation Division Planners will be responsible for the project evaluation management of the Consolidated Plan funds. The Planners will manage, review and monitor progress of projects under the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Partnership Grant, Emergency Shelter Grant, Continuum of Care Grants and will also prepare Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports and Annual Performance Reports for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Planners will work with the subrecipients to coordinate and implement programs.

All invoices will go through an initial review by the Research Planning and Evaluation Division Accountant to ensure that the requested amount is accurate, eligible under the grants, meets OMB reasonableness standards, is within the grants budgetary limits, and is in compliance with GHURA and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development procurement policies. Invoices and supporting documents will be forwarded to the Chief Planner for his final review and signature. The Accountant will draw the funds from the HUD Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) and Line of Credit and Control System (LOCCS). Approval authority will reside with the Chief Planner. All payment requests will be forwarded to the Fiscal Division, via the Executive Director, for payment processing. The Controller will issue payment to the vendor or subrecipient.

The Community Development Manager will be the project manager for affordable housing projects funded under the HOME Partnership Grant. The Community Development Manager administers over the Community Development Division. The Community Development Manager's activities include supervising housing development projects, homeowner rehabilitation loans, and first time homeowner programs. The Community Development Manager reviews and approves of applications for affordable housing homeowner rehabilitation loans and first time homeowner programs based upon program eligibility criteria and their eligibility under federal grant regulations that govern the program.

Community Development staff, Planners and Land Agents, will be responsible for processing applications for affordable housing programs. Community Development staff will receive and review applications for eligibility to participate in the programs including, but not limited to, documentation of income.

The Architectural and Engineering Manager will be the project manager for public facilities and improvement projects funded under the Community Development Block Grant and HOME Partnership Grant. The Architectural and Engineering Manager administers over the Architectural and Engineering Division. The Architectural and Engineering Manager's activities include supervising new construction and rehabilitation of public facilities and affordable housing projects. Architectural and Engineering staff, engineers, planners, and inspectors, will be responsible for managing the construction and rehabilitation process from pre-construction through ribbon cutting.

2. In organizing the Consolidated Plan, GHURA has assessed the strengths and gaps in its implementation of Community Development Block Grant, Home Investment Partnership Grant, and Emergency Shelter Grant programs, developing Guam's capacity in managing Community Development Block Grant, Home Investment Partnership Grant, and Emergency Shelter Grant programs, and encouraging private and public investment.

Overcoming the effects of impediments to Fair Housing.

Strengths. From 2004-2005, GHURA conducted an analysis of impediments to Fair Housing choice on Guam. The 2004-2005 study was an update to the analysis of impediments to Fair Housing choice completed in 1999. GHURA's analysis of impediments was prepared in accordance with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development guidelines. GHURA's fair housing education and outreach activities include infomercials on the classified channel, a print ad in the Island Telephone Directory real estate section, a guest appearance on the "Open Housing" radio talk show to discuss fair housing, and training for GHURA Public Housing and Section 8 staff on the Fair Housing Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. GHURA's Fair Housing education activities have encouraged residents to make fair housing inquiries with GHURA and file fair housing complaints with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Gaps. The ConPlan lead agency needs to take action on other impediments to Fair Housing identified in the analysis. The following actions were recommended in the analysis: amend Guam's fair housing law to mirror current federal law, centralize and formalize the fair housing investigation process, simplify the compliant filing process, engage in outreach to Micronesian communities, compile data on housing and

demographics of persons with disabilities and provide greater assistance, and update Guam's zoning and real estate laws.

The ConPlan lead agency acknowledges the needs to take adequate action on these impediments and has developed a plan to address the Fair Housing gaps over the next five (5) years by providing training to individuals with disabilities and persons from the Freely Associated States on the Fair Housing Act, translating fair housing materials into Micronesian languages and distributing materials to Micronesian community representatives, providing fair housing training to Public Housing and Section 8 tenants and Section 8 landlords, provide training and fair housing materials to real estate, brokerage, insurance, appraisal, and banking sectors, provide fair housing workshops and fair housing materials to government employees involved in housing services, promote fair housing at housing expos, conferences, and events, use the media to promote fair housing awareness, and amending Guam's fair housing law.

Subrecipient monitoring.

Strengths - The ConPlan lead agency is generally implementing successful Community Development Block Grant, Home Investment Partnership Grant, and Emergency Shelter Grant programs to address the affordable housing, homeless, and community development needs. The lead agency provides one-on-one training with subrecipients encountering problems. Lead agency planning staff responsible for subrecipient oversight makes themselves available to subrecipients to answer questions over the phone and meetings are held to resolve problems requiring more attention. The ConPlan lead agency conducts in-house reviews (desk audits) of subrecipient quarterly progress reports and payment requests.

Gaps - The ConPlan lead agency recognizes the need to provide more subrecipient orientation, training, and technical assistance. As part of its administration responsibilities, the lead agency will conduct subrecipient training throughout the year to address specific issue areas. Examples of issue specific training include: financial control systems and procedures, documentation of eligible expenses, processing payment request, record-keeping and reporting requirements, documentation of eligible clientele/beneficiaries, procurement methods, anti-discrimination requirements, and accessibility requirements.

The ConPlan lead agency acknowledges the need to conduct periodic monitoring visits of its subrecipients to recognize the subrecipient's accomplishments and to identify ways to overcome problems and improve operations. The lead agency will implement a monitoring schedule at the start of every program year. The monitoring schedule will identify the subrecipient, the project, and the dates of the on-site monitoring visits.

Financial management

Strengths. The ConPlan lead agency's Research, Planning and Evaluation Division has good control of the financial status of Community Planning and Development funds including Community Development Block Grant, Home Investment Partnership Grant, and Emergency Shelter grant financial status. Receipts and expenses are entered into the Research, Planning and Evaluation Division records on a timely basis.

Gaps. GHURA's Fiscal Division accounting system was developed to meet the needs of the Public Housing and Section programs. The account system cannot accurately account for the use of Community Planning and Development funds in sufficient detail and in a timely manner. To address this concern, the ConPlan lead agency will allow for separate general ledgers to be maintained on a program basis. The Research, Planning and Evaluation staff will record and maintain Community Planning and Development grant expenditure on a separate general ledger. The Fiscal Division will continue to function as a disbursement office with funds transferred from the Community Planning and Development accounts to the revolving fund.

3. The Governor of Guam is the applicant for funding under the Consolidated Plan and the Chief Executive Officer of the Government of Guam. Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) is an autonomous agency in the Executive Branch of the Government of Guam. The Governor has designated GHURA as the lead agency to administer the Consolidated Plan for Guam and to constitute as the local public housing agency. The ConPlan lead agency, through local provisions under Public Law 21-148 and Title 12, Section 5101 et. all of the Guam Code Annotated was the designated agency responsible for the development and administration of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Planning and Development funded programs and the Public Housing funded programs.

The Governor appoints commissioners to GHURA's board by and with the advice and consent of the Guam Legislature. The Governor designates a Chairman and Vice-Chairman from among the Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners employs the Executive Director for GHURA, technical experts, agents, and employees, permanent and temporary. GHURA has the authority to enter into and execute contracts and procure services necessary to carry out its functions.

GHURA functions as Guam's local public housing agency and administers the Public Housing and Section 8 programs with funding provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The local public housing agency supplements its affordable housing program with supportive services provided to low-income tenants funded by the Government of Guam. These supports include Guam Police Department training of tenant patrols, Agency for Human Resources Development, Department of Labor One-Stop Career Center TANF social and economic self-sufficiency services and programs, Catholic Social Service Meals on Wheels, Guam Association of Retired Persons transportation service and senior center activities, Guam Legal Services Corporation legal services, Guam Developmental Disabilities Council and Department of Integrated Services for Persons with Disabilities case management and vocational rehabilitation services, Department of Education Head Start program, and Department of Youth Affairs activities targeted to at-risk youth.

The local public housing agency does not have any plans to demolish or dispose of any public housing developments at this time. The local public housing agency will renovate and modernize public housing units including modify units for accessible where appropriate. Based on the availability of Public Housing Capital Funds and the projected cost to renovate the public housing units, the local public housing agency estimates that it will renovate approximately 90 public housing units over the next five (5) years.

Monitoring (91.230)

1. Describe the standards and procedures the jurisdiction will use to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Monitoring response:

1. The ConPlan lead agency will monitor activities using the appropriate U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development guidelines in accordance with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) regulations at 24 CFR 570, Home Investment Partnership Grant (HOME) regulations at 24 CFR 92, and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) regulations at 24 CFR 576. The ConPlan lead agency will conduct monitoring reviews and annual audits of activities funded under CDBG, HOME, and ESG necessary to determine program compliance, comprehensive planning compliance, and compliance with the requirements of the agreement between Guam and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The ConPlan lead agency will implement monitoring procedures through all stages to include the initial planning and development stage to eliminate or reduced failed projects, the implementation stage to ensure productivity, accountability, progress meeting goals and objectives, and the completion stage to measure the impact of activities. The monitoring procedures will include:

- Conducting reviews and risk analysis of proposals for funding,
- Providing orientation to subrecipients at the start of the program year,
- Providing one-on-one training with subrecipients encountering problems
- Providing technical assistance to subrecipients to resolve problems requiring more attention,
- Conducting in-house reviews (desk audits) of subrecipient quarterly progress reports and payment requests,
- Conducting subrecipient group training throughout the year to address specific issue areas such as financial control systems and procedures, documentation of eligible expenses, processing payment request, record-keeping and reporting requirements, documentation of eligible clientele/beneficiaries, procurement methods, anti-discrimination requirements, and accessibility requirements, and
- Conducting periodic monitoring visits of its subrecipients to recognize the subrecipient's accomplishments and to identify ways to overcome problems and improve operations.

The ConPlan lead agency will implement a monitoring schedule at the start of every program year. The monitoring schedule will identify the subrecipient, the project, and the dates of the on-site monitoring visits.

Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies (91.215 (a))

1. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
2. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies response:

1. Because funding for activities eligible under the Community Development Block Grant, Home Investment Partnership Grant, and Emergency Shelter Grant is limited to the amount of funds awarded, the ConPlan lead agency gave consideration to the following factors:

- The activities beneficiaries. Activities located in geographic service areas where at least 51 percent of the residents are low or moderate income persons were considered. Activities that would serve large populations and/or higher percentages of low and moderate income residents were targeted.
- Community problem or needs. Activities located in geographic service areas in which the conditions and severity of problems were the greatest and effected the availability of affordable housing, the safety and livability of the neighborhood, and the availability economic opportunities for low or moderate income persons were targeted.

In assigning levels of priority for activities addressing the needs of the homeless, special needs populations (elderly and persons with disabilities), affordable housing, and community development, Guam gave consideration to the following factors:

- The conditions and severity of the problems warranting the activity,
- The characteristics and needs of the population to be served,
- The past and current efforts to deal with these problems and conditions requiring new or expanded services including the adequacy, capacity (unmet need), and finances of existing activities,
- How the type and scale of the activity will fit the need, and
- How or why the activity will contribute to resolving the problems and why this activity is more feasible than current activities in solving the problems.

2. Barriers to addressing the unmet needs include:

- The limited capacity of government and non-profit organizations. Organizations are currently unable to operate programs that will address service gaps. Guam needs to provide opportunities for individuals and organizations to build capacity, learn through training, and develop the skills needed to provide direct services.
- The limited funding sources. Guam needs to identify short term and long term funding sources and check for and maximize local, federal, and private funding opportunities. Organizations need to be able to identify and successfully compete for start-up funding and secure long-term operation funds that maintain operations.

Lead-based Paint (91.215 (g))

1. Estimate the number of housing units that contain lead-based paint hazards, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.
2. Outline actions proposed or being taken to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and describe how lead based paint hazards will be integrated into housing policies and programs.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Lead-based Paint response:

1. According to 2000 Census data for Guam, 20,360 housing units were built on or before 1979 and may contain lead-based paint hazards. Of these housing units, 41.5 % or 8,450 dwelling units are occupied by low to moderate income families. The number of dwelling units by extremely low, low and moderate income categories are:

- 3,060 units occupied by extremely low-income families;
- 2,320 units occupied by low-income families;
- 3,070 are occupied by moderate-income families.

The public housing agency has remediated lead-based paint hazard in all its 750 public housing dwelling units.

2. The public health department reports that no record of lead-based paint poisoning has been reported in the last five years. A check with the hospital poison control center also indicated that there have been no reported cases of lead-based-paint poisoning in recent months. However, lead-based paint poisoning continues to be a potential public health hazard given the large number of housing units built prior to 1979. Guam will increase awareness of the dangers of lead-based paint by developing an action plan that will include:

- Implementing a community outreach program to improve public awareness of the danger of lead-based paint to all potential purchaser and/or occupants of homes built before 1979. Public awareness efforts will include distribution of brochures, disclosure letter, notice of lead hazard evaluation or presumption and/or notice of lead hazard reduction activity.
- Developing a lead hazard evaluation form to be used as part of the initial home evaluation and/or risk assessment of a home.
- Implementing a lead hazard reduction program by the use of the most efficient and cost effective mitigation measures to resolve lead based paint issues as they arise. This may include seeking the services of a private contractor for paint stabilization, interim controls, standard treatments, or abatement depending on the requirement of the activity, and the safe use of clearance reports will be generated to confirm that no lead-based paint hazards remain when work is complete.
- Implementing a monitoring program that includes periodic inspections to ensure lead based reduction measures are effective, and that no issues regarding lead based paint exist. This includes the visual assessment for deterioration paint, bare soil, and the failure of any lead hazard reduction measure at the unit turnover every 12 month, and effectiveness of encapsulations, and the provision of a written notice to the occupants asking them to report deteriorated paint or failed encapsulation or enclosure.

- Ensuring that procedures in the Homeowner Rehabilitation Loan Program administered by the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority's Community Development Division are implemented to provide information to applicant families on the dangers of lead paint to borrowers when children are present in the household.
- Ensuring that procedures in the Housing Choice Voucher Program administered by the local public housing are implemented to provide information to families on the dangers of lead paint before they begin their search for housing to rent using the vouchers.

HOUSING

Housing Needs (91.205)

*Please also refer to the Housing Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Describe the estimated housing needs projected for the next five year period for the following categories of persons: extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income families, renters and owners, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, single persons, large families, public housing residents, families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list, and discuss specific housing problems, including: cost-burden, severe cost-burden, substandard housing, and overcrowding (especially large families).
2. To the extent that any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, the jurisdiction must complete an assessment of that specific need. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Needs response:

1. The Public Use Micro data Sample (PUMS) from the census bureau was used to analyze the characteristics of Guam's 38,790 households by family income levels, household tenure and household type.

HOUSEHOLDS BY FAMILY INCOME LEVELS

Fourteen percent (14%) or 8,240 of households have incomes that are no more than 30% of Guam's Family Median Income and are considered extremely low income. Twenty percent (20%) or 5,360 of households have incomes that are no more than 50% of Guam's Family Median Income and are considered low income. Twenty-one percent (21%) or 7,570 of households have incomes that are no more than 80% of Guam's Family Median Income and are considered moderate income. The low and moderate-income groups, when combined, make up 55% of households. The remaining 45% or 17,620 of households have incomes greater than 80% of Guam's Family Median Incomes and are considered middle to high income.

HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE

Renter tenure is defined as housing units rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent. Fifty-two percent (52%) or 20,022 of households rent rather than own their housing. Homeowner tenure is defined as housing units owned by someone in the household with a mortgage or loan or free and clear (without a mortgage or loan). There are 18,740 homeowner households or 48% of all households.

Housing Tenure By Family Income Levels

The low and moderate income groups account for 68% of renters (29% / 5,870 – extremely low, 17% / 3,340 - low income, and 22% / 4,480 – moderate income).

However, the low and moderate-income groups account for only 40% of homeowners (13% / 2,370 – extremely low, 11% / 2,020 – low income, and 17% / 3,090). There is a direct relationship between homeownership and family income level, such that the greater the income level, the greater the percentage of households who own their own homes. Only 29% of extremely low income households own their own home (2,370 out of 8,240), whereas, 64% of middle to high-income households own their own home (11,260 out of 17,620).

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Housing status of elderly households, persons with disabilities, small related families, large related families are analyzed by family income, housing tenure and by housing problems such as housing cost burden, substandard housing and overcrowding.

Elderly households are one or two person households in which the head of the household or spouse (husband or wife) is at least 62 years of age. There are 1,400 elderly households with incomes at or below 80% of median household income. There are 680 elderly households with extremely low incomes, 390 have very low incomes and 330 elderly households have low incomes. Nearly 56% of extremely low, very low and low income elderly households are homeowners.

Disabled households are households of two or more persons in which the head of the household or spouse (husband or wife) has a disability. Disability is limited to sensory disability (blindness, deafness, or severe vision or hearing impairment), physical disability (a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, i.e., walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying), and mental disability (difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating). There are 540 disabled households with extremely low income, 700 households with very low income and 820 households with low incomes.

Small related households are households of two (2) to four (4) persons that include at least one person related to the households by blood, marriage or adoption. There are 9,950 small related households at or below 80% of median household income. The homeownership rate for these families is 32%.

Large related households are households of five (5) or more persons that include at least one person related to the households by blood, marriage or adoption. There are 6,230 large related households with incomes at or below 80% of median family income.

All other households are households of one (1) or more persons that do not meet the definitions of the above-described household types. All other households include all households with only unrelated individuals except those households qualifying as elderly or disabled households. There are 3,590 other households with incomes at or below 80% of median family income.

FAMILIES IN ASSISTED HOUSING

Guam participates in the public housing program and the Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance program. These programs are administered by the local public housing agency.

Public Housing Program

The local public housing agency manages 750 public housing units including 668 for low income families and 82 for low income elderly and persons with disabilities. The

public housing waiting list was closed in December 2003 with 781 families on the waiting list. On December 2004 there were 360 families on the waiting list. Many applicant families were dropped from the waiting list for failure to notify the local public housing agency of their continued interest in public housing during the periodic updates of the waiting list.

Housing Choice Voucher Program

The local public housing agency, administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program (tenant based). Under the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, eligible very low-income families receiving rental assistance in the form a voucher that permits them to rent housing from private landlords of their choosing. The local public housing agency guarantees landlords the Federal assistance portion of the rent. The tenants are responsible to pay the balance to the landlord. The local public housing agency has a total of 2,515 vouchers for tenant based rental assistance. The Section 8 waiting list has been closed to new applicants since July 2004 with 688 families on the list. At the end of December 2004 there were 506 families on the list. Each month, approximately 20 families transfer out of the Section 8 program and families at the top the waiting list are called upon to participate in the program. Eight-five percent (85%) of the applicants are families. Over 90% of the applicants are extremely low income.

Elderly Rental Housing - GUMA TRANKILIDAT

The local public housing agency operates the Guma Trankilidat Program with Section 8 project-based vouchers. Guma Trankilidat provides 49 housing units to low-income elderly people aged 62 and over. Five (5) units have accessible features designed to meet the needs of persons with disabilities. Guma Trankilidat has a waiting list of 21 people.

HOUSING PROBLEMS

Housing problems include cost burden, substandard housing and overcrowding. These housing problems were analyzed by housing tenure, family income levels and household type.

Cost Burden - Homeowner Households

Homeowner cost burden is calculated as the ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income multiplied by 100 percent. Selected monthly owner costs include payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, home equity loans, real estate taxes, property insurance (fire, hazard, typhoon and flood), utilities (electricity, gas, water and sewer), fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) and where appropriate, monthly condominium fees. Thirty percent (30%) or 5,680 of homeowners live in unaffordable housing paying more than 30% of their income for housing costs.

Fifty-eight percent (58%) of homeowners living in unaffordable housing are extremely low to moderate income. They account for approximately 3,290 households in need of affordable homeownership solutions to maintain their homeowner status. There is an indirect relationship between income and cost burden in homeowner households. There is a larger percentage of households living in high cost burden, unaffordable housing in the lower income levels. In all income levels, the proportion of homeowners with low cost burdens is greater than those with high cost burdens. Seventy-nine (79) in 100 extremely low to moderate income homeowners have a high housing cost burden. Only 27 in 100 middle to high homeowners have a high housing cost burden.

Small related households represent the largest (47% or 1,600) number of extremely low to moderate income homeowner households living in unaffordable housing followed by 1,090 large related, 310 elderly, and 290 from all other households). Households with only unrelated individuals excluding the elderly represented the smallest (9) percent of the extremely low to moderate homeowner households living in unaffordable housing. Disabled households make up 18 percent of or 590 of the 3,290 extremely low to moderate income homeowner households living in unaffordable housing. There are 230 one-to-two person disabled households living in unaffordable housing.

Cost Burden - Renter Households

Renter cost burden is calculated as the ratio of gross monthly rent to monthly household income multiplied by 100 percent. Gross monthly rent includes the contract rent and the estimated average cost of utilities and fuels. Households that pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing costs have a high cost burden, and their housing is considered unaffordable housing. Thirty-two percent (32%) or 6,460 of renters live in unaffordable housing paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing costs.

Ninety-two percent (92%) of renters living in unaffordable housing are extremely low to moderate income. Approximately 4,860 extremely low and low-income households live in unaffordable housing. Approximately 1,070 moderate-income households live in unaffordable housing. These households represent the unmet demand for affordable rental housing. There is an indirect relationship between income and cost burden in renter households. There is a larger percentage of households living in high cost burden, unaffordable housing in the lower income levels. Seventy-six (76) in 100 extremely low-to-low income renters have a high renter cost burden. Only nine (9) in 100 middle to high-income renters have a high renter cost burden.

Small related households represent the largest (50% or 2,430) number of extremely low to low income renter households living in unaffordable housing followed by 1,160 large related, 1,100 all other households, and 170 elderly households. Elderly households represent the smallest (4%) number of extremely low to low-income renter households living in unaffordable housing. Disabled households make up 12% or 580 of the 4,860 extremely low to low income renter households living in unaffordable housing. There are 250 one-to-two person disabled households living in unaffordable housing.

Small related households (47% or 500) and all other households (38% or 410) represent the largest percent of renter households living in unaffordable housing followed by 120 large related households, and 40 elderly households. Elderly households represent the smallest group at 4% of moderate income renter households. Disabled households make up 8% or 90 of the 1,070 moderate-income renter households living in unaffordable housing. There are 50 one-to-two person disabled housing living in unaffordable housing.

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

Substandard housing is defined as housing with incomplete kitchens or incomplete plumbing facilities. Complete kitchens include a sink with piped water, a range and a refrigerator. Incomplete kitchens are kitchens in which at least one of the amenities listed is missing. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped running

water, a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower. Incomplete plumbing facilities are plumbing facilities in which at least one of the amenities listed is missing. Substandard housing is analyzed by tenure, family income levels and housing type.

Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities - Homeowners

Only two percent (2%) of or 410 out of 18,740 homeowners have incomplete kitchen facilities. Seventy-six percent (76%) of homeowners lacking complete kitchen facilities are extremely low to moderate income. They account for approximately 310 households. Less than 10% of household at each income have incomplete kitchen facilities. Seven percent (7%) of or 170 extremely low-income households have incomplete kitchen facilities. Only one percent (1%) of or 100 middle to high-income households have incomplete kitchen facilities. Forty-three (43) in 1,000 extremely low to moderate income homeowners have incomplete kitchen facilities. However, nine (9) in 1,000 middle to high-income homeowners have incomplete kitchen facilities.

Family (large and small) households represent the largest group of or 260 extremely low to moderate-income homeowner households with incomplete kitchens followed by 30 other unrelated households, and 20 elderly households. At 6% elderly households represent the smallest group of the extremely low to moderate-income homeowner households with incomplete kitchen. Disabled households are represented in 50 out of the 310 extremely low to moderate-income homeowner households that lack complete kitchen facilities.

Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities - Renters

Three percent (3%) of renters have incomplete kitchen facilities. Eighty-three percent (83%) of renters with incomplete kitchen facilities are extremely low to moderate income. Approximately 370 extremely low and low-income households have incomplete kitchen facilities. Approximately 110 moderate-income households have incomplete kitchen facilities. Across all households less than 10% have incomplete kitchen facilities. Five percent (5%) of or 280 extremely low-income households have incomplete kitchen facilities. Two percent (2%) of or 100 middle to high-income households have incomplete kitchen facilities. Thirty-six (36) in 1,000 extremely low-to-low income renters have incomplete kitchen facilities. However, 16 in 1,000 middle to high-income renters have incomplete kitchen facilities.

Family (large and small) households represent the largest group of or 260 out of 370 extremely low to low income renter households with incomplete kitchens followed by 100 other unrelated households. Elderly households represent the smallest, three percent (3%) of or 10 extremely low-to-low income renter households with incomplete kitchen. Disabled households are represented in 20 out of 370 renter households.

Family (large and small) households and other unrelated households represent the largest groups, 50 each, of moderate-income renter households with incomplete kitchens. Elderly households represent the smallest group (9% or 10) moderate-income renter households with incomplete kitchen. Disabled households are represented in 20 out of 110 moderate-income renter households with incomplete kitchens.

Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities - Homeowners

Eighteen percent (18%) of or 3,340 out of 18,740 homeowners live in housing with incomplete plumbing facilities. Sixty-five percent (65%) of homeowners with

incomplete plumbing facilities are extremely low to moderate income. They account for approximately 2,160 households. Extremely low to moderate income households have a larger percentage of households with incomplete plumbing facilities than middle to high-income households. Only 10% of middle to high-income households have incomplete plumbing facilities. However, the percent of extremely low to moderate income households with incomplete plumbing facilities is between 20% and 39%. Forty-one (41) in 100 extremely low to moderate income homeowners have incomplete plumbing facilities. Only 12 in 100 moderate to high-income homeowners have incomplete plumbing facilities.

Family (large and small) households represent the largest group of or 1,840 extremely low to moderate-income homeowner households with incomplete plumbing facilities, followed by other unrelated households and elderly households. Elderly households represented the smallest at 6% or 140 extremely low to moderate-income homeowner households with incomplete plumbing. Disabled households are represented in 460 out of 2,160 extremely low to moderate-income homeowner households with incomplete plumbing. Fifteen percent (15%) of or 180 other unrelated households are extremely low to moderate income and do not have complete plumbing facilities. Twelve percent (12%) of or 1,840 family (large and small) households are extremely low to low income and do not have complete plumbing facilities. Eight percent (8%) of or 140 elderly households are extremely low to moderate income and do not have complete plumbing facilities.

Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities - Renters

Thirteen percent (13%) or 2,560 out of 20,050 renters live in housing with incomplete plumbing facilities. Eighty-two percent (82%) of renters with incomplete plumbing facilities are extremely low to moderate income. Approximately 1,450 extremely low and very low-income households have incomplete plumbing facilities. Approximately 650 low-income households live in housing with incomplete plumbing facilities. These households represent the unmet demand for affordable and adequate rental housing. There are larger percentages of households with incomplete plumbing facilities in the lower income levels. Eighteen (18) in 100 extremely low to moderate income renters live in housing with incomplete plumbing facilities. Only eight (8) in 100 middle to high-income renters have incomplete plumbing facilities.

Family (large and small) households represent the largest 79% of or 1,150 out of 1,450 extremely low-to-low income renter households with incomplete plumbing facilities followed by 190 other unrelated households, and 110 elderly households. Disabled households are represented in 130 out of 1,150 extremely low-to-low income renter households with incomplete plumbing facilities.

Family (small and large) households represent the largest number (85% or 550 out of 650) renter households with incomplete plumbing facilities, followed by 70 other unrelated households, and 30 elderly households. Disabled households are represented in 110 out of 650 moderate-income renter households with incomplete plumbing.

OVERCROWDING PROBLEMS FOR HOUSEHOLDS

Overcrowding is a ratio of the number of persons living in a unit to the number of rooms. Overcrowding occurs in households that have more than one person to a room. Overcrowding is further analyzed by tenure and family income.

Overcrowding by Tenure - Homeowner

Thirty-four percent (34%) or 6,310 out of 18,740 homeowners experience overcrowding. Fifty-one percent (51%) of homeowners experiencing overcrowding are extremely low to moderate income. They account for approximately 3,230 households. Extremely low to moderate income households have a larger percentage of households experiencing overcrowding than moderate to high-income households. Only 27% of or 3,080 out of 11,260 middle to high-income households experience overcrowding. However, the percent of extremely low to moderate income households experiencing overcrowding is between 41% and 50%. Very low-income households have the highest percentage. Seventy-six (76) in 100 extremely low-to-low income homeowners experience overcrowding. Only 38 in 100 moderate to high-income homeowners experience in overcrowding.

Predictably, overcrowding has a direct relationship with household size. Large families with five (5) or more persons represent 76% or 4,790 of 6,310 overcrowded homeowner households followed by 1,460 small families, 50 elderly households, and 10 all other households. Thirty-four percent (34%) of or 2,350 large family households are extremely low-to-moderate income and experience overcrowding. Ten percent (10%) of or 840 small family households are extremely low-to-moderate income and experience overcrowding. Two percent (2%) or 30 elderly households are extremely low-to-moderate income and experience overcrowding. One percent (1%) or 10 all other households are extremely low to moderate income and experience overcrowding. Seventeen percent (17%) or 550 out of 3,230 extremely low to moderate income homeowners experiencing overcrowding are disabled households.

Overcrowding by Tenure - Renters

Thirty-three percent (33%) or 6,710 out of 20,050 renters experience overcrowding. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of renters experiencing overcrowding are extremely low-to-low income. Approximately 3,460 extremely low and low-income households experience overcrowding. Approximately 1,700 moderate income households experience overcrowding. These households represent the unmet demand for affordable rental housing. There are larger percentages of households experiencing overcrowding in the lower income levels. Sixty (60) in 100 extremely low to moderate-income renters experience overcrowding. Only 32 in 100 middle to high income renters experience overcrowding.

Overcrowding has a direct relationship with household size for renter households, as with homeowners. Large families with five (5) or more persons represent 54% or 3,610 out of 6,710 the overcrowded renter households at followed by 2,920 small families, 140 all other households, and 40 elderly households. Disabled households are represented 650 out of the 6,710 overcrowded renter households.

Forty-three percent (43%) of or approximately 1,930 large family renter households are extremely low-to-low income and experience overcrowding. Fourteen percent (14%) of or approximately 1,460 small family renter households are extremely low-to-low income and experience overcrowding. One percent (1%) of or approximately 10 elderly renter households are extremely low-to-low income and experience overcrowding. One percent (1%) of or approximately 60 other unrelated households are extremely low-to-low income and experience overcrowding. Disabled households are represented in 340 out of the 3,460 extremely low-to-low income renter households experiencing overcrowding.

Twenty percent (20%) of or approximately 750 large family renter households are moderate income and experience overcrowding. Seven percent (7%) of or approximately 740 small family renter households are moderate income and experience overcrowding. One percent (1%) of or approximately 10 elderly households are moderate income and experience overcrowding. One percent (1%) of or approximately 60 other unrelated households are moderate income and experience overcrowding. Disabled households are represented in 190 out of the 1,700 moderate-income renter households experiencing overcrowding.

2. Disproportionally Greater Need - The Public Use Micro data Sample (PUMS) file was used to analyze census data to identify if any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionally greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole. The PUMS data does not include a further breakdown of ethnicity beyond the Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander category. It should be noted that Chamorros represent 83.0% of the population identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. Chamorros represent 37.0% of Guam's total population.

The PUMS data does not include a further breakdown of national origin beyond the Asian category. It should be noted that Filipinos represent 81.0% of the population identified as Asian. Filipinos represent 26.3% of Guam's total population.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLAND ETHNICITY. Families of Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Island ethnicities make up 37% of all small families of two (2) to four (4) related people who rent their housing. At the extremely low-income level, their percentage almost doubles to 61% of small family renters. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Island families also have a high representation in extremely low-income large family (5 or more related people) renters. Fifty-seven percent (57%) of large family renters are of Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Island ethnicity. But, they make up 78% of extremely low-income large family renters.

This overrepresentation also occurs in homeowner families. Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Island ethnicities make up 50% of small homeowner families. In extremely low-income homeowner families, their representation jumps to 66 percent of small homeowner families. Fifty-seven percent (57%) of large homeowner families are of Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Island ethnicity. In extremely low-income families, 73% of large homeowner families are of Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Island ethnicity.

Forty-five percent (45%) of one and two- person elderly household homeowners are of Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Island ethnicity. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Island ethnicities are represented in 62% of the extremely low-income elderly household homeowners. Thirty-two percent (32%) of one and two-person elderly renters are of Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Island ethnicity. In low-income elderly renter households, 46% are Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Island ethnicity.

In other unrelated households, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Island ethnicities are 37% of the renter households. But, they make up 49% of extremely low-income other unrelated households. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Island ethnicities are 58% of other unrelated homeowner households. In low income households, their representation jumps to 73% of all low income other unrelated homeowner households.

ASIAN ETHNICITY. Thirty percent (30%) of large family renters are Asian. Asian families make up 42% of moderate-income large family renters.

Forty-two percent (42%) of one and two-person elderly household homeowners are Asian. In low-income elderly homeowner households, households of Asian ethnicity increase 65%. In moderate-income elderly homeowner households, Asian households increase in representation to 61%. Fifty-one percent (51%) of elderly renter households are Asian. In moderate-income elderly renter households, households of Asian ethnicity increase in representation to 67%.

Thirty percent (30%) of other unrelated renter households are of Asian ethnicity. For low-income renter other households, the percentage increases to 43%. Twenty-three percent (23%) of other unrelated homeowner households are of Asian ethnicity. For moderate-income homeowner other households, the percentage increases to 33%.

Priority Housing Needs (91.215 (b))

1. Identify the priority housing needs in accordance with the categories specified in the Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 2A). These categories correspond with special tabulations of U.S. census data provided by HUD for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.
2. Provide an analysis of how the characteristics of the housing market and the severity of housing problems and needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority housing need category.

Note: Family and income types may be grouped in the case of closely related categories of residents where the analysis would apply to more than one family or income type.

3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Housing Needs response:

1. Of the 38,790 households on Guam in 2000, 55% or 21,170 households are extremely low to moderate income. The ratio of extremely low to moderate income renters to homeowners is 13 to 7. Extremely low to moderate income households are twice as likely to be renters as they are to be homeowners.

Homeowners. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of or approximately 1,710 extremely low to moderate income homeowners have a high cost burden. These households pay more than 30% of their income to housing related costs. Fifty-five percent (55%) of or approximately 4,080 extremely low to moderate income homeowners experience some housing problems (i.e. overcrowding, inadequate kitchen facilities and inadequate plumbing facilities). However, 39% of extremely low to moderate income homeowners with housing problems also pay more than 30% of their income to housing related costs. In total, approximately 5,790 homeowner households have a high housing cost burden and/or experience some housing problems. The largest groups are the family (large and small) households followed by elderly households, disabled households and other unrelated households.

Renters. Forty-three percent (43%) of or approximately 5,930 extremely low to moderate income renters have a high cost burden. These households pay more than 30% of their income to their gross rent costs. Twenty-seven percent (27%) of or approximately 3,690 extremely low to moderate income households rent housing units with inadequate kitchen facilities and inadequate plumbing facilities and experience overcrowding. Seventeen percent (17%) or 2,380 extremely low to moderate income renters have a high cost burden and have housing problems. In total, approximately 9,620 renter households have a high cost burden and/or experience some housing problems. The largest groups are the family (large and small) households followed by other unrelated households, disabled households and elderly households.

Guam must address the housing affordability needs of extremely low to moderate income households. Homeowner households with high cost burdens may benefit from an affordable homeownership program that assists extremely low to low income homeowners bring their payments for mortgages, home equity loans, property insurance, real estate taxes, utilities and fuel costs down. Homeowner households with some housing problems (inadequate kitchen facilities, inadequate plumbing facilities and experiencing overcrowding) may benefit from the expansion of homeowner rehabilitation loan programs developed to assist the extremely low to moderate income. Homeowner households with housing problems and high cost burdens may have debt to income ratio that may make it difficult for them to qualify for home loans, including homeowner rehabilitation loans developed to assist the low income.

Family (large and small), disabled, and elderly renter households with high costs burdens and/or living in inadequate housing (housing with problems) may benefit from the expansion of affordable rental programs that provide rental assistance to renters to keep the household's share of rental costs from exceeding 30 percent of their income. Currently, there are no rental assistance programs for single or unrelated households.

Housing Market Analysis (91.210)

*Please also refer to the Housing Market Analysis Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Based on information available to the jurisdiction, describe the significant characteristics of the housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, and the cost of housing; the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities; and to serve persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.
2. Describe the number and targeting (income level and type of household served) of units currently assisted by local, state, or federally funded programs, and an assessment of whether any such units are expected to be lost from the assisted housing inventory for any reason, (i.e. expiration of Section 8 contracts).
3. Indicate how the characteristics of the housing market will influence the use of funds made available for rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of old units, or acquisition of existing units. Please note, the goal of affordable housing is not met by beds in nursing homes.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Market Analysis responses:

1. Characteristics of Housing Market.

Supply of Housing – An analysis of the housing data from the 2000 census indicate the following

- o 36,600 total housing units
- o 17,560 rental units of which 12,780 were occupied
- o 13% rental vacancy rate
- o 19,040 owner occupied units of which 18,740 were occupied
- o 1.0% vacancy rate

The most current information on the housing supply can be found in the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice: Island of Guam which was completed in March 2005 by The Captain Company for the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority. In discussing housing market conditions the report noted that the supply of single family to four-plex housing grew slowly between the years 2001 to 2004 averaging 267 new structures per year during the four year period.

Demand for Housing – The demand for rental housing, as measured by the rental housing vacancy rate of 13% in the 2000 census, indicates a weak demand. This low demand for housing is not to be confused with the need for housing. Both the Housing Choice Voucher program and the Public Housing program have a waiting period in excess of 12 months.

The vacancy rate of 1.0% for owner occupied units measured in the 2000 census indicates a flat housing market. Current demand continues to be flat as measured in the number of sales transactions for single family units during the four year period from January 2001 to December 2004. As reported in the Analysis of Impediments, sales transactions increased each year from a low of 496 units in 2001 to a high of 597 in 2004. The median sales price for housing decreased from \$129,500 in 2001 to \$125,000 in 2004.

Housing market conditions are driven by economic activity in the tourism industry and the military sector. Several economist and housing market analysts report that Guam's economy appears to have entered into a recovery phase in the latter half of 2003. The Analysis of Impediments report that pent up demand for housing, especially in the central and northern villages, is expected to spur housing construction. At least one developer has begun construction on a new single family subdivision and several are exploring the feasibility of building rental units that target military families.

Condition of Housing Stock – An analysis of the 2000 census housing data indicates that nineteen percent (19.0% or 6,880 out of 36,600) of the housing stock is substandard. These substandard units are nearly evenly distributed between rental units and owner occupied units; 3,410 renter occupied and 3,470 owner occupied. Substandard units may have incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities or both.

Cost of Housing – Over 32% (6,460 families) of renters experience high housing cost burden as recorded in the 2000 census. Over three fourths of these families (4,860 families) are extremely low (less than 30% of median household income) or low income (less than 50% of median household income) families. While over 4,860 families meet the income limit for the Housing Choice Voucher, it is significant to note that Guam administers 2,515 Housing Choice Vouchers.

Over 30% or 5,680 of homeowners are reported to experience high housing cost burden in the 2000 census. Of these families, 3,290 have incomes that are at 80% or less of median family income.

Housing for Persons with Disabilities – Housing for this subpopulation consist primarily of public housing units designated as Section 504 units. There are 37 units that have been modified to comply with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards. In addition, 6 of 30 apartment units used for transitional housing for homeless families have been modified to meet UFAS standards. There are several congregate housing programs that serve individuals with disabilities. These programs can accommodate 18 individuals. Catholic Social Service is in the process of developing an 8 unit apartment complex for homeless individuals with disabilities using funds from the Home Investment Partnership grant program.

In keeping with the nationwide changes arising out of the Olmstead decision, Guam is developing housing options for persons with disabilities who are inappropriately placed in institutional settings. The newly established Office of Community Integration along with the Department of Integrated Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse are coordinating the planning and implementation of a continuum of care system that will provide appropriate housing options for these individuals. The goal is to ensure that all individuals with disabilities reside in community based dwelling units appropriate to their needs.

Housing to serve persons with HIV/AIDS – Specialized or designated housing for this subpopulation is not currently available in the community. The Guam HIV/AIDS Prevention Community Planning Group reports that there are ten households who need housing rental assistance in a needs survey prepared in 2003.

Racial / Ethnic Concentrations – Guam’s racial / ethnic composition reflects the island’s location, its proximity to Asia and to Micronesia. The major ethnic / racial groups are:

- o 37.0% Chamorro
- o 26.3% Filipino
- o 6.8% White
- o 4.0% Chuukese
- o 26.9% All other groups (less than 4.0% each of the total population)

Chamorros represent the largest ethnic / racial group in 16 of Guam’s nineteen villages. Filipinos are the largest ethnic / racial group in the three remaining villages, Dededo, Yigo and Tamuning. Three fourths of all Filipinos on Guam reside in these three villages with nearly half of all Filipinos residing in Dededo. Guam’s white population is concentrated in the villages of Santa Rita, Piti and Yigo where housing units are located on military reservations. The Chuukese residents are concentrated in Dededo, Tamuning, Yigo and Mangilao. Tamuning is a diverse community with residents from the Asian countries of Korea, Japan and China collectively represent 25.8% of village residents just behind the Filipinos at 26.2% of all Tamuning residents.

Concentrations of Low / Moderate Income Families – The distribution of moderate and low income families was analyzed using a geographic information system to create thematic dot density maps (See Figure 2 and 3 Appendix B). Census

information about the number of families by income group was provided by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development at the block group level. Block groups which contained 50 or more families that met the low or moderate income level were identified. These block groups were then defined as having a high concentration of low or moderate income families if percentage of low or moderate income families exceed the island-wide ratio by ten percent (10%).

Census 2000 data indicate that 56% of Guam's 32,367 families are moderate income families, that is their family incomes are 80% or less of Guam's median family income. Twenty one (21) out of a total of one hundred thirty eight (138) block groups were identified in which the percentage of moderate income families exceed the island-wide percentage by 10%.

- o In Yigo, there is a concentration of moderate income families in two block groups in the rural area of Machananao along the Route 9 and Marine Corps Drive corridor. There is another concentration of moderate income families in a block group along Marine Corps Drive bounded by Mataguac and Igleasia Streets.
- o In Dededo, there are concentrations of moderate income families in six census block groups found in the Astumbo and Astumbo Gardens subdivisions, Ukudu, Upper Kaiser subdivision and the rural area along Y-Sengsong Street. Astumbo is evolving from rural to suburban but is still predominantly rural in character. Ligan Terrance is the largest of Guam's subdivision and is over 30 years old.
- o There is a concentration of moderate income families in Tamuning in two block groups in the census tract bounded by Gov Carlos G. Camacho Street, Fahrenheit Avenue and Chalan San Antonio and Marine Corps Drive. There is an other cluster of moderate income families in three block groups in the Harmon area of Tamuning. Tamuning is overwhelming a renters community with 74.6% renter occupied dwelling units reported in the 2000 census. The 2000 census reports that the median income for owner occupied housing is \$54,499 while the median income for renter occupied housing is \$29,026.
- o Mongmong-Toto-Maite has a concentration of moderate income families in three block groups. One block group is along Route 8 in Maite. The other two block groups contain Guam's first public housing development, the V.D. Perez (36 dwelling units) and the Toto Gardens (118 dwelling units) subdivisions. Census 2000 data shows that over 61% of occupied dwelling units in Mongmong Toto Maite are renter occupied.
- o Hagatna has a concentration of moderate income families in one block group in along O'Brien Drive from Anigua eastward to San Ramon Street.
- o In Mangilao there is a concentration of moderate income families in the block group that includes the Fadian and Pagat areas along the Route 15 corridor. These areas are predominantly rural in nature.

One out of every five (21% or 6,681) families have very low incomes of 30% or less of median family income. In twelve (12) of Guam's one hundred thirty eight (138) census block groups the percentage of very low income families exceeded the island-wide ratio by 10%:

- o In Yigo, there is a concentration of very low income families in the census block group in the rural area of Machananao along the Route 9 and Marine Corps Drive corridor.
 - o There is a concentration of very low families in four census block groups in the rural areas of Dededo that include Astumbo, Ukudu and Y-Sengsong census tracts.
 - o There are two census block groups in Tamuning with a concentration of very low income families in the Harmon area bounded by Marine Corps Drive, Finegayan Street and St. John's Street. There is another concentration of very low income families that is bounded by Marine Corps Drive, Tun Vicente Leon Guerrero Drive, the cliff line and Chalan Pasaheru.
 - o Mongmong-Toto-Maite has a concentration of very low income families in two census block groups that contain Guam's first public housing development, the VD Perez and the Toto Gardens subdivisions.
 - o In Mangilao there is a concentration of very low income families in the census block group that includes the Fadian and Pagat areas along the Route 15 corridor. These areas are predominantly rural in nature.
 - o Yona district contains a concentration of very low income families in the village proper. There are one hundred (100) public housing units in this census block group.
 - o Talofofo district contains one block group with a concentration of very low income families. This census block group also contains twenty eight (28) public housing dwelling family units and eight (8) elderly public housing units.
2. Inventory of Assisted Dwelling Units – The inventory of federal, local and non-profit assisted housing is 3,463 units. There are over 11,351 families with incomes at or below 50% of median family income. Assisted housing is provided to one out of every three families earning 50% or less of Guam's median family income. The inventory consists of the following units:
- 2,515 tenant based Housing Choice Vouchers administered by the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority. Families earning 50% or less of median family income are the recipients of these vouchers. The waiting list has been closed since May 3, 2004.
 - 750 public housing dwelling units owned and operated by the local public housing agency, GHURA. Of these, 82 units are elderly rental units. Families earning 80% or less of median family income are the recipients of these assisted units. The waiting list for elderly units is open while the waiting list for the 668 non-elderly units has been closed for the last 12 months.
 - 49 Elderly Housing units under the Section 515 rural rental program owned and operated by the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority. Elderly households earning 50% or less of area median income are the targeted recipients of this assisted housing. The waiting list for this development is open.

The forty year amortization period expires in January 2020. The accompanying project-based housing assistance vouchers have been renewed. These units are expected to remain in the inventory of assisted units through the current planning horizon.

- 10 Elderly rental units owned and operated by Catholic Social Service developed under the Home Investment Partnership grant program. These units are targeted for elderly households earning 80% or less of median income. The twenty year affordability period for this project runs through 2020.
- 24 affordable rental apartments in northern owned and operated by the Guam Housing Corporation developed under the Home Investment Partnership grant program. These units are targeted at families earning 80% or less of median family income. The twenty year affordability period for this project runs through 2017. An additional 272 rental dwelling units will be built in this development if financing can be secured.
- 115 affordable rental housing units in northern Guam owned and operated by the Guam Housing Corporation. These units are targeted at families earning 80% or less of median income. Built in 1969, these units are approaching the end of their economic life and will require substantial renovation.

3. How Housing Market Characteristics Will Influence Use of Funds - Community based housing options for persons with disabilities need to be developed. These housing options must include persons with disabilities who may need personal care attendants to live independently in the community. Affordable rental units with supportive services need to be developed for adults with disabilities.

Existing substandard assisted rental dwelling units must also be renovated or replaced. Funds will be pursued to renovate or replace the 115 affordable rental units operated by Guam Housing Corporation. Identifying funds to renovate the inventory of privately operated affordable rental units will be prioritized.

As Guam's economy recovers the demand for housing will increase and may adversely affect the supply of affordable rental housing. Incentives to encourage developers to continue to build affordable rental housing will have to be created. A major resource to be tapped to increase the supply of affordable rental units is the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program. Guam is expected to implement the LIHTC program for the first time in July 2005 with \$2.1 million in tax credits to assist in the development of affordable rental housing. Up to 100 rental units are expected to be produced a year once the program is launched.

Affordable homeownership opportunities need to be expanded for very low income families to become homeowners must be expanded. Implementation of a Housing Choice Voucher homebuyer program and a companion public housing homebuyer program will be pursued. Continued support for a Home Investment Partnership grant funded sweat equity production model will be pursued targeted to very low income families. As many as three to five very low income families a year may become homeowners through these programs. We will encourage non-profit housing developers to pursue sweat equity funds from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development programs.

Homeownership opportunities for low income families will also be pursued through homebuyer assistance programs as new housing construction program and a down payment assistance program. Twenty to thirty low income families may be provided homebuyer assistance in the next five years.

The large number of substandard owner occupied units will be addressed by the continuation of the current homeowner rehab assistance program. Elderly homeowners and homeowners in selected neighborhoods will be given priority. As many as a hundred families will be assisted during the five year planning period. Guam will also pursue other homeowner renovation funds available through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development programs.

Guam will encourage and partner with non-profit housing and community development organizations to address the housing and community needs of residents living in subdivisions in the rural areas of Dededo and Yigo with notable concentrations of very low income families.

Specific Housing Objectives (91.215 (b))

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Specific Housing Objectives response:

1. Priorities and Specific Objectives to be Achieved over the Planning Period.
Guam will increase the supply of supportive housing for persons with disabilities through the acquisition and new construction of supportive group homes and enhanced Single Room Occupancy (SRO) and affordable rental assistance.

Guam will increase the homeownership rate and increase the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition through sweat equity loan programs and the new construction of single family dwellings for low and moderate income first-time homeowners.

Guam will increase the availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons at reasonable rates by providing interest-free loans to first-time homebuyers to cover the downpayment and closing cost fees for their mortgage loans.

Guam will coordinate its homebuyer programs with the local public housing agency's efforts to implement the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program to help very low income renters become homeowners.

Guam will make the home buying process less complicated by providing homeownership education and counseling to low and moderate income families planning to become homeowners.

Guam will provide low interest loans to low and very low income homeowners to rehabilitate their homes to remove significant health and safety deficiencies and bring their homes up to current building code standards.

2. Resources Available to Address the Identified Needs for the Planning Period.

Guam receives the following formula housing related grants from the U. S.

Department of Housing and Urban Development:

- \$2.7 million annually in Community Development Block Grant funds
- \$1.5 million in Home Investment Partnership Grant funds

In addition, Guam receives an annual allocation of \$2.1 million in Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) which will be used to encourage the development of up to 100 affordable rental housing a year. The LITCH Qualified Allocation Plan has been designed to encourage developers to address the housing needs of families in assisted housing, large families, elderly households and housing for individuals with disabilities.

The Guam Housing Corporation (GHC) provides housing mortgages to qualified families. GHC currently has over \$5.0 million available for mortgages.

Guam will encourage non-profit housing developers to apply for various competitive grant programs from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to include self-help housing, housing counseling, Rural Housing and Economic Development, Youthbuild, Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly and Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities.

Needs of Public Housing (91.210 (b))

In cooperation with the public housing agency or agencies located within its boundaries, describe the needs of public housing, including the number of public housing units in the jurisdiction, the physical condition of such units, the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction, and other factors, including the number of families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists and results from the Section 504 needs assessment of public housing projects located within its boundaries (i.e. assessment of needs of tenants and applicants on waiting list for accessible units as required by 24 CFR 8.25). The public housing agency and jurisdiction can use the optional Priority Public Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 4) of the Consolidated Plan to identify priority public housing needs to assist in this process.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Needs of Public Housing response:

The local public housing agency operates seven hundred fifty (750) dwelling units in eleven of the island's nineteen villages. In April, 2005 159 of the 750 dwelling units were vacant for a vacancy rate of 21.2%. The target vacancy rate under the public housing performance measure is 97.0%.

The local public housing agency received a passing score in its most recent Physical Assessment Subsystem (PASS) conducted on its 750 public housing dwelling units. These units range in age from twenty one years to 34 years old. Although there are no plans to demolish or dispose of any of these dwelling units at this time, the local public housing agency is currently assessing the feasibility of disposing of several

developments in the southern villages. Families on the waiting list for public housing dwelling units frequently request for units in the central or northern villages of Guam making it difficult to rent these southern units in a timely manner.

A physical needs assessment was prepared in conjunction with the most recent five-year public housing plan. Renovations to extend the economic life of these 750 dwelling units will cost \$75.4 million. An additional \$7.2 million will be needed to upgrade and extend various building systems such as storm water management, security lighting, fencing, street and parking improvements and recreational facilities. In total, over \$82,000,000 will be needed to extend the economic life of the nine public housing projects an additional twenty years. The local public housing agency will have to rely on long-term financing to fund these renovations as it only receives an annual grant of \$1.4 million from HUD to renovate its public housing dwelling units.

There are thirty seven (37) units that are designated as accessible units under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The Section 504 transition plan identified the need to improve the accessibility of a number of public housing neighborhoods by installing sidewalks and wheel chair ramps at an estimated cost of \$2,750,000 and is included in the \$7.2 million identified for building system upgrades in the most recent physical needs assessment. Information on the needs of families on the waiting list is not available at this time. The pre-application form for the public housing program was revised and questions concerning accessible housing requirements were deleted from the pre-application form.

Public Housing Strategy (91.210)

1. Describe the public housing agency's strategy to serve the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families residing in the jurisdiction served by the public housing agency (including families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list), the public housing agency's strategy for addressing the revitalization and restoration needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction and improving the management and operation of such public housing, and the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate families residing in public housing.
2. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. (NAHA Sec. 105 (b)(11) and (91.215 (k))
3. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation. (NAHA Sec. 105 (g))

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Public Housing Strategy response:

1. In support of HUD's strategic goal to increase the availability of decent, safe and affordable housing, the local public housing agency has adopted the following objectives:

- Expand the supply of assisted housing by applying for additional rental vouchers when available and reducing public housing vacancies.
- Improve the quality of assisted housing by taking appropriate steps to increase its Public Housing Assessment System score, improve its voucher management score, renovate or modernize public housing units, provide replacement housing as appropriate.
- Increase assisted housing choices by implementing a voucher homeownership program and a public housing homeownership program.

Guam will assist the local public housing agency by implementing the Low Income Housing Tax credit Program which awards preference points to applicants who propose to pursue project based housing vouchers. Preference points will also be awarded to developers who propose a "rent to own" option for residents of LIHTC projects.

Guam will coordinate its homeownership programs with the local public housing agency's Section 8 HCV homeownership program as well as market its homeownership programs to residents of assisted housing. Guam provides low interest home mortgages for low income families through the Guam Housing Corporation. Guam also provides homebuyer assistance to qualified families through the Home Investment Partnership grant program. Technical assistance and training will be extended to the staff of the local public housing agency involved in the Section 8 HCV homeownership program.

In support of HUD's strategic goal to improve community quality of life and economic vitality, the local public housing agency has adopted the following objectives:

- Implement measures to deconcentrate poverty in its public housing developments such as monitoring family income levels in each development to determine if each development has an adequate mix of households by income level.
- Adopt provisions in the admission and continued occupancy plan that allow the public housing agency to skip over extremely low income families on the waiting list in order to achieve a mix of households by income level.

Guam will assist the local public housing agency implement its deconcentration policies by provide technical assistance in the analysis of census data to identify neighborhoods with concentrations of extremely low income families.

In support of HUD's strategic goal to promote self-sufficiency and asset development of families and individuals the local public housing agency, GHURA, has adopted the following objectives:

- Increase the the number and percentage of employed persons in assisted families by implementing a working family admissions preference
- Develop policies and programs that provide incentives for public housing residents to pursue employment
- Encourage individual members of assisted families to participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency program by aggressively promoting economic self-sufficiency

opportunities, connecting support services and other resources available to them within the community.

- Promote and support the efforts of working families by implementing incentive programs to include the "earned income disallowance policy" and the FSS Escrow Account Program.
- Ensure that residents of assisted housing are able to access a wide array of training and educational opportunities by continuing the partnership with the organizations under the umbrella of the Workforce Investment Act.
- Pursue available funding under the ROSS grant program to increase independence for elderly or families with disabilities.

Guam will assist the local public housing agency by extending its CDBG funded entrepreneurial and micro-enterprise training and assistance programs to residents of assisted housing. Subrecipients who provide training and other forms of assistance to entrepreneurs or micro-enterprise businesses will be required to market their programs to residents in assisted housing.

In support of HUD's strategic goal to ensure equal opportunity in housing for all Americans the local public housing agency has adopted the following objectives:

- Implement affirmative measures to ensure access to assisted housing regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status or disability by providing periodic staff training on ADA, FHA and Section 504 statutes.
- Implement measures to provide a suitable living environment for families living in assisted housing regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status or disability.

Guam will provide training and technical assistance to the local public housing agency in the findings and recommendations contained in the analysis of impediments to fair housing (AI). Assistance will also be provided to the local public housing agency in the update of the transition plan required under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

2. The local public housing agency has encouraged and assisted public housing residents to organize resident associations in the various neighborhoods. Management channels its outreach and education efforts through the periodic meetings of the resident associations.

A resident advisory council (RAC), consisting of representatives from the various resident associations meets periodically with management to discuss operation issues and other resident concerns. The RAC members select one of its members to sit as the resident member on the local public housing agency's Board of Commissioners.

Homeownership is a goal that the local public housing agency encourages among its public housing residents and the participants in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. Residents who participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency program can use their escrow savings as a down payment for the purchase of a house.

3. The local public housing agency has been designated a troubled public housing agency. The authority has executed a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) with the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to resolve deficiencies noted in nine areas; governance, organization and staffing, finance and procurement, housing management, property maintenance, and resident services, capital funds, security and management information system. The MOA expires on September 30, 2005.

Many of the strategies that have been incorporated into the MOA are internal in nature and are being addressed by the public housing agency. The government and the community can contribute by providing assistance to the local public housing agency in the following areas:

- o Technical assistance from the Civil Service Commission, as needed, in the preparation of an independent study of the local public housing agency's manpower requirements;
- o Technical assistance from the Civil Service Commission, as needed, in the development of a new employee performance evaluation process that links to the performance measures for the Housing Choice Voucher Program and the Public Housing program;
- o Technical assistance from the Civil Service Commission, as needed, in the development and implementation of an agency-wide training plan;
- o Technical assistance from the Public Auditor, as needed, in selecting, contracting and managing an independent auditor to perform a financial and program review;
- o Assistance from government and community organizations in outreach efforts to the business community to provide job training and employment opportunities for families in the Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs.

Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 (e) and 91.215 (f))

1. Explain whether the cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing are affected by public policies, particularly those of the local jurisdiction. Such policies include tax policy affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment.
2. Describe the strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, except that, if a State requires a unit of general local government to submit a regulatory barrier assessment that is substantially equivalent to the information required under this part, as determined by HUD, the unit of general local government may submit that assessment to HUD and it shall be considered to have complied with this requirement.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing response:

1. Guam's thirty six year old zoning law was developed before environmental laws relating to storm water management, sole source aquifer, air quality and coastal management were enacted. Although the framework for a comprehensive development plan was established in the mid 1970's the various elements that were prepared were never officially adopted by the legislative body and have become outdated. Without a comprehensive vision for the future development of Guam's physical, social and economic development resources, environmental regulations and

land use policies have contributed to the creation of administrative barriers to affordable housing.

Administrative barriers to affordable housing were identified in the report "Analysis of Impediment to Fair Housing Choice: Island of Guam." Navigating the complex set of land use and environmental laws is further complicated by the many interpretations that have been developed over the years. The report stated that a rezoning request could take from nine months to a year to be processed and cost as much as \$15,000 or more in professional fees.

To encourage the development of low income housing, the report recommends that the zoning law be revised so that the rezoning process can be streamlined to reduce the time and cost to the developer. The report also recommends that the subdivision law be revised to promote affordable homeowner and rental housing developments.

2. The Governor's Office and the Bureau of Statistics and Plans have launched an initiative to update Guam's land use plan. In addition, the government-operated electric and water utilities are currently preparing their utility master plans. The ConPlan lead agency will advocate for the need to include affordable housing goals in the preparation of a new land use plan to ensure that the community's affordable housing needs are not marginalized in the new land use plan.

HOMELESS

Homeless Needs (91.205 (b) and 91.215 (c))

*Please also refer to the Homeless Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

Homeless Needs— The jurisdiction must provide a concise summary of the nature and extent of homelessness in the jurisdiction, (including rural homelessness where applicable), addressing separately the need for facilities and services for homeless persons and homeless families with children, both sheltered and unsheltered, and homeless subpopulations, in accordance with Table 1A. The summary must include the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals and children, (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered. In addition, to the extent information is available, the plan must include a description of the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group. A quantitative analysis is not required. If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Needs response:

At-Risk Families

Data from the 2000 census indicate that fourteen percent (14%) or 8,420 households report household incomes of thirty percent (30%) or less of the median household income for the island. Over 71% or 5,870 of these households are renters. Four out of every ten renter households or 2,370 households report a housing cost burden in excess of 50% of household income. Similarly, four out of

every ten extremely low income homeowner or 940 households report a housing cost burden in excess of 50% of household income. These families are at-risk of becoming homeless.

Homeless prevention assistance is available to families at-risk of being homeless. Several non-profit organizations provide assistance to these families using the FEMA Emergency Food and Shelter grant program. In addition, the Emergency Shelter Grant program provides homeless prevention assistance to as many as 60 families a year. The Salvation Army's Family Services Center / One Stop Homeless Assistance Center provides case management and life skills training to assist at-risk families to attain greater self-sufficiency.

Homeless Families and Individuals

The most recent homeless count conducted presents the following picture about Guam's homeless:

- About forty percent (40%) of homeless individuals are children and households with children represent forty two percent (42%) of homeless households.
- Almost half of homeless families are Chamorros and the next ethnic group are Chuukese at nearly ten percent of (9.6%) of homeless families.
- Only twenty seven percent 27% of all homeless households were in shelters at the time the count conducted while only nineteen percent (19%) of homeless individuals were reported to be living in shelters.
- Forty five percent (45%) of households reported they were homeless because of family break-up or domestic violence while twenty five percent ((25%) reported they were homeless because of job loss.
- At the time of the homeless count, sixty three percent (63%) of households reported they were homeless for the first time while seven percent (7%) reported that this was their second episode of homeless in three years.
- Twenty nine percent (29%) of homeless households reported income from full time employment while twenty percent (20%) reported income from part-time employment.
- Forty two percent (42%) of households had no health insurance while twenty one percent (21%) were covered under Medicaid and sixteen percent (16%) were covered under MIP, a locally funded insurance program. Less than two percent (2%) of homeless holds received health care from maternal & child health care clinics.
- Forty five percent (45%) of homeless households reported no disabilities while twenty five percent (25%) reported a physical or medical disability, twenty two percent (22%) reported drug or alcohol abuse, eleven percent (11%) reported a developmental disability and nine percent (9%) reported a mental disability.
- At the time the count was conducted less than five percent (5%) were homeless for less than a month, twelve and a half percent (12.5%) were homeless for between one to three months, twenty five percent (25%) were homeless for between four months to a year, twenty six percent (26%) were homeless for between two years to five years and twenty three percent (23%) were homeless for five or more years.
- Forty eight percent (48%) of homeless households reported needing job placement / job training services while forty two percent (42%) reported needing health care services. Other services that were reported as needed include rental assistance (37%), food assistance ((38%), counseling / life skill training (30%) and housing counseling / placement service ((29%).

1. Using the results of the Continuum of Care planning process, identify the jurisdiction's homeless and homeless prevention priorities specified in Table 1A, the Homeless and Special Needs Populations Chart. The description of the jurisdiction's choice of priority needs and allocation priorities must be based on reliable data meeting HUD standards and should reflect the required consultation with homeless assistance providers, homeless persons, and other concerned citizens regarding the needs of homeless families with children and individuals. The jurisdiction must provide an analysis of how the needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority homeless need category. A separate brief narrative should be directed to addressing gaps in services and housing for the sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless.
2. A community should give a high priority to chronically homeless persons, where the jurisdiction identifies sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless persons in its Homeless Needs Table - Homeless Populations and Subpopulations.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Homeless Needs response:

1. Guam will expand emergency shelter and transitional housing options for homeless families and individuals. Guam will support economic development programs that partner homeless shelter providers with employment programs to provide career counseling, education, job training, job placement services and follow-up services to ensure individuals stay employed.
2. Guam will provide more permanent housing choices for the chronic homeless and homeless disabled families. Guam will provide a Safe Haven for chronic homeless with mental illness with or without co-occurring disorders. Guam will formalize case management partnerships, create a system of referral and establish protocols for referrals to improve accountability, service delivery, case management, referral and customer services of government and nonprofit partners.

Homeless Inventory (91.210 (c))

The jurisdiction shall provide a concise summary of the existing facilities and services (including a brief inventory) that assist homeless persons and families with children and subpopulations identified in Table 1A. These include outreach and assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, access to permanent housing, and activities to prevent low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) from becoming homeless. The jurisdiction can use the optional Continuum of Care Housing Activity Chart and Service Activity Chart to meet this requirement.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Inventory response:

Information on the community's inventory of homeless resources is taken from the 2004 Continuum of Care plan. The inventory of resources consists of prevention programs, outreach programs, supportive service programs, emergency shelter

facilities, transitional housing units and permanent housing for homeless individuals and families.

PREVENTION COMPONENT

Service Provider : Catholic Social Service (CSS)

Services in Place: CSS provides one-month rental assistance to low-income individuals and families threatened with eviction for non-payment of rent. Funds are provided under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Emergency Food and Shelter program.

How Homeless Persons Access/Receive Assistance: Persons at risk for homelessness can apply for homeless prevention assistance in person at their office in Barrigada. Walk-ins are accepted. CSS receives client referrals from other programs within the organization. CSS also receives referrals from other organizations such as the local public housing agency, the various village mayor, churches and other mainstream services providers and homeless service providers.

Service Provider: Sanctuary, Incorporated

Services in Place: Sanctuary operates a 24-hour crisis hotline and provides families and youth with crisis intervention and counseling to help families deal with problems that may cause the youth to runaway or that may cause the parents to sever ties with the youth.

How Homeless Persons Access/Receive Assistance: For many youth, their first contact with Sanctuary is via a telephone call to Sanctuary's 24-hour crisis hotline. Sanctuary's crisis intervention and counseling programs receives client referrals from other programs within the organizations. Some troubled youth are referred to Sanctuary from other youth programs such as the Department of Youth Affairs, the school counselors, village mayors, the Guam Police Department, Superior Court of Guam, Department of Public Health and Social Services, the local public housing agency and other mainstream services providers and homeless providers.

Service Provider: The Salvation Army (TSA)

Services in Place: TSA's Family Service Center provides rent and utility assistance for one-month to low-income individuals and families at risk for eviction for non-payment of rent. TSA operate a food bank and clothing assistance program. TSA also offers life skills and financial management training to at-risk homeless and homeless families and individuals. TSA staff conduct follow up home visits with clients.

How Homeless Persons Access/Receive Assistance: Homeless persons access the program through self-referral or referral from other homeless providers or mainstream organizations. Homeless individuals and families who would like to participate in these programs may apply at their offices. TSA has a working relationship with other agencies assisting the homeless. These agencies include Victims Assistance Reaching Out, the Department of Education's Parent-Family-Community Outreach Program, Habitat for Humanity, Sanctuary, Incorporated, Kamalen Karidat Program, and Catholic Social Service.

OUTREACH COMPONENT

Outreach depends heavily on public awareness and the ability of complex organizational networks to educate the community about the services available for "at-risk" and homeless individuals and families. Local providers share information to foster smooth transition of a shared clientele base. Law enforcement agencies,

village mayors, religious organizations or non-profits that offer various homeless services usually make referrals. To promote community awareness, organizations conduct focus group meetings, fund drives, sponsored community events, or community education programs through public service announcement in the various media outlets. Today, networks are maintained through diverse community interest groups and concerned government agencies developed over years of experience.

Service Provider: Sanctuary, Incorporated

Outreach in Place: Runaway and homeless youth and their families will be reached through Sanctuary's extensive outreach efforts, referrals from other youth service providers, and the 24-Hour Crisis Hotline. The 24-hour hotline number is displayed conspicuously in the "Emergency Numbers Section" of the Guam Telephone Directory. Sanctuary's outreach van has the Teen Hotline number boldly painted on it, so as to increase its visibility. The program's team of crisis workers and case managers are able to respond to calls for help by employing a mobile crisis response system, in which staff "go to" the youth in need; as opposed to expecting the youth to access services by walking through the doors. Street outreach is also done in the various villages throughout the island of Guam. Staff distributes pamphlets and flyers in highly populated areas in the northern, southern and central parts of the island. Homeless and runaway youth in need of shelter are placed into Sanctuary's Emergency Shelter and Transitional Living Program. Sanctuary case managers assist homeless and runaway youth access support services.

Service Provider: TSA – Family Services Center / One-Stop Homeless Assistance Center

Outreach in Place: TSA's Family Services Center/One-Stop Homeless Assistance Center conducts outreach and assessment for homeless individuals and families. Once a year the Family Services Center/One-Stop Homeless Assistance Center conducts an island-wide homeless count to reach out to the homeless on the streets. The count is an effective outreach to the homeless who reside in areas other than shelters. Surveyors speaking with the homeless use the count as an opportunity to educate the homeless about the services available to them, encourage the homeless to seek assistance, and provide the homeless with care packages. Through follow-up contact, these individuals receive assistance at the One-Stop Homeless Assistance Center or are referred to other agencies. The Family Services Center also conducts specific outreach to assist people living in the Machananao area of Yigo, many of people in the area are homeless. The Family Services Center also operates a disaster outreach program. Outreach in place: (2) Describe the outreach activities that occur for other homeless persons.

Service Provider: Guma Mami, Inc.

Outreach in Place: Guma Mami assumes an advocacy role of identifying the needs of persons with developmental disabilities, including those who are homeless, to support and safeguard their rights and interests. Guma Mami works with social service organizations in the community and conducts focus group meetings targeting persons with developmental disabilities. Guma Mami coordinates its outreach activities with the Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities. Homeless individuals with developmental disabilities needing assistance can apply for assistance at Guma Mami or the Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities. Initial referrals are processed with the Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities. Guma Mami receives inquiries for services through schools, the Guam Developmental Disabilities Council, Guam System for Assistive Technology, village mayors, Guam Legal Services, Department of Mental

Health and Substance Abuse, Department of Public Health, Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority, and other social services agencies.

Service Provider: Department of Public Health and Social Services (PHSS)
Outreach in Place: PHSS refers homeless families and individuals to the homeless shelter providers for assistance. Many homeless individuals and families apply for services at PHSS on their own. Homeless shelter providers also help homeless individuals and families staying in their shelters apply for assistance at PHSS. During intake and assessment, shelter providers ask homeless individuals and families if and what type of assistance they are receiving. When they find that a homeless individual or family has not applied for the programs, shelter providers refer them to PHSS. Many shelter providers transport their clients to apply for and receive the welfare services.

Service Provider: Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities (DISID)

Outreach in Place: DISID conducts outreach activities for persons with disabilities applying for its programs: vocational rehabilitation, disability determination service, support services, and health planning. Although the programs do not serve homeless individuals and families with disabilities exclusively, Guam's homeless individuals and families with disabilities do apply for and receive these services. For many homeless persons with disabilities, DISID is their first stop to receiving assistance. Homeless persons can apply for assistance in person at their offices. DISID receives referrals from other organizations such as Guma Mami, Inc., CSS, Guam Legal Service Corporation and PHSS.

Service Provider: TSA – Lighthouse Recovery Center

Outreach in Place: The Lighthouse Recovery Center conducts outreach and assessment for homeless men and those in need of residential or outpatient substance abuse services. Lighthouse staff conducts outreach in the community by facilitating classes and groups at the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse's New Beginnings Program, Department of Corrections Residential Substance Abuse Program, Superior Court's Drug Education Program, and Department of Youth Affairs' Chansa Program. Staff has conducted intake assessments at Guam Memorial Hospital, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse's Adult Inpatient Unit, and Department of Corrections' Guam Detention Facility. Lighthouse staff and clients also participate in the annual island-wide homeless count. The count is an outreach to homeless persons who reside in areas other than shelters. Surveyors help educate homeless persons about the services available to them and encourage them to seek assistance. Homeless persons access the Lighthouse Recovery Center through self-referral or referral from other homeless providers or mainstream organizations. Homeless individuals visit the Lighthouse to meet with an intake counselor. The intake staff also may arrange transportation or for an assessment at another facility. Lighthouse staff works closely with agencies such as CSS, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Department of Corrections, Guam Memorial Hospital, and private physicians.

Service Provider: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse (MHSA)

Outreach in Place: MHSA has a homeless outreach project. The project serves homeless adults with serious mental illness and children/adolescents with serious emotional disturbances. The outreach team of mental health professionals will provide intervention, referral for services, and counseling. MHSA coordinates outreach services with the village Mayors. MHSA holds outreach services at the

village community centers. MHSA announce Outreach services to the public through public service announcements. The village Mayors spread the word to people in their community. Homeless persons access the MHSA outreach project attending the village Outreach meetings, by contacting their village Mayors to arrange for services, or by visiting MHSA.

**SUPPORTIVE SERVICES COMPONENT
SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR HOMELESS**

Service Provider: CSS – LIHENG Transitional Housing Case Management and Job Training Program

Services in Place: CSS provides homeless with case management and job training to finding a lasting and permanent solution to their homelessness. CSS case management staff assesses homeless individuals and families to determine their needs and establish individual development plan to help their homeless clients achieve self-sufficiency and independence. Case management staff provides guidance to and track homeless clients as they work to reach goals identified in their Individualized Service Plan. The case management staff also links their homeless clients to resources within the community to address their immediate needs such as welfare, health care, and childcare. The job-training workers will help the homeless clients develop employment goals. The job training worker helps clients research and explore education and employment opportunities, training clients on creating resumes, applying for jobs, participating in a job interview, and obtaining and maintain stable employment.

How Homeless Access/Receive Assistance: The Transitional Housing Case Management and Job Training Program is offered to homeless individuals and families in CSS LIHENG Transitional Housing Program and emergency shelters.

Service Provider: TSA - One-Stop Homeless Assistance Center

Services in Place: TSA's Family Services Center/One-Stop Homeless Assistance Center provides supportive services for homeless individuals and families. The One-Stop Homeless Assistance Center provides case management, counseling, food and clothing assistance, transportation services and referrals to other agencies and organizations that can help meet their needs. The Center offers education and life skills training to homeless families and individuals. TSA staff and representatives from other organizations conduct the education and life skills training classes. The center has an information and referral database on all services available to homeless people on Guam. The database is still in the development and experiment stage and when completed, all homeless providers will be able to access the database and use to database to work together.

How Homeless Persons Access/Receive Assistance: Homeless persons access the program through self-referral or referral from homeless shelter programs such as the Lighthouse Recovery Center, the LIHENG Transitional Housing Program, Guma San Jose, or mainstream organizations. Homeless individuals and families who would like to participate in these programs may apply at their offices.

Service Provider: Sanctuary, Incorporated - Basic Center Services for Runaway and Homeless Youth

Services in Place: Sanctuary provides crisis intervention services; case management; individual, family and group counseling; brief therapy; aftercare; outreach; and referrals. The program's goals are: to alleviate the problems of runaway & homeless youth; to reunite youth with their families and to encourage the resolution of intra-

family problems through counseling and other services; to strengthen family relationships and encourage stable relationships and living conditions for youth; and to help youth decide upon constructive courses of action. Crisis Intervention services are available 24-hours a day throughout the year.

How Homeless Persons Access/Receive Assistance: Youth, Parents, Schools, Collateral Agencies and community members access services through our hotline. Thereafter, a Crisis Intervention Worker, or assigned Case Manager, conducts an assessment to determine how best we can meet the caller's needs. Should the youth/families' needs exceed the scope of Sanctuary's services, referrals are made and coordinated with the appropriate community and/or government organization. If a young person is deemed eligible for services, the staff member conducts intake.

Service Provider: Sanctuary, Incorporated – Transitional Living Life Skills Training Services in Place: Transitional living skills training are provided at the basic, intermedeate and advanced levels. At the basic skills level (Level I), clients are oriented to the structure of the program and are provided instruction that addresses primarily day-to-day living skills. At the intermediate level (Level II), the focus is on skills that broaden the resident's perception and long-term goals. At the advanced Skills Level (Level III) the focus is on developing skills needed to transition to independent living.

How Homeless Persons Access/Receive Assistance: Youth, parents, school personnel, other social service agencies and community members can access services through Sanctuary's hotline. Thereafter, a Crisis Intervention Worker conducts an assessment to determine how best to meet the caller's needs. Should the youth/families' needs exceed the scope of Sanctuary's services, referrals are made and coordinated with the appropriate community and/or government organization. If a young person is deemed eligible for services, the staff member conducts intake.

Service Provider: TSA – Lighthouse Recovery Center
Services in Place: The Lighthouse Recovery Center offers the following to its residential clients who are homeless: individual and group counseling; transportation assistance; case management; treatment planning; classes in anger management, addiction education, relapse prevention, life skills, 12-Step, budgeting, physical education and recreational activities; community service opportunities; vocational, educational, and housing assistance.

How Homeless Persons Access/Receive Assistance: Homeless persons access the Lighthouse Recovery Center through self-referral or referral from other homeless providers or mainstream organizations. Homeless individuals visit the Lighthouse to meet with an intake counselor. The intake staff also may arrange transportation, or for an assessment at another facility. Lighthouse staff works closely with agencies such as CSS, MHSA, Department of Corrections, Guam Memorial Hospital, and private physicians.

MAINSTREAM SUPPORTIVE SERVICE PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO HOMELESS:

Service Provider: Agency for Human Resources Development provides educational assessment, occupational assessment, classroom training, institutional skills training, on-the-job training, and summer youth employment and training and work experience.

Service Provider: Coral Life Foundation provides HIV/AIDS prevention, education and awareness services, counseling, personal care, HIV/AIDS testing, outreach and referral services.

Service Provider: Department of Labor – One Stop Career Center provides career counseling and job search services.

Service Provider: DISID provides case management services for persons with disabilities, disability determination service, support services, health planning, vocational rehabilitation training and job placement services.

Service Provider: MHSA - Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP) – The department provides outpatient services of 2, 4 and 12 week duration for drug and alcohol addiction. The 2 Week program is designed for clients diagnosed with “alcohol/drug abuse.” It is intended for clients who are unemployed or employed but able to meet the treatment schedule. The 4 week program is designed for clients diagnosed from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) with “alcohol/drug abuse.” Clients will receive 18 hours of drug/alcohol education, an introduction to the 12-steps program, individual and group therapy. Therapeutic methods will be based on counselor-client agreement. The 12 Week program is designed for clients diagnosed with alcohol/drug dependence who are not in need of medical care, or were medically treated and presently in stable condition.

Service Provider: MHSA - The Adolescent Outpatient Program (AOP) is an “open” group program that provides participants with a holistic view on the use of drugs, alcohol and other chemical substances. The modalities of the program are geared towards to education in small group interaction/support, improving coping skills, stress reduction skills, communication skills, treatment planning, family sessions and suicide.

Service Provider: MHSA - “Crystal Clear” Men’s Ice Group is a support group for men whose primary drug of choice is Methamphetamine. The themes addressed in the program include goal setting, stress and anger management, communication skills, education about the effects of drug and alcohol use, triggers, self esteem, co-dependency and denial. Videotapes and handouts on these topics are available to help facilitate the group. Family members are encouraged to attend the family support groups.

Service Provider: MHSA - Aftercare is a continuation of intensive outpatient treatment program or from our extensive day treatment rehabilitation program, New Beginnings. This treatment program is a continuation of support given for those who are dependent on drugs and alcohol. The Aftercare program provides a person an opportunity to learn and discuss other issues of recovery especially about individual “triggers” encountered in a daily life that may possibly cause them to relapse.

Service Provider: MHSA - Women’s Group is a 12-week outpatient program for females 18 years of age and over who are diagnosed as either substance abusers or dependents according to the DSM-IV criteria. The themes addressed in the program include goal setting, stress and anger management, communication skills, education about the effects of drug and alcohol use, triggers, self esteem, co-dependency and denial. Videotapes and handouts on these topics are available to help facilitate the group. Family members are also recommended to attend the family support groups at least once a week.

Service Provider: MHSA - Community Support Services (not under Drug and Alcohol) provides intensive aftercare support and advocacy to long-term seriously mentally ill adults and children/adolescents with a serious emotional disturbance and their families in the community. The program operates under the Generalist Model in which one individual or social worker is responsible for all case management functions.

Service Provider: Department of Public Health and Social Service provides general assistance to families including welfare, Food Stamps, the Women, Infants and Children Program, Aid for Families with Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, Old Age Assistance (OAA) Program, and child care assistance. PHSS also provides health care assistance including Medicare, dental care for youth and elderly, medical social services, Medically Indigent Program (MIP), child health services, women's health services, immunization services, STD/HIV Prevention Program, and health education services. PHSS also provides self-sufficiency training under the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Program (JOBS). The services include GED Testing Program, Adult High School, Adult Basic Education, English-as-a-Second Language, transitional services, post secondary or vocational training, on-the-job-training, community work experience program, transportation costs, one-time work related expenses, child care services, and job readiness, job skills training, job placement, and job search.

Service Provider: Guam Community College administers the Adult High School Program, the GED program, certificate programs and associate degree programs.

Service Provider University of Guam offers undergraduate and graduate degree programs. The University's Educational Talent Search provides educational supports to individuals age 11 to 27 years from low-income families and from families where neither parent completed a four-year college degree. Services include student academic assessment, counseling, group sessions and workshops designed to help students transition to the next grade level, program or school, assistance and counseling for dropout students, college preparatory workshops and meetings, parent workshops and meetings, services to students for whom English is a second language, and mentorship.

Service Provider: Guam Legal Service Corporation is a non-profit corporation providing legal services to low-income individuals and families, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and victims of family violence in areas including domestic violence and family law, disability rights, public benefits, consumer protection and civil rights.

Service Provider: Guam University Affiliated Program operates the Guam System for Assistive Technology (GSAT) and Pediatric Evaluation and Developmental Services (PEDS). GSAT advocates for increase access and use of assistive technology devices and services for individuals with disabilities. GSAT provides information, referral and training on assistive technology equipment. PEDS provides newborn developmental assessment, developmental evaluations, audiological evaluations, speech-language evaluations, physical therapy, consultation services, and referral services for children up to 34 months of age with or at risk for developmental delay or disability.

Service Provider: Sanctuary, Incorporated provides parenting and child development classes, family counseling services, youth and family case management services, crisis intervention and management services, drug prevention and education programs, and youth and family outreach activities. Sanctuary's PAT program

provides pregnant or parenting teens with practical and research-based strategies to encourage their children's intellectual, language, social and motor skills.

Sanctuary's Youth Anger Management Group teaches participants the effects of anger and how to use it appropriately. These sessions enable youth to use new skills to help control anger issues at home, school and with peers. Topics include dealing with rage and hostility towards other people, controlling techniques to manage anger effectively and coping mechanisms that allow youth to use anger to resolve problems.

Sanctuary's Drug and Alcohol Group (Na'Homlo - healing or "to heal" in Chamorro) help participants understand how often, with whom and why they utilize these substances. The Drug and Alcohol Group (Pathways) is a more intensive Support Group for youth who have deeper issues concerning drugs and/or alcohol use or abuse. In this group, facilitators help participants gain a better understanding of why they utilize these destructive substances. Admission to the Pathways program is based on an assessment conducted by program staff.

Sanctuary's Self-Esteem Group addresses youth's self-concept and feeling of self worth. The focus of the group is to increase the group member/s value of self. The facilitator encourages open communication and active participation in the weekly groups.

Sanctuary's Wellsprings Group focuses on issues concerning survivors of domestic violence. The group is a psycho educational group that focuses on the recovery process of victimization. In the group, youth learn about the Cycle of Violence, the dynamics of victimization, setting appropriate boundaries, and the recovery process.

Sanctuary's Adult Anger Management Group instructs adults on the effects of anger and how to use it appropriately in their lives. Various skills are taught to help control anger issues at home and in their workplace. Topics include dealing with rage and hostility towards other people, control techniques to manage anger effectively and coping mechanisms.

Sanctuary's Ineton Manaina- Parent Support Group provides an opportunity for parents/guardians to discuss the trials, tribulations, and frustrations they face caring for their children. The group allows participants to receive, as well as give support to each other concerning their respective situations.

Sanctuary's Parenting Skills Class instructs parents on skills such as communication, conflict resolution, appropriate discipline, reflective listening, problem solving, listening skills, parenting styles and setting limits. Unlike the Parent Support Group which focuses on providing support to parents experiencing difficulty with their children, this program is designed to assist parents improve their parenting skills.

Service Provider: Victim Advocates Reaching Out (VARO) is a crisis intervention program for victims of violence. When necessary, VARO can provide individuals or families in need of shelter with overnight shelter in a motel.

How Homeless Persons Access/Receive Assistance Under Mainstream Supportive Services: Homeless individuals and families access these programs through self-referral or referral from homeless providers or mainstream organizations including the Guam Police Department, the local and federal courts, the Department of Public

Health and Social Services, Churches, the village mayors, and the Guam Memorial Hospital. Homeless individuals and families in need of these services may apply at the program offices.

HOUSING INVENTORY

Emergency Shelter Facilities

- a) Catholic Social Service's Alee Family Violence Shelter for women and women with children who are victims of domestic violence. Alee has six family units and four individual beds.
- b) Catholic Social Service's Alee Shelter for Abused Children who are victims of abuse and neglect. Alee has 16 individual beds.
- c) Catholic Social Service's Guma Sagrada (Emergency Receiving Home) for abused and neglected elderly and persons with disabilities. Guma Sagrada has 8 individual beds.
- d) Catholic Social Service's Guma San Jose shelter for homeless families with children and individuals. Guma San Jose has five (6) family units with 22 family beds and 24 individual beds.
- e) Sanctuary, Incorporated's Emergency Shelter for homeless and runaway youth. Sanctuary has 18 individual beds.

Transitional Housing Units

- a) Catholic Social Service's CARIDAD II for single adults with disabilities. CARIDAD II has nine (9) individual beds.
- b) Catholic Social Service's LIHENG Transitional Housing Program for homeless families and individuals. LIHENG has 27 family units with 108 family beds and 12 individual beds.
- c) Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse's Guma Ifil group home for adults with serious mental illness. Guma Ifil has 13 individual beds.
- d) Guma Mami, Inc.'s Mary Clare for adults with developmental disabilities. Mary Clare has 5 individual beds.
- e) Sanctuary, Incorporated's Transitional Living Program for homeless and runaway youth. Sanctuary has 14 individual beds.
- f) The Salvation Army Lighthouse Recovery Center for homeless men with substance abuse problems. Lighthouse has 16 individual beds.
- g) Elim Pacific Ministries' Oasis for women with substance abuse problems and their children. Oasis has four (4) individual beds.

Permanent Supportive Housing

- a) Catholic Social Service's CARIDAD Supportive Services Program for homeless adults with disabilities. CARIDAD Supportive Services Program has five (4) individual beds.
- b) Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse's Guma Hinemlo for homeless adults with mental illness. Guma Hinemlo has seven (7) beds.
- c) The Salvation Army's Lighthouse Recovery Center After Care Housing Project for homeless men recovery from substance abuse. Lighthouse Recovery Center After Care Housing Project provides rental assistance for 20 individuals.

Homeless Strategic Plan (91.215 (c))

1. Homelessness— Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for developing a system to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons and families

(including the subpopulations identified in the needs section). The jurisdiction's strategy must consider the housing and supportive services needed in each stage of the process which includes preventing homelessness, outreach/assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, and helping homeless persons (especially any persons that are chronically homeless) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The jurisdiction must also describe its strategy for helping extremely low- and low-income individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

2. Chronic homelessness—Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for eliminating chronic homelessness by 2012. This should include the strategy for helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. This strategy should, to the maximum extent feasible, be coordinated with the strategy presented Exhibit 1 of the Continuum of Care (CoC) application and any other strategy or plan to eliminate chronic homelessness. Also describe, in a narrative, relationships and efforts to coordinate the Conplan, CoC, and any other strategy or plan to address chronic homelessness.
3. Homelessness Prevention—Describe the jurisdiction's strategy to help prevent homelessness for individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.
4. Institutional Structure—Briefly describe the institutional structure, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions, through which the jurisdiction will carry out its homelessness strategy.
5. Discharge Coordination Policy—Every jurisdiction receiving McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, or Section 8 SRO Program funds must develop and implement a Discharge Coordination Policy, to the maximum extent practicable. Such a policy should include "policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons." The jurisdiction should describe its planned activities to implement a cohesive, community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy, and how the community will move toward such a policy.

3-5 Year Homeless Strategic Plan response:

1. Homelessness

The Guam Homeless Coalition secured funding to implement the following projects to expand permanent supportive housing that target the chronic homeless population:

Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse – Guma Hinemlo' is Chamorro for the Healing Home. The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse is receiving Supportive Housing Program funds to operate a permanent supportive housing program for homeless persons with serious mental illness.

Catholic Social Service - Caridad. Catholic Social Service is receiving Supportive Housing Program funds to provide a supportive housing program for homeless persons with severe disabilities who can live on their own with the proper training and supportive services. The program provides homeless individuals with severe disabilities with independent living skills training and 24-hour on-call service.

Homeless individuals with severe disabilities live semi-independently with these supportive services in place.

The Salvation Army – Lighthouse Recovery Center. The Salvation Army expanded the capacity of the Lighthouse Recovery Center from 14 beds to 16 beds. The Lighthouse Recovery Center provides transitional housing to homeless men with chronic substance abuse problems. The two (2) additional beds are in an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible unit.

The Salvation Army – Lighthouse Recovery Center After Care Housing Project. The Salvation Army is receiving Shelter Plus Care funds for a Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program for homeless men with chronic substance abuse problems. The Lighthouse Recovery Center After Care Housing Project fills the gap in the CoC for homeless men who are in early recovery from chemical misuse, who are preparing to leave the shelter without adequate income to support their shelter needs. The Lighthouse Recovery Center After Care Housing Project provides a) continued counseling to support a drug-free lifestyle and address relapse concerns, b) case management to coordinate the specific service needs of the homeless men, and c) ongoing support on dealing with the stresses of securing and maintaining employment, addressing educational needs, budgeting, personal hygiene, housekeeping, medication monitoring, and other skills needed to live independently.

Catholic Social Service operates the CARIDAD Supportive Services Program with Supportive Housing Program funds from HUD. CARIDAD provides permanent supportive housing to five (5) homeless adults with severe disabilities. The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse operates Guma Hinemlo' with Supportive Housing Program funds. Guma Hinemlo' currently provides permanent supportive housing to seven (7) homeless adults with mental illness. The Salvation Army administers the Lighthouse Recovery Center and Shelter Plus Care Tenant Based Rental Assistance Vouchers under the Lighthouse Recovery Center After Care Program. The Salvation Army currently provides vouchers to 17 homeless men with substance abuse under the aftercare program and transitional housing to 16 men dealing with substance abuse problems under the Lighthouse Recovery Center.

2. Chronic Homeless Goals

The Guam Homeless Coalition's remaining obstacles to achieving our goal to end chronic homelessness are:

Realistic target dates. The Guam Homeless Coalition has identified the gaps in shelter and services, brainstormed recommended action steps to address the gaps, and identified organizations and programs that need to be involved. Lack of interest and the low priority for mainstream providers have been barriers to developing realistic target dates.

Funding to implement action steps. The Guam Homeless Coalition will work with the Guam Council on Homelessness and local government agencies to identify local funding available to implement action steps. The Guam Homeless Coalition will work with its member agencies to identify funding from within that can be tapped to better help the homeless. The Guam Homeless Coalition will work with its member agencies to consider action steps that do not require funding but which may call for changes in policies and procedures or re-allocation of existing government resources. The Guam Homeless Coalition will research the availability of Federal grants outside

of CoC to implement action steps and take the necessary steps to be in a position to submit applications during next year's funding cycle.

Access to mainstream resources for homeless. The Guam Homeless Coalition will work with the Guam Council on Homelessness and mainstream service providers to improve the ease of access to mainstream programs. Recommendations developed by Guam Homeless Coalition members include working with economic assistance and health care assistance programs operated by Department of Public Health and Social Services, housing assistance offered by Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority, case management and vocational rehabilitation programs for persons with disabilities offered by Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities, and substance abuse and mental health care programs provided by Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse to coordinate the scheduling of services for homeless and explore the possibility of bringing programs into the shelters.

The Guam Homeless Coalition's homeless count conducted in October 2003 identified 87 homeless individuals who meet the HUD's definition of chronic homeless. Ninety-five (95) percent were found without shelter at the time of the count.

Of the 87 chronic homeless, 52 percent have a mental illness, 35 percent have a chronic substance abuse problem, 31 percent have a physical disability, and eight (8) percent have a developmental disability.

Guam's strategy for ending chronic homelessness in ten (10) years calls for expanding the availability of affordable housing, enhancing supportive services, and strengthening prevention programs. Guam plans to expand the availability of affordable housing by providing permanent housing opportunities for chronic homeless adults with disabilities through the tenant based rental assistance programs and safe haven programs. Guam also plans to expand transitional housing programs that target the chronic homeless, especially those serving chronic homeless with mental illness and chronic homeless with substance abuse problems. Guam plans to enhance supportive services for treatment of mental illness and for treatment of drug and alcohol abuse.

Chronic Homeless Demand for Housing

- 66 percent of chronic homeless would prefer permanent housing,
- 20 percent of chronic homeless would need transitional housing,
- 18 percent of chronic homeless would prefer to stay in a Safe Haven, and
- 9 percent of chronic homeless would need emergency shelter.

3. Homeless Prevention

Existing programs to assist families with children and individuals at-risk of being homeless include the FEMA Emergency Food and Shelter grant program administered by Catholic Social Service, The Salvation Army, Guma Mami, Sanctuary and the Foundation House. These organizations serve families with children, adults with disabilities and runaway youth. In addition, the Salvation Army's Family Service Center provides life skills training and case management to assist these families become more self-sufficient. About 1,000 low income individuals participate in these life skills training classes. Partial funding for the training and case management comes from the CDBG program and from private foundations.

Improving the coordination of services available to at-risk families and individuals who are eligible to access one or more mainstream social services, public health and mental health services, job training and employment programs is a goal being pursued by the Guam Council on Homelessness and the Guam Homeless Coalition and the Mental Health Services Transformation Working Groups. Such efforts include a "No Wrong Door" policy and the implementation of a HMIS.

4. Institutional Structure

The homeless component of the Consolidated Plan was developed in consultation with the Guam Homeless Coalition. The Guam Homeless Coalition is the lead in the CoC planning process. Guam Council on Homelessness is developing a 10-year plan to end chronic homelessness.

The Guam Homeless Coalition has been involved in CoC planning for nine (9) years. The Coalition focuses on providing housing and supportive services for the homeless. Participation in the Homeless Coalition is primarily program level representatives from member organizations and homeless advocates. The Homeless Coalition concentrates a majority of its efforts making changes at the program level. The Homeless Coalition employs a multi-year strategic planning process that includes long-range goals and short-term action steps to expand and improve existing programs and implement new programs that repair the gaps in Guam's homeless programs.

The Guam Council on Homelessness formed in April 2004. Chief Executive Officers from government and nonprofit organizations and their designated representatives with decision-making authority, a homeless representative, and elected officials sit in the Council. The Council on Homelessness concentrates making policy changes to create a seamless, comprehensive and coordinated system of care in place to end homelessness chronic homelessness in ten (10) years.

To ensure coordination between the Coalition and the Council, a joint meeting was held on June 11, 2004. During the joint meeting, the Coalition and the Council formalized their partnership. The Guam Homeless Coalition and Guam Council on Homelessness are allies in achieving goals to end homelessness. Although the two groups are distinct, they are linked. The Coalition recommends courses of action to the Council. The Coalition is the technical group with data on the homeless and knowledge of gaps in services. The Council provides policy directives to the Coalition and has access to funding streams. The Coalition and the Council have agreed upon formal methods of presenting policy recommendations. The Coalition when submitting a recommendation must present a resolution and attach a written report to the Council. The Council will address the recommendation at its next regularly scheduled meeting. The Coalition also holds a seat on the Council. It is important to note that Chief Executive Officers sitting on the Council have program level representatives sitting in the Coalition. The ConPlan lead agency is also the lead agency in the Coalition and in the Council.

5. Discharge Coordination Policy

Many individuals who exit from extended stays in health care facilities, foster care and other youth facilities and corrections programs do not become homeless. The supportive services in place are able to assist them make permanent housing

arrangements prior to their discharge. However, some individuals are not able to make a smooth transition out of these institutions into permanent housing. After discharge, these individuals seek housing in the homeless shelters. Some indeed leave against the advice of staff. There are also those who violate the conditions of programs and are asked to leave before they finish the planned aims of the program. The Council on Homelessness is currently developing Guam's 10-year plan to end chronic homelessness and improve access to mainstream services for homeless families with children. The Council is working on a strategy to improve discharge planning. The Council is examining the housing discharge policies and procedures at the Department of Corrections, the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Guam Memorial Hospital Authority, the Department of Public Health and Social Services' Foster Care Program and Department of Youth Affairs and their implementation. Council is focused on strengthening discharge policies by developing strategies and action steps to deal with current flaws. The Council is exploring prisoner re-entry program for ex-offenders, programs focused on youth aging out of foster care, and meeting with partners to access new dollars and leverage existing dollars to fund discharge programs. The focus is on allocating funding to housing programs to cover the cost of housing those discharged from institutions and to free critical homeless dollars to serve the homeless.

The current discharge policies for various public institutions or systems of care are discussed in more detail below:

Department of Youth Affairs (DYA)

DYA operates a youth facility. The DYA has a discharge policy that prevents it from releasing youth from their facility if a housing solution has not been identified. To prevent the discharge into homelessness, DYA helps youth completing their stay to reconcile with their family. DYA's goal is to help the family heal and reunite children with their parents. In the event that reunification with the immediate family is not possible, DYA works with the youth to identify an extended family that will accept and nurture the youth. If extended family is not willing or if there is no extended family, the youth is placed in the Foster Care Program.

Foster Care Program. Department of Public Health and Social Services Bureau of Social Services Administration Child Protective Services administers Guam's Foster Care Program. When children enter the Foster Care Program, the goal of the Foster Care Program is to help the children reunite with their families. Sometime, reunification is not in the best interest of the children. The Foster Care Program finds new homes for the children in Foster families. Many children are adopted and leave the Foster Care Program. However, some children are not adopted. They grow up in the Foster Care Program. The Foster Care Program's discharge policy prohibits it from closing any Foster Care case unless young adult has housing in place. The Foster Care Program prepares youth for the transition out of Foster Care. The transition plan includes education, employment and housing. The Foster Care Program works closely with organizations that serve youth such as Sanctuary, Incorporated, educational program such as the University of Guam and Guam Community College, employment programs such as those provided by Department of Labor and the Agency for Human Resources Development to prepare youth transitioning out of Foster Care into independence.

Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMH)

GMH has a discharge policy that prevents it from releasing patients from the hospital if they do not have a home to go to. Guam Memorial Hospital Authority's Social

Services Office is responsible for helping patients with out homes make housing arrangements prior to their release from the hospital. The Social Services office works with the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority to get these individuals into the Public Housing or Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

Department of Corrections-Parole

The Department of Corrections has a discharge policy for individuals applying for parole. Those individuals in prison who have not completed their full sentence but are being considered by the Parole Board for early release based on good behavior will not be released from prison if they do not have housing. Parole Officers assist prisoners applying for parole to develop their release plans. The release plan includes among other things their housing solution. The plan is submitted to the Parole Board for approval. Some individuals apply for admission to recovery programs such as the Lighthouse Recovery Center and the Oasis in order to benefit from the drug rehabilitation counseling in a residential setting. There are limited recovery oriented options available to help prevent re-offending.

Department of Corrections – Prisoner Release

The Department of Corrections cannot keep people in prison if they have completed their full term. Department of Corrections must release them. Department of Corrections does not operate a halfway house for former prisoners without homes.

Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Discharge from Departmental Services. The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse policies and procedures for discharging clients sets the guidelines for releasing clients from the treatment programs. Clients are released when the treatment and/or evaluation are completed, client's level of functioning has improved and does not require other services, the client is transferred for follow-up services, or client requests for discharge. The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse discharge policy does not take housing into consideration.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

(States only) Describe the process for awarding grants to State recipients, and a description of how the allocation will be made available to units of local government.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan ESG response:

Guam is classified as an insular area. There are no recognized units of local government below the island government system. The ESG funds are distributed to non-profit homeless service providers each year on a competitive basis using the same process for the allocation of CDBG and HOME funds.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development (91.215 (e))

*Please also refer to the Community Development Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community

Development Needs Table (formerly Table 2B), – i.e., public facilities, public improvements, public services and economic development.

2. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
4. Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

NOTE: Each specific objective developed to address a priority need, must be identified by number and contain proposed accomplishments, the time period (i.e., one, two, three, or more years), and annual program year numeric goals the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Community Development response:

1. Priority Non-housing Community Development Needs

Public Facilities

- Guam will improve access to public safety services for low and moderate income neighborhoods by constructing new police precincts to replace the Southern Precinct in Agat and the Central precinct.
- Guam will improve access to public safety services for low and moderate income neighborhoods by constructing new fire stations to replace the Agat fire station and the Barrigada fire station
- Guam will improve access to health care for low and moderate income families in the northern villages of Tamuning, Dededo and Yigo by funding phase 2 of the expansion and renovation of the northern public health clinic. Phase 1 has been funded under the 2003 CDBG program year.
- Guam will enhance access to community, recreational and sports facilities for low and moderate income families by constructing or rehabilitating community centers and sports facilities in low and moderate income communities.
- Guam will ensure access to community based programs for adults with disabilities by constructing a community habilitation and respite care center for adults with disabilities.
- Guam will ensure immediate access to safe housing for children who are victims of abuse by constructing a group home for abused children.
- Guam will ensure access to substance abuse recovery services for men and women with alcohol/other drug addictions by constructing separate facilities for use as a residential treatment center to assist adult males and females with chemical dependency problems.

- Guam will ensure access to substance abuse recovery services for youth from low and moderate income families by renovating a facility for use as a residential treatment center to assist youth from low to moderate income families with chemical dependency problems.

Economic Development

- Guam will pursue Section 108 Loans for economic development activities including the construction of a Fishermen Coop Building Complex and restoration and redevelopment of historical sites for use as a Guam museum that will create permanent jobs for low to moderate income persons

Public Services

- Guam will ensure access to residential substance abuse treatment services for adult males by providing funds for substance abuse services.
- Guam will ensure access to self-sufficiency programs to include life skills training, counseling and case management for low and moderate income families and homeless families by providing public service funding for these activities.

Micro-enterprise Development

- Guam will enhance economic opportunities for low and moderate income families by providing entrepreneurial and micro-enterprise development programs for low and moderate income families interested in establishing or expand their microenterprise businesses.

Planning

- Guam will enhance equal housing opportunity by providing community outreach and education programs about the Fair Housing Act.

2. Basis for Priority By Category

Because funding for activities eligible under the Community Development Block Grant is limited, the ConPlan lead agency gave consideration to the following factors:

Public Facilities

- The activities' beneficiaries. Activities located in geographic service areas where at least 51 percent of the residents are low or moderate income persons were considered. Activities that would serve large populations and/or higher percentages of low and moderate income residents were targeted.
- Community problem or needs. Activities located in geographic service areas in which the conditions and severity of problems were the greatest and effected the availability of affordable housing, the safety and livability of the neighborhood, and the availability of economic opportunities for low or moderate income persons were targeted.

Economic Development

- The activities' beneficiaries. Activities that created or retained jobs for low and moderate income persons.
- Project Feasibility. Projects that generated sufficient cashflow to repay loans.

Public Services

- The conditions and severity of the problems warranting the activity,

- The characteristics and needs of the population to be served,
- The past and current efforts to deal with these problems and conditions requiring new or expanded services including the adequacy, capacity (unmet need), and finances of existing activities,
- How the type and scale of the activity will fit the need, and
- How or why the activity will contribute to resolving the problems and why this activity is more feasible than current activities in solving the problems.

Micro-enterprise Development

- The activities' beneficiaries. Activities that created or retained jobs for low and moderate income persons.
- Project Feasibility. Projects that generated sufficient cashflow to repay loans.

Planning

- The conditions and severity of the problems warranting the activity,
- How or why the activity will contribute to resolving the problems and why this activity is more feasible than current activities in solving the problems.

3. Obstacles to Meeting Unserved Needs

- The limited capacity of government and non-profit organizations. Organizations are currently unable to operate programs that will address service gaps. Guam needs to provide opportunities for individuals and organizations to build capacity, learn through training, and develop the skills needed to provide direct services.
- The limited funding sources. Guam needs to identify short term and long term funding sources and check for and maximize local, federal, and private funding opportunities. Organizations need to be able to identify and successfully compete for start-up funding and secure long-term operation funds that maintain operations.

4. Specific Long-term and Short-term Community Development Objectives

Please refer to Chart 4 - Community Development Goals.

Antipoverty Strategy (91.215 (h))

1. Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually). In consultation with other appropriate public and private agencies, (i.e. TANF agency) state how the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for producing and preserving affordable housing set forth in the housing component of the consolidated plan will be coordinated with other programs and services for which the jurisdiction is responsible.
2. Identify the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the

number of poverty level families, taking into consideration factors over which the jurisdiction has control.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Antipoverty Strategy response:

1. There were 6,466 families living at the poverty level when the 2000 census was conducted. This represents 20% of all families. There were 3,180 families with related children and 2,434 families with female householder, no husband present living at the poverty level. In all, there were 34,792 individuals living at the poverty level including 1,302 individuals age 65 and over. The 20% of families at the poverty level recorded in the 2000 census has increased from the level recorded during the 1990 census, 13.6%.

Many of the social programs designed to meet the immediate basic needs for food and shelter of families living in poverty also provide these families with case management, educational opportunities, job training and life skills training to enable these families to become more self-sufficient. Achieving economic self-sufficiency, even for very motivated individuals, requires that job opportunities or self-employment opportunities exist in the local economy.

In addition to implementing the various self-sufficiency programs to benefit families living at the poverty level, Guam's government and business leaders have focused their efforts at creating these opportunities in the community by advocating policies that lead to the expansion of the community's two main economic engines, the tourism industry and military related employment and contracting opportunities.

Policies for producing and preserving affordable housing that benefit families living at the poverty level are coordinated with other programs and services through the overlapping membership in various advisory and planning bodies. GHURA, which serves as the local public housing agency and the ConPlan lead agency, actively participates in or with the Developmental Disabilities Council, the Mental Health and Substance Abuse advisory council, the Workforce Investment Advisory board, the TANF advisory board, the Homeless Coalition (Continuum of Care) and the Guam Council on Homelessness.

2. The extent to which the self-sufficiency programs are able to reduce the number of families living at the poverty level is dependent on the success of government and civic leaders are able to achieve in their efforts to expand the local economy so as to create job creation and opportunities for entrepreneurs.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Coordination (91.315 (k))

1. (States only) Describe the strategy to coordinate the Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) with the development of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income families.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan LIHTC Coordination response:

Although it is not a state, Guam has an annual allocation of \$2,125,000 under the LIHTC program. In program year 2005, Guam elected to implement the LIHTC program for the first time. The LIHTC program is administered by the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority's Community Development (CD) Division.

GHURA will use public housing PILOT funds, CDBG planning activity funds and LIHTC program fees to cover the cost of administering the program. Staff from the RPE division will participate in the LIHTC review committee. The LIHTC Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) has incorporated the housing priorities of the consolidated plan as part of the evaluation process. The following criteria are included in the evaluation process which award preference points to projects that:

- exceed the minimum set aside for low and moderate income households;
- target large families;
- target elderly and persons with physical or mental disabilities;
- propose to sell units to current residents at the end of the compliance period.

These preference points are consistent with the Con Plan priorities to increase the supply of affordable housing for families in assisted housing, large families, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

1. In response to the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Olmstead case and its local court application, Guam, like many other communities, has embarked on several major initiatives to transform the system of care for persons with mental illness and developmental disabilities. Developing appropriate mental health care, supportive services and housing in a community based setting is a local priority. In addition, there is a need to develop a range of drug and alcohol rehabilitation services and facilities to serve the community. An inpatient detoxification facility must be established. A residential treatment facility for adult males is operated by The Salvation Army. However, there are no such facilities for women and for children.
2. Guam will use HOME funds to develop community based permanent housing with related supportive services for up to 9 adults with disabilities. Supportive services, to include rental assistance, will be provided by the Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities.
 - Use HOME funds to develop community based rental housing with related supportive services for up to 5 adults with serious emotional disabilities.
 - Use HOME funds to develop community based rental housing with related supportive services for up to 8 adults who are dual diagnosed with mental illness and mental retardation.

Guam will use CDBG funds to develop residential treatment facilities for persons with alcohol/ other drug addictions to include separate facilities for men, women and children. Local funds as well as competitive grant funds available from the Substance Abuse Mental Health System Administration will be pursued to cover operational costs for these facilities and programs.

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 (d) and 91.210 (d)) Analysis (including HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the Non-homeless Special Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. Estimate, to the extent practicable, the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify and describe their supportive housing needs. The jurisdiction can use the Non-Homeless Special Needs Table (formerly Table 1B) of their Consolidated Plan to help identify these needs.

*Note: HOPWA recipients must identify the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families that will be served in the metropolitan area.

2. Identify the priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction by using the Non-homeless Special Needs Table.
3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
5. To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.
6. If the jurisdiction plans to use HOME or other tenant based rental assistance to assist one or more of these subpopulations, it must justify the need for such assistance in the plan.

3-5 Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

1. Subpopulations with special needs who require supportive services include:
 - 28 persons with HIV/AIDS
 - 1,372 persons with alcohol/ other drug addition
 - 6,680 persons with physical disabilities
 - 3,320 persons with severe mental health illness
 - 720 frail elderly
 - 9,890 elderly

Subpopulations with special needs who require supportive services include:

- 10 persons with HIV/AIDS
- 1,372 persons with alcohol/ other drug addiction
- 1,570 persons with physical disabilities
- 750 persons with severe mental health illness
- 160 frail elderly
- 1,630 elderly

2. Priority for housing with supportive service will be given to the following subpopulations:

- Persons with severe mental illness
- Persons with alcohol/ other drug addictionsou iGuam will use CDBG and

3. The supportive housing needs of persons with severe mental illness have been prioritized because Guam, like many other communities, has embarked on several major initiatives to transform the system of care for persons with mental illness and developmental disabilities in an effort to fulfill the promise of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Guam will work to develop appropriate mental health care, supportive services and housing in a community based setting in order to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the Olmstead case and its local court application, J.C. vs. Camacho.

The supportive service and housing needs of persons with alcohol/other drug addictions is a priority because of the lack of services, facilities and programs for this population group.

4. Obstacles to meeting the unserved needs of perons with severe mental illness include a long term funding source to provide personal care attendants so persons with severe mental illness can live in the community in a home of their choice. In addition, persons with disabilities require care from specialized mental health professionals, physical, occupational and speech therapists not readily found in our small island community.

5. Guam is working to identify and develop the speicalized facilities and servces that will enable persons with severe mental illness live indipendently and work in the community. Persons with alcohol/other durg addictions will require detoxification facilities and residential treatment facilities for men, women and children.

HOME funds will be used to develop:

- community based rental housing with related supportive services for up to 9 adults with disabilities. Supportive services, to include rental assistance, will be provided by the Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities.
- community based rental housing with related supportive services for up to 5 adults with serious emotional disabilities.
- community based rental housing with related supportive services for up to 8 adults who are dual diagnosed with mental illness and mental retardation

6. Guam will not use HOME funds to provide tenant based rental assistance to non-homeless persons with severe mental illness or persons with alcolho/other drug addictions.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the HOPWA Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. The Plan includes a description of the activities to be undertaken with its HOPWA Program funds to address priority unmet housing needs for the eligible population. Activities will assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, such as efforts to prevent low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless and may address the housing needs of persons who are homeless in order to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The plan would identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs and summarize the priorities and specific objectives, describing how funds made available will be used to address identified needs.
2. The Plan must establish annual HOPWA output goals for the planned number of households to be assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. The plan can also describe the special features or needs being addressed, such as support for persons who are homeless or chronically homeless. These outputs are to be used in connection with an assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.
3. For housing facility projects being developed, a target date for the completion of each development activity must be included and information on the continued use of these units for the eligible population based on their stewardship requirements (e.g. within the ten-year use periods for projects involving acquisition, new construction or substantial rehabilitation).
4. The Plan includes an explanation of how the funds will be allocated including a description of the geographic area in which assistance will be directed and the rationale for these geographic allocations and priorities. Include the name of each project sponsor, the zip code for the primary area(s) of planned activities, amounts committed to that sponsor, and whether the sponsor is a faith-based and/or grassroots organization.
5. The Plan describes the role of the lead jurisdiction in the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA), involving (a) consultation to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families living throughout the EMSA with the other jurisdictions within the EMSA; (b) the standards and procedures to be used to monitor HOPWA Program activities in order to ensure compliance by project sponsors of the requirements of the program.
6. The Plan includes the certifications relevant to the HOPWA Program.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan HOPWA response:

From 1993 to 2000 there were 87 reported cases of HIV on Guam. The incidence rate of HIV during this period ranged from a low of 4.2 cases per 100,000 to a high of 10.6 per 100,000. Guam's incidence rates are lower than that of the national incidence rate.

Guam does not receive HOPWA formula funds. However, the ConPlan lead agency will continue to monitor and participate in the planning for services for persons with HIV conducted under the auspices of Guam's Ryan White CARE Act Needs Assessment Advisory council. An application for the competitive HOPWA grant will be pursued in conjunction with advocates for persons with HIV/AIDS.

Specific HOPWA Objectives

1. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Specific HOPWA Objectives response:

The ConPlan lead agency will collaborate with the public health department and advocates for persons living with HIV/AIDS to submit an application for the competitive HOPWA grant funds to provide housing and related supportive services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS.

OTHER NARRATIVE

Include any Strategic Plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section.

Five Year Strategic Plan Tables

Housing Needs Worksheet

Homeless Worksheet

Non-Homeless Worksheet

Community Development Worksheet

Guam

Housing Market Analysis

Complete cells in blue.

Housing Stock Inventory	Vacancy Rate	Complete cells in blue.				Total	Substandard Units
		0 & 1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3+ Bedroom			
Affordability Mismatch							
Occupied Units: Renter		6000	5270	1510	12780	2840	
Occupied Units: Owner		3130	4450	11160	18740	3410	
Vacant Units: For Rent	13%	1590	2120	1070	4780	570	
Vacant Units: For Sale	1%	30	70	200	300	60	
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		10750	11910	13940	36600	6880	
Rents: Applicable FMRs (in \$s)		712	869	1,514			
Rent Affordable at 30% of 50% of MFI (in \$s)		501	557	619			
Public Housing Units							
Occupied Units		85	126	416	627		
Vacant Units		17	13	93	123		
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		102	139	509	750	0	
Rehabilitation Needs (in \$s)		9,458,830	8,047,450	38,912,230	56,418,510		

Continuum of Care Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered			Un-sheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Total		
	1. Homeless Individuals	21	59		
2. Homeless Families with Children	6	21	100	127	
2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	27	81	537	645	
Total (lines 1 + 2a)	48	140	608	796	
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered			Un-sheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Total		
1. Chronically Homeless			0	20	20
2. Severely Mentally Ill			21	102	123
3. Chronic Substance Abuse			33	62	95
4. Veterans			4	38	42
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS			0	1	1
6. Victims of Domestic Violence			23	103	126
7. Youth (Under 18 years of age)			25	4	29

Guam

Part 3: Homeless Needs Table: Individuals	Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total	Priority H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other			
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5						Goal	Actual	% of Goal
				Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete							
Emergency Shelters	67	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			
Transitional Housing	72	70	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			
Permanent Supportive Housing	96	32	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			
Total	235	169	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			
Chronically Homeless	86	4	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			

Unsheltered Homeless. Count adults, children and youth sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. Places not meant for human habitation include streets, parks, alleys, parking ramps, parts of the highway system, transportation depots and other parts of transportation systems (e.g. subway tunnels, railroad car), all-night commercial establishments (e.g. movie theaters, laundromats, restaurants), abandoned buildings, building roofs or stairwells, chicken coops and other farm outbuildings, caves, campgrounds, vehicles, and other similar places.

Grantee Name: **Guam**

Non-Homeless Special Needs Including HOPWA	Needs	Currently Available	GAP	3-5 Year Quantities										Total			Priority Need: H, M	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG,		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4*		Year 5*		Goal	Actual	% of Goal					
				Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete								
Housing Needed																					
52. Elderly	1630	0	1630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###	
53. Frail Elderly	160	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###	
54. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	750	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###	
55. Developmentally Disabled	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###	
56. Physically Disabled	1570	0	1570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###	
57. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	1372	0	1372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###	
58. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###	
59. Public Housing Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###	
Total	5507	0	5507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###	
Supportive Services Needed																					
60. Elderly	9890	8990	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###
61. Frail Elderly	720	0	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###
62. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	3320	0	3320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###
63. Developmentally Disabled	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###
64. Physically Disabled	6680	0	6680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###
65. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	1372	0	1372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###
66. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###
67. Public Housing Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###
Total	22025	8990	13035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###

Only complete blue sections.

Community Development Needs

Community Development Needs	Needs	Current	Gap	5-Year Quantities										% of Goal	Priority Need:	H.M.L.	Dollars to Address	Plan to Fund?	Fund Source		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5								Cumulative Goal	Cumulative Actual
				Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual								
01 Acquisition of Real Property 570.201(a)	0	0	0												#####						
02 Disposition 570.201(b)	0	0	0												#####						
03 Public Facilities and Improvements (General) 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03A Senior Centers 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03B Handicapped Centers 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03C Homeless Facilities (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03D Youth Centers 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03E Neighborhood Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03F Parks, Recreational Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03G Parking Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03H Solid Waste Disposal Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03I Flood Drain Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03J Water/Sewer Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03K Street Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03L Sidewalks 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03M Child Care Centers 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03N Tree Planting 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03O Fire Stations/Equipment 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03P Health Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03Q Abused and Neglected Children Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03R Asbestos Removal 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03S Facilities for AIDS Patients (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	0	0	0												#####						
03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	0	0	0												#####						
04 Clearance and Demolition 570.201(d)	0	0	0												#####						
04A Clean-up of Contaminated Sites 570.201(d)	0	0	0												#####						
05 Public Services (General) 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05A Senior Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05B Handicapped Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05C Legal Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05D Youth Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05E Transportation Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05F Substance Abuse Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05G Battered and Abused Spouses 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05H Employment Training 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05I Crime Awareness 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05J Fair Housing Activities (if CDBG, then subject to 570.201(e))	0	0	0												#####						
05K Tenant/Landlord Counseling 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05L Child Care Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05M Health Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05N Abused and Neglected Children 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05O Mental Health Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05P Screening for Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards Poison 570.201(e)	0	0	0												#####						
05Q Subsidence Payments 570.204	0	0	0												#####						
05R Homeownership Assistance (not direct) 570.204	0	0	0												#####						

Public Services

Community Development Needs	Needs	Current	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Priority Need H.M.L.	Dollars to Address	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5						Cumulative	
				Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual					Goal	Actual
05S Rental Housing Subsidies (if HOME, not part of 5% 570.204	0	0	0																
05T Security Deposits (if HOME, not part of 5% Admin c	0	0	0																
06 Interim Assistance 570.201(f)	0	0	0																
07 Urban Renewal Completion 570.201(h)	0	0	0																
08 Relocation 570.201(i)	0	0	0																
09 Loss of Rental Income 570.201(f)	0	0	0																
10 Removal of Architectural Barriers 570.201(k)	0	0	0																
11 Privately Owned Utilities 570.201(l)	0	0	0																
12 Construction of Housing 570.201(m)	0	0	0																
13 Direct Homeownership Assistance 570.201(n)	0	0	0																
14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	0	0	0																
14B Rehab; Multi-Unit Residential 570.202	0	0	0																
14C Public Housing Modernization 570.202	0	0	0																
14D Rehab; Other Publicly-Owned Residential Buildings 570.202	0	0	0																
14E Rehab; Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial/Indu 570.202	0	0	0																
14F Energy Efficiency Improvements 570.202	0	0	0																
14G Acquisition - for Rehabilitation 570.202	0	0	0																
14H Rehabilitation Administration 570.202	0	0	0																
14I Lead-Based/Lead Hazard Test/Abate 570.202	0	0	0																
15 Code Enforcement 570.202(c)	0	0	0																
16A Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	0	0	0																
16B Non-Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	0	0	0																
17A C1 Land Acquisition/Disposition 570.203(a)	0	0	0																
17B C1 Infrastructure Development 570.203(a)	0	0	0																
17C C1 Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitat 570.203(a)	0	0	0																
17D Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements 570.203(a)	0	0	0																
18A ED Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits 570.203(b)	0	0	0																
18B ED Technical Assistance 570.203(b)	0	0	0																
18C Micro-Enterprise Assistance	0	0	0																
19A HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (not part of 5% Ad	0	0	0																
19B HOME CHDO Operating Costs (not part of 5% Admin ca	0	0	0																
19C CDBG Non-profit Organization Capacity Building	0	0	0																
19D CDBG Assistance to Institutes of Higher Education	0	0	0																
19E CDBG Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Property	0	0	0																
19F Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	0	0	0																
19G Unplanned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	0	0	0																
19H State CDBG Technical Assistance to Grantees	0	0	0																
20 Planning 570.205	0	0	0																
21A General Program Administration 570.206	0	0	0																
21B Indirect Costs 570.206	0	0	0																
21D Fair Housing Activities (subject to 20% Admin cap) 570.206	0	0	0																
21E Submissions or Applications for Federal Programs 570.206	0	0	0																
21F HOME Rental Subsidy Payments (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0																
21G HOME Security Deposits (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0																
21H HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0																
21I HOME CHDO Operating Expenses (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0																

Community Development Needs	Needs	Current	Gap	5-Year Quantities										% of Goal	Priority Need: H, M, L	Dollars to Address	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5							Cumulative	
				Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual						Goal	Actual
HOPWA																				
31J Facility based housing - development	0	0	0																	
31K Facility based housing - operations	0	0	0																	
31G Short term rent mortgage utility payments	0	0	0																	
31F Tenant based rental assistance	0	0	0																	
31E Supportive service	0	0	0																	
31I Housing information services	0	0	0																	
31H Resource identification	0	0	0																	
31B Administration - grantee	0	0	0																	
31D Administration - project sponsor	0	0	0																	
Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Five Year
Strategic Plan
Maps

Table 1: Villages by Population and Income Level, Guam. 2000.

<i>Village Name</i>	<i>Low Mod Population</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Percent Low Mod</i>
Hagatna district	508	822	61.8%
Mongmong-Toto-Maite dist	3598	5833	61.7%
Umatac district	544	887	61.3%
Agat district	3445	5633	61.2%
Yigo district	11453	18947	60.4%
Dededo district	25642	42635	60.1%
Tamuning district	10288	17619	58.4%
Inarajan district	1743	3036	57.4%
Merizo district	1241	2163	57.4%
Chalan Pago-Ordof district	3345	5846	57.2%
Mangilao district	7111	12474	57.0%
Talofof district	1649	3192	51.7%
Santa Rita district	3257	6512	50.0%
Asan district	1013	2089	48.5%
Barrigada district	3948	8481	46.6%
Agana Heights district	1795	3862	46.5%
Sinajana district	1315	2850	46.1%
Yona district	2949	6434	45.8%
Piti district	667	1613	41.4%
Grand Total	85511	150928	56.7%

Data Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development prepared the low and moderate income estimates using State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder-Census Tract-Urban/Rural-Block Group summary level data. 2000 Guam Census Block Group Summary File 3, Tables SF3002 - P19 Household Type (Including Living Alone) by Relationship, SF3006 - PBG68 Family Income in 1999 and PBG71 NonFamily Household Income in 1999. Total population does not include the 3,877 individuals living in group quarters.

Moderate Income Tracts on Guam

Table of Low and Moderate Income Tracts

VILLAGE	TRACT	POPULATION	MODERATE INCOME POPULATION	PERCENT MODERATE INCOME
Agana Heights district	66010953500	149	79	53
Agat district	66010954700 66010954800	2888 2945	1550 1895	57.7 64.3
Chalan Pago-Ordot distri	66010953100	5846	3345	57.2
Chalan Pago-Ordot distri Total		5846	3345	57.2
Dededo district	66010960300	1611	1027	63.7
	66010950400	9048	5767	63.7
	66010950700	8516	4830	54.4
	66010950800	8294	697	69.7
	66010950900	6283	3212	51.1
	66010951000	2594	1483	57.2
	66010951100	6289	3743	59.5
Hagana district	66010953400	822	508	61.8
Inarajan district	66010952200	3036	1743	57.4
Mangilao district	66010951300	15	14	93.3
	66010951400	5441	3078	56.6
	66010951500	29	29	100
	66010952800	8	8	100
	66010952900	4091	2196	53.7
	66010953000	2890	1786	61.8
Merizo district	66010955300	2163	1241	57.4
Mongmong-Toto-Maite dist	66010952600	2044	1265	61.9
	66010953300	3789	2333	61.6
Piti district	66010954400	85	49	57.6
Santa Rita district	66010954500 66010954600	1779 358	968 358	54.4 61.7
Talofoto district	66010955100	3192	1649	51.7
Tamuning district	66010951900	6881	4297	62.4
	66010952000	1753	571	32.6
	66010952200	3868	2557	66.1
	66010952300	2690	1408	52.3
	66010952400	1371	926	67.5
Umatac district	66010955400	887	544	61.3
Yigo district	66010950100	2344	1297	55.3
	66010950200	1612	1313	81.5
	66010950500	6980	4463	63.9
Yona district	66010950600	8011	4380	54.7
Yona district	66010953900	4325	2249	52

Low and Moderate Income Neighborhood Requirements

- Low to moderate-income households are households whose income is equal to or below 80 percent of the family median income for Guam.
- Low to moderate-income population is the number of people in low to moderate-income households.
- Low to moderate-income neighborhoods are neighborhoods in which at least 51 percent of the population of residents is low to moderate income.

GSC, North America, 1927
May 12, 2005

Data Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 2000 Census Low and Moderate Income Data for Guam Block Groups (May 2004), U.S. Census Bureau Subcounty Boundary File cs66_000
Prepared by: GHURA Research, Planning.

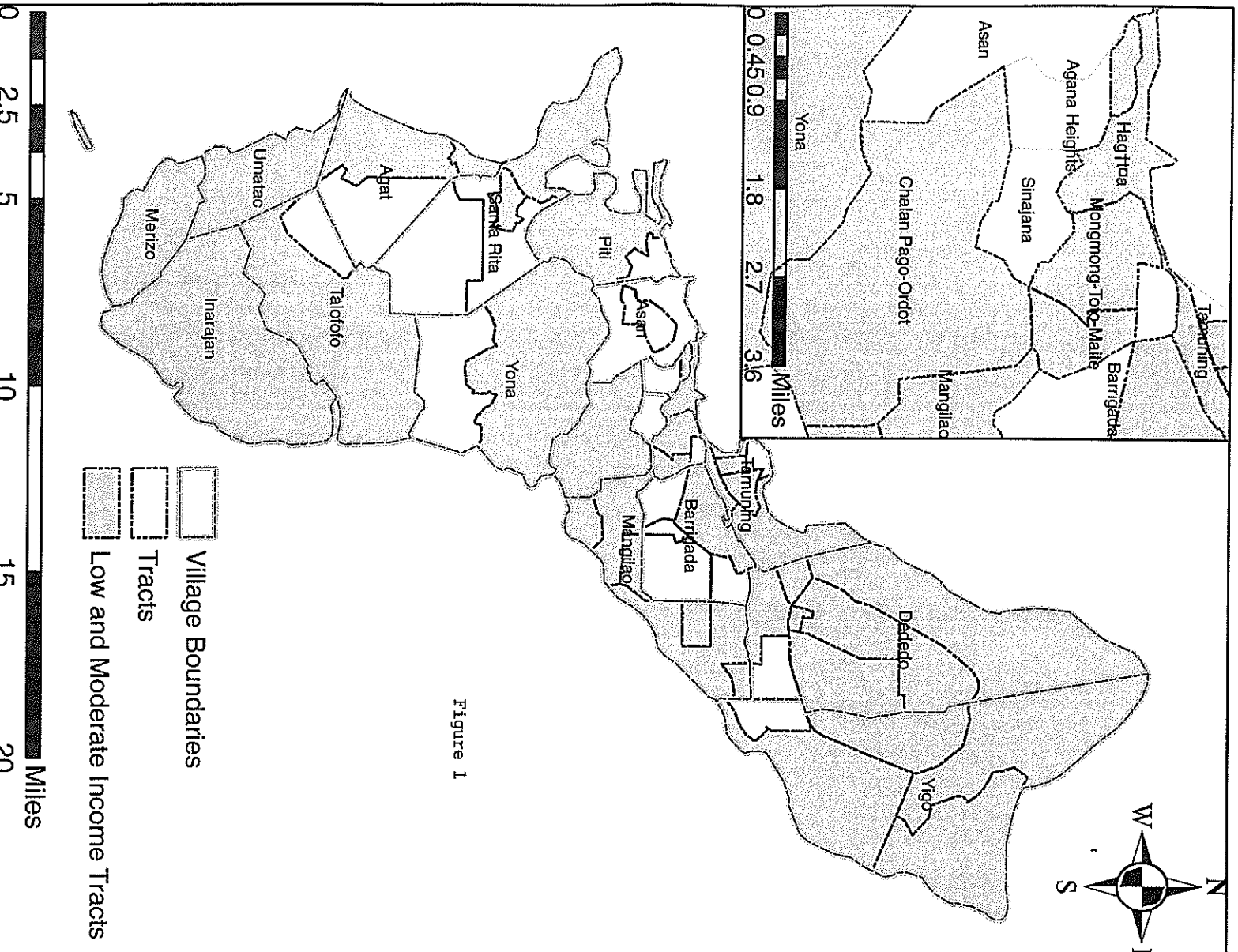
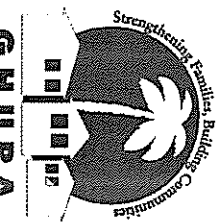


Figure 1

Concentrations of Moderate Income Families on Guam by Villages and Block Groups

Table of Block Groups with High Concentrations of Moderate Income Families

COUSUBNAME	BLOCK GROUP	% Moderate		Moderate Families
		Families	Families	
Dededo district	660109504004	69	397	273
	660109507001	67	400	269
	660109508001	84	381	320
Dededo district	660109508002	73	229	167
	660109508003	68	246	166
	660109508006	81	109	88
Hagatna district	660109534002	67	112	75
Mangllao district	660109514004	73	299	219
Mongmong-Toto-Maite dis	660109526001	89	83	74
	660109533002	67	219	146
	660109533004	72	173	125
Tamuning district	660109519005	72	190	136
	660109519006	77	229	177
	660109519007	73	229	168
Yigo district	660109521001	73	91	66
	660109522001	73	191	139
	660109522004	67	243	162
Yigo district	660109524001	70	188	131
	660109505001	67	185	123
	660109505002	71	184	131
	660109505005	71	227	161

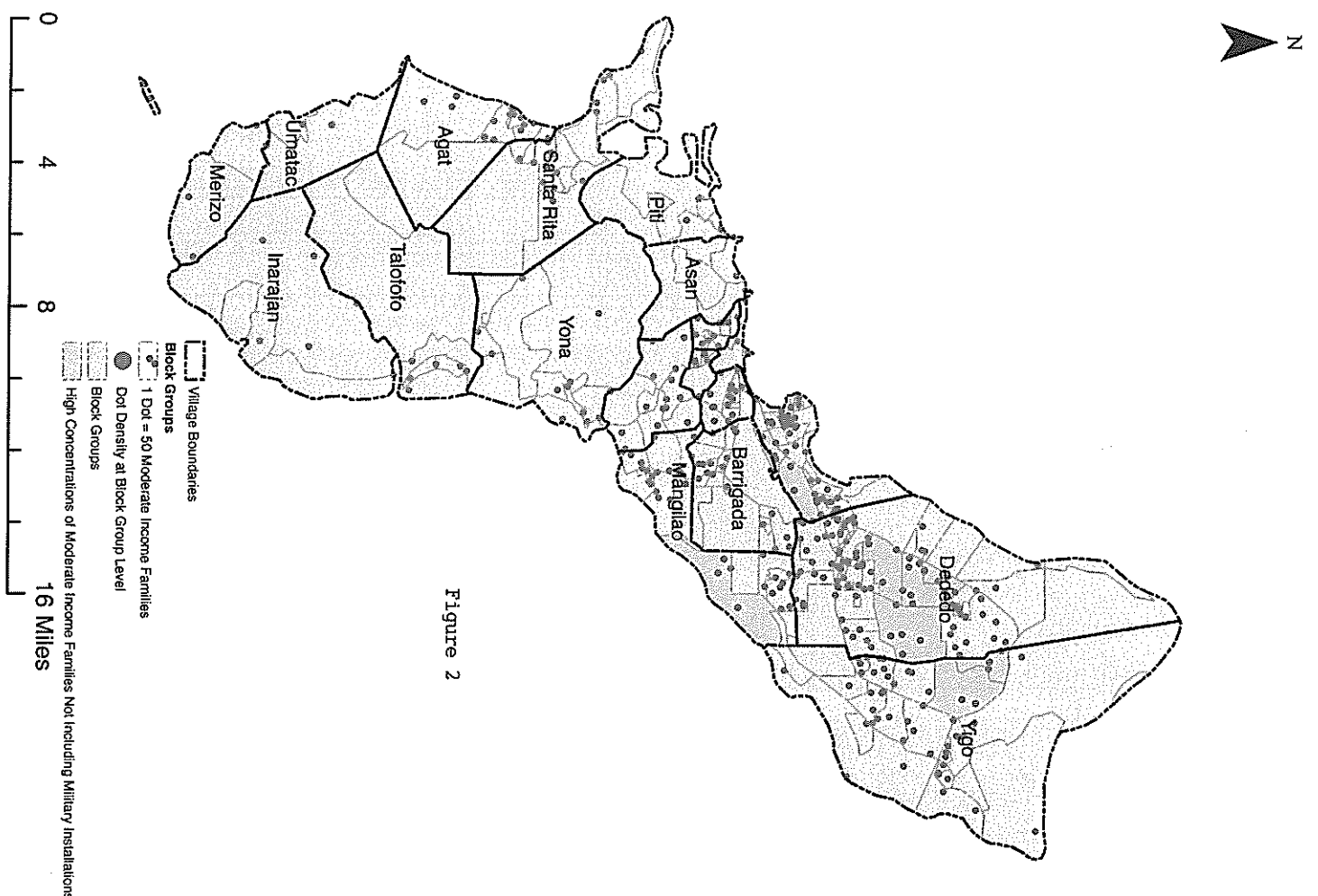
Block Groups with High Concentrations of Moderate Income Families.

Block groups with high concentrations of moderate income families are block groups where the percentage of families with moderate incomes is 10 percent more than the percentage of families with moderate incomes island wide AND there are 50 or more moderate income families AND they are not located on military installations.

The percent of families with moderate incomes island wide is 56 percent.

Block groups with high concentrations are those in which moderate-income families are more than 66 percent of families.

Projection: GSC_North American_1927
Date: May 9, 2005
Data: HUD prepared Low and Moderate Income Estimates
Using Block Group Summary Level Data, 2000 Guam Census,
Block Group Summary File 3.



Concentrations of Very Low Families on Guam by Villages and Block Groups

Table of Block Groups with High Concentrations of Very Low Families

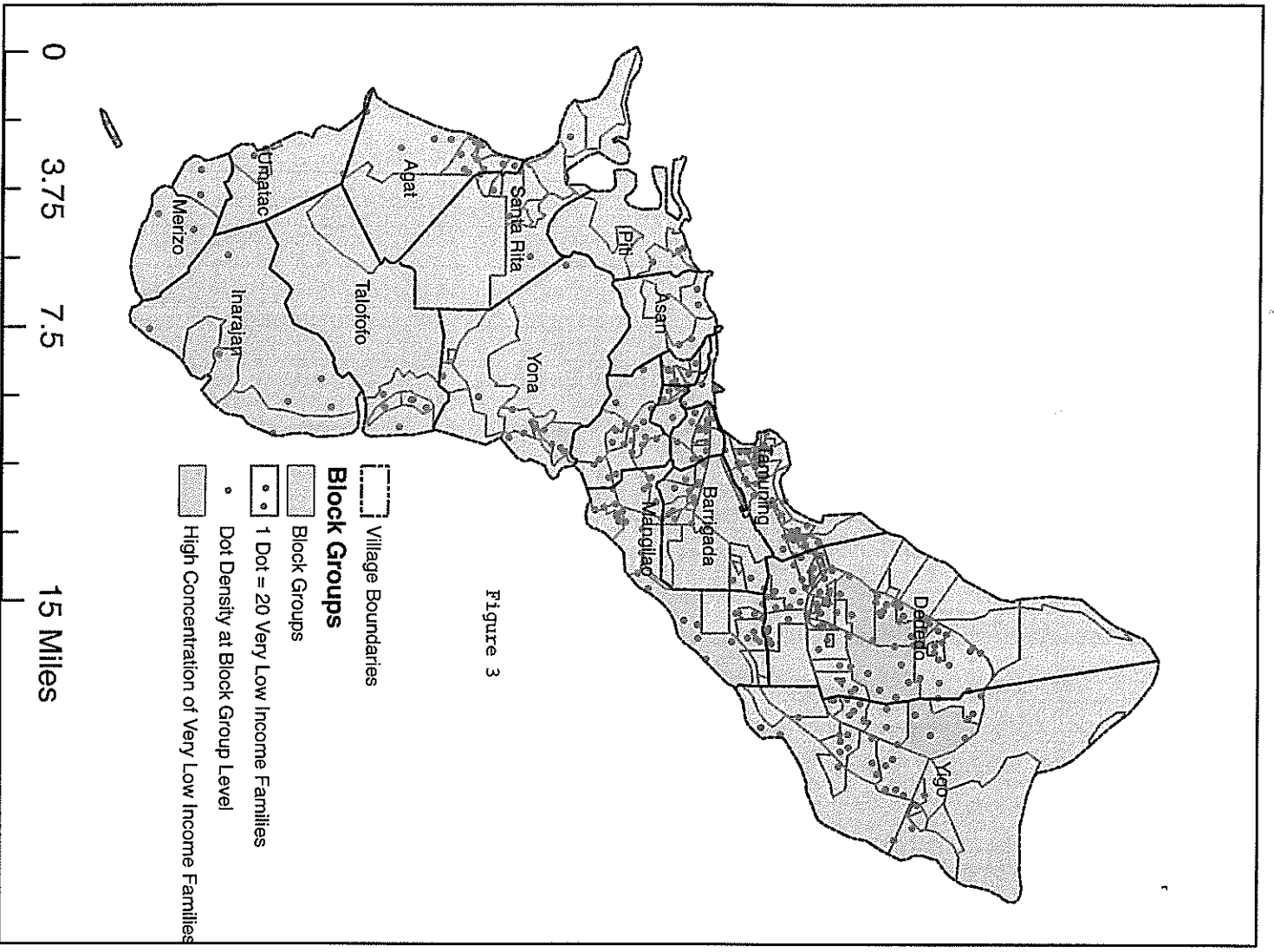
VILLAGE	BLOCK GROUP	% Very Low Families	Very Low Families
Dededo district	660109507001	36	400
	660109508001	47	381
	660109508002	34	229
Dededo	660109508003	35	246
	660109514004	38	299
Mongmong-Toto-Maite dis	660109526001	72	83
	660109533002	35	219
Talofio district	660109551002	35	185
Tannung district	660109519006	36	229
	660109524001	36	188
Umatac district	660109554002	34	97
Yigo district	660109505002	32	184
	660109539001	33	211

Block Groups with High Concentrations of Very Low Income Families.

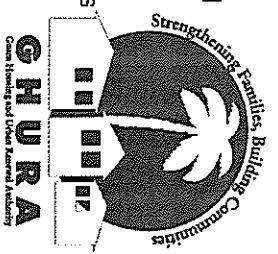
Block Groups with high concentrations of very low-income families are block groups where the percentage of families with very low incomes is 10 percent more than the percentage of families with very low incomes island wide AND there are more than 20 very low-income families.

The percent of families with very low incomes island wide is 21 percent.

Block Groups with high concentrations are those in which very low-income families are more than 31 percent of families.



Projection: GCS_Assumed_Geographic_1
Date: May 9, 2005
Data: HUD prepared Low and Moderate Income Estimates Using Block Group Summary Level Data, 2000 Guam Census Block Group Summary File 3.



Five Year Strategic Plan Charts

Chart 1 – Housing and Special Needs Goals

Chart 2 – Fair Housing Goals

Chart 3 – Homeless Goals

Chart 4 – Community Development Goals

CHART 1 - HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
Promote decent affordable housing	Many families are at risk of separation because they lack safe, decent and sanitary housing	\$40,000 (Department of Public Health and Social Services, Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program Grant)	SH-01	Coordinate referrals and assist families apply for housing assistance	2005	5 households	Increase the number of low income families with children who are able to maintain housing stability, avoid homelessness and avoid separation
					2006	5 households	
					2007	5 households	
					2008	5 households	
					2009	5 households	
					TOTAL	25 households	
	More foster families are needed to provide housing to foster children	\$40,000 (Department of Public Health and Social Services, Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program Grant)	SS-01	Conduct community outreach activities to register family foster homes Provide foster parent training Provide coordination and support to the Foster Families Association	2005	2 households	Increase recruitment of family foster homes by 1 household, increase support for all foster families
					2006	2 households	
					2007	2 households	
					2008	2 households	
					2009	2 households	
					TOTAL	10 households	

CHART 1 - HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Public housing units require rehabilitation to extend the life of the structures	\$1,400,000 (Public Housing Capital Fund)	HR-01	Renovate and modernize Public Housing units including modifying units for accessibility where appropriate	2005	18 public housing units	Retention of affordable housing stock
		\$1,400,000 (Public Housing Capital Fund)			2006	18 units	
		\$1,400,000 (Public Housing Capital Fund)			2007	18 units	
		\$1,400,000 (Public Housing Capital Fund)			2008	18 units	
		\$1,400,000 (Public Housing Capital Fund)			2009	18 units	
					TOTAL	90 units	

CHART 1 - HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Elderly households in public housing would like to live in public housing designated for the elderly. There are nine (9) non-elderly persons with disabilities residing in the GHURA 82 - Elderly neighborhoods.	Guam Housing & Urban Renewal Authority \$2,700,000 (Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Mainstream Program)	HR-02	Seek designation of public housing for elderly for GHURA-82 units Apply for Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Mainstream Program to address the housing needs for low income non-elderly persons with disabilities	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	82 elderly units 20 mainstream vouchers 20 mainstream vouchers 20 mainstream vouchers 20 mainstream vouchers 182 units/ vouchers	Increase the number of elderly and persons with disabilities who are able to maintain housing stability, avoid homelessness and access care

CHART 1 - HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	There are not enough public housing units and section 8 vouchers to meet the affordable rental needs of extremely low and low income families	\$2,100,00 (Low Income Housing Tax Credit) \$2,100,00 (Low Income Housing Tax Credit) \$2,100,00 (Low Income Housing Tax Credit) \$2,100,00 (Low Income Housing Tax Credit)		Allocate Low Income Housing Tax Credits to qualified projects for the construction of new housing or rehabilitation of existing units that will be made available to low income tenants at affordable rents for a minimum of 15 years	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	50 housing units 50 housing units 50 housing units 50 housing units 200 housing units	Expand access to affordable rental housing
Ensure equal opportunity in housing	CARIDAD group home for adults with disabilities lease is expiring and CARIDAD needs a permanent home	\$800,000 (HOME)	HC-01	Acquisition and New Construction of one (1) group home for nine (9) adults with disabilities	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 group home	Increase the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with disabilities to live in dignity and independence

CHART 1 - HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Persons with disabilities are living in institutions because of the lack of home and community based services	\$900,000 (HOME)	HC-02	New Construction of a group home with residential treatment services for five (5) adults with serious emotional disabilities	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 group home 1 group home	Increase the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with disabilities to live in dignity and independence
	Trained personnel care attendants are often not available at times when they are needed There are not enough providers available for community supports More consumer-control options need to be made available so that friends, relatives or neighbors can be hired Length of time to recruit personal care attendants	(Guam Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, University Center for Excellence in Development Disabilities Grant)	SG-01	Expand training opportunities for personnel care attendants Increase consumer-controlled options Train persons with disabilities on how to coordinate, negotiate, purchase, hire, terminate and identify quality indicators in personal care assistance and support service provider agencies	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	7 people 7 people 7 people 7 people 7 people 35 people	Increase the number of persons with development disabilities who are able to maintain housing stability, avoid homelessness and access care Increase training, certification and job creation options for personal care attendants

CHART 1 - HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Half of persons living with HIV/AIDS identified affordable housing as a concern	\$60,000 (HOPWA) \$60,000 (HOPWA) \$60,000 (HOPWA) \$60,000 (HOPWA)	SH-02	Purse discretionary funding under Housing Opportunities for People Living with AIDS (HOPWA)	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	5 people 5 people 5 people 5 people 20 people	Increase the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS who are able to maintain housing stability, avoid homelessness and access care
	Guam does not have community-based mental health service for individuals who are dual diagnosed with both mental illness and mental retardation	\$900,000 (HOME)	HC-03	Acquire property and construct a group home for individuals who are dual diagnosed with both mental illness and mental retardation	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 group home	Increase the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with mental illness and mental retardation to live in dignity and independence
	Guam does not have a hospice facility or respite care program for persons living with a terminal illness	\$1,000,000	HC-04	Acquire property and construct a hospice facility and respite care program for persons living with terminal illness Establish guideline criteria for hospice services	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 hospice facility 1 hospice facility	People living with terminal illness in their late stages will receive the specialized care they need in a dignified and appropriate setting

CHART 1 - HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
Increase homeownership opportunities	Owning a home of their own for many individuals and families is extremely difficult due to the high cost of housing on Guam	\$180,000 (HOME)	HC-05	Facilitate the building of homes through sweat equity loan programs for low income individuals and families	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	3 households 3 households 6 households	Increase in homeownership rate in the community overall Increase minority homeownership
		\$900,000 (HOME)	HC-06	Acquisition of property and new construction of single family dwellings for low and moderate income first-time homeowners	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	10 housing units 10 housing units 20 housing units	Increase in homeownership rate in the community overall Increase minority homeownership Increase the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low and moderate income families, particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or disability
			HA-01	Provide low interest loan to first time homeownersbuyers	2005		Increase in homeownership rate in the community overall

CHART 1 - HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
		\$300,000 (HOME)		qualifying for mortgage loans to cover the downpayment and closing cost fees	2006	15 households	Increase minority homeownership
		\$300,000 (HOME)			2007		Increase the availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices
					2008	15 households	
					2009		
					TOTAL	30 households	

CHART 1 - HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
		\$700,000 (HOME)	HR-03	Provide low interest loans to assist low and very low-income homeowners rehabilitate their homes to meet current building code standards.	2005/20 2006 2007/20 2008 2009/20 TOTAL	households households households 60 households	Eliminate or mitigate at least one (1) significant health and safety deficiency as a result of housing rehabilitation, defined by local codes
		\$700,000 (HOME)					
		Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program)	SH-03	Implement Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 household 1 household 1 household 1 household 3 households	Expand homeownership opportunities Increase minority homeownership Make the home buying process less complicated and less expensive Help HUD-assisted renters become homeowners

CHART 1 - HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
			HC-07	Implement a Youth Build Program	2005		Expand homeownership opportunities
		\$400,000 (HUD YouthBuild Grant)			2006	3 households	Increase minority homeownership
					2007		Make the home buying process less complicated and less expensive
		\$400,000 (HUD YouthBuild Grant)			2008	3 households	Job training resulting from carrying out activities under programs covered by grant
					2009		
					TOTAL	6 households	

CHART 1 - HOUSING AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Many low and moderate income families enter into homeownership not prepared for the responsibilities and end up in foreclosure	\$6,000 (HOME)	SH-04	Provide homeownership education and counseling to low and moderate income families planning to become homeowners	2005	25 households	Make the home buying process less complicated and less expensive
		\$6,000 (FHIP)			2006	25 households	
		\$6,000 (FHIP)			2007	25 households	
		\$6,000 (FHIP)			2008	25 households	
		\$6,000 (FHIP)			2009	25 households	
					TOTAL	125 households	

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
Strengthen Communities	Emergency shelter for homeless is overcrowded and not accessible	\$900,000 (CDBG)	FH-01	Acquisition and new construction of two (2) emergency shelter homeless facilities for up to 70 homeless people.	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	2 units 2 units 2 units 2 units 2 units 2 units	Expand the number of emergency shelter beds by 27 beds (current shelter has 43 beds)
	Limited transitional housing options to homeless leaving emergency shelter with little to no income unable to pay rent	\$900,000 (HOME)	FH-02	Acquisition and new construction of one (1) transitional housing homeless facility for up to 32 homeless people.	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 unit 1 unit 1 unit 1 unit 1 unit 1 unit	Expand the number of transitional housing beds by 32 beds and provide new transitional housing options for homeless families unable to meet the minimum rent for existing transitional housing
	Insufficient funding for operating current transitional shelter for homeless men with substance abuse problems and no funds to expand operations	\$300,000 (CDBG) \$150,000 (DMHSA)		Operate a transitional shelter for homeless men with substance abuse problems at a 16 bed capacity and provide non-residential services to low-income and/or homeless men and women with substance abuse problems	2005	32 persons (in shelter) 120 person (not in shelter)	Decrease in the number of chronically homeless individuals
					2006	32 persons (in shelter) 120 person (not in shelter)	

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES #	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
		\$300,000 (CDBG) \$187,500 (DMHSA) \$75,000 (Other Funds)	Expand the capacity of a transitional shelter for homeless men with substance abuse problems from 16 beds to 20 beds and expand non residential substance abuse recovery services for the low-income and homeless	2007	40 persons (in shelter) 160 persons (not in shelter)	
		\$300,000 (CDBG) \$187,500 (DMHSA) \$75,000 (Other Funds)		2008	40 persons (in shelter) 160 persons (not in shelter)	
		\$300,000 (CDBG) \$187,500 (DMHSA) \$75,000 (Other Funds)		2009	40 persons (in shelter) 160 persons (not in shelter)	
				TOTAL	184 persons (in shelter) 720 persons (not in shelter)	

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES #	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Current transitional housing facility for homeless men with substance abuse problems is not adequate for needed residential services and support services for low income and/or homeless men and women with substance abuse problems	\$540,000 (CDBG)	Acquisition and new construction of 20-bed transitional housing facility for homeless men recovering from	2005		
		\$600,000 (CDBG)	New construction of classroom, offices, vocational workshops for on-site woodworking, metal working, auto repair, and exterior space for gardening and recreation for at least 200 low income and/or homeless men and women	2006 2007 2008 2009	1 unit 1 unit	Each year 40 homeless men with substance abuse problems will have transitional housing and recovery services and 160 additional low income men and women will have counseling, recovery, self-sufficiency classes, vocational training and other support
				TOTAL	1 unit	
	Homeless, older adolescents who have aged out of the foster care system have nowhere to go and are often found on the beaches, in abandoned vehicles and houses or in the jungles	\$500,000 (SHP) \$500,000 (SHP Renewal)	Operate a transitional shelter for homeless youth	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	6 persons 6 persons 8 persons 8 persons 8 persons 36 persons	Homeless youth will have their basic needs for food, shelter and a nurturing environment addressed

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Limited transitional housing options for homeless women in recovery	\$5,000 Volunteer Labor	FH-03	Add six (6) additional bedrooms for homeless women with substance abuse problems in recovery	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	6 units 6 units	Increase the number of homeless women with substance abuse who can participate in housing and recovery services
	Homeless women with children do not have the supportive housing resources to get started in recovery	\$500,000 (SHP / CDBG)	FH-04	Expand a transitional housing recovery program for homeless women with children	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	3 units 3 units	Homeless women with children will receive recovery services in a setting that addresses the housing and supportive service needs of them and their children
	Limited permanent supportive housing for homeless with disabilities	\$700,000 (S+C) \$700,000 (S+C Renewal)	SH-05	Offer tenant based rental assistance to chronic homeless and homeless disabled families	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	households 15 households 15 households 30 households	Provide permanent housing solutions to a homeless population with special needs and assist them in independent living

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
		\$90,000 (SHP Renewal)		Provide permanent supportive housing to homeless adults with disabilities	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	5 individuals 5 individuals 10 individuals	Provide permanent housing solutions to a homeless population with special needs and assist them in independent living
		\$90,000 (SHP Renewal)					
		\$940,000 (SHP Renewal)		Provide permanent supportive housing to homeless adults with mental illness	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	7 individuals 7 individuals 14 individuals	Provide permanent housing solutions to a homeless population with special needs and assist them in independent living
		\$940,000 (SHP Renewal)					
	Current housing subsidy for homeless men graduating from transitional housing for substance abusers is insufficient and will run out in 2007	\$1,436,400 (S+C)		Provide tenant based rental assistance to 40 homeless men graduating from the transitional housing for substance abusers	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	40 persons 40 persons 40 persons	Provide permanent housing solutions to a homeless population with special needs and assist them in independent living

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
		\$700,000 (SHP)	SG-03	Secure funding for Safe Haven for chronic homeless with mental illness with or without co-occurring disorders	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	4 people 4 people 8 people	Provide permanent housing solutions to a homeless population with special needs and assist them in independent living
	Need more housing options for persons with disabilities aside from the two (2) options of group homes with 24 hour supervision and independent housing with minimal supports currently available	\$360,000 (Section 8 SRO) \$360,000 (Section 8 SRO)	SH-06	Provide Section 8 Single Room Occupancy housing to homeless adults with disabilities	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	5 people 5 people 5 people 5 people 15 people	Expand access to affordable rental housing Increase housing opportunities and number of persons with disabilities who are able to maintain housing stability, avoid homelessness and access care Increase the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons w with disabilities to live in dignity and independence Decrease the number of chronically homeless individuals in the community

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Homeless need more job training and education services that transition into employment	\$185,000 (SHP Renewal)	ED-01	Support economic development programs that partner with shelter/housing providers and that include case management services, assistance in accessing job training, employment programs, educational programs, and job placement services that transition from training to employment Provide career counseling, education counseling and training Provide follow-up services to ensure individuals stay on track	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	40 people 40 people 80 people	Homeless and unemployed will have the opportunity to participate in job training and employment

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Updated homeless survey needs to be conducted to assess the housing and supportive service needs of the homeless	\$10,000 (CDBG)	AD-17	Conduct bi-annual homeless street and semi-annual shelter count	2005 1 unit	1 unit	Count unsheltered homeless and homeless in emergency shelter to update information on homeless population, characteristics, shelter needs and service needs
		\$30,000 (CDBG)		Inventory shelter and support services	2006 1 unit	1 unit	
		\$10,000 (CDBG)		Provide shelter capacity and funding sources report	2007 1 unit	1 unit	
		\$30,000 (CDBG)		Gather information from shelter providers about the cost to run shelters	2008 1 unit	1 unit	
		\$10,000 (CDBG)			2009 1 unit	1 unit	
					TOTAL	5 units	

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES #	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Funding needed to continue to provide casework, homeless prevention rental/mortgage assistance, utility assistance, and food assistance, and self-sufficiency training, and cover operations costs for family services center	\$96,000 (CDBG) \$120,000 (ESG) \$33,000 (FEMA) \$53,000 (TL Williams) \$96,000 (CDBG) \$120,000 (ESG) \$33,000 (FEMA) \$90,000 (Other funds) \$96,000 (CDBG) \$120,000 (ESG) \$33,000 (FEMA) \$90,000 (Other funds) \$96,000 (CDBG) \$120,000 (ESG) \$33,000 (FEMA) \$90,000 (Other funds)	Provide casework, homeless prevention rental/mortgage assistance, utility assistance, and food assistance, and self-sufficiency training for homeless individuals and families and those at-risk for homelessness	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	4,500 people 4,500 people 4,500 people 4,500 people 4,500 people 22,500 people	Increase assistance to persons at-risk of becoming homeless and homeless persons

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Food bank is not fully equipped to operate as a central distribution center for homeless shelter providers	\$250,000 (Emergency Food Assistance Program, Community Services Block Grant, FEMA, Community Food and Nutrition Program, Other funds) \$250,000 (Emergency Food Assistance Program, Community Services Block Grant, FEMA, Community Food and Nutrition Program, Other funds) \$250,000 (Emergency Food Assistance Program, Community Services Block Grant, FEMA, Community Food and Nutrition Program, Other funds)		Establish and equip food bank and hire food bank staff. Provide free food to homeless shelter providers for a low-cost small handling charge	2005 2006 2007 2008	500 people 500 people 500 people 500 people	Increase in food supply for the homeless

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES #	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
		\$250,000 (Emergency Food Assistance Program, Community Services Block Grant, FEMA, Community Food and Nutrition Program, Other funds)		2009	500 people	
				TOTAL	2,500 people	
	Current discharge policies permit the release of individuals from government funded institutions into homeless shelters			2005		Provide housing options for persons release from prisons, hospitals, foster care, mental health institutions, substance abuse treatment, and youth correctional facilities who lack the resources for housing
		(Other funds)	Access prisoner re-entry program funds for ex-offenders and other funding for hospital, foster care, mental health, substance abuse treatment, and youth correction facilities	2006		
		(Other funds)	discharge programs	2007	10 people	
		(Other funds)	Revise discharge policies of public funded institutions to require government agencies to consider housing before discharge	2008	10 people	
				2009	10 people	
				TOTAL	30 people	

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Homeless experience difficulty accessing primary health care	(Health Care for the Homeless Grant)	SG-06	Apply for Health Care for the Homeless Grants Work with case managers to help homeless access primary health care services through Community Health Centers Provide transportation services for homeless in shelter Coordinate with Department of Public Health and Social Services to arrange visits to shelters for basic health screenings Provide bus tokens to transport homeless	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009		Increase access to public health facilities and services
	Most homeless veterans are not utilizing homeless shelters	(Homeless Veterans Per Diem Grant)	SG-07	Conduct outreach to homeless veterans not in shelters Increase population of homeless veterans in shelter Apply for Homeless Veterans Per Diem Grant	TOTAL 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	20 people	Increase homeless veterans access to public and private facilities and services

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES #	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
Embrace high standards of ethics, management and accountability	Infrastructure for homeless programs is not integrated	\$70,000 (SHP Renewal) SG-08	Implement "No Wrong Door" policy that permits homeless to go to any agency and initiate the process that will link them to social services Formalize case management partnerships - execute inter-agency agreements Create a system of referral and establish protocols for referrals / transitional homeless into services, support cross referrals, wrap around, integration and networking Operate a homeless management information system - link data and share information systems among agencies, expand existing resource directory to include all government and nonprofit services	2005	HMIS	Increase in access to quality public and private facilities and services Improve accountability, service delivery, and customer services of government and non-profit partners Improve case management and referral

CHART 3 - HOMELESS GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
				Cross train direct service staff Provide case management training Provide an option to allow homeless to apply for services on-line	2006		
		\$140,000 (SHP Renewal)			2007	HMIS	
		\$70,000 (SHP Renewal)		Develop universal/standardized intake and referral form	2008	HMIS	
					2009	HMIS	
					TOTAL	HMIS	
	Guam lacks minimum standards for operating homeless shelters		AD-18	Establish standards for operating homeless shelters that all homeless shelters participating in the Guam Homeless Coalition must meet	2005		Improve shelter management, internal controls and systems
					2006		Improve accountability, service delivery, and customer service of shelter providers
					2007		
					2008		
					2009		
					TOTAL		

CHART 4 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
Strengthen Communities	Lack of community facility with occupational therapy, physical therapy and rehabilitation therapy for persons with disabilities	\$1,000,000 (CDBG)	FR-01	Acquisition and new construction of one (1) Community Habilitation and Respite Care Center	2005		Increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services Persons with disabilities will receive training on activities of daily living, develop their skills and interact with their community Families caring for persons with disabilities will get reprieve from their care giving tasks at home and persons with disabilities will have a center to go to with recreational activities and staff skilled to provide specialized care
					2006		
					2007		
					2008	1 unit	
					2009		
					TOTAL	1 unit	
	Public schools are falling apart and need major repair	Department of Education (Other funds)	FR-02	New construction of seven (7) public schools and rehabilitation of existing public schools	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 unit 1 unit 1 unit 2 units 2 units 7 units	Children will have a safe, suitable learning environment

CHART 4 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Police precincts are operated out of community facilities not intend for use a precincts and are in need of repair	\$800,000 (CDBG) \$800,000 (CDBG)	FR-03	Acquisition and new construction of two (2) police precinct	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 unit 1 unit 2 units	Precincts will be constructed to meet police department standards
	Guam fire stations are in need of major repair	\$700,000 (CDBG) \$700,000 (CDBG)	FH-05	Acquisition and new construction of two (2) fire stations	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 unit 1 unit	Fire stations will be constructed to meet fire department standards
	Need additional beds for abused children removed from their homes in need of temporary housing while waiting for placement in foster families	\$400,000 (CDBG)	FH-06	Acquisition and new construction of one (1) group home for abused and neglected children	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 unit 1 unit	Expand the number of beds for abused children removed from their homes in need of temporary housing while waiting for placement in foster families

CHART 4 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Transportation for low income individuals and families, elderly, persons with disabilities and homeless. Fuel, auto insurance and maintenance costs are very high. Many cannot afford to own a vehicle. Public transportation is limited, inconvenient, has limited hours of operation and is unreliable. Taxis are extremely expensive.	Guam Mass Transit Authority (Other funds)	SG-09	Partner with transportation services to revise bus routes and schedules Work with Guam Legislature to revise legislation to allow administration to revise bus routes Implement innovate alternatives to public transportation - ride sharing and providing gas coupons for car pools, contract with taxi cab drivers/companies	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL		People can access public transportation during times of day and at destinations where services are needed
	Guam does not have a residential treatment center dedicated to addressing the adolescent drug and alcohol problem	\$500,000 (CDBG)	FR-04	Acquire and renovate a facility for a residential treatment center to assist youth ages 12-17 who are chemically dependent	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 Public Facility	Youth will learn the effects of addiction and work towards recovery, reunify and reconcile with their families, and reenter the community as drug-free, tobacco free, responsible and well adjusted individuals

CHART 4 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
			SS-02	Operate a residential treatment center to assist youth ages 12-17 who are chemically dependent	2005 2006 2007		
		\$150,000 (Other funds)			2008	6 persons	
		\$150,000 (Other funds)			2009	6 persons	
					TOTAL	12 persons	
	Guam lacks a comprehensive substance abuse treatment program. Many people participating in an outpatient treatment program could not stay sober.	Department Mental Health and Substance Abuse (Access to Recovery Grant) Department Mental Health and Substance Abuse (Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant)	SS-03	Apply for Access to Recovery grant to provide residential detoxification program and substance abuse treatment. Re-open New Beginnings 24-hour drug and alcohol inpatient program	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL		Providing access to quality public substance abuse facilities and services

CHART 4 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	Limited affordable child care services	Department of Public Health and Social Services (Other funds) Agency for Human Resources Development (Other funds)	SS-04	Expand child care assistance programs for low income families that are employed, participating in job training programs, or attending school regardless of citizenship	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL		Low income families will have access to child care services so that they may participate in self-sufficiency programs
	Affordable health care is not within financial reach for many low income individuals and families, elderly, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS	Department of Public Health and Social Services (Other funds)	SS-05	Explore sources of financial assistance for health care for persons living with HIV/AIDS such as Ryan White CARE Act Title II program Explore sources of financial assistance for health care for low income individuals and families Medical Indigent Program (MIP), Medicaid, etc.	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL		Reduce the cost low income individuals pay out of pocket for visits to the doctor and prescription medication

CHART 4 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
				Expand the Northern Regional Health Care Facility to increase the number of examination rooms and to accommodate more individuals and families without private health insurance	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 Public Facility	Increase access to quality public facilities and services
		\$1,000,000 (CDBG)	FH-07				
	Safety, violence, child abuse, illegal drugs, substance abuse and delinquency are areas of the community where children and families face the greatest challenges. (Guam's Five-Year State Plan for Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Bureau of Social Services Administration)	\$40,000 (Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program)	SS-06	Expand network of volunteers program utilized for community education and outreach coordination with agencies that have experience with volunteer programs	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL		Increase Guam's capacity to provide child abuse and neglect prevention education and outreach in the community <i>Measurement: Number of community education and outreach conducted, number of volunteers registered</i>

CHART 4 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
		\$40,000 (Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program)	SS-07	Expand Family Preservation team	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL		Increase the capacity to provide family preservation services to families by 10 percent Increase referrals to family preservation by 10 percent <i>Measurement: Increase caseload; documentation of referrals received on a yearly basis</i>
	Guam continues to experience an increase in family violence and child abuse cases being reported	\$100,000 (Other funds) \$150,000 (Other funds) \$175,000 (Other funds) \$175,000 (Other funds) \$200,000 (Other funds)	SS-08	Provide parent and child support services and educate parents in child rearing practices for low to moderate income families with children ages 3, 4 and 5 Educate parents on the appropriate ways to stimulate their 0 to 3 year old child's language, cognitive, social, emotional and motor skills Provide parent support groups, parenting skills classes and adult anger management	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	60 households 70 households 80 households 90 households 90 households 390 households	Parents will have the tools to reduce inappropriate parenting practices, deal with stressors in their life, promote the importance of active parental involvement and teach parents about educational and violence issues

CHART 4 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
				Provide individual, group and family counseling, case management and crisis intervention services to low and moderate income individuals and families	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	60 households 70 households 80 households 90 households 100 households 400 households	Youth will learn the skills that will help them in their relationship with their family
		\$100,000 (Other funds)	SS-09		2005		
		\$125,000 (Other funds)			2006		
		\$150,000 (Other funds)			2007		
		\$175,000 (Other funds)			2008		
		\$175,000 (Other funds)			2009		
					TOTAL		
	Lack of adequate case management services for persons with mental illness and severe emotional illness	Department Mental Health and Substance Abuse (Community Mental Health Services Block Grant)	SS-10	Increase capacity for providing mental health care for persons with severe emotional disturbances and severe mental illness	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL		
	Families participating in the Temporary Assistance to Needs Families (TANF) receive benefits at 32 percent of the authorized amount	Department of Public Health and Social Services (TANF / Other funds)	SH-07	Restore TANF benefits to 75 percent of the authorized amount	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL		Improve the economic conditions in needy families with children <i>Measurement: Bureau of Economic Security database</i>
	Many low-income individuals have a service or product to sell	\$30,000 (CDBG)	ED-02	Provide loans and other forms of financial support for the establishment	2005	2 units	Unemployed, low-income individuals establish micro-enterprises

CHART 4 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
	to the community but lack the finances and the business training to establish themselves	\$30,000 (CDBG)		stabilization and expansion of micro-enterprise	2006	2 units	Increase their incomes.
		\$30,000 (CDBG)		Provide technical assistance, advice, and business services to owners of microenterprises and persons developing microenterprises	2007	2 units	
		\$30,000 (CDBG)			2008	2 units	
		\$30,000 (CDBG)			2009	2 units	
					TOTAL	10 units	
	Guam needs to diversify the economy and tourist market	\$3,200,000 (CDBG Section 108 Loan / Other funding)	ED-03	Construct a Fishermen Coop Building Complex	2005	1 Facility	Access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic and social viability of the community
		(CDBG Section 108 Loan / Other funding)	ED-04	Restore and redevelop Hagatna historical and cultural sites and use for Guam museum	2005		Restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value
					2006		
					2007	1 Facility	The provision of jobs to low-income persons resulting from carrying out activities
					2008		
					2009		
					TOTAL	1 Facility	
			ED-05	Acquisition and new construction of small business incubator	2005		Establishment, stabilization and expansion of small businesses (including
					2006		
					2007		
					2008		

CHART 4 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES	
		\$500,000 (CDBG)			2009 TOTAL	1 Facility	microbusinesses)	
	Many communities do not have adequate public facilities that can accommodate the increasing population and/or have public facilities that are over 40 years old and require extensive renovation		FR-05	Construct or rehabilitate community centers, sports and recreational facilities	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 Public Facility 1 Public Facility 2 Public Facilities	Improving the livability of neighborhoods Increasing access to quality public facilities and services	
		\$500,000 (CDBG)						
		\$500,000 (CDBG)						
					Construction or rehabilitation of Community Learning Resource Centers	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL	1 Public Facility 1 Public Facility 2 Public Facilities	Improving the livability of neighborhoods Increasing access to quality public facilities and services including computer labs, after school activities, crisis intervention and counseling services, mentoring, tutoring, and other skills-building activities
			\$200,000 (CDBG)					
			\$200,000 (CDBG)					

CHART 4 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
Embrace high standards of ethics, management and accountability	People with mental illness experience difficulty accessing services	Department Mental Health and Substance Abuse (Community Mental Health Services Block Grant)	FH-08	Open community based clinic in existing community facilities	2005		Improve service delivery and customer service of DMHSA and its partners Improve collaboration with established community programs such as the Department of Youth Affairs resource centers and Department of Public Health and Social Services clinics
					2006		
Promote participation of grass-roots faith-based and other community-based organizations	Guam's recreational and community facilities are in disrepair		SS-11	Partner with faith-based organizations to operate and maintain the facilities	2007	1 Public Facility	Encourage faith-based organizations to be involved in plans to address the social and economic development needs of youth and families
					2008		
					2009		
					TOTAL		
					2005		
					2006		
					2007		
2008							
2009							
TOTAL							
Local organizations lack sustainable funding to provide community based services	Local organizations lack sustainable funding to provide community based services		AD-19	Identify and assign agency responsible for identifying funding opportunities, informing the community, and planning for grant application opportunities	2005		Conduct outreach to inform potential partners of funding opportunities
					2006		
					2007		
					2008		
					2009		
					TOTAL		

CHART 4 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOALS	PROBLEM/NEED	INPUTS/RESOURCES	#	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
			AD-20	Develop grant writing capacity Provide training to grant writers	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL		Expand technical assistance resources deployed to grass-roots faith-based and other community-based organizations
	Local organizations lack capacity to provide community based services	(Community Outreach Partnership Center Program, Community Development Work Study Program)	AD-21	Partner with University of Guam to provide degree, certificate programs and training opportunities to build individual and organizational capacity and develop the skills of people to provide direct services	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 TOTAL		Expand technical assistance resources deployed to grass-roots faith-based and other community-based organizations