



2014 Guam Homeless Point-in-Time Count Report

A joint effort between the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority and the Guam Homeless Coalition

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We appreciate the continued participation from the following programs that provided data for the sheltered count:

Emergency Shelters

- ❖ Guma San Jose
- ❖ Ale 1
- ❖ Sanctuary Coed

Transitional Shelters

- ❖ Lighthouse Recovery Center
- ❖ Oasis Empowerment Center
- ❖ Liheng
- ❖ VA Grant Per Diem

Introduction

Background

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) mandates that all jurisdictions receiving Continuum of Care (CoC) Program grant funds must conduct a count of the homeless. HUD mandates this count be conducted every odd year, however, Guam's Continuum of Care, the Guam Homeless Coalition (GHC), and the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) continue to conduct annual counts and find this to be an effective approach to studying the characteristics of the homeless populations. GHURA is the collaborative applicant for Guam's CoC, providing technical assistance and guidance to the GHC, and is responsible for administration of CoC funds. The Homeless Point-In-Time (PIT) Count was conducted on January 24, 2014.

Guam's Continuum of Care

Guam's Continuum of Care is comprised of numerous Government of Guam agencies, non-profit organizations, business and individuals working together to prevent homelessness; quickly re-house homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

Purpose

The PIT Count is conducted to determine the number of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons on Guam and to provide detailed information on the characteristics of our island's homeless population including information such as ethnicity, gender, reasons for becoming homeless, barriers to obtaining employment, and sources of income. Specific subpopulations are also identified including Veterans, chronic homeless families and individuals, victims of domestic violence, those suffering from chronic substance abuse, and those with severe mental illness.

Although the data shared in this report have been compiled and recorded accurately, the total number of homeless persons reported is not a true count of the homeless on Guam. Persons living in overcrowded conditions or couch surfing were not counted in this report. These persons are identified as at-risk of homelessness. Teams only counted persons whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designed or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.

Lastly, the purpose of conducting this count is to assist service providers, the local and federal government, policy makers, and funders better understand the characteristics of homelessness, plan for future services to address the needs of the homeless and ultimately end homelessness on Guam altogether.

Point-in-Time Count Summary

The following tables represent the summary data on the number of homeless persons counted on the day of the count. The data is categorized by total households and persons who are unsheltered or are residing in shelters, total households and persons unsheltered by villages, ethnic breakdown of the unsheltered and sheltered homeless and finally the summary data of households and persons by each shelter on island.

Total Households & Persons

The number of households with only adults is slightly higher than the number of households with adults and children. Households with adults represent homes where homeless persons are

above 18 years of age. Single-adults or couples are represented in this count. The average size of households with adults only is 2. When comparing to households with adults and children, the average household size is 6. According to this year's count, of the unsheltered homeless, 17% are between the ages of 0-5 years old (Figure 22).

Forty-three percent of all persons counted, inclusive of those residing in

Guam's shelters, are below the age of 18. Four households with only children have been identified in the 2014 count. The children are below the age of 18 and are residing in Guam's only emergency shelter for the homeless youth. To date, there have been no households with only minor children that are living on the street.

Figure 1: Summary of Households & Persons

Total Households & Persons	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
Households with Adults only	164	32	196
Total Persons in Households with Adults only	295	33	328
Total Households with Adults and Children	160	20	180
Total Persons in Households with Adults and Children	935	89	1024
Total Households with only Children	0	4	4
Total Persons in Households with only Children	0	4	4
Total Households	324	56	380
Total Persons	1230	126	1356

Figure 2: Homeless by Age for Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless

Homeless by Age	Emergency	Transitional	Total Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total Homeless
Under 18	27	22	49	486	535
Between 18 and 24	5	5	10	139	149
Over 24	25	42	67	605	672
Total Persons	57	69	126	1230	1356

Homeless Households (Unsheltered) by Village

Thirty-two teams visited 15 villages to assess the homeless condition on island. Of the 15 villages, Yigo, Dededo, Yona and Mangilao had the highest count of households with children. Of the four mentioned, teams counted 80 households with children in Yigo alone. These villages continue to yield the highest count of households with children. Families residing on Chamorro Land Trust properties are regularly visited as many structures on these properties are inadequate for use as a regular nighttime residence.

Households comprised of only adults were primarily counted in the villages of Yigo, Dededo, Agana, and Tumon. Of the four mentioned, Agana make up the highest number of households counted. Homeless persons in this village find shelter in pavilions located in Paseo and can easily access the only soup kitchen on island, the Kusinan Kamalen Karidat, a program under the Catholic Archdiocese of Guam. Although the number of households was less than that of Agana, the village of Yigo had the highest number of persons residing in these households with a total of 96 and an average household size of 3. The average household size for Agana is 1 which represents primarily single homeless adults.

Figure 3: Unsheltered Homeless Households & Persons by Village

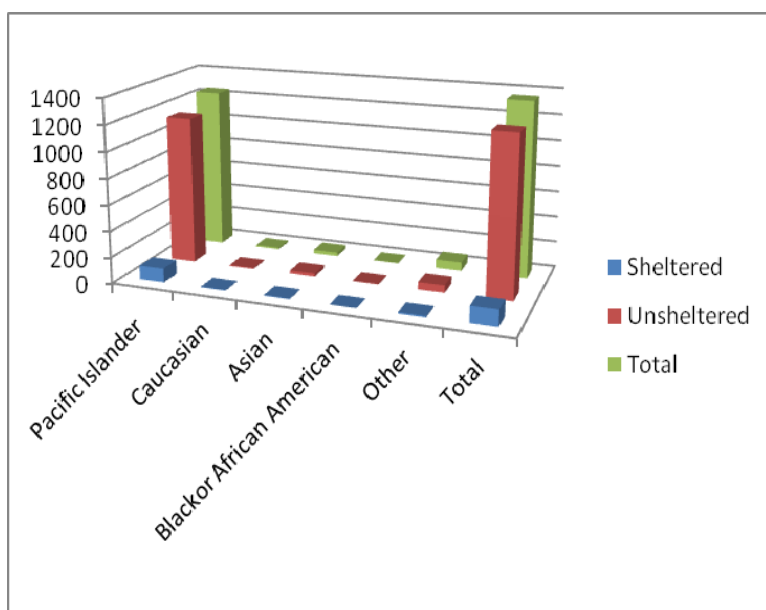
Village	Households without children	Persons In Households without Children	Households with Children	Persons in Households with Children	Total Households	Total Persons
Yigo	35	96	80	481	115	577
Dededo	36	74	39	219	75	293
Yona	2	3	10	67	12	70
Agana	46	49	3	16	49	65
Mangilao	8	20	8	38	16	58
Agat	8	9	7	37	15	46
Harmon	1	5	3	26	4	31
Chalan Pago	6	8	3	15	9	23
Tumon	12	18	0	0	12	18
Tamuning	7	7	1	6	8	13
Talofofo	3	6	1	3	4	9
Umatac	0	0	2	8	2	8
Santa Rita	0	0	1	7	1	7
Barrigada	0	0	1	6	1	6
Piti	0	0	1	6	1	6
Total	164	295	160	935	324	1230

Ethnic Breakdown

For the past four years, Chuukese and Chamorro populations make up the highest number of homeless persons. With a difference of only 7%, Chuukese make up the highest counted of homeless persons who remain unsheltered or living in inadequate housing while Chamorro populations make up the highest of those who are residing in Guam's homeless shelters.

According to the 2010 Census, there are 159,358 persons residing on Guam. Of the total, 32% comprise of Chamorro origin while 7% residing on Guam are of Chuukese origin. Based

Figure 4: Ethnic Origin or Race



on the 2010 Census, 5% of the Chuukese population is homeless and 1% of the Chamorro population is homeless. In total, 2% of Guam's Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders are homeless.

Figure 5: Ethnic Breakdown

Ethnicity	2014 Unsheltered	2014 Sheltered
Chuukese	470	56
Chamorro	437	40
Pohnpeian	91	0
Yapese	75	2
Mixed Ethnicity	53	10
Palauan	58	4
Filipino	21	3
Caucasian	7	4
Carolinian	1	6
Kosraean	6	0
Korean	2	1
African American	3	0
American Indian	3	0
Marshallese	2	0
Vietnamese	1	0
Totals	1230	126
Grand Total	1356	

Emergency & Transitional Shelter Breakdown

Three Emergency Shelters provide temporary housing to Guam's homeless. The Guma San Jose provide emergency shelter to single adults and families; the Alee shelters provide temporary housing to victims of domestic violence; and the Sanctuary Coed provide shelter to homeless youth on Guam.

Figure 6: Homeless Persons Residing in Emergency Shelters

EMERGENCY SHELTERS	Total Households	Total Persons
Guma San Jose	20	51
Alee I	1	1
Sanctuary Coed	5	5
Total	26	57

There are three Transitional Housing programs on island. They include the Lighthouse Recovery Center which provides up to 6 months of residential housing to adult males recovering from addiction; the Oasis Empowerment Center which provides up to 6 months of residential housing to adult females recovering from addiction; and the VA Grant Per Diem program which provides up to 6 months of residential housing to homeless adult male veterans recovering from addiction. (Note: For purposes of this report, the CoC and the Catholic Social Services determined that it is in the best interest of the CoC to terminate the Liheng Transitional Housing Program and use the funds to create new permanent supportive housing programs. The remaining families reflected in Figure 7 are those with current lease agreements that are still reported in HUD's Housing Inventory Chart. The Catholic Social Services is currently working with the families to identify other permanent housing solutions.)

Figure 7: Homeless Persons Residing in Transitional Housing

TRANSITIONAL SHELTER	Total Households	Total Persons
LIGHTHOUSE RECOVERY CENTER	10	10
OASIS EMPOWERMENT CENTER - THP	7	7
LIHENG	12	51
VA GRANT PER DIEM	1	1
Total	30	69

Figure 8: Ethnic Origin or Race Residing in Shelters

According to Guam's PIT Count, there are 108 Pacific Islanders residing in Guam's homeless shelters. Of that total, 52% are of Chuukese origin while 37% are of Chamorro origin. Of the shelter make-up, 48% of Chuukese are residing in transitional housing programs and 25% of Chamorros are in emergency shelters.

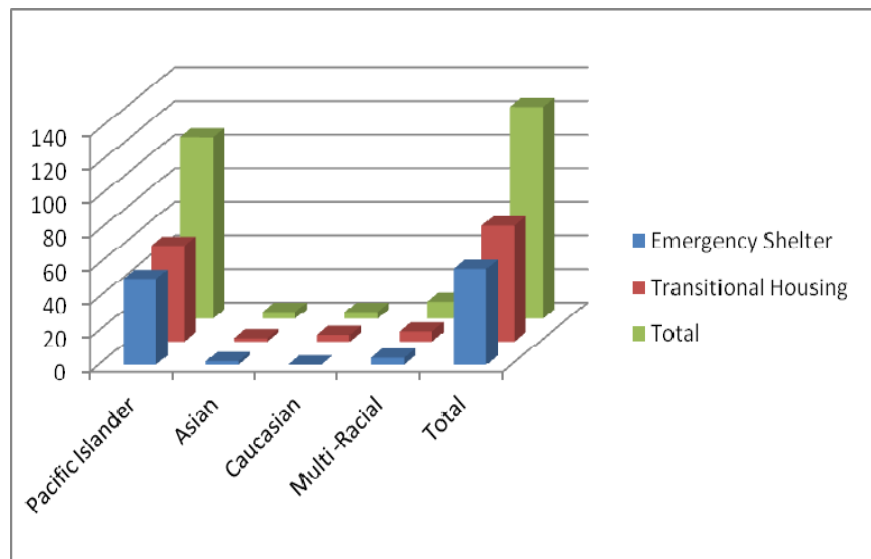


Figure 9: Ethnic Breakdown of Persons Residing in Shelters

ETHNICITY	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Total
Chuukese	14	42	56
Chamorro	27	13	40
Multi-Racial	4	6	10
Carolinian	6	0	6
Caucasian	0	4	4
Palauan	2	2	4
Filipino	1	2	3
Yapese	2	0	2
Korean	1	0	1
Total	57	69	126

HUD Defined Subpopulations

The following tables and diagrams portray the number of persons counted under the following subpopulations: chronically homeless, veterans, chronic substance abuse, severely mentally ill, victims of domestic violence and HIV/AIDS.

Chronically Homeless

Chronically homeless persons are individuals and families who have been homeless for at least one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years. Individuals must also have a diagnosed disabling condition. Families who have been

categorized as chronically homeless must have also met the period of homelessness and must have an adult head of household with a disabling condition. Based on HUD's regulatory requirements, a child with a disability does not qualify a family as chronically homeless. Figure 10 refers to the number of persons in individual and family households that are homeless and unsheltered. None of the shelters on island reported providing shelter to chronic homeless individuals or families. For further guidance on HUD's definition of chronically homeless, please refer to Appendix II: HUD Definitions.

Figure 10: Chronically Homeless Persons in Individual and Family Households

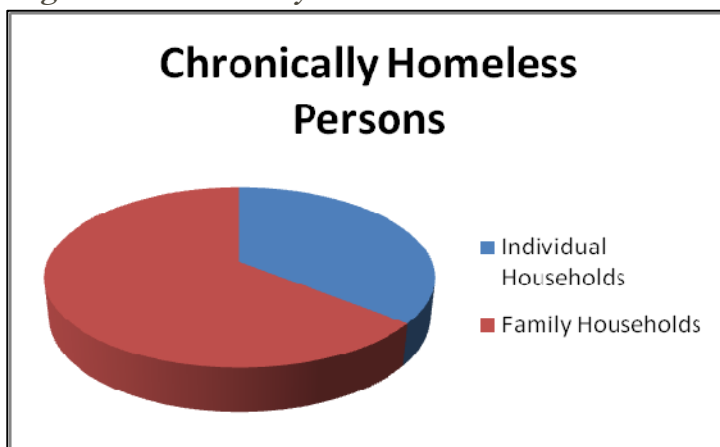


Figure 11: Total Chronic Homeless

Chronically Homeless	Total Households	Total Persons
Individuals	24	24
Families	9	43

According to Figure 11, there are 24 chronically homeless individuals and 9 chronically homeless families. There were 43 persons counted within these 9 family households; the average household size of a chronically homeless family is 5.

The table below represents the ethnic breakdown of the chronically homeless individuals and the persons in chronic homeless families. According to Figure 12, chronic homeless individuals are primarily of Chamorro origin. Although slightly higher, families found to be chronically homeless are primarily of Chuukese origin.

Figure 12: Ethnic Breakdown of Chronic Homeless Persons

Chronic Homeless Persons - Ethnicity	Individuals	Persons in Families
Chamorro	13	16
Chuukese	3	20
Filipino	2	1
Pohnpeian	1	0
Yapese	1	0
Kosraean	1	0
Caucasian	1	0
Black / African American	1	0
Multi-Racial	1	0
Palauan	0	6
Total	24	43

According to the data, most of Guam's homeless with severe mental illness (SMI) are unsheltered; only 1 individual with SMI is currently residing in one of the island's shelter. Of the 15 individuals who were counted as having chronic substance abuse issues, 60% are unsheltered while the rest are currently residing in

Guam's residential treatment program. Six individuals disclosed that they are victims of domestic violence. Only 2 are currently seeking shelter meant for victims of domestic violence while the remaining 4 remain unsheltered.

Figure 13: Subpopulation Count for Sheltered and Unsheltered Persons

Subpopulations	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Severely Mentally ill	1	12	13
Chronic Substance Abuse	6	9	15
Persons with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	2	4	6

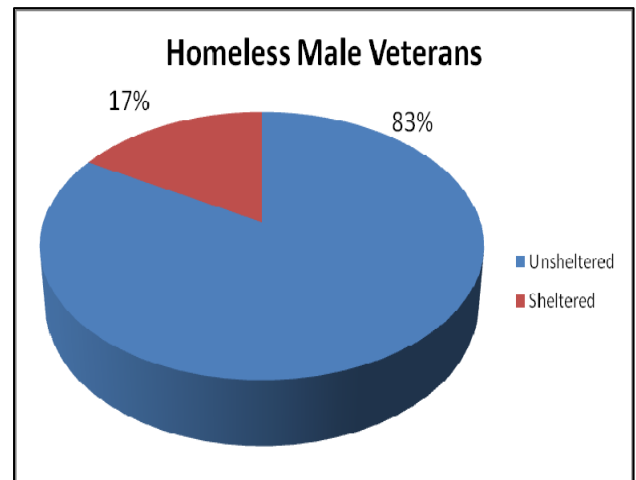
Veterans

Of 380 households surveyed, 29 disclosed that they are veterans. In addition, 7 dependents were identified as dependents. Four percent (4%) of the adult homeless population are veterans. 100% are male veterans with only 17% housed in one of Guam's homeless shelters. Over half of homeless veterans on island are Chamorro (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Ethnic Breakdown of Homeless Veterans

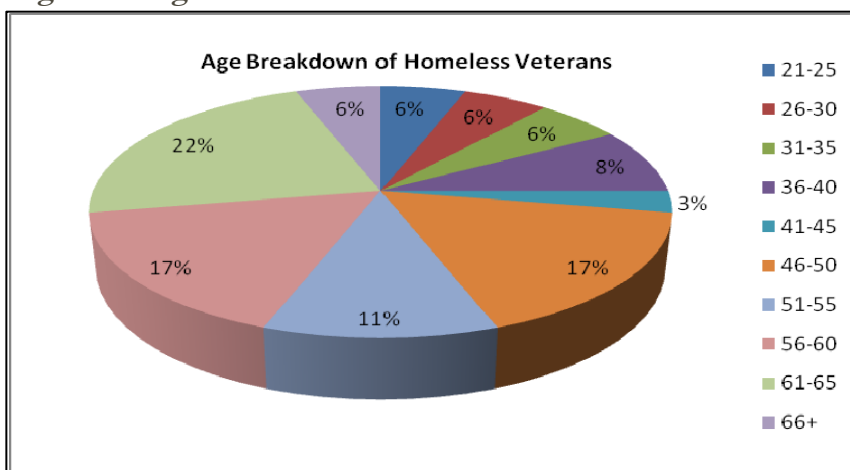
Ethnicity	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
Chamorro	19	1	20
Caucasian	1	3	4
Multi-Racial	2	1	3
Palauan	2	0	2
Black / African American	2	0	2
Chuukese	1	1	2
Yapese	1	0	1
Filipino	1	0	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0	1
TOTAL	30	6	36

Figure 14: Veterans residing in homeless shelters



According to Figure 16, 22% of the homeless veterans are between the ages of 61-65. The National Coalition for Homeless Veterans report that 41% of homeless veterans in the U.S. mainland are between the ages of 31 and 50. On Guam, 33% of veterans between that age group are homeless. Seventeen percent are between the ages of 46-50 and 56-60 while 11% are homeless veterans ages 51-55.

Figure 16: Age Breakdown



According to the Figure 17, 11% reported that they have a substance abuse issue. Six percent reported living with severe mental illness, while only one individual reported being a victim of domestic violence. Persons who reported having a substance abuse and severe mental illness reported that their condition limited their ability to take care of personal matters or get or keep a job.

Figure 17: Homeless Veteran Sub Populations

Sub Populations	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Severe Mental Illness	0	2
Substance Abuse	2	2
HIV	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	1

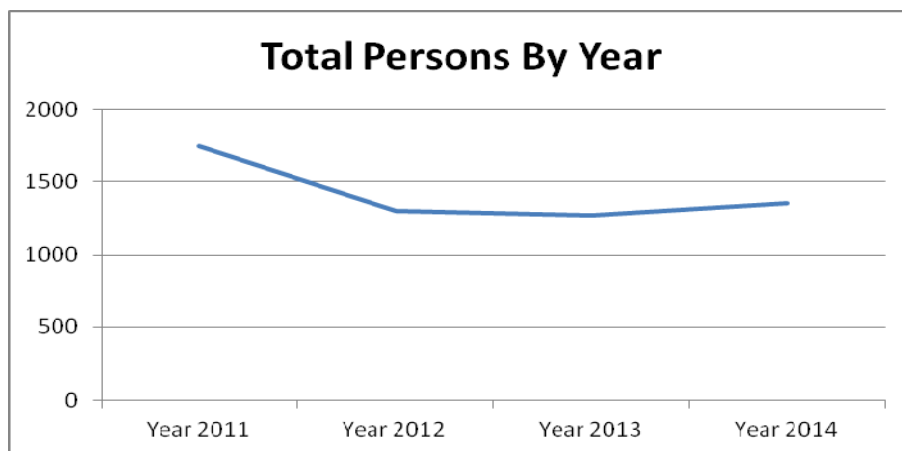
Comparative Analysis

This section discusses the prior homeless count findings in years 2011, 2012, 2013 and the current year. Conducting a comparative analysis is crucial in understanding the trends in homeless and how the island can respond to such varying issues. Each diagram portrays the fluctuations in homelessness which is due to variety of reasons such as undetermined weather conditions the day of the count, changes to HUD's definition of homelessness, increased training in proper use of the survey, and return of experienced volunteers. These positive and negative factors all play a role in determining the outcome of each PIT count.

Total Persons

During the 2012 Point-in-Time count, Guam saw a slight decrease in our sheltered population. The LIHENG Transitional Shelter, which house both Individuals and Families, saw a drop in occupancy of 111 persons to 96. The Aleo Family Violence Shelter also saw a decrease from 14 on 2011 down to 4 on the 2012 count. While some shelters had a slight increase, overall, there was a decrease of about 8% in our shelter population and a huge decrease of roughly 28% for the unsheltered count. There was also a decrease in the unsheltered population by 28%. One of the factors in the decrease was a small change in our methodology. Another factor that contributed to the decrease was the rainy weather. Survey teams reported that they did not locate homeless individuals in sites they were normally found due to the heavy rains. Lastly, from 2009 to 2012, Guam received \$1.2M in ARRA funds through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program. Under this program individuals and families experiencing homelessness could receive several months of rental and utility assistance. This program assisted many individuals and families get off the streets and into permanent housing.

Figure 18: Trend of Total Homeless Persons



Households with Children

Figure 19: Comparison of Households with Children from 2011 to 2014

Year	Total Households	Total Persons
2011	211	1298
2012	136	924
2013	142	882
2014	160	935

Comparing the 2012 and 2013 shelter point-in-time counts, Guam noted a decrease of 32%. The following factors contributed to the decrease in sheltered count: 1) the conversion of the Liheng transitional housing program into permanent supportive housing; 2) Emergency shelter beds for men decreased due to zoning regulations limiting the number of shelter beds that can be made available through the facility. There was a slight increase of 3% comparing the 2013 and 2012 unsheltered count. This is due to improved weather conditions as heavy rains caused the scatter of homeless persons leaving known sites to be empty back in 2012.

Guam's sheltered count had a slight decrease from 128 total persons in 2013 to 126 in 2014 (-1.5%). The large decrease was anticipated due to the CoC deciding to convert the Liheng Transitional Housing units to permanent supportive housing. Liheng staff are in the process of assisting the remaining households to move into permanent housing. Guam's unsheltered count increased from 1143 persons in 2013 to 1230 in 2014 (7.5%). The addition of homeless sites and increase of volunteer/surveyors both contributed to the increase in number of homeless counted. Sites that showed no homeless surveyed from previous years were removed from the list allowing teams to concentrate efforts on covering larger areas.

Top 5 Villages for Persons Living on the Street

Figure 20: Comparisons by Village – Street Homeless

2011			2012			2013			2014		
Village	HH	Person	Village	HH	Person	Village	HH	Person	Village	HH	Person
Dededo	14	71	Dededo	14	43	Agana	56	82	Yigo	16	89
Agana	30	38	Agana	31	39	Dededo	23	81	Yona	11	66
Yona	6	26	Mangilao	7	14	Yigo	21	81	Agana	49	65
Yigo	9	21	Tumon	12	14	Agat	6	11	Dededo	19	53
Tumon	12	15	Yona	2	13	Tumon	24	33	Tumon	12	18

Top 5 Villages for Persons Inadequately Housed

Figure 21: Comparisons by Village - Inadequate Housing

2011			2012			2013			2014		
Village	HH	Person	Village	H H	Person	Village	HH	Person	Village	HH	Person
Yigo	111	608	Yigo	93	568	Yigo	72	396	Yigo	99	488
Dededo	69	345	Dededo	39	210	Dededo	35	226	Dededo	56	240
Mangilao	27	108	Yona	9	91	Mangilao	20	78	Mangilao	12	42
Yona	16	106	Mangilao	7	38	Yona	6	24	Agat	9	36
Piti	5	35	Agat	6	19	Agat	4	21	Cln Pago	4	17

Figure 21 reflects a comparison of the villages with the highest number of homeless who live in areas generally not used or fit for habitation. The majority of homeless found in these villages generally comprise families or groups of families that either squat on raw land that is remote and/or undeveloped, or who congregate in abandoned or unlivd structures. The villages of Yigo and Dededo, which have ranked number one and two respectively over the past four years, comprise large tracts of raw and undeveloped properties, both privately-owned and government owned (Chamorro Land Trust). There are families who have been granted lease rights to some of these properties by the Chamorro Land Trust, but others not of Chamorro descent were found occupying these properties. The make-shift structures include those built out of pallet wood, tarps, or vehicles. The village of Mangilao, which has ranked third for three of the past four years, also has tracts of land that are occupied by families.

Ethnic Breakdown

Figure 22: Comparison of Total Ethnicity from 2011 to 2014

Ethnicity	2011	2012	2013	2014
Chuukese	562	456	224	526
Chamorro	582	276	513	477
Pohnpeian	68	118	80	91
Yapese	115	72	93	77
Multi-Racial	43	25	58	63
Palauan	50	74	54	62
Filipino	26	39	48	24
Caucasian	8	5	19	11
Carolinian	2	1	15	7

Kosraean	2	0	9	6
Korean	4	3	3	3
Black / African American	0	3	4	3
American Indian	0	0	0	3
Marshallese	1	4	10	2
Vietnamese	3	0	2	1
Hawaiian	1	0	0	0
Japanese	0	1	1	0
Chinese	0	1	0	0
Unknown	76	36	10	0
Total	1543	1114	1143	1356

Figure 22 reflects a comparison of total homeless by ethnicity between 2011 through 2014. The native population of Chamorros were the ethnic group with the highest number of homeless, followed by Chuukese from the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), from 2011 through 2013. In 2014, the Chuukese homeless population had the highest number of homeless at 526, only 49 higher than second rank Chamorros at 477. The third and fourth highest ethnic group comprise Pohnpeians and Yapese at 91 and 77 respectively. The fifth highest group is Palauan at 62. In 2014, the Chuukese homeless comprise 39% of the total homeless, followed by Chamorros at 35%, Pohnpeians at 7%, Yapese at 6%, and Palauans at 5%. All other ethnic groups combined comprise 8% of the total homeless count.

The compact states combined reflect the highest number of homeless at 57%, over half of the total homeless count. Of the 57%, FSM homeless comprised 52% and the Republic of Belau comprised 5% of the total homeless count. The Republic of the Marshall Islands' count was not statistically significant. The homeless from FSM comprised the majority of the total homeless count.

Change in Subpopulations 2011 -2014

Figure 23 reflects the changes in the subpopulation categories between years 2011 and 2014. Guam has seen a fluctuation of increases and decreases in the categories of severe mental illness, chronic substance abuse, victims of domestic violence, chronically homeless individuals, and chronic homeless families. Of the subpopulations identified below, veterans remain fairly stable with only a slight increase or decrease between the years.

Guam continues to refine its survey tool to better capture data. During the 2014 count, the survey tool was revised to capture if the conditions reported limited the individual's ability to take care of personal matters or get or keep a job. The inclusion of these questions further identified persons who in fact had a disabling condition according to HUD's definition. Identifying a disabling condition and the length of homelessness also assisted enumerators to identify an individual or family to be chronically homeless. As a result, the number of chronically homeless individuals and chronically homeless families decreased.

These numbers do not reflect a true picture of homeless individuals with disabilities due to the personal nature of the question. The numbers of those with severe mental illness, chronic substance abuse, and victims of domestic violence may also be under-reported as this data is obtained through self-report by those surveyed.

Figure 23: Changes in Subpopulations from 2011 to 2014

Other Subpopulations	2011	2012	2013	2014
Severe Mental Illness	18	12	31	13
Chronic Substance Abuse	29	38	56	15
Victims of Domestic Violence	4	8	12	6
Persons with HIV/AIDS	0	0	1	0
Veterans	33	31	32	36
Chronically Homeless Individuals	25	22	51	24
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Person in Household)	345	204	239	43

Next Steps

Goal 1: Prevent and end homelessness among veterans in 2015

- ✓ **Continue to implement permanent housing (PSH) programs**

HUD VASH

The U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) Homeless Program currently provides homeless Vets with HUD-VASH services. Guam has 30 HUD-VASH vouchers. The VA partners with GHURA to process and distribute vouchers. The VA HUD-VASH provides on-going clinical case management. Veterans live independently in the community and work towards self-sufficiency.

Grant Per Diem Program

The Grant Per Diem program provides veterans with substance abuse issues requiring residential recovery treatment. Veterans typically receive treatment for 4-6 months. Program participants are provided case management services, including referrals to mainstream services, as well as other VA programs to assist with medical, dental, mental health, employment issues and housing.

Supportive Services for Veteran & Their Families Grant

Recently, Westcare Pacific Islands applied for funds under the Supportive Services for Veterans & Their Families Grant. If awarded,

Westcare will be able to assist Veteran families at risk of losing housing and assist homeless Veterans in attaining permanent housing. Westcare will provide a range of supportive services to eligible Veteran families that are designed to promote housing stability as well as support services depending on family needs.

Continuum of Care Programs

There are a total of six (6) permanent supportive housing (PSH) programs funded through the HUD Continuum of Care Program grant. Of the six, four are made available for homeless veterans with a disability, especially those who are chronic homeless. These programs include: 1) Housing First Rental Assistance Program, 2) CARIDAD Supportive Services Program, 3) Guma Hinemlo', and 4) Y Jahame Permanent Housing Program. A list of Continuum of Care funded programs are listed at the end of this section.

✓ **Homeless Prevention & Rapid Re-Housing Services**

Homeless individuals and families can access services through the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program. The Salvation Army currently manages this program to provide rental and utilities assistance. Homeless persons coming directly from the street or from emergency shelters are rapidly re-housed and are provided supportive services such as case management and credit repair counseling. Persons who are on the verge of becoming homeless are assisted through the ESG to avoid eviction or relocate to another permanent home while receiving support

services such as case management and credit repair.

These support services are provided to ensure individuals and families that are receiving assistance through the ESG can stabilize their housing once the program ends.

Goal 2: End chronic homelessness in 2015

- ✓ **Continue to implement permanent supportive housing programs**

Continuum of Care Programs

Guam continues to implement its permanent supportive housing programs funded through Continuum of Care Program grant. Guam has projected to prioritize its permanent supportive housing beds to be made available for use by chronically homeless. Currently, there are 110 PSH beds available to homeless persons with disabilities. Of that number, 70 beds are occupied by chronically homeless individuals. Guam's CoC has projected by 2015 to make 100% of its PSH beds available to chronically homeless persons.

Additionally, program participants are provided supportive services to help in stabilizing housing and recovery for those with substance abuse issues.

- ✓ **A Housing First Approach**

Guam's CoC currently implements a Housing First approach in one of its CoC-funded programs. Housing First by HUD's definition is defined as "housing offered to people

experiencing homelessness without preconditions (such as sobriety, mental health treatment, or a minimum income threshold) or service participation requirements and in which rapid placement and stabilization in permanent housing are primary goals." Guam is exploring this approach as one of the ways to end chronic homelessness. The CoC recognizes that some of the hardest to reach are persons who are chronically homeless. Individuals and families identified as chronically homeless in this year's PIT count were living in the street or in a place not meant for human habitation.

Goal 3: Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children in 2020

- ✓ **Preventing Homelessness**

Emergency Solutions Grant – Homeless Prevention

Every year Guam receives three entitlement programs through HUD's Community Planning and Development Office – 1) Community Development Block Grant; 2) HOME Investment Partnership Program; and 3) Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). All three programs are utilized to benefit the low- and moderate-income populations on island. However, the Emergency Solutions Grant is administered to provide homeless prevention and rapid re-housing services to the island's homeless and vulnerable populations. Guam receives approximately \$200,000 each year to provide homeless prevention and rapid re-housing services. GHURA continues to consult with the CoC to determine the best

use of the Solutions Grant. For the past two years, the CoC and GHURA continue to identify the best use of ESG funds are to assist persons from being evicted and quickly place homeless individuals and families into permanent housing.

Individuals and families on the verge of becoming homeless are assisted up to 6 months of rental and utility assistance. While receiving financial assistance program participants and ESG staff develops a Housing Stability and Affordability Plan which identify goals that will assist each individual and family to achieve housing stability as the ESG program is not a long-term financial assistance program.

Since the program's inception in year 2012, the ESG program has prevented 185 persons from becoming homeless and has placed 145 homeless persons living on the street or in an emergency shelter into permanent housing.

FEMA – Emergency Food & Shelter Program (EFSP)

Guam receives a little over \$100,000 to provide lodging in a mass shelter or hotel, food in the form of served meals or groceries, rental or mortgage payment, utility payment, and equipment necessary to feed or shelter people.

Organizations who successfully apply for FEMA EFSP can utilize funds to provide up to one month's rent or mortgage payment to prevent eviction or foreclosure. (Note: ESG funds cannot be utilized to provide mortgage assistance.)

Head Start

Guam's Head Start program assists in the prevention of homelessness as the program aims to increase and engage parents to become more involved with their children and preparing them for kindergarten. They prioritize students that are homeless to ensure they are selected for Head Start. A family assessment is conducted at the beginning of the year to prioritize the needs for services and support. Eligible families include those who are low-income, have a child with a certified disability, or are high risk such as those with history of family violence, child abuse, and those experiencing homelessness. Needs and goals are identified for parents and children to include health referrals, referrals for parents to obtain their GED, parenting skills, referrals to housing and other mainstream services, just to name a few.

Coordination with Guam's Department of Education system is an important part of the CoC's process to ensure families with school age children who are assisted through the homeless service providers are enrolled in early childhood education or in school, and are connected to appropriate services within the community. Additionally, emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent housing programs providing services to families with children under the age of 18 are not separated upon entering housing and continue to attend the school they are enrolled in to avoid disruption and further trauma.

✓ Permanent Housing

Public Housing & Housing Choice Voucher Program

GHURA continues to administer over 2,500 Housing Choice Vouchers, or commonly known as Section 8, and 750 public housing units to include 49 project-based units to qualified low-and moderate-income families.

Continuum of Care Programs

Of the six permanent supportive housing programs funded through CoC funds, the Housing First Rental Assistance Program allows up to 5 of the 33 housing vouchers to be utilized by families. Additionally, the Empowered Together program provides permanent supportive housing to at least four homeless women in recovery from substance abuse with their children.

Other Affordable Housing

GHURA's Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher Program are commonly sought after for low-income housing. These programs are preferable due to its subsidized design where families pay rent according to their annual gross income less deduction.

Individual and family households seeking affordable housing have access to non-subsidized rental units. These rental units include:

1. Renaissance Rentals (managed by GHURA)
2. Lada Gardens, As Atdas, & Sagan Linahyan (managed by Guam Housing Corporation)
3. Summer Green & Summer Homes (managed by CoreTech)

4. Ironwood Heights (managed by Ironwood Heights, LLC)

✓ Rapid Re-Housing

The ESG program provides rapid re-housing to homeless individuals and families who are residing on the street or places not meant for human habitation. Persons experiencing homelessness are quickly re-housed and are provided stabilization services to ensure families are stabilized when the program stops paying for monthly rental and utility expenses. Such payments are provided to allow families to focus on increasing income, obtaining mainstream services, or engage in life skills training such as budget management.

Since the program's inception in 2012, approximately 138 persons have been quickly re-housed in permanent housing.

✓ Addressing the Needs of Victims of Domestic Violence

Guam provides several shelters for domestic violence and abuse victims, including families, youth and elderly. Domestic violence and abuse victims are provided housing, counseling, future planning, and case management. Available programs on island include the following:

Shelters for Abused Children or Youth

1. **Alee Children's Shelter** - an emergency receiving home for children ages birth to seventeen who are victims of abuse and/or neglect. Referrals are made by the Department of Public Health's Child Protective

Services to place children in the care of the Catholic Social Services.

2. **Emergency Shelter & Transitional Housing** - Sanctuary, Inc. provides emergency and transitional housing to homeless, abused, or run away youth. While housed youth receive services such as drug and alcohol assessment and referral, parenting class, counseling, conflict resolution, and leadership training.

Shelters for Abused Women (and their children)

3. **Alee Women's Shelter** - provides emergency/protective shelter for victims of family domestic violence or sexual assault. The shelter accommodates women with or without children who are in need of protective shelter. *Managed by the Catholic Social Services*
4. **Animu Project** - provides limited transitional housing for victims of abuse, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and dating violence. While receiving temporary housing women receive supportive services such as counseling, childcare, and case management. *Managed by Elim Pacific Ministries*

Shelters for Abused or Neglected Elderly

5. **Guma Sagrada Familia Emergency Receiving Home** - provides a 24-hour shelter for elderly persons 60 years or older and individuals with a

disability 18 and older who are victims of abuse, neglect or abandonment and in imminent danger. The shelter has the capacity to shelter up to 6 people at any given time. *Managed by Catholic Social Services*

Guam's Continuum of Care Programs

Permanent Supportive Housing Programs

1. **Housing First Rental Assistance Program/Aftercare Housing Program** – provides Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TRA) to homeless adults with disabilities and their families. Under the TRA, homeless adults and their families will have the opportunity to choose affordable rental housing of their choice and will utilize available supportive services. *Managed by the Guam Housing & Urban Renewal Authority*
2. **CARIDAD Supportive Services Program**- provides housing and case management for four homeless adults with disabilities; address self-determination and self-sufficiency, life-skills training as needed, supportive counseling, employment training and eventual job placement in partnership with government and community organizations. *Managed by Sanctuary, Inc.*
3. **Guma Hinemlo** – provides a group home for nine homeless adults with serious mental illness. Services include case management services, counseling, psychiatric, psychological, behavior

analyst, and other therapeutic services, such as occupational and physical therapy management to assist its residents develop skills and strength in areas of coping and problem solving. The program also provides educational and vocational training and assistance in finding main stream housing. *Managed by the Guam Behavioral Health & Wellness Center*

4. **Empowered Together** – provides four apartment units for homeless, disabled women with children, as well as supportive services and case management. The program address the issues of homelessness and recovery among women by addressing the issues contributing to addiction such as helping clients obtain & remain in permanent housing, overcome addiction, promoting health and stabilization leading to greater self-determination. *Managed by the Elim Pacific Ministries*
5. **Forrester's Refuge** - provides a group home for four homeless young adults with dual diagnose disability. The program combines life skills training and supportive counseling to more effectively help young people in homeless situations refocus their lives and become contributing members of the community. *Managed by Sanctuary, Inc.*
6. **Y' Jahame Permanent Housing Program** – permanent housing program for homeless seniors & homeless persons with disabilities, with priority given to those with the longest histories of homelessness.

Support services and assistance based on disability is also provided. *Managed by the Catholic Social Services*

Transitional Housing Programs

Oasis Empowerment Center –

Transitional Housing Program which provides up to six-months of residential treatment for homeless women seeking recovery. *Managed by the Elim Pacific Ministries*

Information System

7. Homeless Management

Information System – human service database that collect and deliver timely, credible, quality data about **services and homeless** persons; an integral component in which service providers will have the ability to utilize data for accurate referral, placement, and effective case management. *Managed by The Salvation Army*

Barriers

Ending homelessness on Guam is a community effort; one that requires the support of public officials. The CoC has identified partners within the local government and private sector to address this issue as a team approach. However, homeless persons face many barriers that can't be addressed by the CoC alone.

Barrier 1: Transportation

Most, if not all, homeless persons residing in housing programs rely on program staff to provide transportation or rely on the public transportation to travel. With the lack of funds available to cover the costs of purchasing additional vehicles and to cover the costs of maintenance and increased gas prices, many are limited with providing such services. Although the public transportation system has improved over the last few years, there are still problems with proper scheduling and timeliness. For homeless persons to successfully secure permanent housing reliable transportation is needed in order to access employment. Programs continue to assist their homeless clients with obtaining job training and/or employment but lack the ongoing support to keep a steady job after exiting the program. Of the 380 households surveyed during the PIT count, 20.5% indicated they had reliable transportation.

Barrier 2: Childcare

The average homeless family household size on Guam is 6. The island currently

administers the Childcare and Development Block Grant through the Department of Public Health and Social Services. However, eligibility criteria require that parents are employed or attending school. Many families especially single parent family households do not have support networks to care for their children while actively looking for employment. Some non-profit organizations have included childcare as part of their program design recognizing the limited resources available on island for homeless populations especially persons with dual diagnosis such as chronic substance abuse and/or mental illness.

Barrier 3: Employment

The most current unemployment rate report on Guam indicates that as of September 2013, the unemployment rate was 10%. There was only a slight difference in the unemployment rate in September 2012 which showed a rate of 10.9%.

The unemployment rate for the homeless population shows a much higher percentage of households with little to no income. Of the 324 unsheltered households surveyed, 81% of the adults who were interviewed were unemployed (Figure 28). Fifty-five percent (55%) of those unemployed said that they were interested in obtaining employment. The goal to obtaining and maintaining housing stability relies on persons obtaining gainful employment and fiscal discipline.

Engaging Homeless

The CoC conducts regular outreach events and awareness activities to engage homeless persons. The Passport to Services is an annual outreach event that involves various partners within the community to provide direct services such as immunizations, haircuts, information and referrals to housing, veteran services, and medical and mental health care. The CoC's most recent Passport to Services event held on April 2014 provided direct services to a total of 362 persons or 168 households. These events are also meant to reach out to persons experiencing homeless for the first time or homeless persons who were not surveyed during the PIT count for reasons unknown. The outreach event was able to identify and assist two female veterans. It is interesting to note that during the PIT count, no female veterans were identified.

Guam's Continuum of Care programs continue to conduct regular outreach activities. Continued efforts are made to engage the chronic homeless as many refuse housing or treatment for a number of reasons such as refusing to adhere to shelter/house rules and lack of trust in others. It is for these reasons that Guam is exploring the Housing First model as one of the options of ending chronic homeless on island.

Guam's CoC plan to increase its Passport to Services events to reach homeless persons residing in the North and the South as for the past several years the annual event has been held in the central part of the island.

Conclusion

Guam's CoC continues to work diligently to prevent and end homelessness among the chronically homeless, veterans, families, youth and children. Conducting yearly PIT counts allows the CoC, GHURA, public officials and the community to understand the characteristics and trends of homelessness. The CoC continues to assess the effectiveness of CoC-funded programs by reviewing program related reports generated through the HMIS that detail each program's bed coverage rate, rate of return to homeless upon exiting programs and length of time individuals and families remain homeless. The group continues to identify ways to maximize CoC funds by focusing grant funds on housing with project sponsors matching grant requirements with supportive services.

Moving Forward

The CoC continues to assess program effectiveness. Guam's Continuum of Care Program Grant application indicated success

in reducing bouts of homelessness upon exiting CoC-funded or ESG-funded programs. According to the application, individuals residing in transitional housing programs had a rate of recidivism of 19%; families residing in transitional housing programs had recidivism rate of 1%; individuals residing in permanent supportive housing had a return recidivism rate of 9%; 0% of families residing in permanent supportive housing did not return to homelessness; lastly, individual and families who received rapid re-housing services through the ESG program did not return to homelessness after exiting the program.

Since the establishment of HUD's Opening Doors Strategic Plan in 2010 to end homelessness, Guam has seen a 25% decrease in the numbers of unsheltered, sheltered, households with children, and chronic homeless families. Guam continues to assess its methods when addressing homelessness among veterans and chronic individuals as these numbers have increased from the onset of the 2010 Opening Doors Strategic Plan.

Appendix I: Miscellaneous Tables

Figure 24: Homeless by Gender

Gender	Number of Persons
Male	591
Female	638
Transgendered Male to Female	1
Transgendered Female to Male	0
Unknown	0
Totals	1230

Figure 25: Homeless by Age (Unsheltered)

Age	Head	Dependents	Total
0 to 5	0	206	206
6 to 10	0	126	126
11 to 15	0	105	105
16 to 20	6	111	117
21 to 25	35	71	106
26 to 30	29	62	91
31 to 35	37	29	66
36 to 40	40	55	95
41 to 45	42	31	73
46 to 50	34	33	67
51 to 55	33	24	57
56 to 60	29	27	56
61 to 65	22	13	35
66 +	17	13	30
Total	324	906	1230

Figure 26: Services Utilized

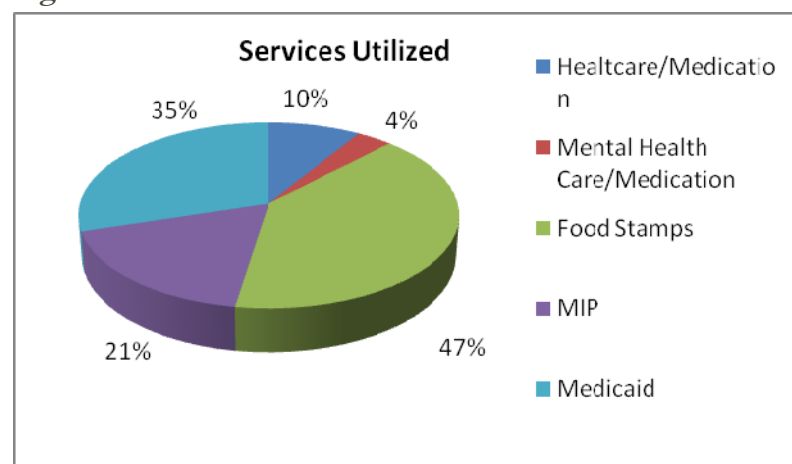
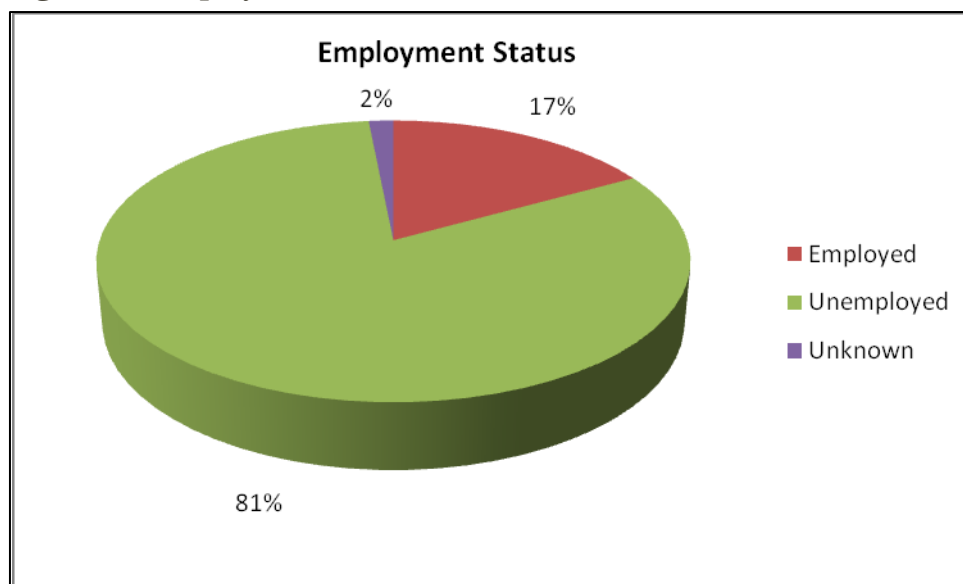


Figure 27: Detail of Nighttime Residence by Households

Description of Nighttime Residence	Male Head of Household	Female Head of Household	Transgendered Male to Female Head of Household	Total
Not Fixed	25	17	0	42
Tent/Canopy	25	23	0	48
Vehicle	3	1	0	5
Not Adequate	58	132	0	190
Missing Walls	25	49	0	74
Missing Roof	20	63	0	83
Missing Floor	29	64	0	93
Missing Door	35	62	0	97
Missing Windows	45	82	0	127
Not meant for human habitation	57	34	1	92
Workplace	0	0	0	0
Abandoned building	15	6	0	21
Container	6	13	0	19
Cave	0	0	0	0
Beach	10	2	0	12
Bus stop/Shelter	5	5	0	10
Park	12	6	1	16
Other	23	22	0	45

Figure 28: Employment Status



Appendix II: HUD Definitions

Homeless

According to HUD¹ the definition of homeless is an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

This includes individuals and families “with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground” on the night designated for the count. (14)

This also includes individuals and families “living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state or local government programs for low-income individuals)” on the night designated for the count. (13)

In an effort to provide a more detailed description of Guam’s homeless population, this report further differentiates between homeless living on the **street** and those living in housing deemed **inadequate**. “**Street**” homeless are those whose nighttime residence is not fixed (those living under a canopy, or in a tent, or vehicle), and those living in a place not meant for human habitation (workplace, abandoned building, container, cave, beach,

bus stop/shelter, or park). Those counted as homeless whose shelter is “**inadequate**” includes those whose house is missing parts of the structure which could include: doors, windows, walls, roof, or floor.

Chronically Homeless

(1) An individual who:

(i) Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and

(ii) Has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years; and

(iii) Can be diagnosed with one or more of the following conditions: substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability (as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002)), post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability;

(2) An individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria in paragraph (1) of this definition, before entering that facility; or

(3) A family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor

head of household) who meets all of the criteria in paragraph (1) of this definition, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

Appendix III: Homeless Count and Survey Methodology

The Point-In-Time count included a count of unsheltered homeless persons, and a count of all individuals residing in a homeless shelter on the day the count was conducted. A planning committee comprised of members from the GHC was established in October 2013. The committee was responsible for planning all aspects of the Point-In-Time Count including review and revision of the survey instrument, review of sites to be surveyed, recruitment and training of volunteers, solicitation of donations, and public relations for the event.

The committee reviewed the 2013 PIT Count site listing which identified sites where homeless individuals/families were known to reside. The listing distributed to the Village Mayors, members of the GHC, and other service providers with knowledge of homeless sites in an effort to update the site listing. Planning committee members from The Salvation Army surveyed several new areas identified in the village of Yigo, and added the sites to the listing. It is important to update the listing in order to more effectively make team assignments and reach as many homeless as possible during the Count. The listing of homeless shelters to be surveyed is

based on the HUD Homeless Inventory Count (HIC).

Survey Instrument

The planning committee reviewed the 2013 survey form in consultation with the GHC membership. There were minor changes made to the form. These changes were made to improve data collection and decrease data collection errors based on previous experience with the prior year's tool. Clarification of the HUD definition of chronic homeless resulted in a need to reword one of the questions, and to add wording to more clearly determine if the individual meets the HUD definition of chronic homeless. Refer to Appendix A.

Changes to the 2014 survey instrument included:

- Insertion of the statement: "One form per household" at the top of the form.
- Race and Ethnicity were two separate questions.
- "Check all that apply" was added to "What is your Race?" and the choice "Mixed ethnicity" was deleted.
- What is your Ethnicity was added to capture HUD required data on Hispanic/Latino homeless.
- Addition of "American Indian/Alaska Native" to the question: What is your Race?

- Question: “Do you have a health condition (Physical, Mental, Developmental)” which included 5 choices: Chronic Physical Illness, Serious Mental Illness, Developmental Disability, Alcohol and Drug Problem, Other Illness -- was revised to more accurately obtain data on chronic homeless following the HUD definition of chronic homeless.

○ Revision: “Do you have an alcohol, a drug problem, a serious mental health problem, a developmental disability, a chronic physical illness, other disability? (Specify)

○ If Yes to the revised question: “If yes, does this limit your ability to get or keep a job, or take care of personal matters, such as taking care of yourself, taking medications doctor has prescribed, taking care of your children, going shopping, or getting around in the community?

- “Family problems” as a choice to the question “What are your reasons for living here?”, was changed to “Family needs”.
- “No income” was added to the question “What are your sources of income?”
- “No form of identification” was added to the question: “What types of

barriers do you face in obtaining a job?”

- The “Comment/Observation” section was deleted from the form. Each team was provided blank sheets to include “Comment/Observation” information.

Recruitment and Training

Volunteers for the PIT Count were recruited by GHURA and the GHC member agencies/organizations. The call for volunteers and the training schedules were advertised in the local newspapers, and through television and radio public service announcements. Volunteers were requested through Government of Guam and private agencies that provide services to the homeless.

Training sessions were scheduled by the PIT Count planning committee. The training sessions were scheduled similar to the previous year- with team leaders and team members trained during the same sessions. However, an additional two-hour training session for team leaders was held on the last training day. New team leaders were strongly encouraged to attend this additional session.

PIT Teams were assembled during the training sessions. Team assignments and designation of team leaders was done during the training sessions. This provided teams an opportunity to review site maps, familiarize themselves with team members, and communicate regarding the roles of the various members, such as driver and team leader.

Training sessions were held on January 8, 9, 10, 14, and 15 from 0800-1300. On January 15, the team leader session was from 1500-1700. All training sessions were held at the Catholic Social Services conference room in Barrigada. GHC members from TSA and UOG conducted the training.

This year, training included a group activity using real-life scenarios of situations commonly occurring during the PIT Count. A “homeless client” was given a pre-written scenario and the volunteers were assigned small groups. These groups were assigned to one scenario and had the opportunity to practice completing the survey tool and communicating with the “homeless client”. After the scenarios were completed, the volunteers reviewed their performance, the trainers were able to provide feedback and critique each group. This was important to provide the opportunity to practice filling out the tool, as well as communicating with the individual being interviewed. Volunteers gave positive feedback on the scenarios.

Training this year also emphasized the HUD definition of homelessness and the definition of Disabling Condition. Further training was provided on disabling conditions, how to identify persons with disabling conditions, and which persons would be included based on the definition. Photos of situations which meet the HUD definition were included in the sessions to provide further clarification.

The Guam Police Department, Department of Public Health and Social Services Adult Protective Services and Child Protective Services, provided speakers to assist in

training the volunteers. The GPD emphasized the need for safety awareness and instructed volunteers on nonviolence crisis prevention and how to handle crisis situations.

Volunteers were provided the contact numbers for the Police precincts in their designated count areas.

Additional topics covered in training included:

- Purpose and importance of the Point-in-Time Count
- Team member roles and responsibilities
- Personal safety
- Reporting of child or adult abuse
- Completion of the survey tool, use of communication devices (push-to-talk), and how to read the site maps
- Appropriate attire
- Supplies needed

An in-depth training of the survey tool was provided by the HMIS staff. Changes to the tool were highlighted and volunteers cautioned about common errors in completing the form. HMIS staff discussed the importance of completing the tool properly. PIT count teams were assembled at the end of the training sessions.

Assembling PIT Count Teams

PIT Count teams were assembled during each training session January 8, 9, 10, 14, and 15. Prior to the training sessions, the GHC planning committee updated the detailed PIT count site listing from 2013. The listing was sent to the village Mayors for review and assistance in updating. The site listing and site maps were disseminated during the training sessions. Volunteers were instructed to familiarize themselves with their assigned sites and to communicate with the village Mayors prior to the day of the Count.

Each team was assigned a Team Leader, Driver, and members. Contact information for all volunteers was obtained. During the training sessions, teams were given their start times for the day of the count. This year, teams were provided their start times for the day of the Count rather than receiving the start time via email as in previous years. This facilitated team planning and improved efficiency. The PIT Count planning committee ensured all sites were assigned to a team. Ideally, team leaders would be experienced volunteers with previous homeless count experience. Teams were composed of three (3) to seven (7) members. The duties of the team members were reviewed during training. Trainers reinforced the responsibility of the Team Leader to ensure completion of the survey tools prior to submitting to Home Base. The Drivers and Leaders of each team were encouraged to visit the sites prior to the Count date to ensure they are familiar with the assigned area. Based on experience during previous Counts, it was noted that a visit to the site improved efficiency on the day of the Count. Many teams met prior to the day of the Count to

review site maps and plan their itinerary. Preparation before the day of the Count is important in ensuring a productive and successful PIT Count.

PIT Count Procedures

The Count was held on January 24, 2014. The Salvation Army office in Tiyan was the Home Base. Volunteers reported to Home Base at their designated start times. Start times were based on the sites and optimized to reach homeless before they leave their sleeping areas. For example, homeless in beaches and park areas are known to leave at sunrise. Therefore teams covering those sites needed to leave prior to sunrise and checked in at Home Base at 0400. Staggered start times also decreased the crowding at Home Base. Teams were given ample time to sign in and obtain supplies prior to leaving for their assigned sites. Supplies given to each team included: flashlight, clipboard, GHC car decal/magnet, security vests, cell phones, care bags, and survey forms.

Home Base staff were available during the Count. Teams were able to call in for assistance as needed. Several teams were asked to assist in other sites as needed. Several teams in Yigo and Dededo needed more assistance and supplies. Teams reported to Home Base and submitted their survey forms. During the Count process, any issues requiring referral to agencies such as APS, CPS, DPHSS, Behavioral Health, or GPD were attended to. Site maps were updated if teams found homeless persons in locations not previously identified.

Home Base staff assisted teams in checking out and receiving the surveys. Ideally, each Team Leader would review the surveys with HMIS staff at Home Base. However, due to limited staff at Home Base, several Team Leaders left prior to a review of all surveys. This resulted in difficulties during data entry and a need to contact teams to verify data after the day of the Count. During debriefing, a recommendation was made to ensure adequate staffing of Home Base and ensuring all Team Leaders review surveys with HMIS staff prior to checking out.

There were 4 teams assigned to count during the evening. These teams covered the Hagatna, Tamuning, Tumon, and Harmon sites and began at 1630. The evening teams were comprised of experienced volunteers familiar with working with the homeless. These teams were also familiar with the sites. The Count of Sheltered Homeless was conducted on the same day. The staff in the shelters were trained and tasked with completing the surveys. The forms were submitted to the HMIS staff for review and data input.

Debriefing

On February 28, 2014, the Guam Homeless Coalition held a Debriefing session with volunteers and staff who participated in the 2014 Point-in-Time Count. Overall, participants reported the Count was productive and gave positive feedback. The Debrief also gave participants an opportunity to provide suggestions to improve the next Count.

Positive feedback/comments:

- Training format improved this year: especially with the Guam Police Department presentation on protective measures, and APS/CPS information.
- Scenarios in the training were helpful.
- Early shift teams were well organized.
- No incidents: dog bites, flat tires, teams stranded.
- Effective communication occurred between morning teams and evening teams regarding individuals or areas not surveyed in the morning so that pm teams could follow up. Example: verbal reports were given between some team leaders, others also left post-it notes with pertinent information for the pm team.
- Thank you to the many volunteers who participated.

- Recommendations for Improvement:
- Place markers on sites already surveyed to prevent other teams from attempting to re-survey.
- Miscommunication on show time vs. go time.

- Dead zone areas or instrument issues affected team communications.
- Copies of maps at command center would help to reference when teams call in for info and site location.
- Include previous volunteer's contact information for clarification of different sites for reference information for those unfamiliar with their assigned site. Some teams did not have reference information to the sites they were assigned.
- Recommend team leaders and drivers travel to assigned sites prior to the PIT to be familiar with the site.
- Inform team leaders if last-minute volunteers are assigned to their team. Advance notice to team leader if possible.
- Emphasize the responsibility of Team Leaders to review and ensure completeness of survey forms. Still

had forms missing data such as gender, race, ethnicity.

- Request that Inarajan pool area survey be conducted in the evening.
- Some teams were willing to go to different sites after completing their own assignment. Need improved mechanism at Home Base to cover areas with increased work load.
- Need more canned goods for gift bags. Earlier solicitations as possible.

Overall, there were fewer suggestions for improvement since the 2013 Count, as many of the 2013 recommendations were implemented. There were 32 teams and 212 volunteers. This was an increase from the 2013 volunteer count of 158. The 2013 PIT Count was well planned and implemented efficiently. Without the generous assistance of the volunteers, the PIT Count would not be a success. The GHC appreciates the continued collaboration of participating organizations and individuals as we work towards reaching the goal of ending homelessness on Guam.

Appendix IV: Count Day Volunteers

Ana Joy Mendez	Carol Malicdem	Mamaling Reyes
Michele Phillips	Patrick Camacho	Mark Mesngon
Jackie Salle	Claudine Tenorio	Eugene Anderson
Michelle Pineda	Lyvette Lasina	Camarin Lujan
Peter Cueto	April Bensan	Celia Whitman
Sarah Rae Figueroa	Paula Perez	Helen Onedera
Fides Batac	Norma Bulatao	JoeAnn Casim
Alyssa Gumabon	Artemio Conducto	Jacinta Perez
Nicole Layson	Christine Baes	Mike Suzuki
Allen Emralino	Zilla Faith Tahabong	Harry Patricio
Kirsha Cobb	Kyung Byung	Justin Nededog
Lorrenn Seim	Louisa Cruz	MaryGrace Valdez
Tresha Pantorilla	Lerma Duarson	Elisia Tajalle
Kim Moreno	Ronnie Cuenco	Gerhard Schwab
Adrian Medina	Frank Mafnas	Jennifer Lee
Rodrigo Grande	Eleanor Tevid	Elisabeth Toves
Layla Story	Jennifer Chy	Trish Billen
Maricar Carpio	Edward Gungon	Tamara Yarbrough
Patricia Cayetano	Jewel EunJu Lee	Lucy Hocog
Romel Antonio	Lizayne Zapata	Esther Taijeron
Anthony Cruz	Abigail Quiambao	Darcy Toves
Jesse Frederiksen	Shirley Lee	Jacinta Degracia
Lance Paulino	Lolita Munoz	Annie Cruz
Paul Miyasaki	Anyia Mendiola	Charlene Untalan
Leinani Naholowa'a	Kathleen Tolosa	Olivia Borja
Grace Bordallo	Mark Pernia	Jennifer Beesley
Chris Francisco	Barsen Adelbai	Kristina Uhls
Klein Mallare	Graciela Jimenez	Florentina Violoria
Jeffry DeJesus	Derrick Ikehara	Gabriel Lau
Michael Lutcher	Frank Taijeron	Josiah Zimmerman
Paul Mendiola	Regina Iramk	Leana Zimmerman
Barry Hall	Sister Trinnie Pangelinan	Thomas Woodward
Anna Kenny	Jacob Cruz	Rebecca Patt
Jobeth Aquino	Relida Sumaylo	Marie Benito
Terry Aguon	Christel Reichert	Sister Angela Perez
Jason Tedtaotao	Sherill Tinio	Roma Basa
Lolita Leon Guerrero	Allan Cruz	Daniel Salas
Lavina Camacho	Lauren Sanchez	January Suzuki
Bertha Diamond	Sheri Batungbacal	Evangeline Manibusan
Lilli Perez	Rosie Zimmerman	Ernie Mendez
Pauline Camacho	McEllen Alfred	Arleen Dela Cruz
Aleta Iyechad	Deborah Espinoza	Leah Bolano
Margaret Hattori-Uchima	Holly Rustick	Steven Kasala
Kat Uchima	Athena Montevirgin	Maelene Blechel
Cheryl Blas	Sayuri Pinkine	Leandra Vasquez
Veronica Alave	Karl Flores	Willenda Billimon
Manalyn Salalila	Robert Espinoza	Chersea Yleizah

Rita Ann Diego
Louraine Baza
Simion Kihleng
Pam Harris
Lheary Cubacub
Ageline Sahagun
Liesel Tipples
Juan Trinidad
Stephanie Wiley
Barbie Cabral
Jannie Diaz
Jelyza Saliba
Carol Cabiles
Leonel Arcangel
Fely Elayda
Marilyn Dela Cruz
Maria Dixon
Sam Illesugam
Jimmy Hapdei
Lisa Louis
Isaiah Yatilman
Mishaël San Nicolas
Lourdes A Mittin
Tina Rachielug
Casper Hasmai
Juliet Rama
Mark Cuenco
LisaLinda Natividad
Menchu Atalig
Jaylynn Torres
Suanne Camacho
Arthur Taimanglo Jr.
Anne Bacani
Norlan Ocampo
Vanessa Perez
Antonio Diaz
Sylvie Elias
Jenay Crump
Nicole Reyes
Aly Cruz
Naomi Sanchez
Crystal Flores
Robin Nelson
Troy Munoz
Leinani Duenas
April Auon
Janelle Lizama
Marlene Carbullido
Jenei Aguon
Territa Roberto

Carla Castro
Catherine McDonald
Aizza Alisasis
Alexandra Switala
Amor Say
Angelina Cruz
April Bartolome
April Manibusan
Clare Alfonso
Diana Calvo
Irma Abwe
Jesselyn Sangan
Katherine Taitano
Leticia Piper
Lou Hongyee
Michelle Phillips
Pamela Peralta
Ruth Leon Guerrero
Ryan Gebhard
Ashlee Mangiliman
Carmencita Atalig

Have you been interviewed for this survey today? ☐ Yes ☐ No When? _____ ** ☐ Food/Hygiene Bag**

Interviewer: _____ Village _____ Shelter _____

Describe your nighttime residence:

- A. Not Fixed ☐ tent/canopy ☐ vehicle
 B. Not Adequate: 'house' missing ☐ walls ☐ roof ☐ floor ☐ door ☐ window
 C. Not meant for human habitation ☐ workplace ☐ abandoned building ☐ container ☐ cave ☐ beach
☐ bus stop / shelter ☐ park ☐ Other (describe) _____

1) Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Transgendered Male to Female ☐ Transgendered Female to Male

2) What is your Race? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ (1) Chamorro ☐ (2) Chuukese ☐ (3) Pohnpeian ☐ (4) Yapese ☐ (5) Hawaiian ☐ (6) Palauan
☐ (7) Carolinian ☐ (8) Kosraean ☐ (9) Marshallese ☐ (10) Filipino ☐ (11) Japanese ☐ (12) Korean
☐ (13) Vietnamese ☐ (14) Chinese ☐ (15) Caucasian ☐ (16) Black or African American ☐ (17) American Indian /Alaskan Native
☐ (18) Other (please specify) _____

3) What is your Ethnicity? ☐ Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino ☐ Hispanic/Latino 4) Can you ☐ Speak, ☐ Read or ☐ Write in English?

5) How old are you? (In years) _____

6) Are you living with someone else? If YES, enter each family member using the table at the back of the survey. ☐ Yes ☐ No

7) Are you a veteran? A veteran is anyone who has been on active military duty for over 180 consecutive days. ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Is anyone living with you a veteran? If YES, indicate who is a veteran in the table at the back of the survey. ☐ Yes ☐ No

8) Is this your first time living here? ☐ Yes ☐ No If No: Number of times homeless in the last 3 years. _____

9) How long have you been staying here? ☐ Less than a month ☐ 1 to 3 months ☐ 4 months to 1 year
☐ 1 to 2 years ☐ 2 years to 3 years ☐ 4 or more years

10: Do you have an ☐ alcohol, a ☐ drug problem, a ☐ serious mental health problem, a ☐ developmental disability, a ☐ chronic physical illness ☐ other disability? (specify _____) ☐ No

If yes, does this limit your ability to get or keep a job or take care of personal matters, such as taking care of yourself, taking medications a doctor has prescribed, taking care of your children, going shopping, or getting around in the community?
☐ Yes ☐ No

11) What are your reasons for living here? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ (a) Drug /Alcohol abuse ☐ (e) Domestic violence ☐ (i) Financial problems
☐ (b) HIV / AIDs ☐ (f) Family needs ☐ (j) Eviction
☐ (c) Fire / Other disasters ☐ (g) Medical needs ☐ (k) Personal choice
☐ (d) Mental Health needs ☐ (h) Unemployment ☐ (l) Other (specify) _____
☐ Non-payment of rent/mortgage ☐ Lease violation

12) What services do you currently have or need? (Check all that apply)

Have	Need	Have	Need	Have	Need
☐	☐ Alcohol / Drug Counseling or Treatment	☐	☐ MIP	☐	☐ Educational Services
☐	☐ Health Care / Medication	☐	☐ Medicaid	☐	☐ Transportation
☐	☐ Mental Health Care/Medication	☐	☐ Legal Assistance	☐	☐ Housing
☐	☐ Food Stamps/SNAP	☐	☐ Employment Services	☐	☐ Other (specify) _____

13) Are you currently employed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If YES: How much did you earn in the last 6 months? \$ _____

If NO, would you be interested to work? ☐ Yes ☐ No

14) What are your sources of income in the last 6 months? (Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| ☐ (a) Full-Time Employment | ☐ (f) Workman's Comp | ☐ (k) Spousal Support |
| ☐ (b) Part-Time Employment | ☐ (g) Social Security/SSDI | ☐ (l) No income |
| ☐ (c) Self Employed | ☐ (h) Public Assistance | ☐ (m) Other specify _____ |
| ☐ (d) Vocational Programs | ☐ (i) Employment Pension | |
| ☐ (e) Relatives/partners/friends | ☐ (j) Child support | |

15) What types of barriers do you face in obtaining a job? (Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ☐ (a) Transportation | ☐ (e) Lack of jobs in your profession | ☐ (i) No form of identification |
| ☐ (b) Child care | ☐ (f) Health condition | ☐ (j) Other _____ |
| ☐ (c) Education/Job skill | ☐ (g) Court/Police Clearance fees | |
| ☐ (d) Can't afford gas money/bus fare | ☐ (h) Criminal record | |

Use this table for additional Household Members

* RACE: 1. Chamorro 2. Chuukese 3. Pohnpeian 4. Yapese 5. Hawaiian 6. Palauan 7. Carolinian 8. Kosraean 9. Marshallese 10. Filipino 11. Japanese 12. Korean 13. Vietnamese 14. Chinese 15. Caucasian 16. Black or African-American 17. American Indian/Alaskan Native 18. Other

** ETHNICITY: 1. Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino 2. Hispanic/Latino

Age	Sex	Relationship to Head of Household	*Race	**Ethnicity	Veteran	Disability	Severely Mentally Ill	Chronic Substance Abuse	HIV/Aids	Domestic Violence
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No

Homeless Population

HH with at least one adult /one child	HH without Children	HH with only children
Total # of persons: _____	Total # of persons: _____	Total # of 1-child HH: _____
# of persons under age 18: _____	# of persons age 18-24: _____	Total # of multi-child HH: _____
# of persons age 18-24: _____	# of persons over age 24: _____	# of children in multi-child households _____
# of persons over age 24: _____		

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What type of program does this family/individual need to resolve their homelessness best?

- ☐ Emergency Shelter – (Individual / Family) ☐ Transitional Shelter (Individual / Family) ☐ Permanent Supportive Housing (Individual / Family) ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Chronic Homeless Individual An Individual or household with at least 1 adult member who has a disabling condition **and** has been continuously homeless for 1 year **or** has had at least 4 separate occasions of homelessness in the past 3 years.
- ☐ Chronic Homeless Family

Team	Area	Street	Landmark	Map #	Site #
Agana 1	Agana along cliffline (new addition)	O'Brien Drive	2 Bldgs. To the left of from Sagan Mami, across from Julale	41 - 1B	1
Agana 1	Sirena Park	Hernan Cortez	Other side of Hava Java-See sirena statue and bridge	41-1B	2
Agana 1	Skinner Plaza	Chalan Santo Papa	Benches and all areas-may have to check both afternoon and evening	41-1C	3
Agana 1	Moylan's Store		Check surrounding areas	41-1C	4
Agana 1	Guam Legislature		Check surrounding areas	41-1C	5
Agana 1	Kamalen Karidat		Check surrounding areas	41-1C	6
Agana 1	Latte Stone Park		Check surrounding areas	41-1C	7
Agana 1	Cathedral Church		Check surrounding areas	41-1C	8
Agana 1	Plaza de Espana		Check surrounding areas	41-1C	9
Agana 1	DOA		Check surrounding areas	41-1C	10
Agana 1	Guma San Francisco		Check surrounding areas	41-1C	11
Agana 1	Agana Post Office		Check surrounding areas	41-1C	12
Agana 1	Public Guardian	Archbishop Flores St.	Check surrounding areas	41-1c	13
Agana 1	Triangle Park		Shelter	412b	14
Agana 2	Agana Pool	O'Brien Drive	Across Agana Shopping Ctr.	41-1C	15
Agana 2	Agana Shopping Center	Route 4 and 7A	Swamp area past swimming pool, near the bridge	41-2C	16
Agana 2	Payless Agana		Check surrounding areas	41-2C	17
Agana 2	McDonald's	Route 4	Parking area & Bus Stop	41-2C	18
Agana 2	Winchel's	Route 4	Outside Front of Bldg and by Bank of Guam	41-2C	19
Agana 2	Mango tree along road near Reflection Bldg	Chalan Santo Papa	Reflection bldg Parking lot	41-1c	20
Agana 3	West Agana Beach	Marine Drive	Surrounding areas	41-1b	21
Agana 3	Padre Palomo	Marine Drive	Surrounding areas	41-1c	22
Agana 3	Paseo Loop	Marine Drive	Surrounding areas	41-1c	23
Agana H./Snj	Incinerator	Chalan Palasyo Rt 7	After Naval Hospital entrance on Parks and Rec side	41-2a	24
Agana H./Snj	Fonte river		Ranch Area	41-3a	25

Team	Area	Street	Landmark	Map #	Site #
Agana H./Snj	Payless Supermarket	Pale Kieran Heckey	Surrounding Areas	41-3c	26
Agana H./Snj	Chaot Bridge	Chn Chaot	Substation-GPA-waterworks	41-4c	27
Agana H./Snj	Chaot Area	Across Chaot-Afame	Pipeline area behind Sinajana House, Chalan Kanto Tutujan	42-3a	28
Agat/St.R	Agat Marina	Route 2	Surrounding area/beach	18-1a	29
Agat/St.R	Pagachao	from Rt. 2 across Marina	All areas	18-1a, 1b, 2a	30
Agat/St.R	Umang Road	Umang Road	Enter from Babauta Rd.	18-1a/24-4a	31
Agat/St.R	Nimitz Beach/Park	Route 2	Beach area	18-2A/17-1c	32
Agat/St.R	Santa Ana	Off Route 2	Dirt roads, mountain area	18-3a/17-2c	33
Agat/St.R	Rizal Beach	Route 2	Beach area	24-1b	34
Agat/St.R	Old Agat Beach	Route 2A-Near Inn on the Bay	Beach area	24-2b	35
Agat/St.R	Yellow Beach/New Agat Beach	Route 2A	After the cemetary	24-3b	36
Agat/St.R	Sgt. E. Cruz	R.2 take Left in Rt. 12, left In pale Ferdnand way	Abandoned home	24-3c	37
Agat/St.R	Finile	Finele Road/Ct.	All areas	24-4a	38
Anigua	Govenor' s Office Pavillion	Adelup Park	Beach side	40-1C	39
Anigua	Ambros Agana-Club Texas	Dulce Nombre de Maria Drive	Road behind Club Texas	41-1A	40
Anigua	Beach Area		Old One Stop Building-surrounding areas	41-1A	41
Anigua	Old Martinez Ice Plant	O'Brien Drive	Abandoned Warehousebetween 8th and 9th street	41-1A	42
Anigua	Pigo Cemetary	Marine Drive	Mausoleum	41-1A	43
Anigua	Back Side of Corn Bldg.	W. Obrien Drive	KFC-Hamilton Hotel-behind hotel 2 storey apt. complex-left side	41-1B	44
Anigua	Hamilton Hotel	Marine Drive	Surrounding areas	41-1b	45
Anigua	Guam Legal Services	113 Bradley Place	a two-story abandoned house next to Guam Legal Services and a single story house across the street.	41-1a	46
Asan/Piti	Port Authority Beach	Route 18	All areas	38-3c	47
Asan/Piti	Seaman's Club	Route 11	Near Cabras Power Plant / Pedro Santos Park	39-3A	48
Asan/Piti	Across Church of Christ	Beach	All areas	40-1b	49
Asan/Piti	Gun emplacement	Beach side	direct view of fish eye marine park	40-2A	50

Team	Area	Street	Landmark	Map #	Site #
Asan/Piti	Deadman's Curve	Beach	Boonie Area	40-2B	51
Asan/Piti	Rico Construction			40-2a	52
Asan/Piti	Asan Community Center			40-2b	53
Asan/Piti	abandoned buildings behind former ASAN body repair shop			40-2b	54
Asan/Piti	Across main street by Asan Mayor's office (Family Ranch)	Sen Juan Tim Toves Street		40-2b	55
Barrigada	Sgt Mendiola Street Barrigada, tin house right of the entrance	Route 10 , Into Sgt. Mendiola Street	Southbound after vacant lot next to Wendy's in Barrigada	43-3b	56
Barrigada	Lalo Barrigada	RT 10	House next to Yellow Vietnam Memorial Wall across from Leyang Barrigada (store&laundromat) road	43-4b	57
Chal Pago 1	Pago Bay	Rt. 4	beach side	34-4c	58
Chal Pago 1	Pago Bay	Inalado Road (Tin structures on entrance to Pago Bay)		34-3c	59
Chal Pago 2	Leo Palace / Agueda Johnston Middle School	Famha Road (First graveled road on the left)		33-1c	60
Chal Pago 2	Leo Palace / Agueda Johnston Middle School	Dero Road (First graveled road on the right past Leo Palace Road intersection)		33-1c	61
Chal Pago 2	Maimai	Maimai Road (tin structures before Sanctuary Inc.)		34-1b	62
Chal Pago 2	Community Center	Santa Cruz-right turn Chilenko st. and left turn into Chalan Juego	Come and go by car	34-1a	63
Chal Pago 2	Before Shell gas station	Rt. 4	Benjamin on right side of road heading south, boonie clearing	34-1a	64
Chalan Pago 2	left of abas street small road, container house on left	person living in container	Across Gogue Mart	34-1z	65
Dededo 1	Ysengsong	Swamp Road	Pass Dededo Coral Pit	53-2A	66
Dededo 2a	Payless Market	Marine Corps Drive	76 Gas Station/Across Skate Board Park	48-1C	67
Dededo 2a	Santa Barbara Church-surrounding areas	Santa Barbara Avenue	Dededo Mayor's Office	48-1C	68
Dededo 2a	Micronesia Mall -check surrounding areas	Fatima Street/Route 16	Micronesia Mall	52-4A	69
Dededo 2a	Liguan Terrace Park	Fatima Street	Fresh Produce Market	52-4B	70
Dededo 2a	Liguan Terrace Elementary School Park	Chalan Liguan	Park next to school	48-1B	71
Dededo 2b	Dededo Flea Market	Chando Ct	Abandoned warehouse at Dededo flea market/permanent flea market stalls	48-1c	72

Team	Area	Street	Landmark	Map #	Site #
Dededo 2b	Guam Sports Complex	Harmon Loop Rd	At the Gym / back side of main soccer field jungle along road	48-2b	73
Dededo 2b	Off Route 1	Near Intersection of Rt 1 & Rt 3	BusStop on right on Northbound Route 1.	52 - 4a	74
Dededo 2b	Pipeline behind Wettengel Elementary School	Okudu street starting from Lada Ave	Along the pipeline area	52-3b/4b	75
Dededo 2B	Route 16	Silver Station Wagon	Behind Iglesia Ni Cristo Church	48-1a	76
Dededo 3	Sabana Mataguac Area	Chalan Sabana Pale		53-1b,1c:541a,2a	77
Dededo 3	Ysengsong	Nevermind Road	Below Stampa Road	53-2B	78
Dededo 3	Ysengsong	Stampa Road	Facing Swamp	53-2B, 2C	79
Dededo 3	Ysengsong	Batulo Road	Across from Coral Pit	53-3A, 3B	80
Dededo 3	Dededo	Tent, bus container, & tin structure		53-3c	81
Dededo 3	Dededo	Y-Seng Song Rd / Catalina Lane	Old Staff housing across from Maria Ulloa Elementary School	53-4a	82
Dededo 4	Subdivision near Potts Junction next to Starts Golf Course	Chalan Disipulu	Enter Santa Anita Street 1st left	59-1C	83
Dededo 5	Ysengsong	Hahasu Drive	Branches off from Swamp	52-1C	84
Dededo 5	Ysengsong	So. Gladiola	Branches off from Swamp	52-2C	85
Dededo 5	Ukudo	Arora	Branches off from Swamp	52-3C	86
Harmon	Tumon Village Apartments	El Dorado Drive	Next to Pia Marine Hotel	47-2c	87
Harmon	Harmon Industrial Blvd	Finegayen Rd	Area before cold storage	47-2c	88
Harmon	San Agustin Funeral Home	Storage Lane	Next to Guam Cold Storage	48-2a	89
Harmon	Flea Market			48-2a	90
Harmon	Harmon Cliff Line		Tanguisson Beach / Old Harmon Air Base	51-4c	91
Harmon	NCS Beach	Dirt road	Trail to lost pond campground	51-2c	92
Ina/Um/Me	Torres Street	Off Route 4-before bridge	Abandoned house	03-2c	93
Ina/Um/Me	Fort Soledad	Off Route 4	Shower facilities	06-1b	94
Ina/Um/Me	Umatac Bay Park	Route 4-Across FQ Sanchez Elem. School	Beside Mayor's Office	06-1b	95
Ina/Um/Me	Umatac Water Resovoire	Jesse A. Quidachay St.	Behind water tank, pass Umatac Fire Station	06-2b	96
Ina/Um/Me	Merizo Pier	Route 4	Abandoned house across	06-4b	97
Ina/Um/Me	Inarajan Bay	Route 4	Beach area	09-3b	98
Ina/Um/Me	Salagula Pool Park/Inarajan Pool	Route 4	Shelters	09-4b	99

Team	Area	Street	Landmark	Map #	Site #
Mang 1	Sister Mary's	Adacao	Latte Heights Plantation	49-3A, 3B, 4A, 4B	101
Mang 2	Fine Store-surrounding area	Campus Drive	UOG / next to UOG back entrance & GW softball field	35-2B	102
Mangilao 2	Dean's Circle (UOG)	University Drive	Across UOG Science building	35-2b	103
Mangilao 2	Lot Across from Ladera Towers	Ladera Lane left turn before GCC		35-1c	104
Mangilao 2	football field	Rt 15 north to Dededo		43-4c	105
Mangilao 2	Lot near rt 15/10 intersection			43-4b	106
Mangilao 2	Tai - below DPHSS	Chero St. and Santos Lane		35-1a	107
Mangilao 2	Perez Park road	Route 15 Perez Park road	Toward beach sides	35-1c, 43-4c	108
Mangilao 2	Mangilao, Juan Muna Street /Rojas Street	Juan Muna street	Two tin structures behind duplex and across the street.	35-1c	109
MTM	Campsite/vehicles	J Camacho St. / Bang Street	Behind former World's Gym Boonie area across Taitano Apt.	42-1A	110
MTM	Video Corner	Purple Heart Mem. Hwy	Before 1st Hawaiian Bank	42-1A	111
MTM	Rich Hotel/James G	Robat St.	Near GovGuam Credit Union	42-1b	112
MTM	Behind Mom's Place bar		First Hawaiain Bank	42-1a	113
Tamuning	Marks			46-4B	115
Tamuning	Ben Franklin			46-4B	116
Tamuning	Tamuning Community Center			46-4C	117
Tamuning	Hafa Adai Theatres			46-4C	119
Tamuning	Kim Chee Store		Drive thru for KFC	46-4C,	120
Tamuning	2nd Floor former IT&E office		across Alupang Beach Hotel	46-B	121
Tamuning	Abandoned two-story house		Between Frazee and Tumon 7 Mart	47-2b	122
Tamuning	Hong Kong Restaurant			47-4A	123
Tumon 1	Beach side		Between Hyatt, Outrigger and Reef Hotel	47-1b	124
Tumon 1	Waikiki Apartment		Behind Acanta Mall	47-2b	125
Tumon 1	Tin Shack Between Fujita Rd and Sandcastle			47-1B	126
Tumon 1	Old Royal Palm Parking Garage			47-2B	127
Tumon 1	Matapang Beach			47-2B	128
Tumon 2	Chinese Park	Marine Drive across Kmart	Pavillions park perimeter	47-2b	129
Tumon 2	Ypao Beach		Pavillions, Ampitheatre	46-2C	130
Yigo 1	La Chance Area	Kayen Evelyn P. Perez		54-1c,55-2a	131
Yigo 1	Lupog Area	Kayen Tan Rosan Kotes		55-1b	132

Team	Area	Street	Landmark	Map #	Site #
Yigo 1	Old teacher housing next to UPI elem. school	Rt 15	Before UPI Elementary School on right-side of road	55-1b	133
Yigo 1	Lupog Area	Dongo St.		55-1b,61-4b	134
Yigo 1	Taitano Area-left before Mt. Santa Rosa	Francisca Robit St.	Between two nice homes	55-2B	135
Yigo 1	Isengsong Mayot Sub.			61-4a	136
Yigo 1	Lupog Area	Chalan Fatima		61-4b	137
Yigo 2	Josephan Felix Gallo Sub.	Chalan Josefan Felix Gallo		54-4b	138
Yigo 2	Gil Breeze	E. Gayinero	Turn off-Sablan Blvd.	55-3C	139
Yigo 3	Zero Down	Chalan Ramirez - Chalan Somnak - Chalan Mapagahes		60-2B,3B	140
Yigo 4	Pacific Latte Estates	Chn Kyn Kumpaire		54-2a	141
Yigo 4	W. Gayinero	Chalan Koko	Side of the road-right side	54-3C	142
Yigo 4	Abandoned Bldg.	Marine Drive across Yigo Baptist Church	Mobil-McDonald's	54-3D	143
Yigo 5	Mataguac	Chalan Chaguian Machananao		60-3b,4b, 54-1b,1c	144
Yigo 6	Gil Baza	Chalan Kristen and inner lying streets		60-3A	145
Yona 1	Manengon	Chalan Aguon St	Turn into Salas Rd. (dead end)	27-2c	146
Yona 2	Talofofo Staff Housing	Ignacio P. Quitugua St.	Check with Fire Department	21-3c	147
Yona 2	Ipan Talofofo	Route 4	Before Rest Haven Cemetary	22-2b	148
Yona 2	Tagachang	Tagachang Rd		28-1c	149
Yona 2	Turtle Cove			28-2b	150
Yona 2	Togcha Cemetary	Route 4	Beach area off Witek Junction	28-3b	151
Yona 3	As Andie Rd.			34-4b	152
Yona 3	Aguero's Rd.	Arterio A. Cruz St.		34-4b	153
Yona 3	Pulantat	Pulantat	Substandard structures	34-4a	154
Yigo 7	Ipiga	Rt 9 into Chalan Bada, Machete, Fisinos, Katan, Luchan, Bareta and Mattiyu		60-2a,3a	155
Asan/Piti	Piti	Route 6	Area between Veteran's Cemetary and Nimitz Towers - Right side of street	39-3c	156
Chalan Pago 1		Chalan Chirik		34-2c	157