



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Executive Summary

Substantial Amendment No. 02 Date: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0)

Pursuant to the "Allocation and Award Caps" subsection of Guam's Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Action Plan (Guam CDBG-DR AP), this proposes substantial amendment to two (2) program activities (housing and public infrastructure) and the cancellation of one (1) housing activity program activity and a new (1) public service activity, as outlined in the initial Action Plan approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on August 27, 2025.

Summary of Changes

This is to notify the general public that the proposed substantial amendment affects the following approved programs in Guam's CDBG-DR Action Plan.

- a. New Programs Specific to this Substantial Amendment:
 - i. Infrastructure Program 4: Gil Breeze and Gil Baza Water and Wastewater
 - ii. Public Service Program 1: Ina'gasgas I Lugåt-Siha' (Clean Up of the Area/Places)
- b. Cancelled Programs Specific to this Substantial Amendment:
 - i. Housing Program 4: Ina'gasgas I Lugåt-Siha' (Clean Up of the Area/Places)
- c. Changes to Program Numbering; Program Description; Eligibility; Other Eligibility Criteria; and Prioritization of Beneficiaries of various programs Specific to this Substantial Amendment.

Detailed Program Modifications

The following proposed modifications shall go into effect after the required 30-day public comment period ends and concurrence from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is received; specific to the following programs in Guam's CDBG-DR AP in the following subsection 'Allocation and Award Caps'.

- a. New proposed programs specific to this substantial amendment:
 - i. Infrastructure Program 4: The HUD approved Action Plan has identified that this program was in development. This substantial amendment has identified eligibility requirements, allocation of funds, national objectives, lead agency, program description, and award caps and other eligible criteria as displayed in the project 'Allocation and Award Caps' table. These details are available for public view and comments.
 - ii. Public Service Program 1: Ina'gasgas I Lugåt-Siha' (Clean Up of the Area/Places): This substantial amendment has identified eligibility requirements, allocation of funds, national objectives, lead agency, program description, and award caps and other eligible criteria as displayed in the project 'Allocation and Award Caps' table. These details are available for public view and comments
- b. Cancelled programs specific to this substantial amendment:
 - i. Housing Program 4, Ina'gasgas I Lugåt-Siha' (Clean Up of the Area/Places)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

1. Moved to Public Service Program 1: Ina'gasgas I Lugåt-Siha' (Clean Up of the Area/Places)
- c. Changes to program numbering, program description, eligibility, other eligibility criteria, and prioritization of beneficiaries:
 - i. Housing Program 2
 1. Program Description: This program will be directly implemented through different activities in two phases working to address the indirect Typhoon Mawar impacts to housing availability. Phase I will focus on acquiring and rehabilitating multi-family housing facilities. These units will be used when necessary to house families temporarily displaced during the rehabilitation and reconstruction of their homes. The long-term use will be as affordable rental properties for income eligible households. Phase II will focus on the development of new multi-family affordable housing.
 - ii. Housing Program 3, Ina'lie' I Gima Para I Mas Mañ'ã'ñao (Extending a home for others):
 1. Eligibility Criteria: Requirements will be published by way of future Substantial Amendment, prior to accepting program applications. (July 2026)
 2. Other Eligibility Criteria: Requirements will be published by way of future Substantial Amendment, prior to accepting program applications. (July 2026)
 3. Prioritization of Beneficiaries: Requirements will be published by way of future Substantial Amendment, prior to accepting program applications. (July 2026)
 - iii. Housing Program 5: Gima' Siha Para Ayudo (Homes for Assistance/Supportive Homes)
 1. Program Numbering: Gima' Siha Para Ayudo (Homes for Assistance/Supportive Homes): Housing Program 4
 2. Eligibility Criteria: Shelter must be in operation or under planned development.
 3. Other Eligibility Criteria: All eligible shelters may apply indirect engagement.
 - iv. Housing Program 6: Ayudo Para I Gima'-Måmi (Help for Our Homes)
 1. Program Numbering: Ayudo Para I Gima'-Måmi (Help for Our Homes): Housing Program 5
 2. Eligibility: HUD Assisted Housing
 3. Other Eligibility Criteria: N/A
 4. Prioritization of Beneficiaries: N/A
 - v. Infrastructure Program 3: Architectural and Engineering Design - Guam Memorial Hospital
 1. Other Eligibility Criteria: N/A
 2. Prioritization of Beneficiaries: MID Area
 - vi. Economic Revitalization, Ina'fanlål'a' I Komunidåt (Bringing New Life to the Community)
 1. Program Description: The program is designed to catalyze long-term economic growth and commercial sustainability in the wake of Typhoon



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Mawar. This initiative prioritizes projects that transform damaged infrastructure and public facilities into economic drivers where local businesses can thrive, new industries can take root, and the workforce is supported by modern, resilient facilities. (12/26/2025). This program is designed to solicit stakeholder participation in proposing projects that address unmet needs in infrastructure and public facilities. GHURA will host outreach and provide technical assistance to assist applicants. Applications will be evaluated and selected based on eligibility and feasibility.

Program Citizen Participation

The proposed substantial amendment is available for public comment for 30 (+) days beginning May 15, 2026. The proposed amendments shall not go into effect until after the required 30-day public comment period ends and concurrence from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is received. All public comments shall be received no later than January 15, 2026 11:59 PM.

Allocation and Award Caps

The program tables within the 'Allocation and Award' subsection of Guam's CDBG-DR Action Plan are hereby amended to incorporate the modifications proposed in this Substantial Amendment:



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Ina'lie' I Gima Para I Mas Mañ'ã'ñao (Extending a home for others): Housing Program 3	
Program	Accessory Dwelling Unit Affordable Rentals
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$25,000,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings, including housing §5305(a)(3) - Code Enforcement §5305(a)(7) - Disposition §5305(a)(14) - Provision of Assistance with loans §5305(a)(15) - Construction of Housing §5305(a)(26) - Lead-Based Paint Hazard Evaluation and Reduction FR Notice - New Housing Construction FR Notice - Mitigation
National Objective	Urgent Need Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMH)
Lead Agency	GHURA - Distribution through Low-Interest Loans
Program Description	This program is designed to address indirect Mawar impacts to housing availability. GHURA will make Low-Interest Loans available for the development of Accessory Dwelling Units ("ADU"). All ADUs developed under this program will be subject to a twenty (20) year affordability period. ADU must conform with local laws and codes. (As of the publication of this Action Plan, this activity shall complete program eligibly criteria and prioritization of beneficiaries and program citizen participation processes prior to accepting any applications.)
Eligibility	Requirements will be published by way of future Substantial Amendment, prior to accepting program applications. (July 2026)
Other Eligibility Criteria	Requirements will be published by way of future Substantial Amendment, prior to accepting program applications. (July 2026)
Prioritization of Beneficiaries	Requirements will be published by way of future Substantial Amendment, prior to accepting program applications. (July 2026)
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$120,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	120% AMI
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design as a requirement to bring it to local code and insurable



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those with who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

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<i>Gima' Siha Para Ayudo (Homes for Assistance/Supportive Homes):</i> Housing Program 4	
Program	Shelter and Transitional Housing Development
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$4,355,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(1) - Acquisition §5305(a)(2) - Homeless Facilities (not operating costs) §5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings, including housing §5305(a)(3) - Code Enforcement §5305(a)(7) - Disposition §5305(a)(11) - Relocation Payments §5305(a)(24) - Direct Assistance for Homeownership Activities §5305(a)(26) - Lead-Based Paint Hazard Evaluation and Reduction FR Notice - New Housing Construction FR Notice - Mitigation
National Objective	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMC)
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation
Program Description	This program is designed to preserve and expand shelter and transitional housing capacity; helping to address unmet housing needs. These facilities serve as an entry-point to homeless populations and in preventing homelessness. Activities will be directly implemented by GHURA, with operations and services provided through partners in the government and Continuum of Care.
Eligibility	Shelter must be in operation or under planned development.
Other Eligibility Criteria	All eligible shelters may apply indirect engagement.
Prioritization of Beneficiaries	#1 LMI Households temporarily displaced by rehabilitation or reconstruction activities funded by CDBG-DR #2 LMI Households in Dededo and Yigo displaced by Typhoon Mawar #3 LMI Households
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$4,355,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	80% AMI
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design aligning with the local building code



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those with who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.



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Ayudo Para I Gima'-Måmi (Help for Our Homes): Housing Program 5	
Program	Rehabilitation of HUD Assisted Affordable Housing
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$1,500,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings, including housing §5305(a)(3) - Code Enforcement §5305(a)(26) - Lead-Based Paint Hazard Evaluation and Reduction FR Notice - Mitigation
National Objective	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMH)
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation
Program Description	This program is designed to preserve and modernize GHURA's HUD assisted Public Housing and Multi-family developments directly impacted by typhoon Mawar. GHURA has four (4) Asset Management Properties and one (1) Multi-Family development.
Eligibility*	HUD Assisted Housing
Other Eligibility Criteria*	N/A
Prioritization of Beneficiaries*	N/A
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$1,500,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	80% AMI
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design aligning with the local building code.
Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those with who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Infrastructure Program 3	
Program	Architectural and Engineering Design – Guam Memorial Hospital
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$60,000,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(2) - Acquisition, Construction, Reconstruction, and Installation of Public Facilities and Other Site Improvements §5305(a)(3) - Code Enforcement §5305(a)(5) - Removal of Architectural Barriers
National Objective	Urgent Need (UN) LMI Benefit - (LMA) and (LMC)
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation
Program Description	The Guam Memorial Hospital is a critical public facility that needs to be replaced in order to meet modern healthcare demands and provide resilient sustainable medical services to predominately low-to-moderate income individuals. A modern hospital will address current infrastructure limitations, enhance disaster preparedness, and contribute to the long-term health security of the island. Activity qualifies under Urgent Need: - Existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare of the community - Conditions have become recently urgent - State is unable finance construction without the final cost provided by A/E Design - No other funding source is available for A/E Design
Eligibility	Final funding determination will be based on overall project feasibility subject to planning and evaluation.
Other Eligibility Criteria*	N/A
Prioritization of Beneficiaries*	MID Area
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$60,000,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	\$60,000,000
Exemptions	Environmental Mitigations
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design aligning with the local building code



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those with who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Infrastructure Program 4*	
Program	Gil Breeze and Gil Baza Water and Wastewater
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$43,505,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(1) - Acquisition §5305(a)(2) - Acquisition, Construction, Reconstruction, and Installation of Public Facilities and Other Site Improvements §5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings, including housing §5305(a)(5) - Removal of Architectural Barriers §5305(a)(7) - Disposition §5305(a)(9) - Non-Federal Match
National Objective	Low-to-Moderate Housing (LMH) Urgent Need
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation
Program Description	This program is designed to support the planning, design, and installation of critical water and wastewater infrastructure improvements within the Gill Breeze and Gill Baza subdivisions. This program is intended to address longstanding infrastructure deficiencies and improve access to reliable utility services for residents in the impacted communities. Funding will support, including but not limited to, the construction and installation of potable water distribution systems, wastewater collection systems, associated utility connections, and related infrastructure necessary to enhance public health, safety, sanitation, and overall community resilience. The program will also support long-term recovery and sustainable community development by ensuring residents have access to safe and dependable utility infrastructure.
Eligibility	Government Agencies for Water Infrastructure
Other Eligibility Criteria	N/A
Prioritization of Beneficiaries	Households within the identified MID
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$43,500,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	120% AMI
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations.
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design aligning with the local building code.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Reducing Assistance	Barriers to	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review		The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.



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Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Ina'gasgas I Lugåt-Siha' (Clean Up of the Area/Places): Public Service Program 1	
Program	Debris Removal
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$4,355,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings, including housing §5305(a)(3) - Code Enforcement §5305(a)(7) - Disposition 24 CFR 570.201(f) FR Notice - Mitigation
National Objective	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - (LMC)
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation
Program Description	This program is designed to assist eligible households with storm related debris removal. The program will provide assistance directly to eligible beneficiaries.
Eligibility	Elderly or Persons with a Disability
Other Eligibility Criteria	N/A
Prioritization of Beneficiaries	Most Impacted & Distressed
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$4,355,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	N/A
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations
Mitigation Measures	None
Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those with who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.



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Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Substantial Amendment No. 02 (05.15.2026)

Pillar	Project	Secondary Name	Approved Action Plan		S.A. No. 02	
			S.A. No. 01		(05.15.2026)	Changes
Administration	Administration		21,775,000		25,041,250	3,266,250
Planning	Planning		65,325,000		75,123,750	9,798,750
Housing	Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	Guma Na Maolek (Make Homes Good)	90,000,000		90,000,000	-
Housing	Multi-Family Housing Development	Gima' Para I Man-Familia Siha' (Housing for Families)	40,325,000		40,325,000	-
Housing	Accessory Dwelling Unit Affordable Rentals	Ina'lie' I Gima Para I Mas Mañ'ã'ñao (Extending a home for others)	25,000,000		25,000,000	-
Housing	Debris Removal	Ina'gasgas I Lugåt-Siha' (Clean Up of the Area/Places)	4,355,000		-	(4,355,000)
Housing	Shelter and Transitional Housing Development	Gima' Siha Para Ayudo (Homes for Assistance/Supportive Homes)	4,355,000		4,355,000	-
Housing	Rehabilitation of HUD Assisted Affordable Housing	Ayudo Para I Gima' -Måmi (Help for Our Homes)	1,500,000		1,500,000	-
Housing	Unallocated		43,505,000		-	(43,505,000)
Infrastructure	Local Cost Share	Prugaman Pati Ayudo (Programs and Assistance)	5,500,000		5,500,000	-
Infrastructure	Community Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Para I Komunitat-Siha' (For Our Community)	43,375,000		43,375,000	-
Infrastructure	Architectural and Engineering Design - Guam Memorial Hospital		60,000,000		60,000,000	-
Infrastructure	Gil Breeze and Gil Baza Water and Wastewater		-		43,505,000	43,505,000
Economic Revitalization	Economic Revitalization Program	Ina'fanla'la I Komunitat (Bringing New Life to the Community)	30,049,500		30,049,500	-
Economic Revitalization	Unallocated		435,500		435,500	-
Public Services	Debris Removal	Ina'gasgas I Lugåt-Siha' (Clean Up of the Area/Plac	-		4,355,000	4,355,000
Mitigation	CDBG-DR Mitigation Program		52,260,000		52,260,000	-
Mitigation	Administration		3,266,250		-	(3,266,250)
Mitigation	Planning		9,798,750		-	(9,798,750)
			500,825,000		500,825,000	-

Public Notices Published



Leonor A. Leon Guerrero
Governor of Guam

GHURA

Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority
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Website: www.ghura.org



Joshua F. Tennen
LA Governor of Guam

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
Available for Public Review & Comment
Community Development Block Grant Disaster-Recovery
Action Plan Substantial Amendment #2

The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced that Guam will receive \$500,825,000 in funding to support long-term recovery efforts following Typhoon Mawar (DR-4715-GU). The Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program, administered by GHURA, has drafted its second Substantial Amendment to its CDBG-DR Action Plan, which will support housing, infrastructure, economic revitalization, and disaster mitigation, ensuring long-term resilience and sustainability.

GHURA has made available the Substantial Amendment #2 to its Action Plan for public review and comments for 30+ days, beginning May 15, 2026 and concluding on June 15, 2026.

The Substantial Amendment details how funds will be used to address remaining unmet needs in Guam. The second CDBG-DR Substantial Amendment to its Action Plan will be available electronically on the CDBG-DR website www.guamofhudr.org.

GHURA will host a public hearing at the Sinaia Learning Resource Center during the public comment period on June 1, 2026 at 10:00 AM.

Individuals or organizations wishing to comment on the CDBG-DR Substantial Amendment are encouraged to do so by attending the public briefing and submitting written comments to GHURA with notation of ATTN: CDBG-DR, Attn: Deputy Director Fernando Esteves by email to fbesteves@ghura.org, via facsimile at 671-300-7565 or physical letters submitted to the reception desk at GHURA main office between 8AM to 5PM, Monday through Friday.

All comments must be received no later than June 15, 2026 by 11:59 PM.

GHURA will make necessary arrangements for persons with disabilities or special accommodations. If you should require any special accommodations, please contact the Section 504 Coordinator at 671-475-9851 or 671-472-3701 (TTY/TDD) via email at fbesteves@ghura.org. GHURA will incorporate solutions for inclusion and accessibility for all public engagement efforts to address barriers for individuals with disabilities, non-English speakers, and other vulnerable populations. GHURA will hold the public hearing in a place accessible to persons with restricted mobility, with special attention to locations serviced frequently by public transit. A portable Phonic Ear system for the deaf will be available if requested at least 5 days in advance. Staff will assist persons with visual impairment by reading material to them on request. Accommodations for populations with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) include on-site translation services for public hearings and public notices or postings of the Citizen Participation Plan, Action Plan, Substantial Amendments, and all other CDBG-DR required documentation in alternate languages.

ELIZABETH F. NAPOLI
Executive Director

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Attorney for Petitioner
Michelle D. Serrano

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
OF GUAM

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE

OF

EDILBERTO P. SERRANO,

Deceased.

PROBATE CASE NO.: PR0093-25

**NOTICE OF FIRST AND FINAL
REPORT OF ADMINISTRATOR AND
PETITION FOR FINAL DISTRIBUTION**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that Petitioner **MICHELLE D. SERRANO**, Administrator of the Estate of **EDILBERTO P. SERRANO**, deceased, has filed the **FIRST AND FINAL ACCOUNT AND REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION AND PETITION FOR FINAL DISTRIBUTION**, in said Court, and that on **MAY 27, 2026 at 9:30 A.M.** at the Superior Court of Guam, Hagåtña, Guam, a hearing has been set for the settlement of said account for final distribution of said estate. All persons interested in attending said hearing are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any, why said Petition should not be granted.

Reference is hereby made to the said account and Petition for further particulars.

Dated: April 23, 2026

WILLIAMS LAW FIRM

Attorney for Petitioner
/s/ VANESSA WILLIAMS CRUZ

You may appear in person at the Courtroom of the Honorable Dana A. Gutierrez, 120 West O'Brien Drive, Hagåtña, Guam or you may participate via Zoom by logging onto <https://guamcourts-org.zoom.us> and enter **Meeting ID: 839 7874 0380** and **Passcode: 189701**. For technical assistance, please call (671) 475-3207 five (5) minutes prior to the designated hearing time.

GHURA

Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidat Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudat Guahan

117 Bien Venida Avenue, Sinajana, Guam 96910

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Website: www.ghura.org



Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero
Governor of Guam

Joshua F. Tenorio
Lt. Governor of Guam

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Available for Public Review & Comment

**Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery
Action Plan Substantial Amendment #2**

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GHURA has made available the Substantial Amendment #2 to its Action Plan for public review and comments for 30+ days, beginning May 15, 2026 and concluding on June 15, 2026.

The Substantial Amendment details how funds will be used to address remaining unmet needs in Guam. The second CDBG-DR Substantial Amendment to its Action Plan will be available electronically on the CDBG-DR website www.guamcdbgdr.org.

GHURA will host a public hearing at the Sinajana Learning Resource Center during the public comment period on June 1, 2026 at 10:00 AM.

Individuals or organizations wishing to comment on the CDBG-DR Substantial Amendment are encouraged to do so by attending the public briefing and submitting written comments to GHURA with notation of ATTN: CDBG-DR, Attn: Deputy Director Fernando Esteves by email to fixinsix@ghura.org, via facsimile at 671-300-7565 or physical letters submitted to the reception desk at GHURA main office between 8AM to 5PM, Monday through Friday.

All comments must be received no later than June 15, 2026 by 11:59 PM.

GHURA will make necessary arrangements for persons with disabilities or special accommodations. If you should require any special accommodations, please contact the Section 504 Coordinator at 671-475-9851 or 671-472-3701 (TTY/TDD) via email at fbesteves@ghura.org. GHURA will incorporate solutions for inclusion and accessibility for all public engagement efforts to address barriers for individuals with disabilities, non-English speakers, and other vulnerable populations. GHURA will hold the public hearing in a place accessible to persons with restricted mobility, with special attention to locations serviced frequently by public transit. A portable Phonic Ear system for the deaf will be available if requested at least 5 days in advance. Staff will assist persons with visual impairment by reading material to them on request. Accommodations for populations with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) include on-site translation services for public hearings and public notices or postings of the Citizen Participation Plan, Action Plan, Substantial Amendments, and all other CDBG-DR required documentation in alternate languages.

/s/ **Elizabeth F. Napoli**
Executive Director

GHURA does not discriminate against persons with disabilities.
The Chief Planner has been designated as Section 504 Coordinator.
The Coordinator can be contacted at the above address and telephone numbers.

Kumision Inangokkon Tano' CHamoru (CHamoru Land Trust Commission)

P.O. Box 2950, Hagatna, Guam 96932

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

**The Designation of Tract 100-C, Block 6,
Lots 1 and 3, Municipality of Dededo
for Commercial Use**

Date: Saturday, May 23, 2026;

Time: 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM

**Location: Dededo Senior Center
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cltc.admin@cltc.guam.gov

Individuals requiring special accommodations,
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(671) 300-3296.

This ad is paid by CLTC Operations Fund.

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117 Bien Venida Avenue • Sinajana, Guam 96910
Phones: (671) 477-9851 • Fax: (671) 300-7565 TTY: (671) 472-3701
Website: www.ghura.org

Loures A. Leon Guerrero
Governor of Guam



Josua F. Tesoro
Lieutenant Governor of Guam

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Available for Public Review & Comment

Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery Action Plan Substantial Amendment #2

The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced that Guam will receive \$500,825,000 in funding to support long-term recovery efforts following Typhoon Mawar (DR-4715-GU). The Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program, administered by GHURA, has drafted its second Substantial Amendment to its CDBG-DR Action Plan, which will support housing, infrastructure, economic revitalization, and disaster mitigation, ensuring long-term resilience and sustainability.

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/s/ Elizabeth F. Napoli
Executive Director

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SUBMISSION DEADLINE EXTENDED TO 4:00PM ON FRIDAY, MAY 22, 2026

NOTICE OF FUNDING AVAILABILITY

For Program Year 2026 (Fiscal Year 2027)

Community Planning and Development Funds (CPD) U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA), the administrator of various HUD-funded programs for the Government of Guam, announces the availability of \$4,496,527.00 in Community Planning and Development (CPD) funds available through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Eligible government agencies and non-profit organizations are invited to submit proposals that address the priorities and goals identified in Guam's Consolidated Plan Priorities and Goals for 2025-2029, for activities during the Program Year 2026 (PY2026). These priorities support low- and moderate-income populations through the creation and preservation of decent housing, sustainable living environments, and economic opportunities. Proposed projects will be submitted to HUD through Guam's Annual Action Plan for Program Year 2026 (October 1, 2026 - September 30, 2027).

Applications for the use of CPD funds are available on **Wednesday, March 18, 2026**, via the GHURA website at www.ghura.org (About GHURA / Community Development / Community Development Application).

The funding allocations for the CPD programs are as follows:

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	\$3,185,755.00
HOME Investment Partnership Grant (HOME)	\$1,046,809.00
Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)	\$263,963.00

CDBG funds may be used to revitalize neighborhoods, support affordable housing development, expand economic opportunities, and to improve community facilities and services. Use of CDBG funds must meet at least one of the program's national objectives of (1) benefiting low- and moderate-income persons, (2) eliminating slum or blight conditions, or (3) meeting other urgent community development needs.

HOME funds may be used to create affordable housing for homeowners or homebuyers through financial assistance programs, site acquisition or improvement, or the construction or rehabilitation of housing for rent or homeownership. Use of HOME funds must benefit low-income households.

ESG funds may be used for the rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless, for the payment of certain expenses related to operating emergency shelters, for essential services related to emergency shelters and street outreach for the homeless, and for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance.

All interested applicants are encouraged to attend and may contact our office for further details. Applications must be received no later than **4:00PM on Monday, May 22, 2026**.

For more information about the public hearing or application process, please GHURA Research, Planning, and Evaluation Division at RPEinfo@ghura.org.

/s/ Elizabeth F. Napoli,
Executive Director

This advertisement was paid for with HUD CPD funds.

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THE GUAM
DAILY POST

Tumon Night Market moves down the road for Summer Showcase series

Pacific Daily News

Following the tremendous success of the recent Mad Collab event—which welcomed over 7,000 attendees and showcased more than 100 local business collaborations—the Tumon Night Market is back with a special Summer Showcase series beginning Sunday, May 31, at a new location directly in front of Tumon Sands Plaza, the Guam Visitors Bureau said in a release.

This strategic relocation is designed to showcase local businesses in the heart of Tumon, offering vendors unparalleled visibility while giving attendees cen-

COURTESY OF GUAM VISITORS BUREAU
GVB's Tumon Night Market returns with a special Summer Showcase series beginning May 31, 2026 at a new location directly in front of Tumon Sands Plaza.

tral, walkable access to the island's best local offerings, GVB said.

The Summer Showcase will bring together local businesses, food vendors, entertainment, and family-friendly activities, while also working alongside adjoining establishments to create an expanded summer experience for visitors and the community. Entertainment and activities will also extend inside Tumon Sands Plaza.



The kickoff event will celebrate Tourism Month with a special "Industry Night" and feature live per-

formances by The John Dank Show and Cold Stare, plus themed games and activities, helping launch a summer filled with music, culture, food, shopping, and community fun, GVB said.

Businesses interested in participating in the TNM Summer Showcase may contact the GVB office at (671) 646-5278 or email info@adztechguam.com or sierra@adztechguam.com.

Interested participants may also call (671) 477-1239 and follow @marketbuzz.gu or @guamvisitors-bureau on Instagram for more information.

GHURA



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Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero
Governor of Guam

Joshua F. Tenorio
Lt. Governor of Guam

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Available for Public Review & Comment

Community Development Block Grant Disaster-Recovery Action Plan Substantial Amendment #2

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GHURA has made available the Substantial Amendment #2 to its Action Plan for public review and comments for 30+ days, beginning May 15, 2026 and concluding on June 15, 2026.

The Substantial Amendment details how funds will be used to address remaining unmet needs in Guam. The second CDBG-DR Substantial Amendment to its Action Plan will be available electronically on the CDBG-DR website www.guamcdbgdr.org.

GHURA will host a public hearing at the Sinajana Learning Resource Center during the public comment period on June 1, 2026 at 10:00 AM.

Individuals or organizations wishing to comment on the CDBG-DR Substantial Amendment are encouraged to do so by attending the public briefing and submitting written comments to GHURA with notation of ATTN: CDBG-DR, Attn: Deputy Director Fernando Esteves by email to fixinsix@ghura.org, via facsimile at 671-300-7565 or physical letters submitted to the reception desk at GHURA main office between 8AM to 5PM, Monday through Friday.

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/s/ Elizabeth F. Napoli
Executive Director

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Para I Komunidat-Siha (For Our Community): Infrastructure Program 2

The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) invites local government agencies and nonprofit organizations to participate in the *Para I Komunidat-Siha* (For Our Community): Infrastructure Program 2 (IP2) workshops for the Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery. These workshops will provide a detailed overview of program requirement, eligibility criteria, and the list of documentation required ahead of portal launch.

GHURA CDBG-DR will conduct the workshops at the **University of Guam School of Business and Public Administration Building Lecture Hall IT&E, Room 131** on the following dates and times:

- **Wednesday, June 3, 2026 from 9:00 AM to 10:00 AM**
- **Wednesday, June 10, 2026 from 9:00 AM to 10:00 AM**

All eligible agencies and nonprofit organizations seeking CDBG-DR IP2 funding are encouraged to attend. For more information, please contact via email at infrastructure-dr@ghura.org.

Stay informed on program updates by following @fixinsixguam on social media or by subscribing to receive updates via email.

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/S/ FERNANDO ESTEVES
Deputy Director

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OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER

Districts of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT Assistant Federal Public Defender

The Office of the Federal Public Defender for the Districts of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands is accepting applications for a full-time Assistant Federal Public Defender position to be based in the Guam office. Review the applicable full announcement, requirements and selection criteria at <http://gu.fd.org>.

This position is for a licensed attorney. The ideal candidate must have graduated from an accredited law school and be a member in good standing in all courts in which admitted to practice, but a Guam bar license and knowledge of Ninth Circuit case law is strongly preferred though not required; litigation experience, writing and advocacy skills; the ability to work in a team environment; at least 3 years of criminal experience; and must be a United States citizen or eligible to work in the United States. Appointment is subject to a satisfactory background investigation.

Salary is dependent on qualifications and experience and is payable only by electronic funds transfer (direct deposit). Federal government employment benefits include health and life insurance, retirement, and the Thrift Savings Plan. Federal Public Defender Office employees are members of the judicial branch of government, are considered at-will and are not covered by the Civil Service Reform Act. Federal Public Defender attorneys may not engage in the private practice of law.

No telephone inquiries. Before applying, review the full announcement as noted above. To apply, send a cover letter, resume, one writing sample, three references and a Judicial Branch Federal Employment (AO 78) application form (available at <https://gu.fd.org/job-announcements>) in a single PDF document to:

Renate Grimes
 Administrative Officer
renate_grimes@fd.org

with the subject line: "Guam Assistant Federal Public Defender Application." All application materials must be received by **July 2, 2026, 5:00 p.m. (Guam time)**, however, interviews will occur on a rolling basis, and the position may be filled before that date. Only applicants selected for interview will be contacted. All responses will remain confidential. This position is open until filled and is subject to the availability of funding.

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/s/ Elizabeth F. Napoli
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Man sentenced to time served, probation for damaging woman's car

By Julianne Hernandez
Pacific Daily News

A man with a long record in Guam's courts will leave jail and be on two years of supervised probation after Superior Court Judge Arthur Barcinas sentenced him to three years in prison with all but 16 months suspended for damaging a woman's car while on felony release.

Barcinas on Thursday sentenced Billy Ray Quintanilla, 36, to three years of imprisonment after he pleaded guilty to third-degree felony criminal mischief to a motor vehicle, with credit for 16 months served and the remainder suspended.

Quintanilla entered the guilty plea on November 10, 2025, shortly before trial was set to begin and ahead of jury selection.

Quintanilla must serve two years of supervised probation, avoid contact with the victim and her family, undergo counseling and comply with all probation conditions.

Barcinas ordered Quintanilla released immediately with instructions to report to probation the next day. No fines or court costs were imposed due to his financial status.

Prosecutors stated the case stems from what prosecutors described as deliberate property destruction directed at a crime victim, according to a release from the Office of the Attorney General.

Attorney General Douglas Moylan said Quintanilla cut wires under the hood of a 2005 Toyota Echo, including the battery wire, flattened a tire and destroyed vehicle documents such as the registration and bill of sale. He also cited prior convictions and arrests for harassment, family violence and violation of a court order.

"This was not a mistake. This was not an accident. This was crazy criminal behavior aimed at a crime victim," Moylan said. "A woman walked out to her vehicle and found cut wires, a flattened tire, and destroyed documents because a repeat offender wanted to send a message. That is intimidation. That is a crime."

He said Quintanilla committed the offense while already under felony supervision and argued that prior arrests and charges had not stopped further criminal conduct. He said prosecutors will continue seeking consequences in cases involving repeat offenders.

At sentencing, defense attorney Tyler Scott asked the court to impose the agreed three-year term with credit for time served and suspend the remainder.

Scott said Quintanilla would benefit from counseling and community services and argued supervision

would better protect the public than continued incarceration.

"A suspended sentence would, of course, keep Mr. Quintanilla within the supervision of the court here, and I also think it's important that he receives services out in the community, counseling, anger management, these are all things that he's very much amenable to," Scott said.

He said Quintanilla acted out of anger tied to a short-term relationship and noted his work history, education and involvement in youth sports coaching and family life.

"He is actually a really productive member of society. Once he's out, he participates in youth baseball as a coach. He's very involved in the lives of his three or four children that he has," Scott said, referring to a letter of support.

Scott said Quintanilla no longer has contact with the victim and does not pose an ongoing threat if released.

'I learned a lot'

Quintanilla apologized to the victim, his family and supporters and described his incarceration as a turning point.

"What I've learned is that maybe I shouldn't make these decisions based upon my emotion anymore, whether I'm angry or mad or someone betrayed me," Quintanilla said. "Maybe I should start taking a step back and reevaluating my situation to find a positive solution, and maybe I should focus on my goals in life, my short-term goals that could lead me eventually to bigger goals, so that I could be a better productive member of society."

He called the experience a "blessing in disguise."

"I learned a lot about myself from everything that transpired up to this day," he said. "Whether I'm released today or tomorrow or maybe next year, or wherever, I just want to assure you, the people of Guam, and most especially my family, that I will follow all Guam laws, I will comply with all the conditions of this court, and I'll be a productive member of society."

Prosecuting attorney Neil Bonavita said the case reflected a pattern of repeat offending.

"It is our hope as well that he is on a path to rehabilitation, and that he would make better choices in the future," Bonavita said. "However, I will say that, based on his past performance, I still have some concerns."

He said Quintanilla's record reflected continued involvement with

the criminal justice system.

"This is not an isolated event on the part of the defendant. He does have what I would consider a rather robust relationship with the criminal justice system," he said.

Barcinas said he considered both the risk of future criminal conduct and the potential benefit of structured supervision and treatment.

The judge cited aggravating factors including damage to property, threatening conduct, prior convictions for family violence and harassment, the personal nature of the dispute and attempts to intimidate

the victim through messages.

He also noted the offense occurred while Quintanilla was on felony release in a separate 2021 case and pointed to a pattern of repeat conflict driven offenses and poor impulse control.

Mitigating factors included the emotional circumstances of the case, Quintanilla's remorse, his willingness to pay restitution and his potential responsiveness to treatment.

"The defendant has accepted responsibility and expressed remorse, and is likely to comply with structured supervision and closely monitored," Barcinas said.

Contact reporter Julianne Hernandez at jhernandez@guampdn.com or (671) 483-1429.



Quintanilla



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Individuals or organizations wishing to comment on the CDBG-DR Substantial Amendment are encouraged to do so by attending the public briefing and submitting written comments to GHURA with notation of ATTN: CDBG-DR, Attn: Deputy Director Fernando Esteves by email to fixinsix@ghura.org, via facsimile at 671-300-7565 or physical letters submitted to the reception desk at GHURA main office between 8AM to 5PM, Monday through Friday.

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GHURA will make necessary arrangements for persons with disabilities or special accommodations. If you should require any special accommodations, please contact the Section 504 Coordinator at 671-475-9851 or 671-472-3701 (TTY/TDD) via email at fbesteves@ghura.org. GHURA will incorporate solutions for inclusion and accessibility for all public engagement efforts to address barriers for individuals with disabilities, non-English speakers, and other vulnerable populations. GHURA will hold the public hearing in a place accessible to persons with restricted mobility, with special attention to locations serviced frequently by public transit. A portable Phonic Ear system for the deaf will be available if requested at least 5 days in advance. Staff will assist persons with visual impairment by reading material to them on request. Accommodations for populations with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) include on-site translation services for public hearings and public notices or postings of the Citizen Participation Plan, Action Plan, Substantial Amendments, and all other CDBG-DR required documentation in alternate languages.

/s/ Elizabeth F. Napoli
Executive Director

GHURA does not discriminate against persons with disabilities.
The Chief Planner has been designated as Section 504 Coordinator.
The Coordinator can be contacted at the above address and telephone numbers.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Network Administrator; Bach. deg. in Information Technology; Computer Science (may be foreign equiv); 24 months exp. as MIS Specialist; Computer Network. Design, configure & deploy networks, monitors network access, security threats or problems with connectivity. Administer servers, desktop & laptop computers, printers, router, switches, firewalls, phones, cellphones, antivirus systems, security update & patches, accounting & other system applications, software, VPN gateways & IPS/IDS for health insurance co. Send resume to Staywell Guam, Inc., Attn: Gerardo Celorio Jr., 520 Route 8, Maite, Guam 96910 or via email: hr@staywellguam.com

JOB VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Accountant (1)

Duties: Prepare and analyze financial statements and reports; maintain budgets and variance reports; reconcile accounts and prepare adjusting journal entries; analyze revenues, expenses and financial commitments; process payroll; prepare and file CNMI and Federal tax returns and reports; maintain accounting records and ensure compliance with reporting standards.

Requirements: Bachelor's Degree in Accountancy or Business Administration plus 60 months experience as Accountant. Must be proficient in Microsoft Excel, Access, Outlook and Word; QuickBooks and Peachtree; tax return preparation, budget forecasting, payroll, billing and collections, and financial reporting.

Interested applicants may submit a resume or complete an application at Saipan Globe International Group Ltd., Chalan Pale Arnold corner Mamate Loop, San Roque, Saipan; call (670) 323-8848, Monday-Friday, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; email saipanglobe@gmail.com.



GUAM EDUCATION BOARD

501 Mariner Avenue, Barrigada, Guam 96913-1608
Telephone: (671) 300-1627 Facsimile: (671) 472-5003
Website Address: www.gdoe.net/geb



MARY A.Y. OKADA, Ed.D.
Vice-Chair

REGULAR MEETING

Tuesday, June 16, 2026 • 3 PM • Gallery, Bldg. B, Tiyan
AGENDA

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|--|
| INFO | I. | Meeting Call to Order |
| INFO/ACTION | II. | Consent Calendar |
| | a. | May 19, 2026 Regular Meeting Minutes |
| INFO | III. | Communications |
| INFO | a. | Correspondence received by the Board after May 19, 2026 |
| INFO | IV. | Ex-Officio Member Reports |
| | a. | Islandwide Board of Governing Students (IBOGS) Report |
| | b. | Guam Federation of Teachers (GFT) Report |
| | c. | Mayor's Council of Guam (MCOG) Report |
| INFO/ACTION | V. | Unfinished Business/Committee Reports |
| | a. | Superintendent's Report |
| | i. | JFKHS/SSHS Double Session Status Report |
| | ii. | FEMA Projects Status Report |
| | iii. | FBLG Renovation Status Report |
| | iv. | Mold Mitigation/Fencing Status Report |
| | v. | Dashboard Status Report |
| | vi. | Financial Issues |
| | vii. | Micronesia Islands Forum Planning Meeting - Kolonia, Pohnpei, July 13-17, 2026 |
| INFO | b. | Executive Committee |
| INFO/ACTION | c. | Instructional & Academic Support Committee |
| | i. | June Head Start Report |
| INFO | d. | Safe & Healthy Schools Committee |
| INFO | i. | Security Concerns |
| INFO | e. | Policy Review & Strategic Planning Committee |
| INFO | f. | Fiscal Management Committee |
| INFO/ACTION | i. | GDOE Financial Report |
| | 1. | Accounts Payable Aging Report |
| | 2. | Declaration of Financial Status Designation - October 2025 - February 2026 |
| | 3. | Unaudited Statement of Appropriation, Expenditures, and Encumbrances for Fiscal Year 2026 |
| | 4. | Grant Status Report for Fiscal Year 2026 |
| | ii. | US Department of Education Specific Conditions Report |
| | iii. | FY 2025 Audit Update |
| | iv. | Management and Curriculum Audit |
| INFO | g. | Legislative Committee |
| | i. | Legislative Proposals Introduced |
| INFO/ACTION | VI. | New Business |
| INFO/ACTION | a. | Right Sizing School Facilities |
| INFO/ACTION | b. | NASBE 2026 Annual Conference - Baltimore, Maryland, October 27-29, 2026 |
| INFO/ACTION | VII. | Executive Session (Board Policy 125.12) |
| | a. | Personnel matters (5 GCA § 8111 (a)) |
| | b. | Matters within scope of Public Employee-Management Relations Act, including collective bargaining (5 GCA § 8111 (b)) |
| | c. | Superintendent's Evaluation |
| | d. | Legal Matters |
| INFO | VIII. | Celebrate Success |
| INFO | IX. | Public Participation (Board Policy 125.6) Time Limit 3 minutes |
| INFO/ACTION | X. | Announcements & Adjournment |

The public is welcome to view the meeting via live stream at <https://www.youtube.com/guamdepartmentofeducation5142>.

Individuals requiring special accommodations or information or wish to submit public testimony via email may contact Kathleen Lamorena by email: klamorena@gdoe.net.

This advertisement was paid by GDOE local funds.



GHURA

Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority
Atarido Ginimo • Yan Rinnehan Siadat Gaahan
117 Bien Vernda Avenue • Sinajana, Guam 96910
Phones: (671) 477-9851 • Fax: (671) 300-7565 TTY: (671) 472-3701
Website: www.ghura.org



Joshua F. Tenorio
Laymanant Governor of Guam

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Available for Public Review & Comment
Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery
Action Plan Substantial Amendment #2

The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced that Guam will receive \$500,825,000 in funding to support long-term recovery efforts following Typhoon Mawar (DR-4715-GU). The Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program, administered by GHURA, has drafted its second Substantial Amendment to its CDBG-DR Action Plan, which will support housing, infrastructure, economic revitalization, and disaster mitigation, ensuring long-term resilience and sustainability.

GHURA has made available the Substantial Amendment #2 to its Action Plan for public review and comments for 30+ days, beginning May 15, 2026 and concluding on June 15, 2026.

The Substantial Amendment details how funds will be used to address remaining unmet needs in Guam. The second CDBG-DR Substantial Amendment to its Action Plan will be available electronically on the CDBG-DR website www.guamcdbgdr.org.

GHURA will host a public hearing at the Sinajana Learning Resource Center during the public comment period on June 1, 2026 at 10:00 AM.

Individuals or organizations wishing to comment on the CDBG-DR Substantial Amendment are encouraged to do so by attending the public briefing and submitting written comments to GHURA with notation of ATTN: CDBG-DR, Attn: Deputy Director Fernando Esteves by email to fixinsix@ghura.org, via facsimile at 671-300-7565 or physical letters submitted to the reception desk at GHURA main office between 8AM to 5PM, Monday through Friday.

All comments must be received no later than June 15, 2026 by 11:59 PM.

GHURA will make necessary arrangements for persons with disabilities or special accommodations. If you should require any special accommodations, please contact the Section 504 Coordinator at 671-475-9851 or 671-472-3701 (TTY/TDD) via email at fbesteves@ghura.org. GHURA will incorporate solutions for inclusion and accessibility for all public engagement efforts to address barriers for individuals with disabilities, non-English speakers, and other vulnerable populations. GHURA will hold the public hearing in a place accessible to persons with restricted mobility, with special attention to locations serviced frequently by public transit. A portable Phonic Ear system for the deaf will be available if requested at least 5 days in advance. Staff will assist persons with visual impairment by reading material to them on request. Accommodations for populations with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) include on-site translation services for public hearings and public notices or postings of the Citizen Participation Plan, Action Plan, Substantial Amendments, and all other CDBG-DR required documentation in alternate languages.

/s/ Elizabeth F. Napoli
Executive Director

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The Chief Planner has been designated as Section 504 Coordinator.
The coordinator can be contacted at the above address and telephone numbers.

PUBLIC COMMENTS
RECEIVED

JUNE 12, 2026

[REDACTED] Gill Breeze Subdivision
Since 2000 28 yrs.

We would like our own water
line to our residence, Sewer
infrastructure, Removal of Junk
Cars around our residence also.
Removal of left over Debris since
typhoon Numan. Also we would
like to have our Roads Paved
and have closer bus stops near our
residence

[REDACTED]
June 12, 2026

[Signature]

[REDACTED]

06/13/2026

I, [REDACTED], am writing this letter to formally request immediate assistance regarding the lack of basic utilities and infrastructure in our community. I have been a resident of the Gill breeze subdivision in Yigo, Guam, 96929, from 2022 to the present time, residing here alongside my family.

While we love our community we are facing severe daily hardship due to the lack of development support. On behalf of my family and my neighbors, I kindly submit this request for your urgent attention to the following critical issues:

Waterlines and sewer system:

Access to clean, running water and a proper sewage system is a fundamental necessity. We urgently request the installation of reliable main water lines and proper sewer infrastructure to support the household in our subdivision.

Pave road: We ask for a properly paved road to ensure safe and reliable access for all resident and emergency vehicle.

~~And~~ and debris pick up from past typhoons.

We make this princindly request with the hopes of building a better, safer, and healthier future ~~for~~ for our community.

Thank you.

[Signature]

[REDACTED]

June 13, 2024

I, [REDACTED], Residence @
Gill breeze Subdivision Tigo Guam
Request to Have our Water Sewer
and structural road fix our road
is Bad Right now and Pick up all
the Junk From our Road & the
debris From sinkholes. I hope you
grant our Request we been Here
Long time. We still get water
at the next to the Bus Stop.
I hope you will Consider our
Request and Actin' Right Away
Thank You.

[REDACTED]
6/13/24

June 12, 2024

I, [REDACTED], ~~base~~ resides at Gillbreath Subdivision since 2003 of March. My family would like to request for water and sewer infrastructure, remove all junk cars, community gym / playground / center. Improvement in roads, more bus stops, fund list available for house infrastructure improvement or new house fund.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

June, 12, 2026

I [REDACTED]
from Gillbreeze Subdivision, we've
lived here since 2018, What~~are~~ we
~~re~~ need pave road, water lines, sewer,
and bus stop closer to our house. ~~Having~~

[Signature]
6/12/26

JUN - 12 - 26

I. [REDACTED] residence at
Cill Breeze subd. Spent living here
in 2017. No water. I request to
put our water structural and road
and also our Busstop and Cleanup
our chun car included the breeze from the
Typhoon Morar.

[REDACTED]

6-12-26

June/12/26

1. Water
2. Street light
3. Water
4. Trash

[REDACTED] gill brown

Requesting for Water System Road fix
Remove the fence beside our road
Closer busier stop to our residence
+ Street light thank you

AB [REDACTED]

06/12/2026
We [redacted] family, request
for the road to fix and water also
clear up junk on side of the road
and have a bus stop for kids
closer to the resident. Bob 06/12/26

June 12, 2020

I, [REDACTED], resident at
Gill breeze Subdivision ~~where~~²⁰⁰ My
family would love this place to have
running water and that'll be all
Swat intratraction, all Junk cars pulled away
cleaned bustop.

06, 12, 2020
x ~~DD~~

June 13. 2026

I'm [REDACTED] im a resident @ Gillbreez since 2024
i need ~~to build~~ the road, sewer, water, more street/light

Let ~~it~~ June 13 - 2026

June 13. 2026

I [REDACTED], resides at Gillmore
Subdivision Since 2008 [REDACTED] my
family would like to request for water &
Sewer infrastructure, remove all junk car
Keep community Clean. Thank you

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
20 yrs Gill sub Division

[REDACTED]
I [REDACTED] I really want to
have water, I have kids we want to
have our own water, and my Grandpa
go to school very hard and street
light we need the junk to remove
from our house. Please help us
all, Thank you

[REDACTED]
6-12-

I ~~think~~  would
like the road to be paved, sewer,
and water, and removed some
~~junk~~ junk car, and the breeze,
~~thank you I stayed~~ I lived here
for almost 10 yrs. Please understand
that we have kids going to school.

Thank you!



06-12-2026

06.13.2026

~~For~~ my name is [REDACTED] I'm requesting
to have improvement on our road
water sewer and street lights and pick
up all the brace pass typhoon mawar
and Sinlaku



06/13/2026

~~Name~~

my

[REDACTED] I'm requesting to have

important to be our need water sewer and pick
up all the brace pass typhoon mawar
and Sinlaku.

[REDACTED]

06/13/2026

June 13, 2026

I, [REDACTED] been a resident at
gill breeze since 2017. We've been struggling
for all these years due to no water.
Every day is a struggle and time consume
to go get water.

We appreciate all your work on assisting
us.

Thank You,

[REDACTED]

June 13, 2026

June 13. 2026

I [REDACTED] staying at Gill-Breeze Yigo.
We ~~are~~ the people of Gill-Breeze need the water
line to all the house and the road to be fix.

I stayed here for 3 years and its hard to get
water and the road is very bad

~~Cole Peltay~~

→ I [REDACTED] stay at Gill Breeze.
yigo we the people of Gill Breeze need water
line to all house include suer line and we
also need to clean up the junk car that cover
the road and also Those beside the road.
for the street light we also need.

~~[Signature]~~

06/13/26

June 13 2026

Fans [REDACTED]

I live here Sub #10
We need water and

water line and pave
the road.

[REDACTED]
June 13, 2026

June 13. 2024

I [REDACTED] here to
state that, I've been a resident
here at Hill Breeze Subdivision at
Yigo Guam 96929, for about 2008,
to present time. With my family.

As a resident here, I
kindly request for a better future,
with a paved road into our residential
Area. Water line, sewer, debris pick up,
from recent storm, Sinlaku.

With all my friendly request, on my
behalf of my family and myself,
we thank you.

[REDACTED]
June 13. 2024

Jun 13/26

I'm [REDACTED] I live in Riga
want I need water, street light and
road to be mixed pavement, food.

[REDACTED]

\$ I AM [REDACTED]
I LIVE IN GILBERT IN YGO 06-13-26

REQUEST TO HAVE PAVE OUR ROADS AND
WATER LINE & SEWER LINE ~~PICK~~ REMOVE
AT ALL THE DIRT FROM PAST TYPHOON
MANAR AND ALSO REMOVE JUNK CAR

[REDACTED]
06-13-26

x I am [REDACTED]
I live in Quabres in Ygo:

Request to have pave our road
and water line. [REDACTED]

06-13-26

We the [REDACTED] family

Jun/13/26

request ~~the~~ running Water to Our residence.
Also Car Junks to be removed and
Roads to be paved on ~~the~~ our residence
Streets.

[REDACTED]
6/13/26

6/14/26

I am [REDACTED]

I Request ~~the~~ water to our Residence.
Also to Remove car From the Residence.

 6/14/26

**PETITION FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS
GILLBREEZE SUBDIVISION, YIGO, GUAM**

June 13, 2026

To:

- The Honorable Governor of Guam
- Guam Department of Public Works
- Guam Environmental Protection Agency
- Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority
- Guam Waterworks Authority

Subject: Request for Infrastructure and Community Improvements for Gillbreeze Subdivision

Dear Sir/Madam:

I, Arnelson Aban, have been a resident of Gillbreeze Subdivision since March 2015. On behalf of my family and fellow residents, I respectfully request consideration for the following improvements within our community:

1. Development and improvement of water and sewer infrastructure.
2. Removal of abandoned and junk vehicles within the subdivision.
3. Construction of a community center and/or playground for residents and children.
4. Improvement and maintenance of roads and drainage systems.
5. Installation of bus stops and related public transportation infrastructure.
6. Expansion of housing and community development opportunities for existing and future residents.

These improvements would greatly enhance the quality of life, public safety, sanitation, and overall well-being of residents within our subdivision. We respectfully request that the appropriate Government of Guam agencies assess these concerns and consider them for planning, funding, and implementation.

Thank you for your time and consideration. We look forward to your favorable response.

Respectfully submitted,



Resident, Gillbreeze Subdivision
Yigo, Guam 96929



GHURA FixInSix <fixinsix@ghura.org>

CDBG-DR Action Plan

1 message

judecalvo@guamwaterworks.org <judecalvo@guamwaterworks.org>

Fri, Jun 12, 2026 at 3:13 PM

To: fixinsix@ghura.org

Cc: Prudencio Aguon <prudencio@guamwaterworks.org>, Joseph Tadeo <jtadeo@guamwaterworks.org>

Team CDBG-DR

I wholeheartedly and strongly support GHURA's CDBG-DR Action Plan Amendment No. 2, especially the strategic reprogramming of funds to advance the Gill Breeze and Gill Baza housing projects. This amendment is not just a policy adjustment—it is a powerful statement of commitment to the people of Guam who are still working to rebuild their lives.

The need for safe, resilient, and affordable housing on our island is urgent, and these developments represent real hope for families who have waited far too long for stability. Investing in housing is investing in the future of our communities, and I commend GHURA for taking decisive action to move these critical projects forward.

Equally important is the recognition that our progress must never come at the expense of our natural resources. The Northern Guam Aquifer Lens is the lifeblood of our island, and protecting it is not optional—it is essential. I deeply appreciate GHURA's commitment to ensuring that development is pursued responsibly, with strong safeguards that preserve this irreplaceable resource for generations to come.

This amendment reflects the kind of leadership Guam needs—bold, thoughtful, and grounded in both compassion and responsibility. GHURA's transparency, adaptability, and clear dedication to doing what is right for our island and our people deserves recognition and support.

Thank you for your continued commitment to building a stronger, more resilient, and more sustainable Guam.

Jude Calvo

Planner



GHURA FixInSix <fixinsix@ghura.org>

CDBG-DR Action Plan Comment

1 message

prudencio@guamwaterworks.org <prudencio@guamwaterworks.org>

Fri, Jun 12, 2026 at 3:03 PM

To: fixinsix@ghura.org, Calen C Meno <ccmeno-dr@ghura.org>

Cc: Jude Calvo <judecalvo@guamwaterworks.org>

CDBG-DR TEAM:

I strongly support GHURA's CDBG-DR Action Plan Amendment No. 2, particularly the strategic reprogramming of funds to the Gill Breeze and Gill Baza projects. This amendment reflects a thoughtful, responsive, and community-focused approach to addressing Guam's ongoing housing and disaster recovery needs. Expanding safe, resilient, and affordable housing is critical, and these developments represent an important step forward for families still recovering.

Equally important is the recognition of the need to protect Guam's natural resources—especially the Northern Guam Aquifer Lens, which is vital to the island's long-term water security. I appreciate that investments in housing can be advanced alongside responsible planning and safeguards that preserve this critical resource for current and future generations.

I commend GHURA for its commitment to balancing development with environmental stewardship, as well as its transparency and adaptability in directing funds where they can have the greatest positive impact. This amendment demonstrates strong leadership and a clear vision for sustainable, resilient recovery.

Thank you for your continued dedication to Guam's communities.

Prudencio F. Aguon

Grants Administrator

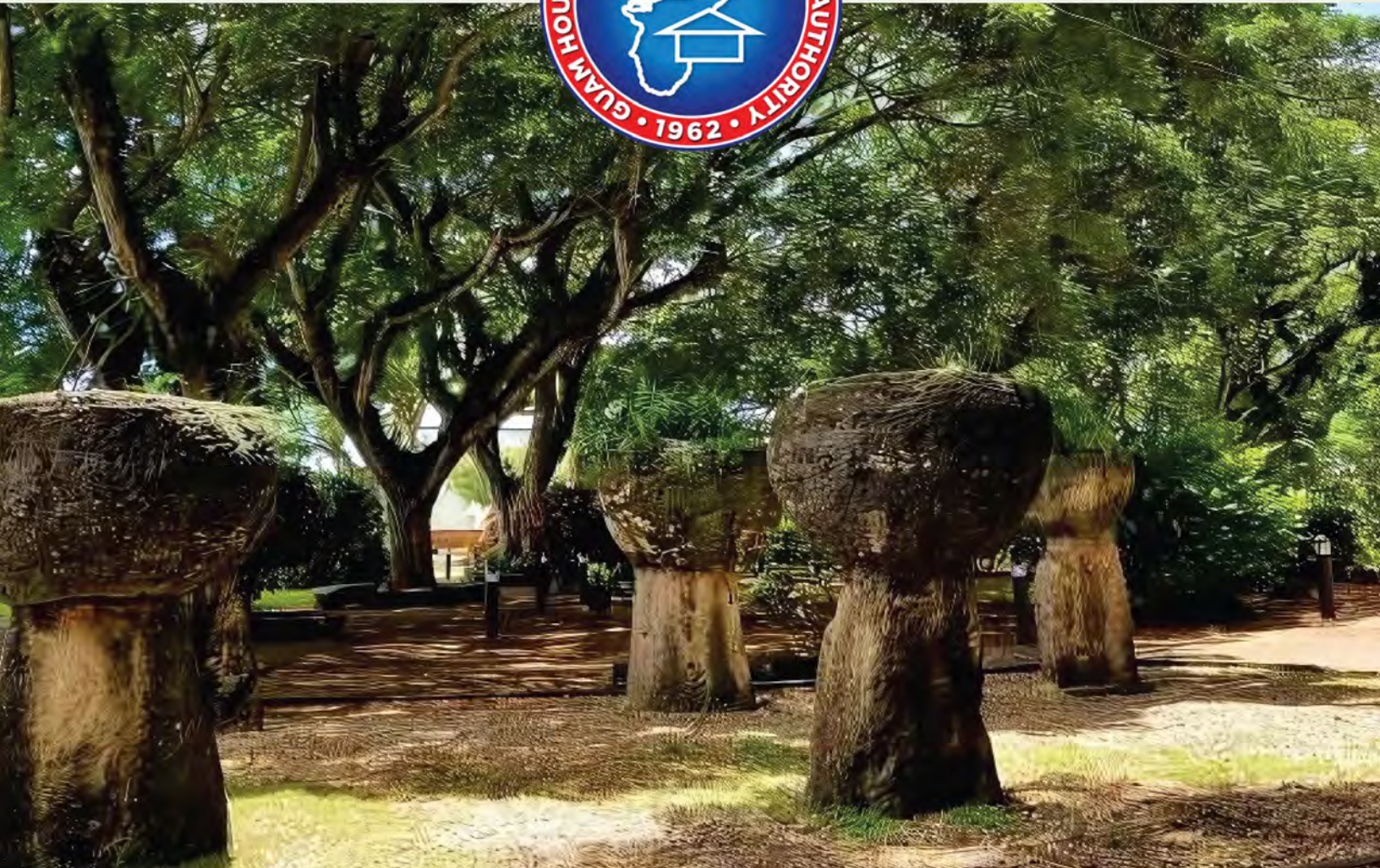
S.A. No. 02

05/15/2026

DR-4715-GU

Territory of Guam **Action Plan**

Community Development
Block Grant- Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)





Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Table 1: Change Log

Version (Date)	Summary of Changes Made
Version 1 (June 17, 2025)	Initial Action Plan.
Version 1.2 (July 29, 2025)	Initial Action Plan: Corrections pursuant to 2025-07-08 Pause Notification
Version 1.3 (Aug. 9, 2025)	Initial Action Plan: Corrections pursuant to 2025-07-08 Pause Notification
Version 2.0 (Dec. 23, 2025)	Substantial Amendment No. 01 (Public Comment Period Dec. 23, 2025 – Jan. 23, 2026)
Version 2.1 (Mar. 18, 2026)	Substantial Amendment No. 01: Clarification edits pursuant to 2026-03-05 Pause Notification
Version 3.0 (May 15, 2026)	Substantial Amendment No. 02 (Public Comment Period May 15, 2025 – Jun. 15, 2026)



Figure 1: Residents lined up at a designated debris site.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Executive Summary

The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) has developed an Action Plan to utilize the \$500,825,000 in Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds allocated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for long-term recovery efforts following Typhoon Mawar (DR-4715-GU). This plan outlines how the funds will be used to address unmet needs in Guam, focusing on housing, infrastructure, economic revitalization, and employ mitigation activities. This plan is a living document, subject to amendments based on evolving needs, and serves as a guide for Guam's long-term recovery from Typhoon Mawar. **Key Points: Unmet Needs Assessment:** GHURA estimates unmet needs totaling approximately \$517,918,080. **Mitigation Needs Assessment:** GHURA estimates mitigation needs totaling approximately \$480,428,531. **Funding Allocations:** The CDBG-DR funds will be distributed across various programs to address housing, infrastructure, and economic revitalization needs. The allocation includes \$209,040,000 for housing, \$108,875,000 for infrastructure, \$30,485,000 for economic revitalization, and \$52,260,000 for hazard mitigation activities.

Substantial Amendment No. 02 Date: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0) Pursuant to the "Allocation and Award Caps" subsection of Guam's Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Action Plan (Guam CDBG-DR AP), this proposes substantial amendment to two (2) program activities (housing and public infrastructure) and the cancellation of one (1) housing activity program activity and a new (1) public service activity, as outlined in the initial Action Plan approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on August 27, 2025.

Table 2: Proposed Allocations *Substantial Amendment #2: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0) Table 2 Ver. 2.0

Eligible Cost Category	CDBG-DR Allocation Amount	% of CDBG-DR Allocation	Estimated % to CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-aside	Estimated % to Expended in MID Areas	Estimated % to LMI	(\$ Allocation to LMI
Administration	\$25,041,250	5%			100%	\$25,041,250
Planning	\$70,000,000	13.9%	15%		100%	\$70,000,000
Housing	\$161,180,000	32.1%	0%	100%	60%	\$96,708,000
Infrastructure Programs 1-3	\$108,875,000	21.6%	0%	100%	70%	\$76,212,500
Infrastructure Program 4	\$48,628,750	9.71%	0%	100%	100%	\$48,628,750
Economic Revitalization	\$30,485,000	6.1%	0%	100%	70%	\$21,339,500
Public Service	\$4,355,000	1%	0%	0%	100%	\$4,355,000
CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside	\$52,260,000	10.5%	100%	52,586,625	30%	\$15,678,000
Total	\$500,825,000	100%	100%	100%		\$357,963,000
% of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	71.47%	



Table of Contents

Change Log	1
Executive Summary	2
Overview	4
Disaster Specific Overview	6
Unmet Needs and Mitigation Summary	11
Unmet Needs Assessment	12
Mitigation Needs Assessment	27
Connection of proposed programs and projects to unmet needs and mitigation needs	32
Allocation and Awards Caps	34
General Information	57
Modifications to the Action Plan	64
Appendices	
Appendix A - Public Comments and Responses	66
Appendix B - Certifications Waiver and Alternative Requirement for Action Plan Submission	80
Appendix C - Pre-Draft Public Comments	84
Appendix D - GUAM CDBG-DR Guma Na Maolek (Make Homes Good): Owner Occupied Rehabilitation and Reconstruction: Prioritization of Beneficiaries	138
Appendix E - Para I Komunidåt-Siha (For Our Community) – Community Infrastructure and Public Facilities: Prioritization of Beneficiaries	140
Appendix F - Ina'fanlål'la' I Komunidåt (Bringing New Life to the Community) - Economic Revitalization: Prioritization of Applicants	141



Overview

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced that Guam will receive \$500,825,000 in funding to support long-term recovery efforts following Typhoon Mawar (DR-4715-GU) through the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA). Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding is designed to address needs that remain after all other assistance has been exhausted. This plan details how funds will be used to address the remaining unmet needs in Guam. To meet disaster recovery needs, the appropriations act making CDBG-DR funds available to Guam has imposed additional requirements and authorized HUD to modify the rules that apply to the annual CDBG program to enhance flexibility and facilitate a quicker recovery. HUD has allocated \$500,825,000 in CDBG-DR funds to Guam in response to Typhoon Mawar, through the Allocation Announcement Notice published in the Federal Register at FR-6512-N-01. This allocation was made available through The Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024 (Pub. L. 118-158).

It should be noted that CDBG-DR funding allocations are rarely enough to meet all unmet needs of a community. Allocation amounts are estimated based on the best available data at the time and ultimately funded at levels deemed appropriate by Congress. It is GHURA's intent to administer funds in a way, subject to federal requirements, to meet long-term recovery needs and maximize overall community benefit. To this end, it may be useful to understand the following:

- **Limited purpose of the Plan:** The purpose of the Action Plan is to broadly outline how funding is allocated and used to meet long-term recovery needs. The Action Plan is not intended as a comprehensive long-term recovery plan. Rather, it is specific to how GHURA will use one of many recovery resources, CDBG-DR, and to meet HUD's requirements for accessing the funds.
- **Limitations of the Unmet Needs Assessment (UNA):** HUD provides guidelines for how the UNA is to be developed. These methods are imperfect and may not capture every unmet need. The UNA should be considered as an estimate based on the best available data and information. It's important to recognize that data sources may be incomplete.
- **The Action Plan describes broad programs, not specific projects:** After the Action Plan is submitted to HUD, GHURA will develop policies and procedures providing more details on how projects and activities will be selected and executed. The Action Plan is intentionally broad wherever feasible to provide GHURA with flexibility to adapt as recovery needs evolve and alternative funding sources are identified.
- **The Action Plan lives throughout the life of the grant:** It's anticipated that changes to the Action Plan will be necessary as recovery needs change and as more data becomes available. Any substantial amendments to this Action Plan will require GHURA to solicit public comments and seek HUD approval. Information on how substantial amendments are processed can be found on page 66.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan



Figure 2: The Office of the Governor and the University of Guam (Sea Grant & Green Growth Guam) packaging food commodities for distribution.

Substantial Amendment No. 02 Date: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0) GHURA proposes the reprogramming/programming of \$43,505,000 from unallocated housing funds into a new, directly implemented Infrastructure Program. GHURA's strategic intent to utilize infrastructure development as a mechanism to support unmet housing prioritization needs, as referenced on page 13 of this plan. "GHURA has identified the Gil-Baza and Gil- Breeze neighborhoods located in the northern villages as areas disproportionately impacted by Typhoon Mawar." This reduction in direct housing funds does not negatively impact immediate affordable housing initiatives and will continue to address the foundational component to providing access to safe housing. In continued efforts to streamline access to recovery, GHURA has introduced a public service program to address direct and in-direct needs for Low-Mod Limited Clientele. The Public Service Program 1: ***Ina'gasgas I Lugåt-Siha' (Clean Up of the Area/Places): Debris Removal*** is the proposed activity designed to assist eligible households with storm related debris removal. The program will provide assistance directly to eligible beneficiaries. Additionally, the details for the Housing Programs for Shelters and HUD-Assisted Housing have been refined within this plan to better allow these programs to assist the community in its ongoing recovery.



Disaster-Specific Overview

Typhoon Mawar made landfall on May 24, 2023, damaging many areas of Guam. It was the strongest storm to strike Guam in 20 years. Damaging winds, heavy rains, and storm surge were experienced throughout the island. Northern Guam was the most impacted with Category-4 winds of 130-140 mph and measurements of 7 inches of rainfall per hour in some areas. Typhoon Mawar intensified to a Category 5 typhoon after its passage with maximum sustained winds of 185 miles per hour, leaving significant damage during its slow departure. Heavy rain flooded low-lying areas and other areas when storm drains, and ponding basins exceeded capacity. The cumulative effect left homes and infrastructure with moderate-to-severe damage and adversely impacted essential services.

While peak winds largely spared Guam, Typhoon Mawar was ultimately ranked as one of the top ten most powerful storms in the world since 2000.

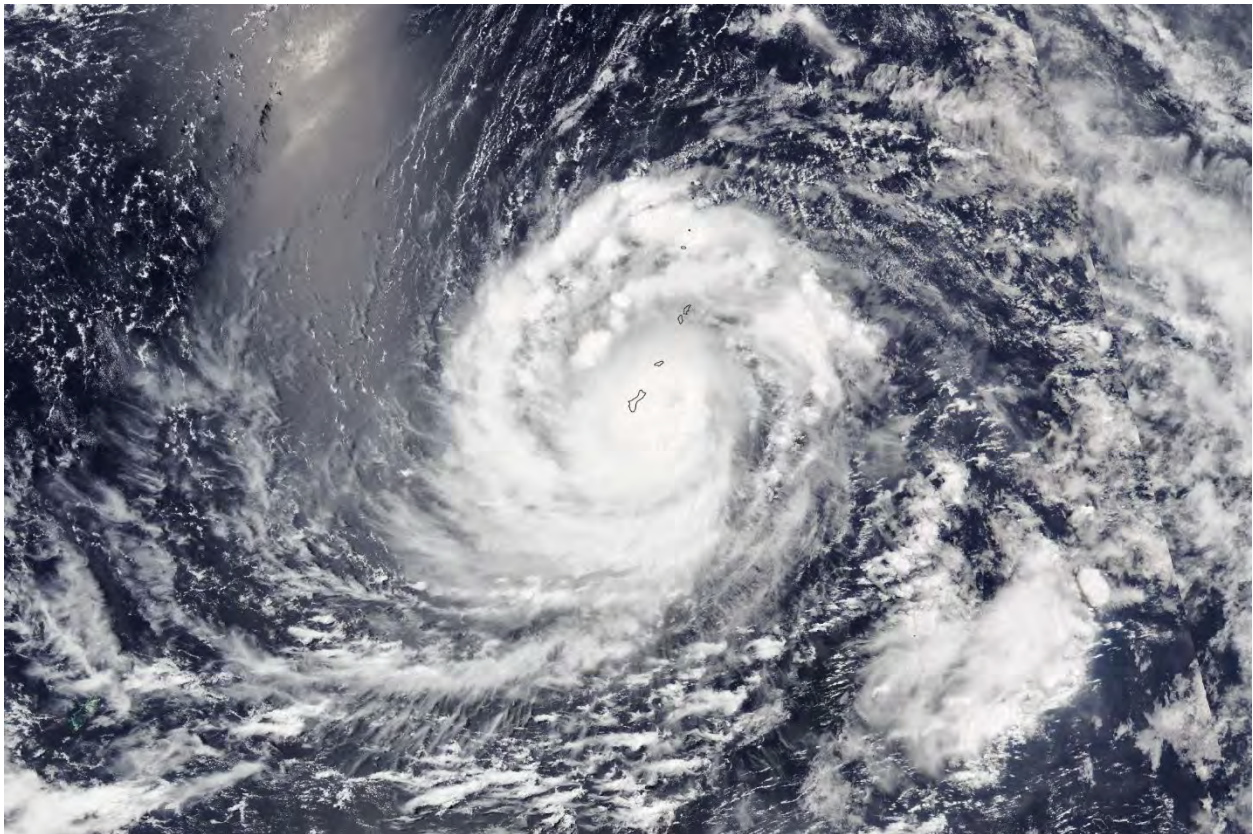


Figure 3: NASA imaging of Typhoon Mawar 5/24/2023. Credit: NOAA



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Most Impacted and Distressed Areas

HUD identified MID Areas

HUD requires CDBG-DR funds to be used to address unmet needs in the Most Impacted and Distressed (MID) areas resulting from qualifying disasters. GHURA is required to spend at least 80 percent of its CDBG-DR funds, or \$400,660,000, to benefit the HUD-identified MID areas. Pursuant to the Allocation Announcement Notice (AAN), the entire island of Guam has been identified as the MID. This means that 100 percent of the CDBG-DR funding will be allocated to Guam. Because the entire island is identified as an MID area, 100 percent of the CDBG-DR funding will be allocated within the jurisdiction.

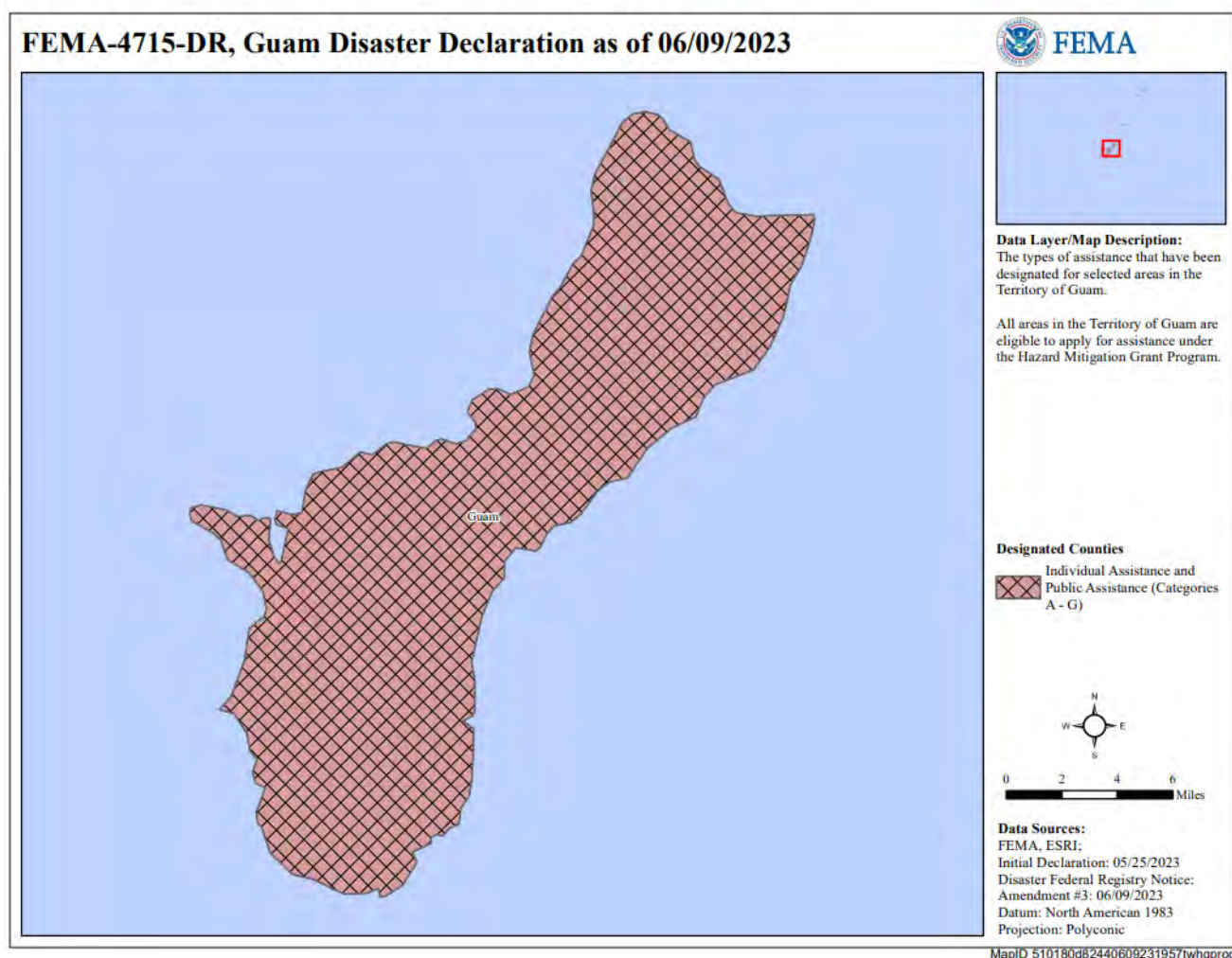


Figure 4: FEMA-4715-DR Map of Disaster Area. Credit: FEMA



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

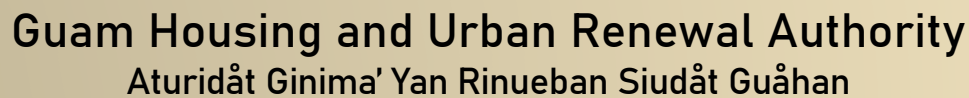
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Guam, as the MID, is comprised of nineteen municipalities, also synonymously referred to as “villages”. Results of the 2020 Census removed the Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) designation for the Guam-wide area benefit. There are three LMI municipalities: Dededo, Agat, and Merizo.

Figure 5: Municipalities of Guam. Credit: BSP

The population of Guam was 153,836 in 2020. According to the U.S. Census, Guam experienced a 3.5 percent population decrease between 2000 and 2010. The 2020 Census did not capture the total population due to low response rates during the COVID-19 lockdown. Recent estimates suggest Guam's population is 169,532. The majority of the island's population is concentrated around a geographically narrow point in the center of the island, which is also Guam's largest urbanized area.



Social Vulnerability

Data sources: 2020 Decennial Census of Guam US Census Bureau
University of Guam "Calculating the Social Vulnerability Index for Guam" pub: 2021

Legend

- > 8 High
- 6 - 8 Moderate
- < 6 Low
- < Municipalities

NOTE: INFORMATION ON THIS PLOT ARE NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR LAND SURVEYS OR LEGAL DOCUMENTS.
The Government of Guam assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained in this map. Users of this map are hereby notified that the public primary information sources should be consulted for verification of the information contained on this map. These environmental data and related items of information have not been formally disseminated by NOAA and do not represent and should not be construed to represent any agency determination, view, or policy.

MAP CREATED: May 2024 BY THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND PLANS, GUAM

1:184,448

0 1.5 3 6 mi
0 2.25 4.5 9 km

9



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Overview of the Impacts of the Qualifying Disaster

Destructive winds have largely spared Guam for 20 years. As a Category 4 typhoon on the Saffir-Simpson scale, Typhoon Mawar was one of the most powerful storms to hit the island in recent history. The storm caused widespread damage, affecting all villages with flooding from the storm surge and heavy rain. Northern villages particularly suffered severe infrastructure damage, impacting essential facilities, utilities, and transportation. Extensive damage to government buildings and services was reported, while other areas experienced utility outages and transportation failures. After Mawar, 26,678 households applied for FEMA Individual Assistance, and nearly 10,000 homes were significantly damaged, worsening Guam's housing shortages and costs. Mawar also damaged public facilities, adding to pre-existing challenges. Housing remains the greatest unmet need, while most services have been restored, the indirect impacts and damage to infrastructure remain.

Guam has a history of experiencing major typhoons. Notable examples include Typhoon Pongsona in 2002, a Category 4 storm that caused extensive destruction and led to prolonged power outages, and Typhoon Dolphin in 2015, a Category 2 storm that brought rainfall and flooding, although it was less intense than Typhoon Mawar. Typhoon Pongsona caused extensive damage to homes and infrastructure. However, Guam's commitment to mitigation has protected many structures and lives, with 89% of homes fortified against total loss before Typhoon Mawar.

Table 3: Disaster Overview

Disaster Summary	
Qualifying Disaster:	Typhoon Mawar DR-4715-GU
HUD-identified MID Areas:	Guam
Grantee-Identified MID Areas	N/A

Table 4: CDBG-DR Allocation Overview

CDBG-DR Allocation Overview:	
CDBG-DR Allocation:	\$435,500,000
CDBG-DR Mitigation Set Aside:	\$65,325,000
Total Allocation:	\$500,825,000



Unmet Needs and Mitigation Needs Summary

Table 5: Unmet Needs and Proposed Allocations

Eligible Cost Category	CDBG-DR Allocation Amount	% of CDBG-DR Allocation	Estimated % to CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-aside	Estimated % to Expended in MID Areas	Estimated % to LMI	(\$ Allocation to LMI
Administration	\$25,041,250 ¹	5%			100%	\$25,041,250
Planning	\$70,000,000 ²	13.9%	15%		100%	\$70,000,000
Housing	\$161,180,000	32.1%	0%	100%	60%	\$96,708,000
Infrastructure Programs 1-3	\$108,875,000	21.6%	0%	100%	70%	\$76,212,500
Infrastructure Program 4	\$48,628,750	9.71%	0%	100%	100%	\$48,628,750
Economic Revitalization	\$30,485,000	6.1%	0%	100%	70%	\$21,339,500
Public Service	\$4,355,000	1%	0%	0%	100%	\$4,355,000
CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside	\$52,260,000 ³	10.5% ⁴	100%	100%	30%	\$15,678,000
Total	\$500,825,000	100%	100%	100%		\$357,963,000
% of Total	100%	100%	100%	100% ⁵	71.47% ⁶	

*Substantial Amendment #2: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0) Table 5 Ver. 2.0

¹ Amount reflects total 5% Administration allocation for CDBG-DR (\$21,775,000) and CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside (\$3,266,250)

² Amount reflects total of 15% Planning for CDBG-DR (\$60,201,000) and CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside (\$9,798,750)

³ Mitigation Set-Aside (\$65,325,000) subtracting Administration and Planning amounts reflect the total allocated directly to project costs

⁴ At a minimum, GHURA required to spend 15% of Guam's unmet needs on CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside activities. HUD assumes that grantees will spend well over this amount as they integrate mitigation measures into their recovery activities. GHURA should only look at the 15% CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside as a cap for the activities that Guam cannot have the ability to demonstrate a tieback to the disaster.

⁵ GHURA is required to spend a minimum of 80% of their funds in the HUD identified MID areas. The entirety of Guam is designated as the MID area.

⁶ GHURA required to spend a minimum of 70% of their funds on LMI beneficiaries.



Unmet Needs Assessment

GHURA analyzed available FEMA data and solicited public input to assess unmet needs. GHURA identified priority needs in housing and infrastructure, as well as other economic revitalization and public service needs. GHURA considered and cross-referenced the following data sources:

- FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) – To analyze impacts on households
- FEMA Public Assistance (PA) – To analyze impacts on infrastructure
- HUD Allocation Brief – To analyze housing's serious unmet needs
- 2019 Housing Needs Assessment – To analyze pre-existing conditions
- 2020 Census – To analyze pre-existing conditions
- Public and Stakeholder consultation (3/17/25 – 4/30/25) – To consider community driven unmet needs
- Continuum of Care (CoC) Point-in-Time (PIT) Count – To analyze pre and post disaster conditions.
- SBA Disaster Loan Assistance – Data unavailable at the time of the initial Action Plan
- Community Consultation – As a result of the public comment process (See Table 23)

Analyzing unmet needs also considered Guam's Compact of Free Association (COFA) residents, who represent an estimated 11 percent of Guam's population⁷⁸. The COFA Amendments Act of 2024, which amended Section 402 of the Welfare Reform Act, did not become law until March 9, 2024, due to the Maui Wildfires. While well received, the change will only be a benefit for future disasters. Because COFA residents were not eligible for FEMA assistance in most cases, there remains a data and funding gap. For example, although 46 homes were destroyed based on FEMA assessments of IA registrants, we estimate that number is actually greater.

The initial Action Plan reflects the best data that are currently available. As additional information becomes available to inform disaster impacts and recovery needs, GHURA may amend the Action Plan as necessary to reflect the new information and, where needed, reallocate CDBG-DR funds between programs to address remaining unmet needs.

⁷ U.S. Government Accountability Office. *Compacts of Free Association: Populations in U.S. Areas Have Grown, with Varying Reported Effects*, GAO-20-491 (June, 2020). <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-20-491.pdf>

⁸ Government of Guam. Office of the Governor. *Impacts of the Compacts of Free Association on Guam FY2004 to FY 2020*. (2022). https://bsp.guam.gov/wp-bsp-content/uploads/2022/11/FY2004_FY2020_Impact-of-the-Compacts-of-Free-Association-on-Guam.pdf



Evaluating the Impacts of the Three Core Aspects of Recovery

GHURA evaluated unmet needs in critical areas of long-term recovery: housing, infrastructure, and economic revitalization. The Unmet Needs assessment considered public/stakeholder input and available data sets to formulate recovery plans. Guam is experiencing significant capacity and cost limitations in construction. Materials and workforce are predominantly focused on Department of Defense construction activities⁹ contributing to hyperinflation for civilian projects. Construction estimates an average of over \$250 per square foot. This highlights a need to prioritize projects that maximize long-term benefits to the entire community. For example, integrating mitigation into housing reconstruction, rehabilitation, and development will reduce dependency on emergency shelters and reduce the strain on limited public services in future disasters. Additionally, bringing substandard homes to code positively contributes to the community's socioeconomic prosperity by reducing the adverse impacts of housing insecurity. Northern villages particularly suffered severe infrastructure damage, impacting essential facilities, utilities, and transportation. Extensive damage to government buildings and services were reported, while all other areas experienced utility outages and transportation failures. All municipalities, including the northern villages, have restored utility and transportation services. Some public facilities still require rehabilitation, but are operational and providing services. However, an unmet need for housing continues to persist. GHURA has identified the Gil-Baza and Gil-Breeze neighborhoods located in the northern villages as areas disproportionately impacted by Typhoon Mawar.



Figure 7: Gil-Baza Subdivision, Yigo (Credit: BSP)

⁹ Department of the Navy. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific Guam Program Management Office. Guam Construction Capacity Assessment. (2019).



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Housing

Emergency Shelters, Interim, and Permanent Housing

Guam severely lacks shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing. GHURA supports various non-profit organizations that provide these Public Services through CDBG Entitlement Funds and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG).

Nearly 1,000 people sought emergency shelter due to Typhoon Mawar. When a storm is approaching, residents living in homes that are not storm-resistant or in flood-prone areas are encouraged to move to designated emergency shelters. Most designated emergency shelters are located at public schools. Guam has one Tier II shelter located in Astumbo, Dededo. Post-Mawar, approximately 700 sheltered individuals needed to be transferred to alternate shelters so schools could be reopened. This highlighted a need to reduce and ultimately eliminate reliance on public schools for emergency shelters and to develop more Tier II shelters. To this end, six Tier II shelter projects have been prioritized under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). Guam has faced significant housing challenges and increased homelessness closely aligned with COVID-19 and an over-reliance on community housing stock by Department of Defense activities¹⁰. Post-COVID, inflation hasn't subsided, and housing demand continues to outpace housing stock. However, despite ongoing efforts, more homeless shelters are needed to house people directly or indirectly displaced by Typhoon Mawar and for future storms. Typhoon Mawar exacerbated homelessness, leading to a 16% increase between 2023 and 2024. Currently, families displaced by Typhoon Mawar have returned to the streets, overcrowded conditions, or improvised shelters when their FEMA housing assistance ended. GHURA recognizes an unmet need for more emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing, supported by available data and stakeholder comments. GHURA estimates an unmet need of \$6,000,000 to preserve or develop emergency shelters and transitional housing.

¹⁰ Tilghman, A. Congressional Research Service. Guam: Defense Infrastructure and Readiness. (2023).



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Table 6: Guam Homeless Trend Data¹¹

PIT Count -Yr	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024
Total Homeless	1,356	1,280	1,085	852	854	875	790	1,087	1075	1249
% Change		-6%	-15%	-21%	0%	2%	-10%	38%	-1%	16%
Total Homeless Under 18 Years	535	520	470	350	361	334	291	374	311	405
Total Homeless 55 Years or older	121	120	99	74	79	102	86	112	509	207

Table 7: Guam 2024 Point-In Time Count¹²

Household Type	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Households without Children	54	1	221	276
Households with at least one adult and one child	20	0	120	140
Households with only children	0	0	0	0
Households with a person Over Age 64	10	0	39	49
Total Chronically Homeless Households	7	0	100	107



Figure 8: Post-Mawar improvised shelter

¹¹ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research. Annual Homelessness Assessment Report. (2024). <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/xls/2007-2024-PIT-Counts-by-State.xlsb>

¹² U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research. Annual Homelessness Assessment Report. (2024). <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/xls/2007-2024-PIT-Counts-by-State.xlsb>



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Rental and Owner-Occupied Single Family and Multifamily Housing

Pre-disaster conditions estimated a need of 9,418 housing units to meet housing demands¹³. A lack of existing attainable and affordable housing before the storm was severely exacerbated by Typhoon Mawar. Guam has been faced with significant housing challenges. Since 2014, the median price for a single-family home has increased from \$213,000 to \$400,000, property costs have increased from \$3.12 per square foot to \$4.59, construction costs have increased from \$100 per square foot to \$200-250, and rental housing for a 3-bedroom unit now ranges between \$2,300 to \$3,500 per month. Approximately 22,545 (45%) of housing units are owner-occupied, 20,836 (40%) are renter occupied, and 3,504 (7%) are available for rent¹⁴.

In total, 9,553 housing units were reported as moderately to severely damaged and 46 units were destroyed. GHURA is adopting HUD's housing unmet needs estimate¹⁵ to be \$367,506,871. Two data sources inform these calculations, FEMA IA registrants with a FEMA inspection and applicants for SBA Disaster Recovery Home Loans. However, we suspect the unmet need is greater than what current data can support. FEMA inspections gave a general estimate of monetary damages, but are limited in concluding the cost to repair or rehabilitate to-code.

Post-Mawar, 662 housing units were made habitable with temporary roofing constructed with wood and metal. Eligibility was limited by funding and to homes that could structurally support the roof. The number of displaced households is unknown due to program limitations. However, to estimate the unmet need for homeowner rehabilitation, we analyze census data. In 2020, there were 5,705 homes that did not have a concrete roof. It's estimated that 1,961 homes with exterior concrete walls can be substantially rehabilitated and fitted with a concrete roof. Approximately 3,096 housing units lack the structural integrity to support a permanent concrete roof. These units would likely require reconstruction. It should be noted that 13,874 or approximately 13% of all housing units were constructed before 1979. Rehabilitation on these units may result in high project costs if they're brought to code or if lead testing and abatement are required.

¹³ SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc. and PCR Environmental Inc., *Guam Housing Study and Needs Assessment*. (2020).

¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. Guam. *Selected Housing Characteristics by Occupancy and Vacancy Status*. CT38. Accessed on 4/15/2025.

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. *Guam 23_24 Allocation Brief*. (2024).



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

As previously mentioned, there are 20,836 (40%) rental units; proportional to owner-occupied housing. Within the aggregate, 13,401 or 64% of rental units are multi-family (MF) dwellings. GHURA adopts local definitions of Multi-Family (MF) housing to ensure consistency between program design and local laws (e.g., zoning, building codes, and construction values). MF units are defined as three (3) or more units, whereas HUD defines MF as five (5) or more units.

It's reasonable to assume rental units are occupied by Low-Moderate Income (LMI) residents. Renters and those living in older homes are typically more vulnerable to disaster. Renters occupy nearly the same number of homes in Guam as do homeowners. The ratio fluctuates among the different villages. There is a known and expressed need to develop more affordable rental units. It's estimated that more than 50 percent of renters pay unaffordable rents, with around 26% of those counted paying 50 percent or more of their Gross Household Income (GHI) on rent alone. FEMA IA damage estimates on rental units were considerably lower than those on owner-occupied housing units. GHURA may consider assistance programs for landlords in the future.

Table 8: FEMA IA Data Set A¹⁶

Unit Type	# Registrants	# Inspections	Inspected with damage	# Assisted	Avg Assistance (\$)	Total Loss	SBA
Rental Housing	14,386	8,590	\$18,976,603	5361	\$2,002	16	13,764
Owner-Occupied Housing	15,035	9,592	\$56,591,586	5,389	\$5,726	30	14,693
Total¹⁷	29,421	18,417	\$75,568,189	10,750	\$7,728	46	28,622

¹⁶ Federal Emergency Management Agency. Individual Assistance Data. Accessed on 4/15/2025

¹⁷ Totals are drawn from FEMA IA data and may not match table tabulations due to corresponding gaps in the FEMA data



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Table 9: FEMA IA Data Set B¹⁸

Unit Type	Real-Property Verified Loss	Real-Property Average Loss	Total Verified Loss	Average Verified Loss (\$)	Real-Property Insurance	Real-Property Flood Insurance
Rental Housing	\$492,501	\$34	\$19,728,547	\$1,371	187	64
Owner-Occupied Housing	\$39,072,854	\$2,598	\$57,527,751	\$3,826	6702	235
Total¹⁹	\$39,072,854	\$2,632	\$77,256,298	\$5,197	6,889	299

Public Housing (Including HUD-assisted Housing) and Other Affordable Housing

GHURA is the single Public Housing Authority (PHA) and Housing Finance Agency (HFA) in Guam. GHURA manages 750 Public Housing (PH) units, 49 Multi-Family (MF) units, 32 affordable housing units (CPD), and administers 2,718 Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV). GHURA houses an average of 13,500 people (~9% of the population) throughout the year. GHURA funded recovery activities for its housing units, with HUD funds provided under the Annual Contributions Contracts (ACC). However, program managers of the PHA have identified unmet needs to address unfunded Mawar damage estimated at approximately \$1,500,000. The territory has 1,298 Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) units. LIHTC operators have not reported lost units. In 2023 a LIHTC operator reported \$1,259,431 in repairs made (labor and materials), but PA reports only indicate Category B and Z projects totaling \$6,930. In terms of housing for vulnerable populations, the need continues. Young children, older populations, and people living below the poverty level are typically more vulnerable to the effects of disasters. As of 2020, 27,816 people on Guam, or 18 percent of the total population, are socially vulnerable by age, and 29,410, or 19 percent of the population, lives below the poverty level.

¹⁸ Federal Emergency Management Agency. Individual Assistance Data. Accessed on 4/15/2025

¹⁹ Ibid.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Table 10: Vulnerable populations by Village²⁰

Municipality	Population			
	Totals	Under 5 years	65+ years	Below 2019 Poverty Level (Excluding Mil)
Northern Guam				
Dededo	44,908	3,101	5,204	9,829
Yigo	19,339	1,430	1,708	3,434
Central Guam				
Agana Heights	3,673	233	465	553
Asan/Maina	2,011	144	276	332
Barrigada	7,956	553	971	1,207
Chalan Pago/Ordot	7,064	435	733	1,056
Hagatna	943	60	138	N
Mangilao	13,476	824	1,558	2,305
Mongmong-Toto-Maite	6,380	573	634	1,722
Piti	1,585	128	176	261
Tamuning/Tumon/Harmon	18,489	947	2,391	788
Sinajana	2,611	195	327	503
Southern Guam				
Agat	4,515	392	587	1,304
Inarajan	2,317	191	218	506
Merizo	1,604	120	180	433
Santa Rita	6,470	506	529	452
Talofofo	3,550	248	352	592
Umatac	647	49	46	N
Yona	6,298	497	697	1,305
Total	153,836	10,626	17,190	29,410

During public town halls and pre-draft comments there has been an expressed need for Interim Assistance. Elderly and persons with disabilities have been unable to clear debris from their homes, impacting their individual recovery efforts. GHURA estimates 17,190 are age 65 years and older²¹ and 10,299 individuals with disabilities aged 18-64.²² GHURA estimates a baseline unmet need of \$5,000,000.

²⁰ Government of Guam. Guam Office of Civil Defense. *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. (2024)

²¹ U.S. Census Bureau. Guam. *Relationship by Age*. CT19. Accessed on 4/15/2025.

²² U.S. Census Bureau. Guam. *Selected Social Characteristics*. DP2. Accessed on 4/15/2025.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan



Figure 9: Residents offloading storm debris to designated sites.

Table 11: Housing Unmet Needs Assessment

Categories	A. Direct and Indirect Need	B. Financial Assistance Budgeted and Obligated	A-B Unmet Need
Rental Housing	\$90,492,501	\$10,737,450 ²³	\$79,755,051
Owner-Occupied Housing	\$277,014,370	\$126,459,447 ²⁴²⁵	\$150,554,923
Interim Assistance - Debris Removal	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$6,000,000
Emergency Shelters & Transitional Housing	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$5,000,000
Public Housing and Other Affordable Housing	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000
Subtotal	\$380,006,871 ²⁶	\$137,196,897	\$242,809,974

²³ FEMA IA Only

²⁴ FEMA IA + Residential Disaster Loans

²⁵ Federal Emergency Management Agency. *SBA Disaster loan is Another Key to Recovery from Typhoon Mawar*. (2023) URL: <https://www.fema.gov/press-release/20250122/sba-disaster-loan-another-key-recovery-typhoon-mawar>

²⁶ GHURA adopts HUDs Housing Unmet Needs calculation distributed between Owner-Occupied and Rental Housing (\$367,506,871).



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Infrastructure

Typhoon Mawar caused damage to government infrastructure and public facilities. Utilities, parks and recreational facilities, healthcare facilities and the public hospital, community facilities, and schools all sustained damages. Because of the scale and frequency of disasters of 2023 and 2024 nationwide, federal data on infrastructure is incomplete. Initial FEMA estimates considered \$407,000,000 in typhoon damage to public assets²⁷. There are 850 Essential Facilities, Major Utilities, and Transportation Systems (EFMUTS) owned by the Government of Guam²⁸.

Through public and stakeholder input, GHURA has determined amendments to the infrastructure. **Substantial Amendment No. 01 Date: December 23 2025 (Ver. 2.0): GHURA proposes the following amendments to the Action Plan in this section relative to Infrastructure: (A) Infrastructure Program 1 FEMA Local Cost Share - Name Change** 1. Program: Guam shall rename this approved program from “FEMA Local Cost Share” to “Local Cost Share” 2. Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program: Through this substantial amendment, the funds allocated to “FEMA Local Cost Share” of \$3,000,000 shall remain, and the program activity shall absorb the non-substantial amendment of funds allocated to “HMGP Local Cost Share” of \$2,500,000.00. This will bring the total amount of funds allocated to the “Local Cost Share” Program to \$5,500,000.00. 3. Program Description: This amendment shall adopt both the approved FEMA Local Cost Share and the HMGP Local Cost Share approved descriptions. This program is designed to reduce the burden on approved and obligated Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (“HMGP”) projects or, FEMA Public Assistance (“PA”) awardees or other projects identified where a gap in local cost share has been identified, to speed up recovery activities. Beneficiaries can apply for grant awards up to their non-federal local match for eligible activities to cover current and pre-award costs. All eligible projects must demonstrate a “tie-back” to Typhoon Mawar. Projects that do not have a tie-back, but would otherwise be eligible, may be considered for funding under the Mitigation Set-Aside. (4.) Prioritization of Beneficiaries: Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) will determine eligibility and feasibility based on identified FEMA PA and HMGP projects, in line with the Guam CDBG-DR AP’s priority and objectives and timeliness obligations. (5.) Maximum Income for Assistance per Beneficiary: Assistance for this program shall not exceed the allocation amount of \$5,500,000.00. (B) Infrastructure Program (3) Community Infrastructure and Public Facilities: (1.) National Objective: Indication of Low-Moderate-Clientele (LMC) and Low-Moderate-Area (LMA) (2.) Maximum Income of Beneficiaries: Assistance for this program shall not exceed 120% AMI.

Substantial Amendment No. 02 Date: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0): GHURA has introduced a new infrastructure program to address direct and in-direct infrastructure needs for prioritized areas in Yigo and Dededo under housing programs. The *Infrastructure Program 4: Gil Breeze and Gil Baza Water and Wastewater* proposed activity is designed to support the planning, design, and installation of critical water and wastewater infrastructure improvements within the Gill Breeze

²⁷ Taitano II, J., “GovGuam billing FEMA some \$367M over Mawar, typhoon damage to public assets at about \$407M.”, Pacific Daily News, November 12, 2023. URL: https://www.guampdn.com/news/govguam-billing-fema-some-367m-over-mawar-typhoon-damage-to-public-assets-at-about-407m/article_1fa097de-7fa5-11ee-a1cc-535732e2e11f.html

²⁸ Government of Guam. Guam Office of Civil Defense. *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. (2024)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

and Gill Baza subdivisions. This program is intended to address longstanding infrastructure deficiencies and improve residents' access to reliable utility services in the impacted communities. Funding will support, including but not limited to, the construction and installation of potable water distribution systems, wastewater collection systems, associated utility connections, and related infrastructure necessary to enhance public health, safety, sanitation, and overall community resilience. The program will also support long-term recovery and sustainable community development by ensuring residents have access to safe, reliable utility infrastructure.



Figure 10: Structural and flood damage to the Yigo gymnasium (Credit: John O'Connor / Guam Daily Post)

Guam's aging infrastructure made it extremely difficult for FEMA to discern between deferred maintenance and storm-related damage, resulting in a denial of fifty-two (52) PA applications. Of these denials, thirty-eight (38) were public schools, some of which were utilized as emergency shelters during the storm. For example, damage from Typhoon Mawar could be seen in Figure 11 below.



Figure 11: Governor of Guam meets with individuals staying in emergency shelters after Typhoon Mawar passed.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan



Damage to facilities, equipment, and utilities created challenges in maintaining supporting documents during early recovery activities. Additionally, capacity challenges related to FEMA PA resulted in a denial of forty-two (42) PA applications. Generally, only those trained and/or experienced in FEMA Public Assistance would understand the level of documentation and detail required to successfully support a FEMA PA application. An estimated total of \$96,411,325²⁹ in PA applications were or are anticipated to be denied for the reasons stated leaving unmet needs for infrastructure.

Figure 12: Blown out air-ducts at the Guam Memorial Hospital

The most critical example of unmet need is the Guam Memorial Hospital (GMH). Guam is a designated Medically Underserved Community (MUD). Guam's only public hospital, provides services to the indigent regardless of their ability to pay. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) determined that GMH, originally built in 1960, has reached the end of its life cycle. The cost to repair and bring it to code was estimated to be \$760M, and the cost to replace it is \$743M. The recommendation from USACE is to replace the existing facility³⁰. This creates a situation in which there is a need to both maintain the existing facility while moving to replace it; essentially increasing the cost to infrastructure unmet needs.

²⁹ Guam Recovery Office. *DR4715 Determination Memorandum Tracker from FEMA*. (2025)

³⁰ United States Army Corp of Engineers. *Facilities Condition Assessment Guam Memorial Hospital Tamuning, Guam*. (April 2020). URL: <https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/oia-guam-memorial-hospital-facility-assessment.pdf>



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Because of a lack of available data, HUD calculated infrastructure unmet needs by estimating 10 percent of the \$367,506,871 housing unmet needs. This resulted in a baseline HUD estimation of \$36,750,687³¹. GHURA instead estimates a total unmet infrastructure need of \$194,574,571 and bases its estimation on the following:

- PA projects authorized - (-\$23.2M)
- PA applications denied/anticipated denials – \$96M
- 10% PA Local cost share – \$2.4M
- 10% HMGP Local Cost Share – \$30.6M
- Other local factors – x1.5
 - o Military Construction (MILCON) Labor and material inflation³²
 - o Expressed/anticipated infrastructure unmet needs³³

Economic Revitalization

The Business Sector Disaster Damage Assessment³⁴ (BSDDA) initially calculated a total of \$111,791,358 in damages: \$65,010,843 for building damages, \$38,378,325 in equipment damage, and \$8,402,190 for merchandise damage. Because of the scale and frequency of the disasters in 2023 and 2024 nationwide, Federal business data is incomplete. At the time of drafting, Small Business Administration (SBA) data was not accessible. To calculate business unmet needs, HUD calculated business unmet needs by estimating 10 percent of the \$367,506,871 housing unmet needs, resulting in a business unmet need of \$36,750,687³⁵. GHURA will adopt BSDDA estimates. Additionally, the data currently available do not support assigning a higher priority than housing and infrastructure.

Public Services

Substantial Amendment No. 02 Date: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0): GHURA has introduced a public service program to address direct and in-direct needs for Low-Mod Limited Clientele. The Public Service Program 1 *Ina'gasgas I Lugåt-Siha' (Clean Up of the Area/Places): Debris Removal* is the proposed activity designed to assist eligible households with storm related debris removal. The program will provide assistance directly to eligible beneficiaries.

³¹ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. *Guam 23_24 Allocation Brief*. (2024).

³² Department of the Navy. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific Guam Program Management Office. *Guam Construction Capacity Assessment*. (2019)

³³ Community input on proposed projects not identified under FEMA PA or HMGP

³⁴ Government of Guam. Bureau of Statistics and Plans. *Business Sector Disaster Damage Assessment*. (May2023)

³⁵ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. *Guam 23_24 Allocation Brief*. (2024).



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan



Figure 13: Video Capture – Damaged tourist spot that used to display GUAM in giant letters.
(Credit: James Reynolds' Twitter @EarthUncutTV)



Figure 14: Guam Power Authority Crews restoration efforts well underway



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Table 12: Quantified Disaster Impacts and exacerbated Pre-Existing needs of Housing, Infrastructure, and Economic Development, Other Financial Assistance, and Remaining Unmet Need

Cost Categories	A. Direct and Indirect Need	B. Financial Assistance Budgeted and Obligated	A-B. Unmet Need
Emergency Shelters, Interim, and Permanent Housing	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$6,000,000
Public Housing and Other Affordable Housing	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000
Rental Housing	\$90,492,501	\$10,737,450	\$79,755,051
Owner-Occupied Housing	\$277,014,370	\$126,459,447 ³⁶³⁷	\$150,554,923
Interim Assistance LMC – Debris Removal (Rental and Owner-Occupied) ³⁸	\$0*	\$0*	\$0*
Infrastructure	\$194,574,671	\$26,109,023 ³⁹	\$168,465,648
Economic Revitalization	\$111,791,358	\$5,148,900 ⁴⁰	\$106,642,458
Public Service*	\$5,000,000*	\$0	\$5,000,000*
Total	\$686,372,900	\$168,454,820	\$517,918,080

*Substantial Amendment #2: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0)

³⁶ FEMA IA + SBA Residential Disaster Loan

³⁷ Federal Emergency Management Agency. SBA Disaster loan is Another Key to Recovery from Typhoon Mawar. (2023) URL: <https://www.fema.gov/press-release/20250122/sba-disaster-loan-another-key-recovery-typhoon-mawar>

³⁸ 24 CFR 570.201(f)

³⁹ Aggregate of obligated FEMA PA Projects – Categories A-G

⁴⁰ Federal Emergency Management Agency. SBA Disaster loan is Another Key to Recovery from Typhoon Mawar. (2023) URL: <https://www.fema.gov/press-release/20250122/sba-disaster-loan-another-key-recovery-typhoon-mawar>



Mitigation Needs Assessment

Guam's Hazard Mitigation Plan⁴¹ (HMP) was updated in 2024. It is a comprehensive analysis designed to identify Guam's most significant hazards. The goal of the HMP is to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property loss from identified hazards. The HMP will inform projects and activities that address mitigation needs. Integration of Guam's FEMA-approved HMP aligns with requirements under the UN. The HMP profiled and analyzed fourteen hazards listed below:

Coastal Erosion, Disease, Sea Level Rise, Severe Wind, Slope Failure: Landslide, Mudslide, Post-Fire Debris Flow, Earthquake: Surface Fault Rupture, Liquefaction, Lateral Spread, Flooding: Coastal Flooding, Riverine Flooding, Stormwater Runoff, High-Surf, Non-Seismic Ground Failure/Sinkholes, Tsunami, Wildfire, Terrorism, Tropical Cyclone.

Although all hazards were considered in the HMP, GHURA elects to focus on Tropical Cyclones, which may be associated with or the cause of four other hazards (Coastal Erosion, Flooding, High Surf, Severe Wind) separately addressed in the HMP.

Tropical Cyclone

Nature

A tropical cyclone is a general term for an intense, circulating storm that covers all of the following terms: tropical depression, tropical storm, typhoon, and super typhoon. Tropical cyclones occur over tropical and subtropical oceans. The various names or classifications for tropical cyclones relate to the intensities of the storms:

- A tropical depression has maximum sustained winds of 38 mph. Tropical
- depression has a closed circulation. The Joint Typhoon Warning Center generally
- issues warnings when the circulation reaches 29 mph.
- A tropical storm has maximum sustained winds in the range of 39 to 73 mph.
- A typhoon has maximum sustained winds in the range of 74 mph or greater.
- A super typhoon is a special class of typhoon that has maximum sustained winds of 150 mph or greater.

Location

All of Guam is susceptible to a tropical cyclone.

⁴¹ Guam Homeland Security-Office of Civil Defense.2024 *Guam Hazard Mitigation Plan*. (June 2024) URL: [GUAM_2024_HMP-1.pdf](#)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Anticipated Intensity

The intensity of tropical cyclones and their impacts are systematically assessed using the Saffir-Simpson Tropical Cyclone Scale, specifically modified for the Pacific region. This adaptation allows for a detailed categorization of typhoons based on their sustained wind speeds, essential for predicting potential damage and storm surge levels. Each category is linked to expected levels of structural damage and elevated water levels over reefs, providing vital information for disaster response and preparedness.

Previous Occurrences

Guam, situated in the western North Pacific Ocean, is part of the infamous “Typhoon Alley,” where a third of the world’s tropical cyclones form. From 1900 to 2013, Guam has experienced a staggering 202 tropical cyclones. While records before 1946 may be incomplete, it’s estimated that about 85 of these cyclones, including at least 61 typhoons or super typhoons, have made landfall in Guam, bringing with them severe winds, heavy rainfall, and flooding.

Historical records from 1900 to 2013 have accounted for 86 fatalities and 461 injuries related to tropical cyclones and monsoon-related hazards. Significant events include Presidential Disaster Declarations for six tropical cyclones. In this context, Typhoon Mawar is a recent and powerful reminder of the potential for severe typhoon impacts on Guam. Typhoon Mawar landed on May 24, 2023, bringing winds exceeding 150 mph and torrential rains.

These events serve as reminders of the potential for severe weather and the importance of preparedness and mitigation. In summary, Guam’s vulnerability to tropical cyclones, highlighted by Typhoon Mawar and historical data, highlights the necessity for ongoing risk assessments and effective mitigation measures.

Probability of Future Events

Historical data show 12 typhoons passing over Guam between 1923 and 2002, in which the eye of the storm passed over the island. This methodology assumes that the most devastating typhoons to have struck Guam occur when the eye of a typhoon passes over the island. However, several of the typhoons with very high recorded wind speeds on Guam did not have their eye pass over the island. For instance, the eye of Typhoon Dale (1996) did not pass over Guam, but it produced 98 mph sustained winds. Typhoon Kim in 1977, whose eye passed over Guam, had sustained winds recorded at 89 mph. In WERI (1999), a risk assessment was conducted for the probability and magnitude of tropical cyclones to occur on Guam primarily using the HURISK (Hurricane Risk) Model.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

The HURISK Model was developed in 1987 for the NWS-WFO Tropical Prediction Center in Miami, Florida. The model uses multiple inputs (including the historical tracks of tropical cyclones, the radius of their maximum winds, the time and location of their landfall, and the rate of storm decay after landfall). HURISK has been modified for the western North Pacific Ocean and is currently the most developed and comprehensive model for tropical cyclone risk for the area. WERI used a relatively comprehensive dataset of 1,469 storms that occurred near Guam during the period 1945 through 1997. WERI (1999) determined that a 73.8 percent chance existed that a tropical storm or typhoon would come within 86 miles of Guam with sustained winds of at least 40 mph for any year and a 46.3 percent chance of a typhoon for any given year. Within 5 years, a 99.9 percent probability exists that a tropical cyclone will come within 86 miles of Guam with at least sustained winds of 40 mph and a 95.6 percent probability of a typhoon occurrence for any given year.

In expressing typhoon recurrence through wind speeds, the average return period for minimally strong typhoon-induced sustained winds to be experienced on Guam is as follows:

- 75mph – 4.4 years
- 120mph – 20 years
- 150mph – 50 years
- 160mph – 100 years

In summary, WERI (1999) indicated a high probability of tropical cyclones affecting Guam due to its geographic location in a highly active typhoon zone. The evaluation utilized historical data, climatological studies, and the HURISK model to project changes in tropical cyclones' frequency, duration, and intensity. It highlights that Guam faces a continuous threat from tropical cyclones, with varying impacts based on the strength and path of individual storms. The study categorizes typhoons based on the modified Saffir-Simpson scale, which outlines the range of anticipated intensities from severe tropical storms to catastrophic Category 5 typhoons. It should be noted that the risk assessment performed by WERI did not include storm events from more recent years, such as Typhoon Chaba, Typhoon Tingting, Typhoon Chata'an, Typhoon Halong, and Super Typhoon Pongsona. It is likely that the inclusion of these more recent intense typhoon events would change the probability and magnitude calculations performed by WERI. Currently, the risk assessment performed by WERI is the best and most comprehensive forecast to date.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Summary of Potential Impacts

The vulnerability of territorial assets in Guam to tropical cyclones is significant, as these assets include state-owned or operated critical facilities, buildings, infrastructure, and community lifelines essential for the island's resilience. Critical facilities such as healthcare centers, emergency services, government buildings, and schools are necessary for the functioning of communities and the provision of critical services during and after tropical cyclone events. Essential facilities, major utilities, and transportation systems are valued at nearly \$3,000,000,000; Guam's geographical isolation make these assets more critical for the community.

The most vulnerable assets include healthcare facilities such as the Guam Memorial Hospital and health centers in other high-risk villages, utilities like power plants and water systems in Dededo and Piti, transportation infrastructure in Piti and Barrigada, and critical government buildings in Hagåtña and Agat, which are essential for emergency response and public administration. This underscores the need for robust mitigation strategies and financial planning to protect and recover state assets from tropical cyclone impacts. Guam's state assets, including critical facilities, utilities, transportation systems, and general building stock, are highly vulnerable to tropical cyclones. The potential dollar losses are significant, highlighting the need for targeted mitigation efforts, resilient infrastructure development, and comprehensive disaster management strategies to protect these vital assets and ensure the island's resilience to tropical cyclones and related hazards.

MID Vulnerability

Guam's vulnerability to tropical cyclones is significant, given its location in the western North Pacific, one of the world's most active regions for tropical storms. Tropical cyclones, including tropical depressions, tropical storms, and super typhoons, pose severe threats due to destructive winds, heavy rainfall, storm surges, and associated flooding. Tropical cyclones in Guam can produce sustained winds over 150 mph, powerful storm surges, and torrential rains, sometimes exceeding 20 inches in a single day. Northern municipalities are threatened due to their large populations and extensive built environments. The probability of intense tropical cyclones is expected to increase with climate change, leading to higher wind speeds and increased rainfall rates during these events. During tropical cyclones, socially vulnerable and underserved communities in Guam are at heightened risk. Tropical cyclones threaten the infrastructure and community lifelines essential for Guam's resilience, including safety and security, food, water, shelter, health and medical services, energy, communications, transportation, and hazardous material management. The potential losses to vulnerable structures in Guam due to tropical cyclones are considerable.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

The estimated value of structures and infrastructure at risk in highly vulnerable villages highlights the scale of potential human and structural loss. The data provided in the HMP underlines the significance of targeted mitigation efforts and financial planning for recovery to ensure the stability of Guam's economy and the safety of its residents. Despite exceptions to military facilities, 895 Essential Facilities, Major Utilities, and Transportation Systems (EFMUTS) owned and operated by the Government of Guam and the private sector were identified and geocoded for the 2019 and 2024 Guam HMP. The EFMUTS values were collected from various sources, including the 2023 Guam Real Property Tax Roll, Audited Statements of Net Position, and insurer replacement cost estimates.

HMP Mitigation Goals

Six mitigation goals provide the foundation for the 2024 Guam HMP. The goals are as follows:

- Goal 1: Improve the quality and comprehensiveness of information on assets and hazards
- Goal 2: Reduce risks of disaster damage to existing buildings and infrastructure, especially essential facilities, major utilities, and transportation systems (EFMUTS)
- Goal 3: Promote disaster-resistant development and disaster recovery
- Goal 4: Develop institutional support of hazard mitigation within the Government of Guam agencies and the public
- Goal 5: Protect human health and safety
- Goal 6: Eliminate or reduce the damage to residential property and the disruption of life caused by repeated flooding

Mitigation Needs Assessment Summary

GHURA will incorporate mitigation measures when carrying out activities to construct, reconstruct, or rehabilitate residential or nonresidential structures with CDBG-DR funds as required under the Federal Register Notice. Infrastructure projects will include features in their construction to address the threats posed by flood and typhoon related hazards, which are anticipated to be the most significant and consistent hazards posed in Guam. Other mitigation features will be specifically described in the project descriptions.

Based on the Mitigation Needs Assessment; infrastructure projects are determined to be the most critical unmet need. Projects funded by the CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside will be derived from the HMP. Selections will be made in consultation with the agency of jurisdiction and will consider available funding, feasibility, priority level, and overall LMI benefit.

Table 13: CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside Needs Assessment

CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside Needs Assessment:			
Categories Affected	A. Total Need	B. Financial Assistance Budgeted and Obligated	A-B. Unmet Need
Infrastructure	\$504,783,400 ⁴²	\$24,354,869 ⁴³	\$480,428,531
Total	\$504,783,400	\$24,354,869	\$480,428,531

⁴² Guam Homeland Security-Office of Civil Defense. 2024 *Guam Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Section 6. (June 2024)
URL: [GUAM 2024 HMP-1.pdf](#)

⁴³ Guam Homeland Security-Office of Civil Defense. *Guam Hazard Mitigation Grant DR-4715 Project List*. (2024)



Connection of proposed programs and projects to unmet needs and mitigation needs

Based on the unmet needs analyses conducted for housing, infrastructure/public facilities, economic development, and public services, there is a total estimated recovery need of \$517,917,867dollars. Due to the greatest impact on housing, and exacerbated by Typhoon Mawar, housing is the area of greatest need for Guam. The highest priority is to rehabilitate and reconstruct housing for displaced families incorporating mitigation measures and to increase affordable housing. GHURA will implement programs to address the housing impacts from Mawar. Plans include, but are not limited to the following:

- Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing
- New Multi-Family Rental Housing Construction for Affordable Rentals
- New Accessory Dwelling Unit Construction for Affordable Rentals

GHURA's primary goal for housing efforts is to construct safe, resilient, and affordable housing. Housing projects/programs also seek to address the housing needs of low- income, moderate-income, and vulnerable households as much as possible.

Multi-family units acquired and/or rehabilitated by GHURA will be prioritized for disaster displaced households and households temporarily displaced as a result of CDBG-DR funded home rehabilitation and reconstruction.

In addition to housing programs, the data indicates significant unmet needs for infrastructure preceding and following Typhoon Mawar. GHURA plans to allocate CDBG-DR funding to address these gaps, ensuring investments in infrastructure improvements. Economic revitalization needs will be supported through infrastructure projects and workforce development programs, business/resource hubs, and potentially through mitigation projects. Through public consultation, an unknown need for public services has been identified and will be supported by CDBG-DR. GHURA's decision to allocate these funds is informed by community comments and current available data. These efforts will prioritize households/individuals with low- and moderate-income and ultimately seek to provide the greatest overall benefit to the community.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Table 14: CDBG-DR Program Allocation and Funding Thresholds

	Unmet Need	% of Unmet Need	% of Funding to be Expended in HUD and Grantee Identified MID	CDBG-DR Allocation Amount	% of CDBG-DR Allocation (Excluding the 15% Mitigation Set-Aside)
Administration (5% cap)				\$21,775,000	5%
Planning (15% cap)			100%	\$65,325,000	15%
Emergency Shelters, Interim Housing, and Permanent Housing	\$6,000,000	1%	100%	\$4,355,000	1%
Interim Assistance LMC – Debris Removal (Rental and Owner-Occupied)⁴⁴ <i>Public Service</i>	\$5,000,000	1%	100%	\$4,355,000	1%
Rental Housing⁴⁵	\$81,255,051	15.5%	100%	\$65,325,000	15%
Owner-Occupied Housing	\$150,554,923	29%	100%	\$135,005,000	31%
Infrastructure	\$168,465,648	32.5%	100%	\$108,875,000	25%
Economic Revitalization	\$106,642,458	20.5%	100%	\$30,485,000	7%
Total	\$517,918,080		100%	\$500,825,000	100%
Funds that have not been allocated:				\$65,325,000 ⁴⁶	\$435,500,000

⁴⁴ 24 CFR § 570.201(f)

⁴⁵ Total include Rental Housing, Public Housing, and Other Affordable Housing

⁴⁶ CDBG-DR MIT



Allocation and Award Caps

GHURA is responsible for ensuring that grant expenditures are allowable, reasonable, necessary, and cost effective. Established programs will utilize policies and procedures to assess project proposals. During the implementation (Phase III) of the grant, GHURA may establish partnerships through formal agreements such as subrecipient agreements, vendor contracts, or memorandums of understanding.

Funding Criteria

In accordance with the March 31, 2025, HUD Memorandum 25-03 that revises additional sections of the Universal Notice (90 FR 1754), pursuant to 2 CFR Part 200 and Executive Order 14218 (90 FR 10581), GHURA ensures that no federal public benefit is provided to any individual who is an ineligible alien, defined as someone who has entered the United States illegally or is otherwise unlawfully present.

General Exception Criteria

There are limited exceptions to maximum award amounts. Exceptions will be considered on a case-by-case basis utilizing criteria specified in a policy, such as, reasonable accommodation requests under Section 504 or measures to address program recognized environmental conditions, which can be addressed through construction measures necessary to mitigate the consequences of those conditions.

All exceptions to maximum award limitations are subject to grant fund availability.

Administration

GHURA will allocate five percent of the total grant award for administration, as allowed by the Universal Notice. Funding has been allocated for the creation and management of the CDBG-DR recovery programs, including general administration, application intake, compliance monitoring, performance tracking, management of the Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting system, quarterly reports, and contractual services as may be necessary. The total amount of the 6-year life cycle of the grant.

Table 15: Grantee Administration Activity Overview

Eligible Cost Category	CDBG-DR Allocation Amount	% of CDBG-DR Allocation
Administration Total:	\$25,041,250	5%
Total	\$25,041,250	5%



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Planning

Table 16: Grantee Planning Activity Overview

Eligible Cost Category	CDBG-DR Allocation Amount	% of CDBG-DR Allocation
24 CFR § 570.205(a)	\$75,123,750	15%
Planning Total:	\$75,123,750	15%
Total	\$75,123,750	

GHURA will allocate fifteen percent of the total grant award for planning activities, as allowed in the Universal Notice. The total amount of the 6-year life cycle of the grant. Funds in large part are utilized for program development, capacity building, monitoring activities, required environmental studies, and assessments. Planning funds could be used to fund function plans for economic development, land use, housing, transportation, utilities, and historic preservation. Funds may also be used to develop capital improvement programs for the Government of Guam agencies with large facility/asset holdings, like the Guam Department of Education or Guam Memorial Hospital. The Action Plan can be amended at a later date to reallocate planning funds directly into programs as program needs become clearer during the life of the grant.

Housing

GHURA is developing a series of programs to address housing impacts caused or exacerbated by Typhoon Mawar. The programs predominantly focus on assisting families with rehabilitating their homes to safe conditions and improving resilience so homeowners can shelter in place during future typhoons. Other programs seek to increase housing stock, providing an overall community benefit.

In this **Substantial Amendment No. 02 Date: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0)** GHURA proposes to cancel the debris removal housing activity intended to assist elderly and disabled individuals who have been unable to clear debris in connection with physical and behavior disabilities. This activity is reprogrammed (introduced) in the public service section of this plan and proposed as the initial public service activity. Guam's retained the initial proposed assistance offered as public service. In addition to the Debris Removal change, Guam has determined the unallocated \$43,505,000 in housing funds will be completely reprogrammed from the housing program activities and programmed entirely into infrastructure program activities. The reprogramming is explicitly designed to support housing by addressing critical, unmet priority infrastructure needs in prioritized areas.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Housing Programs Overview

Substantial Amendment No. 02 Date: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0): GHURA proposes the following amendment to the Action Plan in this section relative to housing programs as (a) A total of \$43,505,000 in currently unallocated housing funds will be completely reprogrammed from the housing program activities and programmed entirely into infrastructure program activities, establishing a new, directly implemented program. While the funds are reprogrammed to infrastructure activity, the programming is explicitly designed to support housing by addressing critical, unmet priority infrastructure needs in prioritized areas. GHURA 'Identified the Gil-Baza and Gil- Breeze neighborhoods located in the northern villages as areas disproportionately impacted by Typhoon Mawar.' (see page 13 of this plan).

Table 17: Housing Programs Overview

Eligible Cost Category	CDBG-DR Allocation Amount	% of CDBG-DR Allocation
Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation & Reconstruction	\$90,000,000	20.6%
Multi-Family Housing Development	\$40,325,000	9%
Accessory Dwelling Unit Affordable Rentals	\$25,000,000	5.7%
Shelter and Transitional Housing Development	\$4,355,000	1%
Rehabilitation of HUD Assisted Affordable Housing	\$1,500,000	.03%
*Housing Program(s) Total	\$161,180,000	
*Reprogrammed (IP)/ Unallocated	\$43,505,000	10%
*Reprogrammed (PS)/ Debris Removal	\$4,355,000	1%

*Substantial Amendment #2: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

*Guma Na Maolek (Make Homes Good): Housing Program 1	
Program	Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$90,000,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(1) - Acquisition §5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings, including housing §5305(a)(7) - Disposition §5305(a)(11) - Relocation Payments §5305(a)(15) - Construction of Housing §5305(a)(24) - Direct Assistance for Homeownership Activities §5305(a)(26) - Lead-Based Paint Hazard Evaluation and Reduction FR Notice - New Housing Construction FR Notice - Mitigation
National Objective	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMH) Prevention and Elimination of Slum and Blight (SBA, SBC) Urgent Need
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation through contracting with GHURA oversight
Program Description	This program is designed for homeowners to rehabilitate and reconstruct their primary residence damaged by Typhoon Mawar. Eligible projects under the program will incorporate mitigation measures resulting in a hardened permanent home. The program will be implemented by phases. Phase I prioritizes rehabilitation for LMI households whose income fall at or below 80% Area Median Income (AMI), with mitigation measures to return displaced families and prevent future displacement and sheltering. Subsequent phases will capture reconstruction activities for LMI households whose income fall at or below 80% AMI, which requires more robust planning activities and budget analysis. Subject to availability of funds, subsequent phases may follow to support rehabilitation, and reconstruction, and/or new construction of owner-occupied homes with household income that fall at or below 120% AMI. (to include new housing construction) GHURA will execute a direct implementation method using turnkey delivery to oversee the end-to-end development of recovery projects.
Eligibility	The Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program is made available to all applicants who successfully demonstrate compliance with the following eligibility criteria: (a) Homeowners whose primary residence was damaged by Typhoon Mawar, (b) Fall within the determined programs Prioritization of Beneficiaries, wherein LMH applicants shall be granted prioritization for Phase 1 - Rehabilitation, and Phase 2- Reconstruction activities, (c) Completed application with submission of all required documents. (d) Must be a legal resident of Guam. Households between 80.01% AMI and 120% AMI may be served provided that: (a) Conditions are documented as "urgent and immediate," (b) Guam obtains the necessary federal waivers to exceed the standard



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

*Guma Na Maolek (Make Homes Good): Housing Program 1	
	80% AMI threshold, (c) The activity satisfies the Urgent Need criteria under 24 CFR 570.208(c).
Other Eligibility Criteria	All projects must pass a feasibility determination and environmental review before an award is finalized. (a) Eligible applicants will require a feasibility determination before any funds can be awarded. Direct beneficiaries will be notified of the award detailing the contract terms after the project has completed feasibility determination. (b) Subsequent phases may permit assistance to households (1) between 80.01%-120% LMI.
†Prioritization of Beneficiaries	Guam will prioritize beneficiaries based on the following hierarchy; 1. LMI Households ($\leq$80% AMI) in Dededo and Yigo displaced by the typhoon. 2. LMI Households ($\leq$80% AMI) in all other villages displaced by the typhoon. 3. LMI Households currently assisted with temporary roofing (e.g., FEMA Temporary Emergency Roof Repair (TERP) or Government of Guam programs). 4. Non-LMI households (80.01%–120% AMI).
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$350,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	80% AMI – 120% AMI
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations Optional Relocation Assistance Americans with Disabilities Act
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into the projects as a requirement to bring it to local code and insurable
Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.

*Substantial Amendment #1: December 23, 2025 (Ver. 2.0)

†See Appendix D for more information.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

*Gima' Para I Man-Familia Siha' (Housing for Families): Housing Program 2	
Program	Multi-Family Housing Development
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$40,325,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(1) - Acquisition §5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings, including housing §5305(a)(15) - Construction of Housing FR Notice - New Housing Construction FR Notice - Mitigation
National Objective	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMH) Urgent Need
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation
Program Description	This program will be directly implemented through different activities in two phases working to address the indirect Typhoon Mawar impacts to housing availability. Phase I will focus on acquiring and rehabilitating multi-family housing facilities. These units will be used when necessary to house families temporarily displaced during the rehabilitation and reconstruction of their homes. The long-term use will be as affordable rental properties for income eligible households. Phase II will focus on the development of new multi-family affordable housing.
Eligibility	(a) Households who are eligible for Housing Program 1 Owner Occupied Rehabilitation & Reconstruction and have received qualification determination for ORA. (b) LMI household at 80% or below Guam's AMI.
Other Eligibility Criteria	Subsequent phases to the HP1 may permit assistance to households (a) between 80.01%-120% LMI where in conditions are truly urgent and immediate and only if conditions and (b) Guam obtained specific federal waivers required to go above the standard 80% AMI.
Prioritization of Beneficiaries	#1 LMI Households temporarily displaced by rehabilitation or reconstruction activities funded by CDBG-DR. #2 LMI Households in Dededo and Yigo displaced by Typhoon Mawar. #3 LMI Households.
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$40,325,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	120% AMI
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations Optional Relocation Assistance Uniform Relocation Assistance Americans with Disabilities Act
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design aligning with the local building code.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

*Gima' Para I Man-Familia Siha' (Housing for Families): Housing Program 2	
Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.

**Substantial Amendment #1: December 23, 2025 (Ver. 2.0)*



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

*Ina'lie' I Gima Para I Mas Mañ'ã'ñao (Extending a home for others): Housing Program 3	
Program	Accessory Dwelling Unit Affordable Rentals
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$25,000,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings, including housing §5305(a)(3) - Code Enforcement §5305(a)(7) - Disposition §5305(a)(14) - Provision of Assistance with loans §5305(a)(15) - Construction of Housing §5305(a)(26) - Lead-Based Paint Hazard Evaluation and Reduction FR Notice - New Housing Construction FR Notice - Mitigation
National Objective	Urgent Need Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMH)
Lead Agency	GHURA - Distribution through Low-Interest Loans
Program Description	This program is designed to address indirect Mawar impacts to housing availability. GHURA will make Low-Interest Loans available for the development of Accessory Dwelling Units ("ADU"). All ADUs developed under this program will be subject to a twenty (20) year affordability period. ADU must conform with local laws and codes. (As of the publication of this Action Plan, this activity shall complete program eligibility criteria and prioritization of beneficiaries and program citizen participation processes prior to accepting any applications.)
Eligibility	Requirements will be published by way of future Substantial Amendment, prior to accepting program applications. (July 2026)
Other Eligibility Criteria	Requirements will be published by way of future Substantial Amendment, prior to accepting program applications. (July 2026)
Prioritization of Beneficiaries	Requirements will be published by way of future Substantial Amendment, prior to accepting program applications. (July 2026)
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$120,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	120% AMI
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design as a requirement to bring it to local code and insurable
Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those with who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.

*Substantial Amendment #2: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

<i>*Gima' Siha Para Ayudo (Homes for Assistance/Supportive Homes):</i> Housing Program 4	
Program	Shelter and Transitional Housing Development
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$4,355,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(1) - Acquisition §5305(a)(2) - Homeless Facilities (not operating costs) §5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings, including housing §5305(a)(3) - Code Enforcement §5305(a)(7) - Disposition §5305(a)(11) - Relocation Payments §5305(a)(24) - Direct Assistance for Homeownership Activities §5305(a)(26) - Lead-Based Paint Hazard Evaluation and Reduction FR Notice - New Housing Construction FR Notice - Mitigation
National Objective	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMC)
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation
Program Description	This program is designed to preserve and expand shelter and transitional housing capacity; helping to address unmet housing needs. These facilities serve as an entry-point to homeless populations and in preventing homelessness. Activities will be directly implemented by GHURA, with operations and services provided through partners in the government and Continuum of Care.
Eligibility	Shelter must be in operation or under planned development.
Other Eligibility Criteria	All eligible shelters may apply indirect engagement.
Prioritization of Beneficiaries	#1 LMI Households temporarily displaced by rehabilitation or reconstruction activities funded by CDBG-DR #2 LMI Households in Dededo and Yigo displaced by Typhoon Mawar #3 LMI Households
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$4,355,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	80% AMI
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design aligning with the local building code
Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those with who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.

**Substantial Amendment #2: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0)*



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

*Ayudo Para I Gima'-Måmi (Help for Our Homes): Housing Program 5	
Program	Rehabilitation of HUD Assisted Affordable Housing
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$1,500,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings, including housing §5305(a)(3) - Code Enforcement §5305(a)(26) - Lead-Based Paint Hazard Evaluation and Reduction FR Notice - Mitigation
National Objective	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMH)
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation
Program Description	This program is designed to preserve and modernize GHURA's HUD assisted Public Housing and Multi-family developments directly impacted by typhoon Mawar. GHURA has four (4) Asset Management Properties and one (1) Multi-Family development.
Eligibility*	HUD Assisted Housing
Other Eligibility Criteria*	N/A
Prioritization of Beneficiaries*	N/A
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$1,500,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	80% AMI
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design aligning with the local building code.
Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those with who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.

*Substantial Amendment #2: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Infrastructure

Substantial Amendment No. 02 Date: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0): GHURA has introduced a new infrastructure program to address direct and in-direct infrastructure needs for prioritized areas in Yigo and Dededo under housings programs. The *Infrastructure Program 4: Gil Breeze and Gil Baza Water and Wastewater* proposed activity is designed to support the planning, design, and installation of critical water and wastewater infrastructure improvements within the Gill Breeze and Gill Baza subdivisions. This program is intended to address longstanding infrastructure deficiencies and improve access to reliable utility services for residents in the impacted communities. Funding will support, including but not limited to, the construction and installation of potable water distribution systems, wastewater collection systems, associated utility connections, and related infrastructure necessary to enhance public health, safety, sanitation, and overall community resilience. The program will also support long-term recovery and sustainable community development by ensuring residents have access to safe and dependable utility infrastructure.

All Infrastructure eligible program activities shall be implemented in line with the defined prioritization identified though this plan. GHRUA shall publish all program eligibility criteria and award caps for public access.

Infrastructure Programs Overview

Table 18: Infrastructure Programs Overview

Eligible Cost Category	CDBG-DR Allocation Amount	% of CDBG-DR Allocation
Local Cost Share	\$5,500,000	0.13%
Community Infrastructure and Public Facilities	\$43,375,000	10%
Architectural and Engineering Design - Guam Memorial Hospital	\$60,000,000	14%
Gil Breeze and Gil Baza* Water and Wastewater	\$43,500,000	9.71%
Infrastructure Program Total:	\$152,375,00	25%

***Substantial Amendment #2: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0)**



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

*Prugaman Pátte Ayudo (Programs and Assistance): Infrastructure Program 1	
Program	Local Cost Share
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$5,500,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(9) - Non-Federal Match FR-6512-N-01
National Objective	Urgent Need (UN) Low-to-Moderate Income Benefit (LMI) Low-to-Moderate Area Benefit (LMA) Low-to-Moderate Income Limited Clientele (LMC)
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation
Program Description	This program is designed to reduce the burden of approved and obligated Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (“HMGP”) projects or FEMA Public Assistance (“PA”) awardees or other projects identified where a gap in local cost share has been identified, in order to speed up recovery activities. Beneficiaries can apply for grant awards up to their non-federal local match for eligible activities to cover current and pre-award costs. All eligible projects must demonstrate a “tie-back” to Typhoon Mawar. Projects that do not have a tie-back, but would otherwise be eligible may be considered for funding under the Mitigation Set-Aside.
Eligibility	Must be an approved project under other federal awards where local cost-share is required.
Other Eligibility Criteria	Projects must demonstrate technical and financial feasibility, clear compliance with environmental review requirements, and demonstrate alignment with the priorities outlined in the Action Plan.
Prioritization of Beneficiaries	GHURA will determine in line with the Guam CDBG-DR AP priorities objectives, and timely expenditures of funds.
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$5,500,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	Assistance for this program shall not exceed the allocation amount of \$5,500,000.
Exemptions	None
Mitigation Measures	None
Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam’s allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.

*Substantial Amendment #1: December 23, 2025 (Ver. 2.0)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

*Para I Komunidåt-Siha (For Our Community) Infrastructure Program 2	
Program	Community Infrastructure and Public Facilities
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$43,375,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(1) - Acquisition §5305(a)(2) - Acquisition, Construction, Reconstruction, and Installation of Public Facilities and Other Site Improvements §5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings, including housing §5305(a)(5) - Removal of Architectural Barriers §5305(a)(7) - Disposition §5305(a)(9) - Non-Federal Match §5305(a)(11) - Relocation Payments §5305(a)(14) - Assistance to Non-Profit Entities §5305(a)(15) - Assistance to Neighborhood-Based Organizations §5305(a)(26) - Lead-Based Paint Hazard Evaluation and Reduction
National Objective	Low-to-Moderate Area Benefit (LMA) Low-to-Moderate Income Limited Clientele (LMC) Urgent Need
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation
Program Description	This program is designed to solicit stakeholder participation in proposing projects that address unmet needs in infrastructure and public facilities. GHURA will host outreach and provide technical assistance to assist applicants. Applications will be evaluated and selected based on eligibility and feasibility, and direct or indirect tie to Typhoon Mawar.
Eligibility	Government Agencies Non-Profit Organizations
Other Eligibility Criteria	Projects must demonstrate technical and financial feasibility, clear compliance with environmental review requirements, and demonstrate alignment with the priorities outlined in the Action Plan and timeliness obligation.
†Prioritization of Beneficiaries	#1 Projects/Activities leveraging other funding sources that meet or exceed a 70% LMI benefit. #2 Projects/Activities that exceed a 70% LMI Benefit. #3 Projects/Activities located in the villages of Dededo and Yigo that meet a 70% LMI Benefit. #4 Projects/Activities that meet a 70% LMI Benefit islandwide. #5 Projects/Activities leveraging other funding sources.
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$43,375,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	120% AMI
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations.
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design aligning with the local building code.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

*Para I Komunidåt-Siha (For Our Community) Infrastructure Program 2	
Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.

**Substantial Amendment #1: December 23, 2025 (Ver. 2.0)*

†See Appendix E for more information.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Infrastructure Program 3	
Program	Architectural and Engineering Design – Guam Memorial Hospital
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$60,000,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(2) - Acquisition, Construction, Reconstruction, and Installation of Public Facilities and Other Site Improvements §5305(a)(3) - Code Enforcement §5305(a)(5) - Removal of Architectural Barriers
National Objective	Urgent Need (UN) LMI Benefit - (LMA) and (LMC)
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation
Program Description	The Guam Memorial Hospital is a critical public facility that needs to be replaced in order to meet modern healthcare demands and provide resilient sustainable medical services to predominately low-to-moderate income individuals. A modern hospital will address current infrastructure limitations, enhance disaster preparedness, and contribute to the long-term health security of the island. Activity qualifies under Urgent Need: - Existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare of the community - Conditions have become recently urgent - State is unable finance construction without the final cost provided by A/E Design - No other funding source is available for A/E Design
Eligibility	Final funding determination will be based on overall project feasibility subject to planning and evaluation.
Other Eligibility Criteria*	N/A
Prioritization of Beneficiaries*	MID Area
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$60,000,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	\$60,000,000
Exemptions	Environmental Mitigations
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design aligning with the local building code
Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those with who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.

*Substantial Amendment #2: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Infrastructure Program 4*	
Program	Gil Breeze and Gil Baza Water and Wastewater
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$43,505,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(1) - Acquisition §5305(a)(2) - Acquisition, Construction, Reconstruction, and Installation of Public Facilities and Other Site Improvements §5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings, including housing §5305(a)(5) - Removal of Architectural Barriers §5305(a)(7) - Disposition §5305(a)(9) - Non-Federal Match
National Objective	Low-to-Moderate Housing (LMH) Urgent Need
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation
Program Description	This program is designed to support the planning, design, and installation of critical water and wastewater infrastructure improvements within the Gill Breeze and Gill Baza subdivisions. This program is intended to address longstanding infrastructure deficiencies and improve access to reliable utility services for residents in the impacted communities. Funding will support, including but not limited to, the construction and installation of potable water distribution systems, wastewater collection systems, associated utility connections, and related infrastructure necessary to enhance public health, safety, sanitation, and overall community resilience. The program will also support long-term recovery and sustainable community development by ensuring residents have access to safe and dependable utility infrastructure.
Eligibility	Government Agencies for Water Infrastructure
Other Eligibility Criteria	N/A
Prioritization of Beneficiaries	Households within the identified MID
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$43,500,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	120% AMI
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations.
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design aligning with the local building code.
Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.

*Substantial Amendment #2: May 15, 2026 (Ver.3)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Economic Revitalization

The program will select, and fund projects based on a public application cycle during the implementation phase. The program is still in development and will require a substantial amendment before implementation ensuring policies, procedures, eligibility requirements, and award caps are published for public review.

Economic Revitalization Programs Overview

Table 19: Economic Revitalization Programs Overview

Eligible Cost Category	CDBG-DR Allocation Amount	% of CDBG-DR Allocation
Economic Revitalization Program	\$30,049,500	6.1%
Total	\$30,049,500	6.1%



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

*Ina'fanlål'la' I Komunidåt (Bringing New Life to the Community) Economic Revitalization Program 1	
Program	Economic Revitalization Program
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$30,049,500
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(1) - Acquisition §5305(a)(2) - Acquisition, Construction, Reconstruction, and installation of Public Infrastructure and Other Site Improvements §5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings §5305(a)(5) - Removal of Architectural Barriers §5305(a)(7) - Disposition §5305(a)(8) - Other Economic Recovery Activities §5305(a)(14) - Commercial/Industrial: Acquisition/Disposition, Construction, Rehabilitation, and Other Improvements §5305(a)(15) - Assistance to Neighborhood-Based Organizations §5305(a)(17) - Economic Development inclusive of Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profit Business §5305(a)(21) - Assistance to Institutions of Higher Education §5305(a)(22) - Microenterprise Assistance inclusive of financial assistance
National Objective	Low-to-Moderate Income Jobs (LMJ) Low-to-Moderate Income Limited Clientele (LMC) Urgent Need (UN)
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation or Sub-Recipient through the application process.
Program Description	The program is designed to catalyze long-term economic growth and commercial sustainability in the wake of Typhoon Mawar. This initiative prioritizes projects that transform damaged infrastructure and public facilities into economic drivers where local businesses can thrive, new industries can take root, and the workforce is supported by modern, resilient facilities. (12/26/2025). This program is designed to solicit stakeholder participation in proposing projects that address unmet needs in infrastructure and public facilities. GHURA will host outreach and provide technical assistance to assist applicants. Applications will be evaluated and selected based on eligibility and feasibility.
Eligibility	Government Entities Non-Profit Organizations Private for-Profit Business
Other Eligibility Criteria	Projects must demonstrate technical and financial feasibility, demonstrate a direct or indirect tieback to Typhoon Mawar, and be in alignment with the priorities outlined in the Action Plan.
†Prioritization of Applicants	#1 Projects/Activities leveraging other funding sources that meet or exceed a 70% LMI benefit. #2 Projects/Activities that exceed a 70% LMI Benefit. #3 Projects/Activities that meet a 70% LMI Benefit Islandwide. #4 Projects/Activities leveraging other funding sources.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

*Ina'fanlâ'la' I Komunidåt (Bringing New Life to the Community) Economic Revitalization Program 1	
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$30,049,500
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	120% AMI
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations.
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design aligning with the local building code.
Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.

*Substantial Amendment #1: December 23, 2025 (Ver. 2.0)

†See Appendix F for more information.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Public Services

Substantial Amendment No. 02 Date: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0): GHURA has introduced a public service program to address direct and in-direct needs for Low-Mod Limited Clientele. The Public Service Program 1: *Ina'gasgas I Lugåt-Siha' (Clean Up of the Area/Places): Debris Removal* is the proposed activity designed to assist eligible households with storm related debris removal. The program will provide assistance directly to eligible beneficiaries.

Public Services Programs Overview

Table 20: Grantee Public Services Programs Overview

Eligible Cost Category	CDBG-DR Allocation Amount	Is this Program Exempt from the 15% Public Service Cap?
Public Services Program Total:	\$4,355,000	No
Total	\$4,355,000	No

Substantial Amendment #2: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

*Ina'gasgas I Lugåt-Siha' (Clean Up of the Area/Places): Public Service Program 1	
Program	Debris Removal
Amount of CDBG-DR Funds Allocated to this Program	\$4,355,000
Eligible Activities <i>Referenced to Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 USC 5305(a)) or HUD FR Notice Revised on 3/19/2025</i>	§5305(a)(4) - Clearance, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Construction of Buildings, including housing §5305(a)(3) - Code Enforcement §5305(a)(7) - Disposition 24 CFR 570.201(f) FR Notice - Mitigation
National Objective	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - (LMC)
Lead Agency	GHURA - Direct Implementation
Program Description	This program is designed to assist eligible households with storm related debris removal. The program will provide assistance directly to eligible beneficiaries.
Eligibility	Elderly or Persons with a Disability
Other Eligibility Criteria	N/A
Prioritization of Beneficiaries	Most Impacted & Distressed
Maximum Amount for Assistance per Beneficiary	\$4,355,000
Maximum Income of Beneficiary	N/A
Exemptions	Reasonable Accommodations under Section 504 Environmental Mitigations
Mitigation Measures	None
Reducing Barriers to Assistance	The program will implement procedures to reduce access barriers by offering reasonable accommodations and support for those with who need assistance accessing the program.
Environmental Review	The Government of Guam is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.

*Substantial Amendment #2: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside

Table 21: CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside Allocation Summary

Eligible Cost Category	Unmet Need	% of Unmet Need	% of Funding to be Expended in HUD and Grantee Identified MID	CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside Allocation Amount	% of CDBG-DR Allocation Mitigation Set-Aside ⁴⁷
Planning (15% cap)			100%	15%	15%
Housing	\$242,809,974	46.9%	100%	\$0	0%
Infrastructure	\$168,465,648	32.5%	100%	\$52,260,000 ⁴⁸	100%
Economic Revitalization	\$106,642,458	20.5%	100%	\$0	0%
Total	\$517,918,080	100%	100%	\$52,260,000 ⁴⁹	100%
Funds that have not been allocated:				\$43,505,000	0%
Grant Total (Recovery funds + Mitigation + Unallocated):				\$400,660,000 ⁵⁰	100%

CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside Programs Overview

The program will fund projects listed in Section 6 of the [Guam 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan](#). Final program details are still in development and will require a substantial amendment before implementation, ensuring policies, procedures, eligibility requirements, and award caps are published for public review.

GHURA will ensure that all mitigation set-aside activities meet the definition of mitigation activities and are compliant with eligible uses and all cross-cutting requirements.

Table 22: Grantee CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside Programs Overview

Eligible Cost Category	CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside Allocation Amount	% of Funding to be Expended in HUD and Grantee Identified MID	% of CDBG-DR Allocation for LMI Benefit	Program have tie back to the disaster?
CDBG-DR Mitigation Program	\$52,586,625	100%	30%	No
Total:	\$52,586,625	100%	30%	No

⁴⁷ At a minimum, grantees are required to spend 15% of their unmet needs on CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside activities. HUD assumes that grantees will spend well over this amount as they integrate mitigation measures into their recovery activities. Grantees should only look at the 15% CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside as a cap for the activities a grantee does not have the ability to demonstrate a tieback to the disaster.

⁴⁸ Amount reflects the Mitigation Set-Aside minus Administration and Planning.

⁴⁹ Amount reflects the Mitigation Set-Aside minus Administration and Planning.

⁵⁰ Amount reflects (Recovery Funds + Mitigation Funds + Unallocated Funds – Administration and Planning)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

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General Information

Citizen Participation

GHURA has chosen to publish its \$500.8 million disaster spending action plan for 32 calendar days, aligning with their Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) and considering the time needed for disaster recovery and public input. This public comment period will allow for community feedback before the action plan is submitted to HUD for approval. GHURA is electing to adopt protocols in the CPP, pending GHURA Board of Commissioners approval of an updated CPP that incorporating CDBG-DR.

The current CPP may be found at [HERE](#).



Figure 15: GHURA town hall at Tamuning Senior Citizens Center



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Anti-Displacement

GHURA will make all reasonable efforts to minimize the displacement of persons or entities, provide assistance, and ensure displaced persons with disabilities are reasonably accommodated. A “displaced person” means any person (family, individual, business, nonprofit organization, or farm) that moves his or her personal property from real property, permanently, and involuntarily, as a result of rehabilitation, demolition, or acquisition for an activity funded by CDBG-DR. In some, situations a temporarily displaced person can be assisted.

GHURA is committed to minimizing the impact of displacement on our community. Whenever possible, we’ll redirect funding to alternatives that avoid displacing individuals or businesses, or provide additional funding to better support those affected. This support can include help finding new housing, covering relocation costs, housing counseling, and replacement housing. We’ll also work closely with other local agencies and organizations to ease the effects of displacement. Importantly, we’ll make sure that anyone with disabilities receives assistance that meets their accessibility needs.

As part of its project evaluation process, GHURA will assess all its activities and its subrecipients for any impacts that may cause displacement of persons or entities. GHURA is developing policies, procedures, and its Residential Anti-displacement and Relocation Assistance Plan (RARAP) consistent with Federal statutes and implementing regulations. Proposed housing programs will be designed to work in tandem seeking to address displacement by prioritizing housing for displaced individuals and creating new housing opportunities. GHURA’s policies, procedures, and RARAP will be available on our website once complete.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Consultation of Developing the Action Plan

Table 23: Stakeholder Engagements

Partners Consulted	Describe Consultation
Guam Legislature	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Mayor's Council of Guam	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Office of Civil Defense	Discussed CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); HMP requirements; Q&A; possible projects
HUD-approved housing counseling agencies	GHURA is the State Housing Counseling Agency. Collaboration is implied for consideration on related projects and activities.
State Housing Finance Agency	GHURA is the State Housing Finance Agency. Collaboration is implied for consideration on related projects and activities.
Guam Continuum of Care	GHURA manages the State Continuum of Care. Collaboration is implied for consideration on related projects and activities.
Public Housing Agency	GHURA is the State Public Housing Agency. Collaboration is implied for consideration on related projects and activities.
Guam Chamber of Commerce	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Water Authority	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Power Authority	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Docomo Pacific	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
IT&E Guam	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
GTA Telegaum	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Memorial Hospital Authority	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Chamoru Land Trust Commission	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Dept. of Public Health and Social Services	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Dept. of Land Management	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam International Airport Authority	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Dept. of Agriculture	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Dept. of Corrections	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Dept. of Administration	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Partners Consulted	Describe Consultation
Port Authority of Guam	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Dept. of Parks and Recreation	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Contractors License Board	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
LSC	Discussed CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); HMP requirements; Q&A; possible projects
Kumision I Fino Chamoru	GHURA is the State Housing Counseling Agency. Collaboration is implied for consideration for related projects and activities.
Dept. of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities	GHURA is the State Housing Finance Agency. Collaboration is implied for consideration for related projects and activities.
Guam Housing Corporation	GHURA manages the State Continuum of Care. Collaboration is implied for consideration for related projects and activities.
Guam Homeland Security	GHURA is the State Public Housing Agency. Collaboration is implied for consideration for related projects and activities.
Guam Recovery Office	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Dept. of Labor	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Office of the Governor	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Office of Technology	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Dept. of Parks and Recreation	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Contractors License Board	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Energy Office	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Fire Department	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Police Department	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Environmental Protection Agency	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Hagåtña Redevelopment and Restoration Authority	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Dept. of Youth Affairs	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Bureau of Statistics and Plans	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Bureau of Women's Affairs	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Partners Consulted	Describe Consultation
Council on Arts and Humanities Agency	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Public Library System	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Micronesia Climate Change Alliance	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments
Guam Dept. of Education	Stakeholder provided CDBG-DR information (general information, purpose, eligible uses, ineligible uses); Q&A; Invitation to submit comments

Consideration of Public Comments

Prior to drafting the Action Plan, GHURA solicited public input by hosting six (6) town halls at times conducive for public participation. Comments received prior to drafting the Action Plan may be found in Appendix C.

Table 24: Pre-Draft Town Halls

Date	Location	Time
March 17, 2025	Santa Rita Community Center	6:00 P.M
March 18, 2025	Mangilao Community Center	6:00 P.M
March 19, 2025	Dededo Community Center	6:00 P.M
March 20, 2025	Tamuning Community Center	6:00 P.M
March 21, 2025	Virtual Town Hall	6:00 P.M
March 24, 2025	Malesso' Gymnasium	6:00 P.M

Comments received during the public comment period (May 1 – June 2) were categorized and a summary response provided. These comments will be placed in Appendix A.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Substantial Amendment No. 02 Date: May 15, 2026 (Ver. 3.0):

Public Comments

Guam published Substantial Amendment No. 02 to the action plan on May 15, 2026. The community was notified through our website, media press release, print advertisement, and social media. A Public Hearing is scheduled for June 1, 2026, at 10:00 AM at the Sinajana Mayor's Office: Learning Resource Center. GHURA CDBG-DR shall conclude Citizen Participation by June 15, 2026 and have shall conclude receiving comments no later then June 15, 2026.

The Public Hearing was conducted on June 1, 2026 @ 10:00 AM at the Sinajana Mayor's Office: Learning Resource Center. Two (2) constituents were present to learn more about the Fix In Six program, in relation to the Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation and Reconstruction program which launched on April 30. No comments were given by the two constituents regarding Substantial Amendment 2 that was published on May 15, 2026.

GHURA-DR received 25 written comments during the Comment Period. All 25 comments received are noted to be in support of the proposed activities for Gill Breeze water activities.

Public Hearings

GHURA is required to host a Public Hearing which is scheduled for June 1, 2026, at 10:00 AM at the Sinajana Mayor's Office: Learning Resource Center regarding this Substantial Amendment.

Access to Public Hearings

Public hearings will be advertised on GHURA's CDBG-DR website, press releases, by radio, television, or social media. Public hearings were ADA accessible; a sign language interpreter was be provided for the hearing impaired.

Consideration of Public Comments

Prior to drafting the substantial amendment to the Action Plan, GHURA solicited public input to align with addressing unmet needs identified in Guam's Approved CDBG-DR AP.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Citizen Complaints

Complaints alleging violation of fair housing laws will be directed to HUD for immediate review.

Phone: 1-800-347-3739 (Region IX) or 1-800-669-9777 (National)

E-Mail: complaintsoffice09@hud.gov (Region IX)

Online: <https://www.hud.gov/contactus/file-complaint>

Complaints regarding fraud, waste, or abuse of funds will be forwarded to the HUD OIG Fraud Hotline

Phone: 1-800-347-3735

E-Mail: hotline@hudoig.gov

A written appeal may be filed when an individual is dissatisfied with program policies, eligibility, level of service, or other issues. In programs that serve individual applicants, applicants may appeal their award determinations or denials that are contingent on program policies. However, it should be noted that the GHURA does not have the authority to grant an appeal of a statutory, regulatory, or HUD-specified CDB-GDR requirement.

GHURA shall provide a written response to every complaint relating to CDBG-DR within fifteen (15) working days of receipt. If additional time is needed, GHURA will document the reason for needing additional time, not to exceed ten (10) working days. GHURA will execute its Appeals Process in response to appeals received. The process will enable appeals and further review from another level. The appeal shall include a statement of facts and circumstances regarding the situation as well as any supporting documentation that substantiates the claim. Materials related to the appeal may be submitted to GHURA via email at fixinsix@ghura.org. The appropriate program supervisor will review the submitted materials and provide the appellant with a written response, which may be by email. If program supervisor denies the appeal, the final step in the appeals process is to appeal to the CDBG-DR Grants Manager who will make a final determination within thirty (30) working days.



Modifications to the Action Plan

Recovery needs may change in time requiring adjustments to best meet long-term recovery needs. The Action Plan is a living document that will be updated as necessary throughout the performance period. The funding provided will not be enough to address all unmet needs in the community, creating a need to prioritize projects and activities that provide the greatest long-term benefits for our community. Additionally, our community understands the many challenges we face in Guam. Unreasonable project delays resulting from Guam's strained construction capacity may require the need to quickly identify and adjust funding to ensure projects are completed and all allocated funds are expended before the deadline.

Modifications to the Action Plan will be made as a Substantial or Non-Substantial Amendment. All amendments will be numbered sequentially, cited in the Action Plan change log found on Page 2 of the Action Plan, and posted to the Action Plan available at www.guamcdbgdr.org.

Substantial Amendment

A substantial amendment is an amendment to the Action Plan to meet any of the following criteria:

- A change in program benefit or eligibility criteria,
- The addition or deletion of an activity, or
- Increase, decrease, or reallocation of funds amongst approved activities, where the change constitutes \$10,000,000 or more.

When GHURA proposes a substantial amendment, the amendment will be posted for a 30-day public comment period. GHURA will consider and respond to all public comments received. When considering public comments, GHURA may make changes to the proposed substantial amendment requiring a new 30-day public comment period. If no changes to the substantial amendment are necessary, following the 30-day public comment period, GHURA will then submit to HUD for final approval before changes are in effect.

GHURA anticipates proposing a substantial amendment to its Initial Action Plan to include the first round of programs and activities currently in development, but incomplete for submission at this time.

Non-substantial Amendment

A non-substantial amendment is an amendment to the Action Plan that includes technical corrections, clarifications, and budget changes that do not meet the threshold for substantial amendment thresholds set at \$10,000,000 and not otherwise requiring posting for public comment. GHURA will notify HUD five (5) business days before the change is effective.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Performance Reports

GHURA will submit reports through the Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting (DRGR) system. These reports will allow HUD to track the GHURA's progress, ensure compliance, and monitor the use of CDBG-DR funds throughout the lifecycle of the grant.

Quarterly Performance Reports (QPRs) will be submitted to HUD no later than 30 calendar days after the end of each calendar quarter until all grant funds are expended and all expenditures are accounted for. These reports will provide an update on project activities, expenditures, and performance metrics, including data on direct benefit activities.

After HUD approves the QPR, personal identifiable information will be removed, and a public version of the report will be posted to www.guamcdbgdr.org.

Environmental Reviews

GHURA is the Responsible Entity for Guam's allocation of CDBG-DR funds and takes on the authority for the decision making and completion of the environmental review per 24 CFR 58.4.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Appendix A: Public Comments and Responses

Guam received 64 comments during GHURA's public comment period which include written submissions and public hearings. Summarized comments by category and GHURA's response will follow. All submissions in this table are comments as received from stakeholders and the general public or community. Full comment submissions will be uploaded to an archive and may be viewed at www.guamcdbgdr.org.

Housing Comments:

GHURA received a total of fifteen (15) comments on proposed Housing activities outlined in the Action Plan. The summarized comments and responses are provided below:

Summary Comments #1: GHURA received three (3) comments seeking assistance to rebuild homes destroyed by Typhoon Mawar.

Response: GHURA has allocated \$90M towards Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation and Construction. The program will be implemented in 2-phases: Rehabilitation then Reconstruction. Rehabilitation is the most economical means to restore housing supply and mitigate against future disasters. Reconstruction carries similar substantial costs as new construction requiring a future assessment of funding availability and program requirements. The implementation of Phase 2 will require a Substantial Amendment subject to approval by HUD.

Summary Comments #2: GHURA received two (2) comments proposing to develop vacant, derelict, and/or abandoned properties into affordable multi-family rental units.

Response: GHURA has allocated more than \$40M towards the development of affordable multi-family rentals. The program includes acquisition, rehabilitation, and/or construction of housing units.

Summary Comments #3: GHURA received two (2) comments from the Guam Housing Corporation regarding affordability period, perpetuity requirements, a need to generate revenue, and a forecasted challenge to sustain these requirements.

Response: Because the Government of Guam is the title holder to your property, regardless of statutory distinction, the requirements are in perpetuity, inclusive of a requirement to ensure rental rates do not exceed 30% of a participant's gross household income. This means rental rates must always comply with LMI affordability requirements, regardless of future funding or market shifts, or unless the assisted portion is changed to another eligible use. Additionally, any income derived in excess of eligible operational costs of the assisted portions, must be returned to GHURA as program income. This means that revenue generation is not possible.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Comment #1: Can individuals from any village on Guam apply for LMI housing assistance if they were impacted by Typhoon Mawar, and how does the designation of LMI villages affect project funding?

Response: Yes, individuals from anywhere on Guam can apply for LMI housing assistance if they meet basic eligibility requirements, such as having sustained damage from Typhoon Mawar. The designation of LMI villages - like Dededo, Malessso, and Agat - only applies to area-wide projects serving those communities, not individual applications. Each application undergoes two checks: one to verify LMI status (e.g., income via tax returns), and another to prevent duplication of benefits by ensuring assistance doesn't overlap with aid already received from FEMA, SBA, or other sources.

Comment #2: How does GHURA plan to allocate and implement the \$90 million for housing rehabilitation and reconstruction over the six-year program period, and will it accommodate both individual and multi-unit development proposals across villages with varying needs and LMI designations?

Response: GHURA does not plan to evenly distribute the \$90 million annually; instead, funding will be rolled out in waves, with early years focused on planning, eligibility verification, and engineering assessments, followed by waves of construction. The approach will prioritize maximizing benefit by focusing on the most impactful and cost-effective repairs, like replacing roofs on structurally sound homes. Both individual applications and larger multi-unit development proposals will be considered. While LMI village status can simplify eligibility, projects in non-LMI areas can still qualify if the end beneficiaries are LMI households or if a special survey confirms sufficient LMI representation. Flexibility is key, and GHURA will continue to adapt plans based on proposals received and ongoing program performance.

Comment #3: What safeguards are in place to prevent the misuse of taxpayer-funded programs for accessory dwelling units (ADUs) and private-public partnerships, and how will long-term community benefits be ensured?

Response: The program will include strict safeguards to prevent abuse. For ADUs, homeowners receiving loans will be subject to restrictions: properties cannot be sold until the loan (with interest) is repaid, and they must remain affordable housing for an extended "affordability period," typically 10 - 15 years. These terms ensure that beneficiaries serve low-income or special-needs populations throughout the period.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

For private-public partnerships, significant stipulations will be attached. If taxpayer money is used, the benefit (e.g., affordable housing, jobs) must remain intact even if ownership changes. If the intended use isn't maintained (e.g., turning a gym into another facility), repayment to the federal government could be required. The feedback is being incorporated into planning to further ensure public funds lead to long-term, equitable outcomes.

Comment #4: Can we use mitigation funds to install typhoon shutters and rehabilitate rental units for low- to moderate-income (LMI) families, and are there long-term rent restrictions tied to these projects?

Response: Yes, there are two possible funding paths for LMI rental projects like typhoon shutters: through the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) - where 30% of the \$52 million must benefit LMI projects - or through the preservation of affordable housing if there's a direct Typhoon Mawar impact.

Comment #5: Will residents of Gil Baza be able to receive funding from the grant, particularly for infrastructure or individual home improvements?

Response: GHURA recognizes this as a significant unmet need. Unfortunately, at this time homeowner reconstruction in this particular subdivision will not pass Federally required environmental reviews or local construction requirements due to the lack of wastewater infrastructure. Due to the overall scope needed to achieve an end-state of safe, decent, and sanitary housing, GHURA must develop an Urban Renewal Plan, which requires approval by the Legislature of Guam. GHURA intends to develop this plan, but we cannot guarantee legislative approval beyond that. Urban renewal planning will involve citizen-participation from the residents of the neighborhood and is anticipated to begin later this year.

Comment #6: GHURA received a comment suggesting that Accessory Dwelling Units be required to have sewer connections.

Response: Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) will be required to meet both local and federal requirements. The Action Plan proposes a loan program for the construction of ADUs for use as affordable rentals which still triggers a regulatory requirement for an environmental review by GHURA. An ADU that may be eligible for construction under local statutes may not pass feasibility during the environmental review. Placing a broad requirement for sewer may create an unnecessary requirement when the project is environmentally sound and locally allowed. GHURA may consider a specific requirement for ADU projects located above the Ground Water Protection Zone (GWPZ). GHURA intends to submit a Substantial Amendment outlining more specific program requirements.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Comment #7- GHURA received a comment suggesting Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) affordability be maintained permanently and alternatively suggests using funds towards government or non-profit organizations as a means to accomplish permanently controlled rates.

Response: The decision to support ADU development is born of community norms and available data. Many in the community attempt to meet community norms by increasing density in their households leading to overcrowding. Guam has nearly tripled the national average on housing overcrowding. Overcrowding has long-term adverse socio-economic impacts to the community. Furthermore, there is a shortage of 1-bedroom/studio housing units predominantly needed by victims of domestic violence, the elderly, homeless veterans, and the re-entry for those rehabilitated from the prison system. GHURA can fund affordable housing development for government or non-profit organizations, but it cannot fund the operation and maintenance of these units. Affordable rental housing provides very limited funding and usually relies on other sources of operational revenue. Funding for ADUs is proposed as a loan with built-in safeguards. The funding proposed in the Action Plan will be provided as a loan accompanied by safeguards. The affordability period is attached to the property and will extend 10-15 years beyond the repayment of the loan. Funds repaid will be allocated to other CDBG-DR eligible activities further expanding the LMI benefit.

Comment #8: GHURA received a comment requesting the inclusion of green and resilient programs for all CDBG-DR funded construction projects.

Response: After careful review and consideration of the proposal a decision cannot be made at this time. It proposes to impose several above-code requirements on all CDBG-DR funded construction projects irrespective of local building codes and requirements. GHURA may conduct further assessments as to local conformity, cost factors, and priorities against the benefits enumerated in the comment. Any discretionary requirements imposed by GHURA must be considered in the broader context of the community, it must be tailored to Guam.

GHURA received an additional five (5) comments on housing activities not proposed in the Action Plan. The summarized comments and responses are provided below:

Summary Comments #1: GHURA received one (1) comment requesting to build typhoon-resistant homes in the Gilbaza subdivision located in the municipality of Yigo and another two (2) comments generally requesting for CDBG-DR funding for the Gilbaza subdivision.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Response: GHURA recognizes this as a significant unmet need. Unfortunately, at this time homeowner reconstruction in this particular subdivision will not pass Federally required environmental reviews or local construction requirements due to the lack of wastewater infrastructure. Due to the overall scope needed to achieve an end-state of safe, decent, and sanitary housing, GHURA must develop an Urban Renewal Plan, which requires approval by the Legislature of Guam. GHURA intends to develop this plan, but we cannot guarantee legislative approval beyond that. Urban renewal planning will involve citizen-participation from the residents of the neighborhood and is anticipated to begin later this year.

Comment #1: GHURA received a sales proposal for real-estate accompanied by an approved subdivision plan. The proposal describes a shovel ready site with existing supportive infrastructure.

Response: The Action Plan prioritizes homeowner rehabilitation and reconstruction as the greatest unmet need. Restorative and hardening projects under this program provides the most economic means to address direct and indirect housing impacts from Typhoon Mawar. However, GHURA is considering new single-family home construction, which may include property acquisition, as a future program. New housing programs will require a Substantial Amendment outlining the specific program's design subject to approval by HUD.

Comment #2: GHURA received a comment seeking a loan to construct an owner-occupied single-family home.

Response: The Action Plan prioritizes homeowner rehabilitation and reconstruction as the greatest unmet need. Restorative and hardening projects under this program provides the most economic means to address direct and indirect housing impacts from Typhoon Mawar. However, GHURA is considering new single-family home construction, which may include construction loans, as a future program. New housing programs will require a Substantial Amendment outlining the specific program's design subject to approval by HUD.

Infrastructure Comments:

GHURA received a total of twenty (20) comments relative to Infrastructure. The summarized comments and responses are provided below:

GHURA received comments proposing various projects listed below:



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Comment #1: “Green infrastructure” projects which included, but not limited to nurseries and seed banks to support the restoration and preservation of local flora and fauna.

Comment #2: Typhoon Mawar related repair projects at various Guam Department of Education facilities.

Comment #3: Construction of a center for Aging Well for the elderly that would dually serve as an emergency shelter for the elderly during disasters to be located in the village of Sinajana.

Comment #4: Pavement of two (2) streets in Yigo.

Comment #5: Construction of a fire station in the village of Mangilao.

Comment #6: Construction of a facility that can serve as a shared space for non-profit organizations to support their various services.

Comment #7: A request for gap funding assistance to complete the Chalan Pago Ordot Multipurpose Emergency Shelter.

Comment #8: Construction of a Multipurpose Emergency Shelter in the village of Dededo.

Comment #9: Typhoon Mawar related repairs of the Guam Public Broadcasting Station facility.

Comment #10: Typhoon Mawar related repairs of the Dededo Skate Park.

Comment #11: Typhoon Mawar related repairs of the Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center

Comment #12: Typhoon Mawar related repairs and rehabilitation of the Pedro Santos Memorial Park, Piti baseball field.

Summary Response: GHURA has allocated approximately \$43M for infrastructure projects to include public facilities. Projects must address a direct or indirect impact of Typhoon Mawar. Government agencies and Non-Profit Organizations will have the opportunity to apply for funding during the open application cycle. The entity responsible for the operation and compliance of any program or project must be the one applying. The application process enables GHURA to conduct a required feasibility analysis. All projects must undergo a feasibility analysis, core considerations include, but are not limited to:

1. Does the proposal meet a National Objective under Title I?
2. Is the proposal an eligible use of funds?



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

3. Does the proposal duplicate a benefit already provided by another funding source?
4. Does the responsible entity have a demonstrated capacity to sustain the operations and ensure compliance? (e.g. management experience, staffing, funding support, etc.)

GHURA will host technical assistance (TA) sessions to provide guidance for applicants before the cycle begins. Announcements will be made at www.guamcdbgdr.org and utilize other mediums outlined in our citizen participation plan.

Comment #13: Can an established non-profit apply for infrastructure improvements in areas like the Gill Baza subdivision if the Guam Power Authority or Guam Waterworks Authority don't submit an application?

Response: Non-profits cannot own or be responsible for government utility infrastructure. They may apply, but the project would have to be directly implemented by GHURA.

GHURA received two (2) comments (14 & 15), including from the Chamorro Land Trust Commission, requesting for infrastructure development in various Chamorro Land Trust subdivisions to support housing development.

Response: GHURA submitted a request for review by the HUD Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) for guidance. GHURA acknowledges the settlement agreement between the Department of Justice and Chamorro Land Trust Commission, but requires concurrence and approval by HUD FHEO. This matter is still pending.

However, GHURA has allocated approximately \$43M for infrastructure projects to include public facilities. Projects must address a direct or indirect impact of Typhoon Mawar. Government agencies and Non-Profit Organizations will have the opportunity to apply for funding during the open application cycle. The entity responsible for the operation and compliance of any program or project must be the one applying. The application process enables GHURA to conduct a required feasibility analysis. All projects must undergo a feasibility analysis, core considerations include, but are not limited to:

1. Does the proposal meet a National Objective under Title I?
2. Is the proposal an eligible use of funds?
3. Does the proposal duplicate a benefit already provided by another funding source?



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

4. Does the responsible entity have a demonstrated capacity to sustain the operations and ensure compliance? (e.g. management experience, staffing, funding support, etc.)

GHURA will host technical assistance (TA) sessions to provide guidance for applicants before the cycle begins. Announcements will be made at www.guamcdbgdr.org and utilize other mediums outlined in our citizen participation plan.

Comment #16: What does it mean that \$43 million is listed under “activities in development” for infrastructure and public facilities, and is that amount fixed for the first application cycle?

Response: The \$43 million represents the total amount available when the application cycle opens, but it's not fixed just for one cycle. If demand is low or funds remain, a second cycle may be opened. Likewise, if other program areas stall and infrastructure see high demand, additional funds could be reallocated. The program is flexible and will evolve based on application volume, project progress, and community feedback over time.

GHURA received four (4) comments specific to the Guam Memorial Hospital.

Comment #17: GHURA received a comment expressing an urgency to expedite construction of a new hospital in Mangilao.

Response: GHURA has allocated \$60M towards the engineering and design of a new hospital in Mangilao. However, the funding is contingent on a feasibility determination in the early stages of the design.

Comment #18: How will GHURA ensure that ready-to-go projects, like those from Guam Memorial Hospital with completed A&E plans, are fairly considered and supported through the grant process?

Response: Projects with completed plans, such as those from GMH, will be given full consideration during the application cycle. GHURA will provide transparent guidance through Technical Assistance (TA) sessions, outlining required elements, scoring criteria, and selection processes. Projects not selected initially may still be funded later, especially if other selected projects stall or funding becomes available through reallocations. The program is designed to be flexible and responsive, ensuring efficient use of funds and minimizing the risk of returning unspent money. Applicants are strongly encouraged to participate early and be ready, as this is an evolving, needs-driven process.

Comment #19: Typhoon Mawar related repairs to the Guam Memorial Hospital.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Response: GHURA has allocated approximately \$43M for infrastructure projects to include public facilities. Projects must address a direct or indirect impact of Typhoon Mawar. Government agencies and Non-Profit Organizations will have the opportunity to apply for funding during the open application cycle. The entity responsible for the operation and compliance of any program or project must be the one applying. The application process enables GHURA to conduct a required feasibility analysis. All projects must undergo a feasibility analysis, core considerations include, but are not limited to:

1. Does the proposal meet a National Objective under Title I?
2. Is the proposal an eligible use of funds?
3. Does the proposal duplicate a benefit already provided by another funding source?
4. Does the responsible entity have a demonstrated capacity to sustain the operations and ensure compliance? (e.g. management experience, staffing, funding support, etc.)

GHURA will host technical assistance (TA) sessions to provide guidance for applicants before the cycle begins. Announcements will be made at www.guamcdbgdr.org and utilize other mediums outlined in our citizen participation plan.

Comment #20: Can funding be allocated to support urgent repairs and continued operations at Guam Memorial Hospital (GMH), despite a new hospital being planned?

Summary Response: While GMH's operational needs and repair requests are acknowledged and were included in the infrastructure unmet needs analysis, specific funding cannot be earmarked without a full application. GMH will have the opportunity to apply for funding during the open application cycle, alongside other infrastructure projects. However, to qualify, GMH must clearly outline its long-term use plan for the current hospital, since HUD regulations require ongoing compliance once federal funds are used on a facility. Without such a plan, funding repairs while planning to replace the hospital could lead to future compliance issues requiring repayment. GHURA encourages GMH to participate in technical assistance sessions to strengthen their application and apply during the cycle.

Economic Revitalization Comments:

GHURA received a total of six (6) comments on proposed economic revitalization activities outlined in the Action Plan. The summary of comments and responses are provided below:



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Summary Comment #1: GHURA received four (4) comments requesting specific workforce development programs.

Response: GHURA has not predetermined how economic revitalization funds will be allocated. Instead, we are relying on project and program proposals submitted during the open application cycle, especially from experts in relevant industries. Eligible uses may include job creation (with at least 50% of jobs going to LMI individuals), workforce development, and commercial rehabilitation. The program is open to government, non-profit, and commercial proposals, and flexibility exists to adjust priorities based on public comments and community needs. GHURA emphasizes the importance of submitting detailed proposals to evaluate eligibility and alignment with grant requirements. Projects must address a direct or indirect impact of Typhoon Mawar. The entity responsible for the operation and compliance of any program or project must be the one applying. The application process enables GHURA to conduct a required feasibility analysis. All projects must undergo a feasibility analysis, core considerations include, but are not limited to:

1. Does the proposal meet a National Objective under Title I?
2. Is the proposal an eligible use of funds?
3. Does the proposal duplicate a benefit already provided by another funding source?
4. Does the responsible entity have a demonstrated capacity to sustain the operations and ensure compliance? (e.g. management experience, staffing, funding support, etc.)

GHURA will host technical assistance (TA) sessions to provide guidance for applicants before the cycle begins. Announcements will be made at www.guamcdbgdr.org and utilize other mediums outlined in our citizen participation plan.

Comment #1: GHURA received a comment suggesting that GHURA revitalize commercial infrastructure and buildings and remove inoperable vehicles.

Response: GHURA has not predetermined how economic revitalization funds will be allocated. Instead, we are relying on project and program proposals submitted during the open application cycle, especially from experts in relevant industries. Eligible uses may include job creation (with at least 50% of jobs going to LMI individuals), workforce development, and commercial rehabilitation. The program is open to government, non-profit, and commercial proposals, and flexibility exists to adjust priorities based on public comments and community needs. GHURA emphasizes the importance of submitting



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

detailed proposals to evaluate eligibility and alignment with grant requirements. Projects must address a direct or indirect impact of Typhoon Mawar. The entity responsible for the operation and compliance of any program or project must be the one applying. The application process enables GHURA to conduct a required feasibility analysis. All projects must undergo a feasibility analysis, core considerations include, but are not limited to:

1. Does the proposal meet a National Objective under Title I?
2. Is the proposal an eligible use of funds?
3. Does the proposal duplicate a benefit already provided by another funding source?
4. Does the responsible entity have a demonstrated capacity to sustain the operations and ensure compliance? (e.g. management experience, staffing, funding support, etc.)

GHURA will host technical assistance (TA) sessions to provide guidance for applicants before the cycle begins. Announcements will be made at www.guamcdbgdr.org and utilize other mediums outlined in our citizen participation plan.

Comment #2: GHURA received a comment from the Guam Preservation Trust proposing various projects to support economic revitalization.

Response: GHURA has not predetermined how economic revitalization funds will be allocated. Instead, we are relying on project and program proposals submitted during the open application cycle, especially from experts in relevant industries. Eligible uses may include job creation (with at least 50% of jobs going to LMI individuals), workforce development, and commercial rehabilitation. The program is open to government, non-profit, and commercial proposals, and flexibility exists to adjust priorities based on public comments and community needs. GHURA emphasizes the importance of submitting detailed proposals to evaluate eligibility and alignment with grant requirements. Projects must address a direct or indirect impact of Typhoon Mawar. The entity responsible for the operation and compliance of any program or project must be the one applying. The application process enables GHURA to conduct a required feasibility analysis. All projects must undergo a feasibility analysis, core considerations include, but are not limited to:

1. Does the proposal meet a National Objective under Title I?
2. Is the proposal an eligible use of funds?



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

3. Does the proposal duplicate a benefit already provided by another funding source?
4. Does the responsible entity have a demonstrated capacity to sustain the operations and ensure compliance? (e.g. management experience, staffing, funding support, etc.)

GHURA will host technical assistance (TA) sessions to provide guidance for applicants before the cycle begins. Announcements will be made at www.guamcdbgdr.org and utilize other mediums outlined in our citizen participation plan.

Mitigation Comments:

GHURA received a total of eleven (11) similar comments relative to Mitigation Set-Aside outlined in the Action Plan proposing various projects. The summary of comments and responses are provided below.

Comment #1: Upgrades to the Piti Mayor's Office to facilitate the distribution of supplies and services after a disaster.

Comment #2: Various flood mitigation and coastal erosion projects.

Comment #3: Flood mitigation in the village of Yigo.

Comment #4: Utility hardening of Guam Power Authority assets.

Comment #5: Communication resiliency projects.

Comment #6: Multiple resiliency projects at the Guam Community College.

Comment #7: Construction of a multi-purpose covered structure at the Sinajana Mayor's Office

Comment #8: Construction of a food bank for post-disaster distribution.

Comment #9: Resiliency project for Guam Housing Corporation housing units.

Comment #10: Nature based stormwater management projects.

Comment #11: Resiliency and mitigation projects for Guam Memorial Hospital.

Summary Response: Projects funded under CDBG-DR must identify and address a direct or indirect impact ("tieback") from Typhoon Mawar. Resiliency and hazard mitigation projects do not have a tieback requirement and may be funded under the CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside. Projects funded under the mitigation set-aside must be on the Guam Hazard Mitigation Plan. GHURA has allocated approximately \$52M in CDBG-DR Mitigation Set-Aside for eligible projects.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

General Comments:

GHURA received a total of seven (7) comments that did not fit general funding allocations outlined in the Action Plan. The summarized comments and responses are provided below:

Comment #1: GHURA received a request to initiate policy reforms relative to restrictions on “dog owners” and penalties for non-compliance.

Response: This matter generally falls outside the statutory authority of GHURA. However, the agency of jurisdiction or non-governmental organization can request for assistance for a functional plan to assist in this area of concern.

Comment #2: Increase public hearings to meet an unspecified percentage of the population. The request also included a suggestion that the Action Plan be approved by the Legislature of Guam before implementation.

Response: GHURA exceeded the requirements for citizen participation. HUD is the approving authority for the Action Plan with a submission due date of June 20, 2025. All local and federal requirements have been met or exceeded in the development and submission of the Action Plan. It is not within GHURA’s authority to abrogate HUD’s Federal statutory authority to Guam’s legislature for the use and disbursement of Federal grant funds. GHURA collaborated with the Legislature of Guam in its very first stakeholder engagement. To further our commitment to collaboration another stakeholder engagement was conducted on June 19, 2025 to provide updates, solicit further input, and answer any questions.

Comment #3: GHURA received an eligibility inquiry on reimbursement for personal property losses as a result of flood damage.

Response: At this time, GHURA is not considering this as a current or future program. Equipment is generally an ineligible use of funds (24 CFR 570.207(b)(1)(iii)). Personal property must be an integral fixture. Therefore, personal property such as furniture and appliances would not be an eligible use. Although the commentator is seeking reimbursement (i.e. pre-award costs), the cost must still be eligible.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Comment #4: GHURA received an inquiry about the use of drones for various CDBG-DR activities

Response: GHURA may solicit sources for various activities that may utilize drone technology. However, the direct application or utilization of drone technology by GHURA is not an anticipated need at this time.

Comment #5: GHURA received a comment requesting that subsidies provided by the Affordable Connectivity Program be continued by CDBG-DR.

Response: Subsidies are an eligible use, provided it is tied directly or indirectly to Typhoon Mawar and eligible activity such as housing, infrastructure, or economic revitalization. Additionally, such subsidies would need to be weighed against priority activities identified in the unmet needs assessment.

Comment #6: GHURA received a general inquiry if CDBG-DR funding is secure as a result of a change in administration of the federal government.

Response: Yes, the funding appears to be secure. It was allocated through a supplemental appropriation by Congress, which makes it separate from the regular federal budget and less vulnerable to cuts. The money has already been set aside and is not targeted in any current federal budget proposals. While there's always some uncertainty with federal actions, there is strong confidence that the funds will remain available, especially since multiple jurisdictions are relying on them.

Comment #7: GHURA received a recommendation to include community service/volunteerism as a condition of support for some programs as means to maximize the community benefit.

Response: GHURA will consider the recommendation and evaluate it for feasibility within grant rules and regulations.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Appendix B: Certifications Waiver and Alternative Requirement for Action Plan Submission

Certifications Waiver and Alternative Requirement for Action Plan Submission. Sections 104(b)(4), (c), and (m) of the HCDA (42 U.S.C. 5304(b)(4), (c) and (m)), sections 106(d)(2)(C) and (D) of the HCDA (42 U.S.C. 5306(d)(2)(C) and (D)), and section 106 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12706), and regulations at 24 CFR 91.225 and 91.325 are waived and replaced with the following alternative. Each grantee receiving an allocation under an AAN must make the following certifications with its action plan:

- A. Uniform Relocation Act and Residential Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan: The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority certifies that it: (1) will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Act, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 24, as such requirements may be modified by waivers or alternative requirements; (2) has in effect and is following a RARAP in connection with any activity assisted with CDBG-DR grant funds that fulfills the requirements of Section 104(d), 24 CFR part 42, and 24 CFR part 570, as amended by waivers and alternative requirements.
- B. Authority of Grantee: The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority certifies that the Action Plan for disaster recovery is authorized under state and local law (as applicable) and that the grantee, and any entity or entities designated by the grantee, and any contractor, subrecipient, or designated public agency carrying out an activity with CDBG-DR funds, possess(es) the legal authority to carry out the program for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations as modified by waivers and alternative requirements.
- C. Consistency with the Action Plan: The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority certifies that activities to be undertaken with CDBG-DR funds are consistent with its Action Plan.
- D. Citizen Participation: The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority certifies that it is following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 91.105 (except as provided for in waivers and alternative requirements). Also, each local government receiving assistance from a state grantee must follow a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 570.486 (except as provided for in waivers and alternative requirements).



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

- E. State Certification - The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority certifies that it has consulted with all disaster-affected local governments (including any CDBG entitlement grantees), Indian tribes, and any local public housing authorities in determining the use of funds, including the method of distribution of funding, or activities carried out directly by the state.
- F. Use of Funds: The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority certifies that it is complying with each of the following criteria:
1. Purpose of the Funding. Funds will be used solely for necessary expenses related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas for which the President declared a major disaster pursuant to the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).
 2. Maximum Feasibility Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG-DR funds, the Action Plan has been developed so as to give the maximum feasible priority to activities that will benefit low- and moderate-income families.
 3. Overall benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG-DR funds shall principally benefit low- and moderate-income families in a manner that ensures that at least 70% (or another percentage permitted by HUD in a waiver) of the grant amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons.
 4. Special Assessment. The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG-DR grant funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low- and moderate-income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements, unless: (a) disaster recovery grant funds are used to pay the proportion of such fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of such public improvements that are financed from revenue sources other than under this title; or (b) for purposes of assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of moderate income, the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority certifies to the Secretary that it lacks sufficient CDBG funds (in any form) to comply with the requirements of clause (a).



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

G. Grant Timeliness: The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority certifies that it (and any subrecipient or administering entity) currently has or will develop and maintain the capacity to carry out disaster recovery activities in a timely manner and that the grantee has reviewed the requirements applicable to the use of grant funds.

H. Order of Assistance: The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority certifies that it will comply with the statutory order of assistance listed in Appendix C paragraph 9 and will verify if FEMA or USACE funds are available for an activity, or the costs are reimbursable by FEMA or USACE before awarding CDBG-DR assistance for the costs of carrying out the same activity.

Warning: Any person who knowingly makes a false claim or statement to HUD may be subject to civil or criminal penalties under 18 U.S.C. 287, 1001, and 31 U.S.C. 3729.

Signature of Certifying Official

Date

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero".

1/20/2025

Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero, Governor of Guam

Printed Name of Certifying Official

Date



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

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Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Appendix C: Pre-Draft Public Input

Guam received over 40 comments during GHURA's Pre-Action Plan (unmet needs assessment) and Community Input period, January 2025 through April 2025. Several submissions reflecting nearly identical commentary, GHURA determined to combine all submissions as (1) comment. As applicable and for legibility, GHURA has chosen to include one instance of any repeat or nearly identical comments and have noted how many times the comment was submitted within the table below. All submissions in this table are comments as received from stakeholders and the general public or community. Comments may be viewed as submitted to GHURA via the CDBG-DR website at www.guamcdbgdr.org.

#	Comments
1.	[03.23.2025] 1. Economic Context and Introduction: Guam's economic environment faces multiple external pressures that drive up costs: Jones Act & U.S. Flagship Requirements: These policies restrict maritime transport to the U.S.-flagged vessels, leading to higher shipping costs for essential goods and building materials. Military Buildup Projects: The expansion of military-related activities has intensified labor market competition, drawing local workers away from traditional industries and contributing to rising costs. Tariff Impacts: Proposed tariffs on imported goods could further increase prices across all sectors, including housing and infrastructure development. Collectively, these pressures hinder homeownership and rental housing affordability. Therefore, CDBG-DR funds must be strategically allocated to mitigate these challenges. 2. Housing: Homeownership and Rental Market. Challenges: High Construction Costs: With construction costs on Guam averaging \$200–\$250 per square foot, homeownership remains unattainable for many working families. Comprehensive Cost Drivers: Expenses extend beyond vertical construction (buildings) to horizontal development costs such as land preparation, infrastructure connections, and material procurement. These costs are further impacted by lengthy permitting processes, high shipping expenses, and limited local resources. Ineligibility Due to High Debt-to-Income (DTI) Ratios: Many applicants in need of housing assistance have been previously denied due to high DTI ratios, despite their continued need for financial support. Recommendations: Subsidizing Targeted Development Costs for Low- to Moderate-Income Families: Provide direct financial support to reduce costs for new home construction and rental property development. Developing Affordable Housing Subdivisions: Support the creation of pre-planned communities with integrated alternative building materials and infrastructure systems to benefit both homeowners and renters. Incentivizing Sustainable Construction: Encourage the development of energy-efficient, cost-effective homes and rental units. Leveraging CDBG-DR to Assist Families: Recognize that each family's homeownership and rental capacity varies based on income. Utilize CDBG-DR grants flexibly to help families meet underwriting requirements for homeownership or rental eligibility. Adjust eligibility criteria in



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	accordance with HUD-recommended flexibility, allowing more households to access housing grants or financial assistance. (c) In the event that applicants do not qualify for a loan-based program due to high debt-to-income (DTI) ratios but meet the income qualifications, they should be considered for grant-based opportunities to ensure access to necessary financial support. (*See Comment as submitted for HUD Income Chart included in submission in Appendix). 3. Infrastructure Development: Reducing Barriers to Housing Affordability; <i>Impact on Housing Markets:</i> For Homeowners: Quality infrastructure enhances property values, strengthens resilience, and improves access to essential services. For Renters: Enhances livability and facilitates economic mobility. <i>Challenges in Infrastructure Development:</i> High Costs of Horizontal Development: Land development costs—including site preparation, grading, drainage, and utility connections—significantly impact project feasibility. Material Costs and Logistics: Guam's reliance on imports, coupled with fluctuating shipping costs, leads to unpredictable project expenses. <i>Recommendations:</i> Streamline Development Processes: Improve permitting and regulatory procedures to facilitate efficient construction timelines. Expand and Modernize Utility Infrastructure: Ensure that power, water, and sewage services are extended to underdeveloped areas. Invest in Transportation Networks: Prioritize roadway development and rehabilitation to improve accessibility and support economic growth. Reduce Development Costs Per Lot: Utilize CDBG-DR funding to subsidize upfront infrastructure investments, lowering overall housing costs. Forward Commitment Model for CDBG-DR Funds: Recognizing the time-sensitive nature of ground-up development—including the bidding process for architectural and civil work, as well as lengthy permitting—M.C.D.C. proposes a Forward Commitment Model in which developers secure a bridge loan for construction, with CDBG-DR funds disbursed upon project completion and occupancy. Multi-Family Rental Housing to Address the "Missing Middle": While low-income families have access to affordable rental housing through the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, there remains a gap for middle-income earners—those who exceed CDBG income limits but cannot afford homeownership due to high property costs. Proposed Solution: A mixed-income, multi-family rental development with: 20% of units reserved for households earning between 50%-80% of Area Median Income (AMI) using CDBG-DR assistance. 80% of units targeted for households earning between 81%-150% of AMI, the "Missing Middle," through a leveraged mixed-use financing approach. Ensuring Long-Term Affordability: A Land Use Restriction Agreement (LURA) will be placed on the development to maintain affordability compliance. Under this LURA, the developer will establish a 10-year affordability compliance period to ensure the project remains accessible to the designated income groups. CDBG-DR Funding for Infrastructure Development: The use of CDBG-DR funds will be limited to offsite and onsite infrastructure development costs to help offset total project expenses. This approach ensures financial sustainability and aligns with HUD's multi-family financing criteria, making the project viable while supporting long-term affordability. M.C.D.C. highlights the



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	following examples where CDBG-DR funds have been effectively used to address housing and infrastructure challenges: 4. Successful CDBG-DR Case Studies: (*See Comment as submitted for for summary of case studies included in submission in Appendix) Saipan – Post-Typhoon Yutu (2018), Puerto Rico – Post-Hurricane Maria (2017) Texas – Post-Hurricane Harvey (2017): These case studies demonstrate how strategic investment of CDBG-DR funds can mitigate high development costs and promote sustainable recovery in Guam. In summary, by addressing both housing and infrastructure challenges through targeted, strategic investments, Guam can reduce development costs, promote economic revitalization, and improve quality of life.
2.	[03.23.2025] On behalf of IH, We respectfully submit the following recommendations for consideration under the CDBG-DR program: 1. Replacement of Damaged Typhoon Shutters at Dededo o Many storm shutters at our Dededo properties sustained damage during Typhoon Mawar. Replacing them is essential for both storm damage repair and future storm mitigation. Ensuring that these shutters are fully functional will improve tenant safety and help protect units from further damage in the event of future typhoons. 2. Upgrade of Central A/C Systems to Split A/Cs at Dededo Properties o The remaining central A/C units at our Dededo properties should be replaced with split A/C systems, as these upgrades will not only address storm-related damages but also significantly reduce tenants' power bills. Given the importance of energy efficiency in disaster recovery efforts, we seek clarification on whether split A/C systems qualify as "equipment" under CDBG-DR funding. 3. Installation of Individual Water Meters at Heights Properties o Installing individual water meters at our Heights properties will help detect and address underground leaks, which have historically resulted in unforeseen high water bills due to excessive weather conditions. The current system makes it difficult to quickly locate and repair leaks, leading to unnecessary costs and wasted resources. Individual meters would also encourage tenants to conserve water, ultimately benefiting both residents and property management. 4. Reimbursement for Storm Damage Repairs Following Typhoon Mawar o After Typhoon Mawar, Ironwood Housing had to use capital maintenance reserves to cover critical storm damage repairs while awaiting CDBG-DR assistance. This has left us with fewer resources to address planned capital maintenance projects at our older properties. Reimbursement for these expenditures would allow us to address deferred maintenance issues and ensure the long-term sustainability of our affordable housing stock. 5. Consideration of Roof Repairs at All Properties o The storm caused significant leaks across multiple properties, highlighting the urgent need for roof repairs. Addressing these issues now is crucial to preventing further water damage inside units, which could lead to structural deterioration and increased maintenance costs over time. We recommend that roof repairs be included in the scope of CDBG-DR funding to ensure properties remain safe and habitable for tenants. We appreciate GHURA's efforts in administering these funds and urge consideration of these recommendations



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	to enhance housing resilience for the families we serve. Thank you for your time and commitment to Guam's disaster recovery and affordable housing needs.
3	[03.24.2025] Below are typhoon related damages directly and indirectly from Typhoon Mawar. I am submitting the following for your consideration from the village of Talo'fo'fo'. 1. HOUSING: (a.) There are 4 completely damaged homes who have yet to recover from Typhoon Mawar (b.) Damaged, demolished, and/or remove debris from the following homes (<i>*See Comment as submitted for 51 street locations included in submission in Appendix</i>) 2. INFRASTRUCTURE/PUBLIC FACILITIES (a.) Talo'fo'fo' Mayor's Office (b.) Ipan Beach Park (c.) signage (d.) Road (<i>*See Comment as submitted for details included in submission in Appendix</i>) 3. ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION (a.) DYA Cottage Homes - to possibly turn this into a soup kitchen/night stay for the constituents of Talo'fo'fo' (b.) Turning the land area near the DYA Cottage Homes into a standard-sized football field to give a home to the Southern Cowboys (to include lighting and any other equipment that will make the field usable for actual game days
4.	[04.18.2025] Public Comment on 4% LIHTC and CDBG-DR; As a committed advocate for equitable and resilient housing development in the Territory of Guam, I am writing to express support for the combined use of 4% Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) and Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds as a strategic financing mechanism for affordable housing initiatives. Guam continues to face persistent housing challenges, compounded by vulnerability to natural disasters and rising development costs. The 4% LIHTC program, when paired with flexible federal resources such as CDBG-DR, presents a powerful opportunity to address unmet housing needs, stimulate local economic growth, and enhance long-term community resilience. This layered funding model has been successfully implemented in other jurisdictions and is aligned with federal policy goals, including those outlined in HUD's disaster recovery and housing guidelines. Communities across the nation have already leveraged this blended financing structure to overcome development barriers. For example, the New Orleans Redevelopment Authority utilized 4% LIHTC alongside CDBG-DR funds post-Hurricane Katrina to rebuild affordable housing stock in high-need areas, improving housing quality and spurring neighborhood revitalization (Enterprise Community Partners, 2017). Similar success was documented in Texas and Puerto Rico following Hurricanes Harvey and Maria, where blended sources accelerated recovery while prioritizing vulnerable populations. Adopting this proven strategy in Guam can unlock substantial private investment, create high-quality housing, and promote socioeconomic stability for our families and future generations. I urge decision-makers to support this approach in Guam's upcoming recovery and development initiatives.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
5.	[04.20.2025] Subject: Request to Prioritize Funding for Sanctuary Renovations Dear Director Napoli, I write to express my strong support for dedicating a portion of the \$500 million Community Development Block Grant- Disaster Recovery Funds awarded to GHURA toward the much-needed renovations of Sanctuary Incorporated of Guam. For 53 years, Sanctuary has been a pillar of support for vulnerable youth, providing a 24-hour emergency shelter for runaway, homeless, and abused youth ages 12-17, as well as the only residential substance abuse treatment program for youth in the entire Micronesia region. Despite Sanctuary's critical role in the community, its facilities have aged significantly, making them increasingly susceptible to natural disasters. While maintenance efforts have been ongoing, a full-scale upgrade has never been financially feasible. The damage from Typhoon Mawar further exposed these vulnerabilities, and the organization is still dealing with the aftermath. Without proper infrastructure improvements, Sanctuary's ability to provide essential services remains at risk. Investing in Sanctuary's renovations is not just a necessity-it is a commitment to the well-being of Guam's youth and families. Public funds should prioritize long-term resilience and support for our most vulnerable populations. Strengthening Sanctuary's infrastructure will ensure it remains a beacon of hope for generations to come. I respectfully urge GHURA and all decision-makers to consider this critical need and take action to secure a safe, sustainable future for Sanctuary and the youth it serves Subject: Support for Sanctuary's Infrastructure Funding through CDBG-DR Dear Director Elizabeth Napoli, On behalf of GALA, Inc. a non-profit organization that serves the LGBTQIA youth and families, I am writing to express our full support for the allocation of Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds to Sanctuary's infrastructure improvement project. As an organization committed to the well-being of our community, we recognize the invaluable services that Sanctuary provides to individuals and families facing hardship. Typhoon Mawar has exacerbated the already deteriorating conditions of Sanctuary's facilities, leaving them increasingly susceptible to future disasters. Without immediate investment in infrastructure repairs and upgrades, the organization may struggle to continue its mission of providing safe shelter and support to vulnerable populations. We believe that directing CDBG-DR funding toward this project aligns with GHURA's mission to rebuild and fortify Guam's communities against future disasters. Strengthening Sanctuary's infrastructure is not just about restoring a building—it's about ensuring the long-term stability and security of those who depend on its services. We strongly urge GHURA to prioritize Sanctuary in its funding decisions and support this critical project. Thank you for your time and consideration. [04.20.2025] Re: A Vital Opportunity to Invest in Guam's Youth Through Sanctuary Incorporated To whom it may concern, I am reaching out to strongly encourage the allocation of a portion of the \$500 million Community Development Block Grant- Disaster Recovery Funds toward the renovation of Sanctuary Incorporated of Guam. For more than 53 years, Sanctuary has been a critical resource for at-risk youth, offering a 24-hour emergency shelter for runaway, homeless, and abused youth aged 12-17, as well as the



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	only residential substance abuse treatment program for youth in the entire Micronesian region. Despite its invaluable contributions to our community, Sanctuary's facilities have significantly aged, leaving them increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters. Although routine maintenance has been undertaken, a full-scale renovation has never been financially feasible. The impact of Typhoon Mawar has only exacerbated these challenges, further affecting the organization's ability to provide safe and effective care. This is not just about upgrading infrastructure-it is about investing in the future of Guam's most vulnerable youth. Enhancing Sanctuary's facilities will allow its vital programs to continue, ensuring that young people receive the support and stability they urgently need. Public funding should prioritize initiatives that drive lasting, meaningful change, and this is a prime example of such an opportunity. I urge GHURA and key decision-makers to prioritize this initiative. Please do not hesitate to contact me at isajbaza@gmail.com if further details are needed. Thank you for your time and consideration. [03.25.2025] Subject: Support for Sanctuary's Infrastructure Funding through CDBG-DR Hafa Adai Executive Director Napoli, The Department of Youth Affairs (DYA) has long-partnered with WestCare Pacific Islands in the provision of positive youth development opportunities for at-risk youth. Most recently, WestCare's oversight of Sanctuary has provided alternative placement/residential care for youth transitioning out of Guam's only Youth Correctional Facility. I write this missive to express DYAs full support for the allocation of Community Development Block Grant- Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds to Sanctuary 's infrastructure improvement project. As an organization committed to the well-being of our community, DYAs recognizes the invaluable services that Sanctuary provides to youth and their families. Typhoon Mawar exacerbated already deteriorating conditions of Sanctuary's facilities leaving them increasingly vulnerable, particularly to future disasters. Without immediate investments in infrastructure repairs and upgrades, Sanctuary will struggle to continue its mission of providing safe shelter and support to the populations we serve. I believe that directing CDBG-DR funding toward this project aligns with GHURA's mission to rebuild and fortify Guam's communities against future disasters. Strengthening Sanctuary's infrastructure is not just about restoring a building- it's about ensuring the long-term stability and safety of those who depend on its services. We strongly urge GHURA to prioritize Sanctuary in its funding decisions and support this critical project. Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not to hesitate to contact me. Thank you for your time and consideration. [03.30.2025] Subject: Support for Sanctuary's Infrastructure Funding through CDBG-DR Dear Elizabeth Napoli, I am writing on behalf of Erica's House, Inc. (Erica's House) to express our full support to allocate funds from the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) towards Sanctuary's infrastructure improvement project. As an organization committed to the well-being of our



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	community, we recognize the invaluable services that Sanctuary provides to individuals and families facing hardship. After many years of providing services to the community and destruction sustained from Typhoon Mawar, Sanctuary's facilities are in need of restoration. Receiving funding from the CDBG-DR for their infrastructure will assist Sanctuary in executing repairs and upgrades necessary to continue their mission of providing a safe shelter and support to vulnerable populations. We recognize the need for repairs and upgrades to Sanctuary and believe that they are able to accomplish this through the assistance of CDBG-DR funding and that directing funding to this project aligns with GHURA's mission to rebuild and fortify Guam's communities against future disasters. Strengthening Sanctuary's infrastructure means more than restoring their physical facility but will ensure the long-term stability and security of those who depend on its services. We strongly urge GHURA to prioritize Sanctuary in its funding decisions and support this crucial project. Thank you for your time and consideration. [04.08.2025] Subject: Strong Support for Sanctuary, Inc. – CDBG-DR Infrastructure Funding Dear Director Napoli, As a proud member of the Board of Directors of Sanctuary, Inc., I write to express my unquestionable support for Sanctuary's infrastructure improvement initiatives and to respectfully urge the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) to allocate a portion of the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds to support these critical projects. Sanctuary has been a cornerstone of care, advocacy, and safety for Guam's most vulnerable—youth in crisis, families navigating trauma, and survivors of abuse. For decades, it has stood as a safe haven during times when support is needed most. However, as the demands on Sanctuary's services grow and our island faces increasing threats from natural disasters, the need for resilient, modern infrastructure becomes not just important, but urgent. These proposed infrastructure upgrades are vital—not only to ensure the safety and continuity of services during future emergencies but also to expand Sanctuary's capacity to meet the rising needs of our community. These improvements are in direct alignment with the objectives of the CDBG-DR program: to address ongoing recovery needs, build resilience, and support long-term sustainable development. By investing in Sanctuary's facilities, GHURA is investing in Guam's future. This is an opportunity to strengthen one of our most trusted community institutions and ensure that no one is left behind in times of crisis. I am confident that these projects will result in measurable, meaningful impacts that extend far beyond the physical improvements themselves—they will offer peace of mind, restore hope, and quite literally save lives. I personally value the collaborative efforts GHURA and Sanctuary have in place and look forward to supporting this partnership for years to come. Thank you for your consideration, and for your continued leadership in Guam's recovery and development efforts. I hope you will join us in championing this critical step forward for Sanctuary and the people we serve.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	[04.08.2025] (CDBG-DR) Hafa Adai! I hope this letter finds you well. My name is P.M., and I am the Program Coordinator here at Sanctuary Guam Inc. for the Guahan Youth Initiative. I started my career here at Sanctuary as a Residential Assistant where I worked firsthand with our youth. Soon after I became a Case Manager advocating for our youth, which I enjoyed as I was able to connect with our youth on a more personal level by understanding their needs and requirements. With that said it has been brought to my attention the extreme need for Sanctuary to be maintained and the support we need from the community to assist in our efforts to have a major facelift. Considering we are a non-profit, Sanctuary was built over 20 years ago and is in desperate need of major renovations. Most especially after typhoon Mawar that caused extreme damage in 2023. We try to maintain our facility with as much in-house maintenance work as possible but there are areas that are beyond repair. Sanctuary plays a major role in the community as we are an emergency youth shelter who serve youth ages 12-17. We are also the only youth treatment facility for drug and alcohol. It is vital for us to continue to stay in operation for our island's most vulnerable youth. Our infrastructure plays a vital role in ensuring that we can continue to provide a safe space for the youth we serve. This funding will assist us in making major renovations to help our facility continue with our day-to-day operations. A well-maintained space is essential for the well-being and recovery of the youth we serve. Sanctuary's ability to serve at risk youth depends on having reliable infrastructure. With this funding, we can improve and expand our facilities, ensuring that youth in need have access to safe shelter, counseling, and essential services. Investing in Sanctuary means investing in the future of our community [04.02.2025] Dear Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA), I am writing to express my strong support for the revitalization of Sanctuary, which has served as the only youth emergency shelter and residential treatment program for adolescents in Guam for over 20 years. Sanctuary has played a critical role in supporting our island's vulnerable youth, such as those who are awaiting foster placements, those who have nowhere else to go, and those who are homeless and struggling with addiction. I have personally worked with Sanctuary in the past and have seen how much it impacts the children who are in the system and need a safe haven, where they can heal. However, after more than two decades of service and the impact of multiple typhoons, this important facility has experienced significant deterioration, becoming increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters and more difficult to maintain as a safe haven for the young children who need it most. I urge GHURA to prioritize funding and resources for Sanctuary's revitalization. By investing in this essential facility, we would be: • Ensuring continued emergency shelter services for at-risk youth and emergency placements for children under the Child Protective Services system. • Preserving important residential treatment programs for adolescents who may not get access to other resources • Strengthening a key component of Guam's social services infrastructure • Demonstrating our commitment to youth empowerment and community support Our children deserve safe, stable environments where they can



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	heal and grow. Revitalizing Sanctuary is not just about repairing a building—it's about maintaining a very important resource for generations of youth to come. Thank you for your consideration and commitment to making a difference in our community. Sincerely, XXXXXX, Social worker [04.07.2025] Hafa Adai Director Napoli, I am writing to advocate for funds to be designated to Sanctuary Incorporated of Guam through the CDBG-DR grant. As the Chief Operating Officer managing the organization under West Care Pacific Island's lead over the past year, I can attest to the grave need to fortify the shelters from future natural disasters and ensure safe housing for the hundreds of youth who come into Sanctuary's care. Sanctuary is a crucial community resource to Guam's most vulnerable youth, yet its aging infrastructure and the devastation caused by Typhoon Mawar have severely compromised its ability to continue its mission effectively. While routine maintenance has kept the shelters in operable conditions, the current state of the facilities necessitates a significant investment. The impact of Typhoon Mawar has highlighted the pressing need for disaster-resilient infrastructure for youth who otherwise do not have a place to call home. Without immediate repairs and reinforcements, Sanctuary remains at risk from future natural disasters, threatening the safety and well-being of those who rely on its services. By allocating CDBG-DR funds to this project, GHURA can help ensure that Sanctuary remains a safe and sustainable refuge for those in need.
6.	[03.21.2025] Subject: Letter of Interest for CDBG-DR Funding for 30-50 Acres Land in Dededo On behalf of the Dededo Soccer Club, I am writing to express our strong interest in acquiring 30 acres of commercially zoned land in Dededo. Our goal is to develop this site into a premier facility for soccer-related activities, including tournaments, training, retail operations, and office spaces. Dededo Soccer Club has been an integral part of the community for over 26 years, promoting physical fitness, teamwork, and community engagement through soccer. Expanding our activities aligns with the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority's commitment to fostering community development and creating economic opportunities for Guam's residents. Typhoon Mawar Disaster Due to the devastation left by Typhoon Mawar, the main training facility for soccer on Guam incurred massive damage to its buildings and lights. This greatly impacted the availability of field usage by not only the Guam National Team program, but also to the 6 of 13 soccer clubs located in the north that utilize the fields for training. In addition, we were in the process of conducting a feasibility study for a potential international tournament inviting over 60 teams from around the Asia/Pacific region. But again due to the limited facilities this plan had to be tabled.
7.	[03.30.2025] On behalf of the Guam Football Association, we are submitting our interest in being considered for the allocation of CDBG-DR Funds for applicable



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	jurisdictions. The GFA has sustained substantial damage from Typhoon Mawar and is still working to restore the infrastructure to normalcy, better serving the community, which ranges from young to elderly across the entire island. We look forward to your response and any additional information you may need. Thank you for your time on the matter.
8.	[04.11.2025] SUBJECT: Public Comment on CDBG Disaster Recovery Action Plan – Strengthening Guam Power Authority’s Infrastructure On May 24, 2023, Guam experienced one of the strongest typhoons in 20 years—causing widespread destruction, toppling trees, and leaving the majority of the island’s residents without electricity or access to water. The Guam Power Authority (GPA) worked tirelessly to restore electricity, knowing that a successful recovery hinges upon timely power restoration. In just over a month, nearly 98% of the island’s power was restored. Guam was in a better position after Typhoon Mawar compared to previous major storms, thanks to infrastructure improvements made over the years. Today, 98% of power poles are concrete or steel, and nearly 25% of Guam’s power customers receive electricity through underground lines. However, despite these improvements, Typhoon Mawar exposed remaining vulnerabilities in the island’s power infrastructure, particularly for low- and moderate-income (LMI) communities, who experienced prolonged outages and lacked access to alternative power sources. Reliable and stable electricity is not only essential for the daily lives of residents but also for the operation of critical infrastructure, including hospitals, emergency response centers, and water treatment facilities. Ensuring power resilience is vital for the safety and well-being of all Guam residents, particularly those in LMI communities who are disproportionately affected by power disruptions and have fewer resources to recover from prolonged outages. GPA is submitting this public comment regarding the CDBG Disaster Recovery Action Plan to emphasize the urgent need for investment in strengthening the island’s electrical infrastructure, particularly in light of the devastating impacts of Typhoon Mawar. The prolonged power outages and the hardship experienced by Guam’s low- and moderate-income (LMI) residents highlight the necessity of a more resilient and sustainable electrical grid. Power Mitigation: Strengthening Grid Resilience for Vulnerable Communities The prolonged outages following Typhoon Mawar disproportionately affected LMI households, many of whom lacked the financial means to secure alternative power sources such as generators or battery storage. GPA’s aging infrastructure and reliance on overhead power lines contributed to extensive service disruptions, underscoring the need for targeted mitigation efforts to enhance grid resilience and minimize future disaster-related disruptions. To protect LMI communities, GPA requests GHURA to allocate CDBG-DR funds toward power mitigation initiatives to including but not limited to the following projects: 1. Grid Hardening – Prioritize undergrounding power lines in LMI communities, reducing vulnerability to typhoon damage and ensuring faster restoration times. Undergrounding lines provides significant benefits by shielding electrical infrastructure from high winds, falling debris, and saltwater corrosion, which are common threats during severe



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	storms. This investment will enhance reliability, reduce costly post-storm repairs, and improve safety for residents who rely on stable electricity for essential needs. 2. Energy Storage Batteries and Renewable Energy Investments – Establish solar- powered energy storage battery systems for critical facilities serving LMI residents, such as emergency shelters, community centers, and low-income housing. Energy storage batteries enhance grid resilience by storing excess power generated from renewable sources and providing backup electricity when the grid is down. These systems reduce reliance on fossil fuels, lower energy costs, and ensure a continuous power supply during extreme weather events. Additionally, renewable energy investments such as solar microgrids can provide decentralized power generation, reducing stress on the central grid and allowing for faster recovery in disaster situations. By integrating energy storage with renewables, LMI communities will have access to reliable and sustainable energy sources that minimize the impact of future outages. 3. Improved Maintenance and Modernization – Invest in upgrading substations, transformers, and poles to meet storm-resistant standards, reducing the likelihood of catastrophic failures during typhoons. This includes replacing outdated or vulnerable equipment with more durable, storm-resistant alternatives and implementing smart grid technologies that enhance real-time monitoring and response capabilities. Implementing predictive maintenance programs using advanced sensors and data analytics will allow GPA to detect potential failures before they occur, reducing outage times and improving overall system reliability. Ensuring Critical Infrastructure Remains Operational During Disasters The aftermath of Typhoon Mawar revealed the devastating impact of prolonged power outages on critical services, particularly telecommunications and access to water. Many LMI households were left without reliable communication during the storm, making emergency response coordination more difficult. Furthermore, power outages directly affected Guam’s water wells, leaving thousands of residents without access to clean water. To ensure these essential services remain operational in future disasters, I recommend that the CDBG-DR Action Plan include: 1. Backup Power for Telecommunications Infrastructure – Provide funding to equip cell towers and communication hubs with battery storage or backup generators to maintain connectivity during extended power outages. This will ensure that residents can access emergency services and stay informed during crises. 2. Resilient Energy Solutions for Water Wells and Pump Stations – Invest in energy storage batteries and renewable energy systems to power Guam’s water wells and pumping stations. This will prevent water shortages caused by power disruptions and ensure continued access to clean drinking water, particularly for LMI households that are most vulnerable to these outages. 3. Community-Based Resilience Programs – Develop local energy resilience hubs in LMI neighborhoods, where residents can access charging stations, refrigeration, and emergency power during outages. These hubs can be powered by solar microgrids with battery storage, ensuring a continuous energy supply during disasters. By prioritizing these initiatives in the CDBG-DR Action Plan, GHURA can help ensure that LMI communities are better protected from the devastating effects of future typhoons. Strengthening Guam’s power infrastructure is not only an economic necessity but a humanitarian imperative to safeguard the well-being of the island’s



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	most vulnerable residents. Thank you for considering this public comment. I urge GHURA to allocate funding toward these critical power mitigation and unmet need solutions to build a more resilient and equitable power system for all of Guam.
9.	[04.15.2025] The Guam Police Department urgently requests consideration for establishing a dedicated Sub-Station in the northernmost area of the island. In light of the challenges posed by Super Typhoon Mawar, other severe weather events, and the ongoing needs of our community, it has become abundantly clear that a Sub-Station in this region is a pressing necessity. The latest census data reported by GHURA does not accurately reflect the village's development pace, further underscoring the need for a Sub-Station. Current Jurisdiction and Challenges Currently, the Dededo Precinct Command (DPC) oversees a broad jurisdiction, which includes the villages of Harmon, Dededo, Yigo, Barrigada Heights, and parts of Mangilao. The village of Yigo, the northernmost village in the DPC jurisdiction, is of primary concern. Over the last few years, significant large-scale growth has been shown in single-family dwellings, housing developments, and multi-family units. Due to the substantial distance from the DPC and the high volume of calls for service in other areas, response times to incidents in Yigo and other northern regions are often delayed. In 2024, Yigo accounted for approximately 23% of all calls for service and 17% of reported traffic crashes in DPC's jurisdiction. This area also represents a significant portion of the island's business activity, with 27% of the island's businesses located in Yigo. The volume of incidents in this region makes it crucial to have a more localized and responsive police presence. However, this is further compounded by external factors such as inclement weather, power outages, and challenges with debris-clearing on roadways during and after storms. These conditions exacerbate delays in response times, particularly when access to critical areas becomes restricted due to flooding or road closures. During such events, the need for rapid and local police response is even more pronounced to ensure public safety and provide necessary support to relief efforts. In the aftermath of Super Typhoon Mawar that struck Guam in 2023, DPC was faced with challenges in the Yigo area that included impassable main roadways, secondary and tertiary roadways due to the amount of heavy debris blocking roadways leading into the Yigo area, resulting in longer response times (sometimes up to 20 minutes) while Officers had to stop and remove debris or take alternate paths to assist the public. Proposed Sub-Station Location and Benefits The addition of a Sub-Station in the vicinity of Yigo would greatly reduce response times, increase patrol presence, and allow for more effective implementation of community-oriented policing strategies such as a Commitment to Community Satisfaction, becoming proactive as opposed to being reactive. Working in partnership with the community in problem-solving. A Sub-Station in this area would be especially critical in ensuring timely service to vulnerable populations, such as children, older adults who may not be able to move around or assist themselves, low-to moderate- income families, citizens of the FSM, COFA, and those living in poverty, who often face additional barriers in accessing essential services during and after natural disasters. During storms and their aftermath, the need for swift security



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	interventions increases. Prolonged power outages or flooding can result in heightened risks of criminal activity or unsafe situations in public shelters. A Sub-Station would ensure that officers are better positioned to respond to these incidents quickly, especially in coordinating relief efforts, assisting with security for evacuation shelters, and helping manage crowd control during public relief activities. Furthermore, establishing a Substation would allow quicker intervention during a major storm's aftermath. In the event of typhoons, roadways can be obstructed by debris, and flooding can isolate key areas from centralized response units. With a Substation located in the northern region, officers would be able to more effectively navigate these challenges and ensure critical services continue uninterrupted. This would not only improve public safety but also play a crucial role in enhancing overall community resilience in the face of natural disasters, demonstrating the vital role of the police in ensuring community safety and resilience. Redistricting and Resource Allocation Currently, the DPC serves nearly half of the island's population, covering seven (7) beat areas serving a population of 64,247 permanent residents. This does not include the military personnel and civilians residing on Andersen Air Force Base and does not account for the development of Camp Blaz, which will house roughly 5,000 U.S. Marines, their families, and civilian workers. DPC has 5 Public and Private Elementary Schools, one public middle school, and one public high school, not including the school population of Andersen Air Force Base. With the proposed Sub-Station in the northern region, redistricting and efficient resource allocation would be necessary to ensure that resources are allocated strategically and effectively. The establishment of a new Sub-Station would not only support better service delivery but also allow for a more strategic deployment of personnel, particularly in times of crisis when public safety demands are heightened. Conclusion In conclusion, the establishment of a Sub-Station in the northern region would not only address the current challenges but also provide multiple critical benefits. It would significantly improve public safety, drastically reduce response times, and allow the Guam Police Department to more effectively serve the community-particularly vulnerable populations during routine operations and in the face of storms or other natural disasters. By ensuring timely access to police services during power outages, inclement weather, and disaster relief efforts, the proposed Sub-Station would bolster our community's resilience and the safety of our residents, ushering in a new era of enhanced public safety in Yigo. We respectfully request your consideration and invaluable support for this initiative to enhance public safety and improve the overall response capabilities in the northernmost area of Guam. The importance of such an investment in our community cannot be overstated, especially as we look toward future challenges posed by weather events and other emergencies. Your support is crucial in making this vision a reality. Thank you for your time and attention to this important matter. We look forward to your response.
10.	[04.15.2025] PROJECT NAME: Tumon-Tamuning Tourist District Safety and Security Mitigation Project to Develop Local Livelihood Support through the Visitor Industry PROJECT GOALS: To enhance the safety and security of tourists, visitor



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	industry employees, and local residents living in or visiting the district, GVB aims to ensure the following: (1) Enhanced Communications: Install robust Wi-Fi for free public access to wireless broadband services throughout the district. (2) Improved Crime Prevention & Response: Install CCTV throughout the district. (3) Enforcement of Building Codes and Standards: Harmonize all district buildings into compliance with required codes & standards. (4) Improved Flood Control: Redevelop the district's stormwater runoff system to keep roadways free and clear of standing water during and after downpours and prevent erosion. GOAL #1: Install capacity for public access to reliable Wi-Fi throughout the district. Enhance Guam's destination appeal (free Wi-Fi access everywhere in the Tumon-Tamuning Tourist District). More tourists = more spending = more revenue to support critical public services -70-75 visitors to Guam needed to support one (1) job in the tourism industry. -20,000 tourism jobs existed pre-COVID. -Return to pre-COVID tourist arrivals: were 120K+ arrivals/month; currently at 50%. -Tech-savvy travelers use handheld devices for GPS, retail purchases, communications, and self-booking hotel rooms, restaurant visits, tours, and travel experiences. -Install necessary electrical power capacity as required for various components in a redundant WiFi system that can support free public access to broadband services as well as the implementation of CCTV security surveillance. -Install communications capacity for local residents and tourism-sector employees. -Install broadband capacity for schools in the district (LBJ, TAMES, JFKHS, SACS, etc.) GOAL #2: Enhance the safety and security of tourists and the local community throughout the Tumon-Tamuning Tourist District. The installation of CCTV cameras will help deter criminal activity, promote public safety, and give our community a more reassuring sense of security. A reliable CCTV system will help safeguard property assets, cut crime, and supply law enforcement with actionable evidence when illegal events occur. GVB intends to install CCTV cameras throughout the district and at tourist-attraction designated sites. This project will include a dedicated monitoring station and manpower to support it. GVB intends to build the CCTV system on the backbone of the free public WiFi system. GOAL #3: Bring building code compliance up to standard. The main purpose of building codes is to protect public health, improve safety, and enhance the general welfare in the construction and occupancy of buildings. All hotels, restaurants, stores, and other facilities in the Tumon-Tamuning Tourist District must comply with local building codes and be up to standard to ensure the safety and security of our visitors and island community. It may also be advisable to develop a nonprofit Property Owners Association (POA) to assist with compliance within the district. It is equally important to include multilingual signage for beach/water safety and pedestrian guidance. Visitor-friendly environments depend on effective communication to guide pedestrians through diverse and often complex settings. From well-placed signage to crosswalk signals and public awareness campaigns, clear communication is essential to minimize risks, prevent accidents, and enhance the overall experience in Guam. Signs that safely point the way and warn pedestrians of hazards promote accessibility and foster a culture of safety. This is another step toward bringing our island up to world-class standards for the benefit of visitors and our island community. GOAL #4: Improve flood mitigation throughout the



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	district. Although GVB has been told that it does not have jurisdiction over buildings or public properties outside of its headquarters in the Tourist District, that face remains that GVB does have purview in the district and is willing to cooperate with Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority, Guam Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense, the Department of Public Works, Guam Waterworks Authority, and other government agencies to help redevelop the Tourist District's inadequate stormwater runoff system, prevent flooding, and improve safety and security in the district. Aligning GVB's evolving stated goals with CDBG-DR requirements for sustainable community growth plans, public space and accessibility enhancements, and inclusive economic development projects: The Guam Visitors Bureau is aware that the CDBG-DR assistance program prioritizes the needs of Low-to-Moderate-Income (LMI) communities. And we want to help meet that need, especially as it falls in line with the bureau's mission statement "to efficiently and effectively promote and develop Guam as a safe and world-class destination for visitors and to derive maximum benefits for the people of Guam." GVB's proposed project aims to help meet the needs of Guam's LMI community in the following ways: • The COVID-19 pandemic and Typhoon Mawar destroyed public and private property, dried up visitor arrivals, and decimated employment throughout Guam's number one private industry, tourism. GVB's interest in CDBG-DR funding centers around restoring the economic integrity and vitality of a visitor industry that has proven critical to the dramatic improvement of standards of living across Guam's socioeconomic spectrum over the course of several generations and counting. • Stimulate employment and self-advancement through job creation in the Tourist District. • Clear roadways for safer driving conditions in the Tourist District for residents, employees, and visitors: (1) via the use of CCTV surveillance and crime reporting as well as (2) hazard-free passage through roads that are free of standing water. • Improve the sense of personal security for residents, employees, and visitors as they seamlessly use the Tourist District's robust, accessible, high-speed WiFi broadband communications system. The following are a few useful purposes that can be served by enhanced online communication supporting WiFi and CCTV: GPS site location, the reporting of crime and suspicious activity, emergency response, business-friendly ad response, online payment services, cab and ride-service hailing, social networking, and general instant information gathering and sharing. • Improve the overall safety, security, and convenience of the Tourist District for the benefit of all who live, work, and visit there. • Clearing the way for streamlined, hazard-free traffic online and on the road will free up the flow of communications and physical ground travel. This, in turn, will help attract more visitors and help retain and attract talent for Destination Guam USA's workforce. It stands to reason that increasing arrivals, gainful employment, and residency will result in more cash flow, a higher multiplier effect, the upscaling of businesses, and the growth of the government's revenue for the improvement of public services.
11.	[04.16.2025] The Port of Guam, also known as the Jose D. Leon Guerrero Commercial Port, plays a critical and multifaceted role in the broader context of regional economics,



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	military strategy, and disaster resilience. Guam's only commercial seaport plays a central role in regional trade, U.S. military operations, and disaster recovery efforts across the Indo-Pacific region. The Port is essential not only to commercial and military logistics but also for the social and economic stability of Guam's population, especially for Low and Moderate-Income (LMI) communities. The following is an overview of the Port's significance across several key important areas of concern. Port of Guam: Strategic, Economic, Social Stability, and Humanitarian Lifeline with Urgent Unmet Infrastructure Needs Critical Infrastructure Upgrades Needed 1. Replacement of 3 Ship-to-Shore Gantry Cranes Current Status: The Port operates three gantry cranes each over 40 years old, and increasingly unreliable and expensive to maintain. Risk: Crane failures delay or stop container movement, disrupting the flow of essential goods such as food, fuel, medicine, and building materials. These delays disproportionately impact LMI families. Why Replacement Matters: The Port handles over 90 percent of Guam's imports, including more than 30 percent of military-related cargo. As Guam's only commercial seaport, there is no redundancy. The aging gantry cranes' failure will result in the disruption of the island's supply chain. The new gantry cranes are critical to avoid bottlenecks, maintain competitive shipping costs, and ensure port resiliency during surge operations (e.g., disasters or military buildup activities). In any regional crisis, the outdated gantry cranes will be a single point of failure in Guam's logistics chain. 2. Rehabilitation of Wharves, Crane Rails, and Tie-Downs. Why It's Essential: Without new stronger, safer wharves and tie-downs, the new gantry cranes can't be safely installed or operated. Port of Guam, Jose D. Leon Guerrero Commercial Port is an Equal Employment Opportunity Employer. Complaints of discrimination should be sent to the Human Resources Division. Damaged gantry crane rails and aging infrastructure increase the risk of operational failure. The proposed upgrades future-proof the Port for heavier cargo volumes expected from the military buildup and commercial growth. Enhances the Port's ability to withstand and recover from typhoons, seismic activity, and cyber/physical security threats. These risks disproportionately impact low-to-moderate income households who rely on stable access to affordable goods and services. 3. Replacement of Guam's Two Fuel Piers - Foxtrot (F1) and Golf Piers Background: Guam has only two fuel piers; Golf Pier was heavily damaged during Typhoon Mawar, leaving only F1 Pier (also vulnerable) to ensure the free flow of fuel distribution. Importance: The piers are the sole entry points for all petroleum products -aviation fuel, diesel, gasoline, jet fuel for civilian and military use. Without functioning fuel piers, the island faces an energy security crisis that could cripple power generation, transportation, and critical services (e.g., hospitals, emergency response). Fuel imports are also essential for neighboring islands that rely on Guam as a transshipment point. National Security Impact: Fuel infrastructure is vital for Department of Defense (DoD) readiness, especially for INDOPACOM and pre-positioned fuel stockpiles under the Pacific Deterrence Initiative. How Infrastructure Readiness Supports Core Port Functions: (Infrastructure Element/ Enables/ Impact if Unrepaired): (a.) New Gantry Cranes/ Fast container offloading modern vessel compatibility/ Severe cargo delays, rising costs, reduced import capacity (b) Repaired Wharves & Rails/ Safe crane operation;



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	increased throughput/ Operational hazards, restricted equipment upgrades (c) Fuel Pier Upgrades/Energy security for public and military/ Fuel shortages affecting power, defense, and emergency systems, on Guam and possibly throughout the region. (d) Crane Tie-Downs/ Resilience during typhoons and high winds/ Increased risk of crane failure during typhoons. 1. Economic Viability and Commercial Impact. For Guam, CNMI, and Neighboring Pacific Islands: Primary Import Gateway: The Port handles over 90 percent of consumer imports, including food, fuel, medicine, vehicles, and building materials. Its efficiency directly affects the cost of living, especially for LMI communities that are most sensitive to price spikes. Supply Chain Stability for Essential Goods: A stable supply chain helps prevent cost spikes in essential goods. LMI households, which spend more of their income on necessities, are hit hardest when disruptions occur. Jobs for LMI Workers: Many jobs at or tied to the Port-operations and maintenance workers, truckers, and shipping agents are available to those without advanced degrees. These jobs include: Many that are unionized and include benefits, Relatively well-paying by local standards, Often passed down across generations, reinforcing household income and community stability. Affordable Housing & Infrastructure Projects: The Port enables the import of construction materials for affordable housing programs and public infrastructure. Delays or disruptions can stall these initiatives, hurting LMI communities first. Delayed or expensive cargo means higher grocery, utility, and fuel prices, straining already tight household budgets. Job losses or reduced hours at Port-related industries would disproportionately affect working-class families. 2. Strategic Importance to INDOPACOM & the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI) Military-Strategic Context: Key Logistics Node for U.S. Operations: As the "tip of the spear" in the Pacific, Guam is central to power projection and deterrence, and the Port is essential to: Pre-positioning of military equipment and supplies, Resupplying ships and aircraft, Supporting joint exercises and allied coordination Deterrence with Dual Benefits: Investment through the PDI has spillover effects, like Port infrastructure upgrades, that benefit both military and civilian users improving throughput and reducing delays, which indirectly keeps local prices stable. Military-Civilian Coordination: During strategic surges or tensions, the Port must accommodate both national defense logistics and the everyday needs of local people-its ability to do both ensures Guam's civilian life remains uninterrupted. 3. Military Buildup and Infrastructure Expansion: Local Economic Impact: Massive Public Investment: Billions in federal and military spending flow through the Port in the form of construction materials, heavy equipment, and personnel logistics. These projects: Create union and skilled-labor opportunities for local workers Stimulate small business contracting for support services, many of which are LMI- owned or LMI-serving enterprises Community Benefit Through Workforce Development: Local workforce development programs have partnered with the Port and DoD contractors to train LMI workers in trades like welding, heavy equipment operation, and logistics. Strain and Opportunity: While military buildup can strain housing and utilities (affecting LMI groups), the Port plays a key role in mitigating this by ensuring rapid import of materials for public utilities and housing projects. 4. Disaster Recovery and Humanitarian Assistance A Lifeline in Crisis: Rapid Post-Disaster Supply Flow: In



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	typhoons (e.g., Mawar in 2023), the Port is the first step in recovery-enabling FEMA and other Federal agencies through the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) process, Red Cross, and military assets to bring in: Emergency food and water, Temporary shelters and power generation equipment Medical supplies and personnel Disaster recovery tools, materials, and supplies LMI Populations Most Dependent on Response Speed: Without personal safety nets, LMI individuals rely more on timely external aid. The Port's resilience directly affects their speed of recovery and long-term displacement risk. Support for Regional Islands: The Port also aids LMI populations in surrounding island nations by serving as a staging ground, enabling the U.S. to quickly deliver aid across Micronesia. The Port supports disaster recovery shipments, humanitarian missions, and military logistics. Any disruption <u>directly</u> affects US national security, public health response capacity, and civilian resupply. Port of Guam's Multidimensional Impact: (Impact Area: Port of Guam's Role) Economic Viability: Stabilizes consumer prices, supports jobs, and promotes small business growth—especially in LMI communities. Strategic Importance (PDI/INDOPACOM): Supports U.S. deterrence strategy, military logistics, and regional trade continuity. Military Buildup: Infrastructure jobs and training for LMI workers; imports for housing/utilities. Disaster Recovery: Enables fast humanitarian response and the steady flow of life- saving goods post-disaster. Social Equity: Supports food and energy security; underpins public programs and essential services. Why These Upgrades Are a National and Regional Priority. Not Just Local, But Nationally Strategic: The Port is a federally designated Strategic Seaport in the Pacific. Support for Allies & Freely Associated States: Many nearby island nations lack robust infrastructure and rely on Guam for resupply and aid. Aligns with U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy: Investments in the Port of Guam support broader U.S. policy goals of supply chain resilience, allied support, and regional deterrence. Conclusion:The Port of Guam is not just a local port. It is a linchpin in national security, economic stability, and humanitarian response across the Indo-Pacific. The replacement of STS gantry cranes, wharf and rail rehabilitation, and fuel pier modernization are urgent national priorities. These investments directly impact: Economic security and affordability of basic goods, Military mobility and national defense readiness, Disaster readiness and emergency logistics, Social equity and resilience for vulnerable communities in Guam and the broader region. The Port Authority of Guam respectfully requests that these projects be formally recognized as high-impact unmet needs eligible for CDBG and CDBG-DR funding consideration.
12.	[04.18.2025] SUBJECT: Funding Support for New Hospital Facility In response to GHURA's comment request for the Community Development Block Grant, Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMHA) respectfully submits this formal request for consideration of funding support for the development of a new hospital facility. To meet modern healthcare demands and provide resilient, sustainable service to Guam's predominantly low-to-moderate income population, GMHA seeks capital funding for a new, purpose-built facility. A modern hospital would address current infrastructure



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	limitations, enhance disaster preparedness, and ensure long-term health security for the island. We greatly appreciate the opportunity to participate in the CDBG-DR planning process and remain committed to advancing projects that align with GHURA's goals of equity, resilience, and recovery. GMHA recognizes the significance of this funding opportunity and welcomes the chance to collaborate with GHURA and other stakeholders in designing a healthcare facility that reflects the needs of our island's growing and vulnerable populations. We are confident that, with your support, we can strengthen Guam's healthcare infrastructure and ensure uninterrupted access to care during future disasters. Thank you for your time, consideration, and continued support of GMHA's mission to serve Guam's most vulnerable communities. LILLIAN PEREZ POSADAS, MN, RN <i>Attachment: Comments for Consideration: Funding Support for New Hospital Facility</i> Comments for Consideration: Funding Support for New Hospital Facility Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMHA) As Guam's only public civilian hospital and designated Tier 1 essential facility, Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMHA) plays a foundational role in safeguarding the health and safety of the island's residents. However, GMHA's existing facility-originally constructed in 1978-has exceeded its intended service life and declared "functionally obsolete" by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in its 2019 Facilities Condition Assessment, with critical systems operating well beyond their useful life, many without redundancy. Compromised systems including HVAC, outdated IT infrastructure, and a deteriorated roof and envelope contributed to failures that placed patient care and emergency operations at serious risk. FEMA denied reimbursement for many post-storm damages, citing pre-existing conditions, which highlights the impact of deferred modernization and reveals a critical funding gap. Additionally, FEMA continues to reject GMHA's proposed mitigation projects due to the facility's aging condition. Moreover, the facility's physical design is no longer aligned with modern clinical, operational, and emergency response standards. GMHA faces significant limitations in managing high patient volumes, particularly during natural disasters, pandemics or mass casualty incidents, due to outdated workflows and inflexible space. Critical departments such as the Emergency Room and Intensive Care Unit lack adequate surge capacity and cannot easily be expanded or adapted to meet emergency demand. Limited access to care during disaster events remains a concern, especially when transportation routes are blocked or services are overwhelmed. Additionally, persistent issues such as water intrusion, vulnerability to power failure, and limited ADA-accessible infrastructure compromise the hospital's ability to deliver safe, reliable care-placing both patients and staff at risk during emergencies. As GMHA is the only hospital that services the Maternal-Child Health (MCH) population, it is extremely critical and essential to build a new hospital. Even with strategic investments in targeted upgrades (HVAC projects and IT assessments), GMHA remains constrained by the limitations of its core structure. Incremental improvements alone will not deliver the resiliency, efficiency, or clinical capacity needed to meet the long-term healthcare demands of Guam's population particularly as it ages and grows more medically complex. GMHA respectfully requests consideration for planning and capital funding toward a new, modern hospital facility under the CDBG-DR program or future



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	recovery initiatives. A new hospital will address the vulnerabilities tied to aging infrastructure, meet current codes and accessibility standards, and incorporate resilient design for uninterrupted operations during disasters. It will also ensure sustainable care for Guam's largely low-to-moderate income population. While short-term upgrades are necessary, long-term resilience depends on investment in a purpose-built facility. GMHA stands ready to collaborate with federal and local officials and partners on planning, site selection, phased development, etc.
13.	[04.18.2025] Subject: Input CDBG-DR, Action Plan for Guam Buenas yan Hafa Adai Mr. Esteves, I would like to express my gratitude to you and your team for your work in securing the more than \$500 million CDBG-DR grant for the people of Guam. This unprecedented federal investment provides a critical opportunity to support our island's recovery from the impacts of Typhoon Mawar, address longstanding shortages in affordable and resilient infrastructure, and generate meaningful job creation for low- and moderate-income (LMI) residents. In support of these goals, and in alignment with the objectives of the grant, I respectfully submit the following proposal for the Pacific Star Hotel Revitalization Project—a targeted public-private initiative that exemplifies the type of economic revitalization and community benefit envisioned by the CDBG-DR program. I. Abstract This proposal recommends that the Pacific Star Hotel Revitalization Project, proposed by Cartium Enterprise Guam LLC (Cartium), be funded under the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program. The project directly responds to the economic damage caused by Typhoon Mawar, fulfilling HUD's national objective of job creation for low and moderate-income (LMI) persons, and is eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(o) and §570.203. Through a public-private partnership model, the project would generate significant economic revitalization, infrastructure restoration, and community benefit in Guam's primary tourism corridor. II. Problem Statement Typhoon Mawar forced the closure and foreclosure of the Pacific Star Hotel, a 400+ room property in Tumon Bay, critically disrupting the tourism economy and eliminating hundreds of jobs—most of which were filled by LMI workers. Having just recently acquired the Pacific Star Hotel, Cartium is not able to receive any insurance proceeds for the extensive damage caused by Typhoon Mawar. The storm's impact exacerbated pre-existing systemic barriers, including high import costs, Jones Act-related shipping constraints, inflation-driven labor/material shortages, and limited capital liquidity for private developers. Without targeted federal disaster recovery funds, private capital alone cannot absorb the inflation-adjusted construction costs required to restore the hotel to modern, resilient standards. This poses a long-term risk to Guam's economic recovery and to the employment prospects of its hospitality-dependent workforce. III. Proposed CDBG-DR-Funded Intervention The \$18 million in CDBG-DR assistance requested represents 30% of the total project cost (\$60 million), with \$42 million already secured through private investment. This leverage ratio of 2.3 to 1 aligns with HUD's emphasis on maximizing non-federal funding contributions (24 CFR §570.200(a)(5)). Eligible Activities: ☐ §570.203(b) – This



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	project qualifies as a special economic development activity as it involves assistance to a private for-profit entity that will result in job creation and economic revitalization. □ §570.208(a)(4)(i) – The project satisfies the national objective of job creation for LMI persons. Over 200 permanent jobs are expected to be created and prioritized for LMI hiring. □ §570.201(o) – The project is tied to recovery from Typhoon Mawar through the rehabilitation of a property impacted by disaster and economic dislocation. IV. Economic Impact and Community Benefit With an estimated economic multiplier of 1.5x, the Pacific Star Hotel Revitalization Project is projected to generate approximately \$90 million in overall economic activity. This includes: □ Direct employment for over 200 LMI workers □ Increased tourism expenditures □ Stimulated growth for local vendors and service providers □ New tax revenues for the Government of Guam. The project also proposes: □ On-site job training programs □ Local hiring requirements for LMI residents □ Energy efficiency upgrades and ADA-compliant access □ Resilient, storm-hardened construction practices to protect future employment and infrastructure V. Addressing Barriers and Justification for Federal Investment 1. Tariffs & High Construction Costs Guam faces import markups of 20–30% on construction materials (Source: Ruskin Felix Report). CDBG-DR funds will offset these costs, enabling the project to meet HUD’s requirement for cost-reasonableness under §570.200(a)(4). 2. Jones Act Shipping Restrictions Limited shipping options under U.S. cabotage laws create material delays and cost inflation (Source: GAO). CDBG-DR support helps absorb these extraordinary expenses unique to U.S. territories. 3. Inflation and Labor Shortages As reported by the Guam Daily Post, Guam continues to suffer from a shortage of skilled labor. The project’s workforce development component will expand economic opportunity for LMI persons under §570.201(e). 4. Duplication of Benefits Avoided Private financing and insurance proceeds have been committed. No duplication of benefits occurs, in compliance with the Stafford Act and CDBG-DR requirements (per HUD guidance on DOB compliance). VI. Alignment with CDBG-DR Program Objectives This proposal satisfies all key CDBG-DR priorities: □ Disaster Recovery Tieback – Foreclosure and shutdown directly resulted from Typhoon Mawar. □ LMI Benefit – Meets §570.208(a)(4) national objective. □ Public Benefit Standard – Meets standards under §570.209(e)(1) for cost-effective job creation. □ No Duplication of Benefits – Compliant with 2 CFR Part 200 and HUD DOB notices. □ Private Leverage – 70% of project funds are non-federal, aligning with §570.200(a)(5). VII. Budget Structure □ Total Project Cost: \$60,000,000 □ CDBG-DR Request: \$18,000,000 (30%) □ Private Capital: \$42,000,000 (70%) – Cartium Enterprise Guam LLC VIII. Conclusion The Pacific Star Hotel Revitalization Project exemplifies the intent of the CDBG-DR Economic Revitalization category. It delivers durable, high-impact recovery for Guam’s economy through a cost-effective, shovel-ready public-private partnership. Situated at the entry point into Tumon for tourists arriving from the Guam International Airport, the iconic Pacific Star Hotel is the first hotel that tourists see and its revitalization is a testament to the endurance and vitality of Guam’s economy and tourism industry. We urge GHURA to include this initiative in its CDBG-DR Action Plan. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the utilization of the



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds. We appreciate GHURA's leadership in shaping a recovery framework that is equitable, sustainable, and responsive to the needs of our people. We look forward to your feedback on this proposal and welcome the opportunity to collaborate further. Please feel free to contact us at XXXX@XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.XXX
14.	[04.20.2025] Buenas yan Hafa Adai Mr. Esteves, On behalf of Guam Education Finance Foundation III, Inc. (GEFF III), we are pleased to submit this project summary and financial strategy for the Simon Sanchez High School Reconstruction Project in Yigo, Guam. As a dedicated nonprofit developer and financial intermediary, GEFF III is committed to leveraging HUD's Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) resources to deliver a resilient, long-term solution to one of Guam's most pressing post-disaster education challenges. Below is a detailed overview of our proposed financial strategy and development framework. Please note, this is intended as an example of how CDBG-DR funds can be strategically leveraged. The actual financing and development costs will be finalized only after pricing is confirmed for both construction and associated financing. At that time, we will determine the final project cost and submit a formal request for CDBG-DR assistance equivalent to 20% of the total development budget. Simon Sanchez High School Reconstruction Project: Leveraging CDBG-DR and Tax-Exempt Bonds to Rebuild Guam's Education Infrastructure Developer: Guam Education Finance Foundation III (GEFF III) Project Type: Public Facility Reconstruction - Education Infrastructure Location: Yigo, Guam Total Development Cost: \$150 million Capital Stack CDBG-DR Funds: \$30.0 million (20%) Tax-Exempt Bonds: \$120 million (80%) Leverage Ratio: 4:1 <i>Every \$1 of federal investment attracts \$4 in additional capital.</i> Background & Need Simon Sanchez High School was severely damaged by Typhoon Mawar in May 2023, resulting in full campus closure. Students were displaced and relocated to split sessions at John F. Kennedy High School. This project proposes a full reconstruction of the high school, aligned with HUD's CDBG-DR program goals of addressing unmet disaster needs and supporting low- to moderate-income (LMI) communities. Scope of Work Full site demolition, New construction of a storm-resilient school facility, Classrooms, cafeteria, gymnasium, and community-accessible space Enhanced utility systems: power, water, IT, and green infrastructure. Economic & Community Impact: Multiplier Effect: 2.0x, Projected Output: \$300 million, Job Creation: Across construction, engineering, and education operations Community Gains: Re-establishment of education access for displaced LMI students Boosted property values in the northern region. Local utility revenue and services expansion. Reduced displacement and population decline. Challenges Addressed: Tariff Costs: Guam imports nearly all building materials, raising costs by 20- 30% Jones Act: Contributes to shipping delays and inflated prices Post-Pandemic Market Conditions: Labor and material volatility continues to strain construction budgets. This project utilizes federal resources to offset these structural challenges and ensure cost-efficient, timely delivery. Strategic Benefits Aligns with HUD's LMI and disaster



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	recovery criteria Demonstrates a replicable public facility finance model for U.S. territories Supports continuity of education in a disaster-affected zone. Emphasizes resilient design and future-proof construction.
15.	[03.27.2025] GUAM COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT DISASTER RECOVERY (CDBG-DR) Buenas yan Hafa Adai~! Sui Generis Design & Construction LLC, a Guam based company, is excited to share our thoughts and ideas regarding the Typhoon Mawar Disaster Relief Fund for Guam. Although Typhoon Mawar caused extensive damage on a level not seen in over two decades, Guam's resilience facilitated a speedy recovery and once again proved that we are always prepared to overcome any challenge. However, there are always opportunities to improve upon resilience through strategic planning and upgrades, especially with regards to new homes and helping vulnerable members of the community so that their need for recovery is minimized after future emergencies. As such, we believe that by focusing on the significant increase of safe and affordable homes available to LMI families through the relief funds, we can enable the island to upgrade existing aging infrastructure while addressing the need for typhoon proof homes and communities. Although not exhaustive, we believe the following concepts, ideas, strategies, and actions would allow for a comprehensive approach to maximize the impact of the funds to address the shortage of safe and affordable new homes for Guam residents. • Guam Affordable Housing Needs: Comprehensive Strategy Through Informed and Bespoke Master Planning & Design / Development • Establish a Multi-Phase Masterplan to Include LMI Developments for First Time Homebuyers, Rentals, and <i>Mixed-Use / Mixed Income Development</i> to Foster a Diverse Community in an Underdeveloped, Under Utilized, and/or Blighted Neighborhood • Collaborate with GHURA and GovGuam Agencies to Identify and Take Over a Stalled Development Project that has Already Been Reviewed and/or Approved by GLUC to Mitigate Review and Approval Processes, as well as Provide Sewer, Water, Power, Paved Access Infrastructure Where Needed <i>Ahead of Construction Activities</i> • Create Innovative Design Solutions to Offer Flexibility in Accommodating Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Residents and Designate a Percentage of ADA Accessible Units (ADA Design Guidelines, Public Facilities, Flexible Public Spaces that can Function as Community / Senior / Recreation / Storm Shelter Centers) • Integrate Existing Social Programs to Maximize Development, Local Resources, and Foster Stronger Community Ties • Offer Mixed Use Development Strategies to Allow a Diverse Community Serving LMI Residents, <u>as well as Middle-Income Residents (\$60~\$90k)</u> via Various Architecture Designs and Densities, as well as Commercial Activities • Utilize Mixed Use Design to Allow Business Enterprise within the Community to Foster Economic Development and Encourage Social Interactions, Particularly Amongst Vulnerable Residents, and <i>Fund Maintenance Costs / Upkeep</i> • Opportunities for Economic Activities for the Residents Will Ensure the Project is Sustainable and Encourage Entrepreneurship at a Micro-Level, Fostering Job Creation and Retention Activities (i.e. Communal Kitchen for Food Catering or Consignment Businesses) •



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	Living Spaces and Neighborhood Planning Will Employ Principles of New Urbanism, Creating Safe Walkable Space on a Neighborhood Scale, Community Gardens, Landscaping & Public Amenities (<i>*See Comment as submitted for chart visual included in submission in Appendix</i>). • Encourage Community Involvement During Design Phase to Foster Sense of Ownership, Thereby Fostering Community Pride, Personalization Options, and Dignity to Residents • Integrate Sustainability Principles & Renewable Energy Where Possible to <i>Mitigate Recovery Efforts After Future Disasters</i> (i.e. Outdoor Solar Lighting & Water Heaters, Rain Catchment Systems, Optional ESS Battery & Solar Systems in Units) • Employ Passive House Strategies in Design Decisions and Energy Savings via Energy Efficient Equipment and Materials • Develop Medium to High Density Housing Units to Maximize Land Use, Save Costs Through Economy of Scale, and Create a Vibrant Neighborhood with a Diverse Demographic • Value Added Design Approach Will Invariably Lead to More Economic Development in Nearby Areas by Introducing an Influx of New and Diverse Residents who will Need Stores, Restaurants, Entertainment, and other Supporting Businesses • Explore and Implement Alternate and More Efficient Construction Methods such as Modular Prefab Structures to Mitigate Construction Costs & Project Schedules, Whilst Offering New Job Opportunities in Learning such Construction Methods to the Local Communities • Consider Fast-Track and/or Design-Build Contracts to Facilitate the Development in a Timely Manner and Meet the “Fix in Six” Deadline • Benchmark Successful Affordable Communities Across the USA (i.e. Tassafaronga Village in Oakland, CA), Reference the <u>“AIA Design for Equitable Communities— Framework for Design Excellence”</u>, and Incorporate Best Practices from Existing Local Developments, Such as Recent LIHTC Developments We believe the Mawar Recovery Fund presents a very rare and unique opportunity for the local community to create a long-term solution to the rising economic and social challenges faced by LMI residents and the general population at large. By creating a well-planned masterplan that can be realized in phases, we can truly stimulate growth and a sustainable future for affordable housing and allow nearby neighborhoods to flourish. Thank you for considering our thoughts and we would be happy to share further thoughts and ideas regarding this anytime soon. <u>Un Dangkolo Na Si Yu'us Ma'ase!</u>
16.	[03.21.2025] Shalom, My name is Azrael, and I am a resident of Dededo, Guam (96929). I am writing to humbly offer a suggestion that I believe could greatly benefit our community, especially those who are unable to remove debris following natural disasters like Typhoon Mawar. There are many individuals within our community who face significant challenges when it comes to debris removal. This includes widows, the fatherless, the elderly, the handicapped, and those who, like myself, have sustained injuries that prevent them from performing heavy lifting. After the recent storm, I have personally experienced the difficulties of dealing with debris and understand how overwhelming this task can be. I would like to propose the establishment of a community-based debris removal assistance program. Such a program could involve organizing volunteers, collaborating with local government agencies, and seeking



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	support from charitable organizations. The goal would be to provide assistance to those who are physically unable to clear debris from their properties. Implementing this program would not only ensure the safety and well-being of our most vulnerable neighbors but also foster a stronger sense of unity and support within our community. Thank you for considering my suggestion. I believe that with your support and the collective efforts of our community, we can make a meaningful difference. Please feel free to contact me if you would like to discuss this idea further. Sincerely,
17.	[04.21.2025] 4/21/25, 9:09 AM Guam DR Mail - Comments for Sanctuary Hafa Adai GHURA! I appreciate all the hard work you all do. As a community member and advocate, I would like places like Sanctuary, Island Girl Power and other GHURA social programs to stay thriving and serving. Our community suffers from many under funded social well being programs, despite having wonderful staff. This comment is meant to keep programs like Island Girl Power with a low rent or rent assistance. This comment is meant to showcase community concern for Sanctuary and urge its consideration for the next budget. Thank you!
18.	[03.31.2025] Hafa Adai, Thank you for this opportunity to share some community input that was shared with me. 1) Build or provide shelters at Central, North and South at the mayors' office for families during storms. Schools can't open after a storm because families have no place to go when their homes have been destroyed. Possibly hardening of community centers for shelters. 2) Provide throughout the island solar street lights where there are none. 3) Provide lights at recreational places for children to play after school hours rather than getting into trouble. 4) Provide activities for children who can't afford to join sports, going to swimming pools, skate rings, etc. 5) Improve drainage facilities including culverts in southern villages. 6) Construct sea walls to protect people and property. 7) Provide water tanks to be stationed in hard hit areas especially southern villages. 8) Planting trees to stabilize slope and erosion. 9) SNAP data will show the poverty level by villages to address many of the above. Thank you for this opportunity. <i>Senseramente</i>
19.	[03.26.2025] Hafa Adai, I am providing feedback to assist you in developing an action plan that is feasible and attainable to address the unmet needs of our island. Disaster recovery from Super Typhoon Mawar are still ongoing due to the extensive damages it caused. That being said I would like to comment and commend your agency for taking the lead in ensuring support and resources are provided that will bring the island back to normalcy. I also commend the fact that the needs assessment is data driven by you asking the community to provide input about what they think should receive funding for repairs. The findings from surveys will be used to determine the areas that need repair throughout each village and what in order to identify a priority list compiled using the feedback from stakeholders of our island. Although infrastructure is a



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	concern that needs to be addressed I would like you to also include the structural damage our Education System has suffered because of the number of days students were missing school due to the wrath of the typhoon. The level of priority should be at a high position of urgency because students have not been given enough support to get them back to achieving the benchmarks required at each grade level. There is no way the schools will be able to compile and complete all standards required for students to be promoted with little time left to do so. I am putting forward the idea of learning centers for each village that will be used as a supplementary resource to help improve proficiency in performance for each subject by providing mentoring, homework assistance, STEM program and other activities to help get our students the resources they need to succeed in school and their future. The need for such a program to start immediately is something I hope you will add to your action plan because infrastructure in buildings is not our only obstacle. The bigger problem we need to look at is the student success rate in overall performance in each grade level. Every village should receive funding to start the afterschool program asap because educating our students should never be put in the back burner. Our students are the future so it is imperative that they get all the support they need to rise above all the factors that have made learning difficult. My name is Andrea Cruz and my number is 6719983652 if you have any jobs available that i can do to help kick this movement towards school readiness please let me know. I have a Bachelors and a Masters in Education and I would love to step up and be part of the support for our kids.
20.	[04.03.2025] Hafa Adai! I would like to put in as an idea for the Guam CDBG-DR Fix in Six program: Could you consider in the list of projects, building roads and adding infrastructure in qualified opportunity zones and LMI areas? Even a small portion of roads and infrastructure development in strategic locations could enable local Guamanians to access or build on their properties, particularly in the areas they prefer to live. For example, regions in the South such as Malesso and Inalajan offer potential for affordable housing projects, provided the local Guamanians approve and support such development. Investing in roads and infrastructure could empower local Guamanians to construct homes, which would benefit themselves, strengthen the community, and boost the economy. Have a great day! Si Yu'os Ma'åse'
21.	[04.04.25] PUBLIC COMMENT: Support for Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations in Strengthening Healthcare Services through CDBG-DR Funds Hafa Adai GHURA, Thank you for conducting community “town hall” meetings about the use of CDBG Disaster Recovery Funds this past month. I attended at least two sessions and appreciate the presentations and offer the following comments: I am writing to advocate for the inclusion of non-governmental, non-profit organizations in the application process for Community Development Block Grant — Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds. These organizations play a vital role in providing direct healthcare services to communities, particularly in the aftermath of disasters, and have



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	the capacity to significantly strengthen the healthcare infrastructure within underserved areas. One key opportunity for the use of CDBG-DR funds is to support the building of comprehensive healthcare facilities that integrate both outpatient primary care and urgent care services under one roof. This would allow healthcare providers to easily "stand up" operations and swiftly respond to the medical needs of the community following a disaster. By enabling non-profit organizations to develop and expand such facilities, GHURA can help ensure that healthcare services are resilient, accessible, and able to withstand the impact of future emergencies. Non-profits are uniquely positioned to meet these needs, particularly in reaching vulnerable populations and delivering critical healthcare in both the short and long term. Expanding eligibility for non-profits to apply for CDBG-DR funding would empower these organizations to enhance healthcare delivery systems, improve infrastructure, and build disaster resilient solutions that are essential for the health and well-being of the community. I urge GHURA to consider provisions in the Action Plan that allow non-governmental, non-profit organizations to apply for CDBG-DR funds to not only harden healthcare services but also establish comprehensive healthcare facilities that can provide primary and urgent care under one roof, ensuring a rapid recovery in the wake of a disaster. Thank you for considering this important request. I look forward to seeing how these funds can help strengthen healthcare services in our communities during times of crisis. Sincerely,
22.	[04.06.2025] Subject: Input on the CDBG-DR Action Plan for Guam Reference: CLTC Pagachao, Hagat Tract 319 20 Residential Homes Attention: Fernando Esteves Deputy Director; Hafa adai Seniot Esteves, I respectfully submit my request under the unmet individual needs for: • Twenty Home damaged by Typhoon Mawar. • Expand & Modernize Utility Infrastructure needs on the Pagachao Subdivision Tract 319 that consist of 211 ¼ acre lots. • Bill 236-37 nka Public Law 37-125 appropriated and remitted CLTC \$9M for Survey and Infrastructure Fund. • Cost Shared Project: The \$9M may be leveraged with the CDBG-DR \$500.8M upfront investment to expand and modernize the Utility Infrastructure thus off setting total cost to construct Affordable Homes for 211 beneficiaries that meet the HUD Low-Mod Income Table. • This Cost Shared Project with 211 Affordable Home constructed will enhance and trigger investments within the surrounding areas considering the Sloping Topography & Private Land Ownership that provides a magnificent 180 degrees sunset view of the Hagat Marina, Orote Naval Base and Facpi Bay Area. Your assistance and recommendations are greatly appreciated. Si Yuos Maase. Respectfully,
23.	[04.18.2025] Public Comment in Support of Strengthening Health-related Infrastructure Hafa Adai, I am writing as a concerned local resident and community advocate who volunteered in the aftermath of Typhoon Mawar in 2023. The devastation we experienced, particularly in the northern villages of Dededo and Yigo, exposed long-



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	standing gaps in our public infrastructure—gaps that became painfully visible during a time when our communities needed support the most. In the weeks following the storm, I witnessed families in low- to moderate-income areas struggling without access to healthcare services for basic but urgent needs—wound care, respiratory issues, and the worsening of chronic health conditions. These were not complex needs, yet there was no care available. Schools repurposed as typhoon shelters were overcrowded and lacked proper sanitation, clean drinking water, and the privacy necessary for individuals to heal or stay well. These conditions were not only substandard—they were a violation of basic human rights. The unfortunate reality is that the government's infrastructure is not currently equipped to meet these basic needs, especially in times of disaster. However, I have seen firsthand how non governmental organizations (NGOs) stepped up when systems failed. These organizations brought resources, volunteers, and hope to underserved areas that had long been neglected—even before the typhoon. They offered services that government agencies were unable to provide in a timely or effective manner. The Community Development Block Grant represents a vital opportunity to address these longstanding inequities. I urge you to strongly consider supporting proposals from non-profit organizations that aim to strengthen public infrastructure and build community resilience. Investing in these organizations and creating stronger public-private partnerships will not only help fill the gaps during emergencies—it will build a more equitable and prepared Guam for future generations. Please consider this public comment as a call to action: we must invest in those who are ready to serve, who have already served, and who continue to show up when our people need them the most. Strengthening these partnerships will ensure that no community is left behind—before, during, or after a disaster. Thank you for your time and commitment to improving the lives of our people. Sincerely,
24.	<u>[04.20.2025] Subject: Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Relief (CDBG-DR) Public Comments</u> Dear Deputy Director Esteves, I would like to express my gratitude for this opportunity to provide recommendations for the allocation of the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds to address unmet needs that encompasses housing, economic revitalization, infrastructure, food security, as part of a long-term recovery and resilience strategy following Typhoon Mawar. Through an integrated approach rooted in community needs, these comments outlines eligible activities under 24 CFR Part 570—particularly §§ 570.201, 570.203, 570.205, and 570.208—to benefit low- and moderate-income (LMI) communities across the island. <u>I. HOUSING (CFR 570.203, 570.208) A. Habitat Restoration and Typhoon Resistance Upgrades.</u> Residents living in the northern villages were the hardest hit, as a result of the path and duration of damaging winds of Typhoon Mawar. Damage due to homes that were not made, in part or in whole, of concrete or were not typhoon-resistant, damages not included in insurance coverage, such as those due to flooding or other water damage, damages to typhoon shutters have been persistent, despite two years have elapsed since Typhoon Mawar. A habitat restoration and typhoon resistant



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	upgrade program for residents of Guam could effectively address these unmet needs by simultaneously making an existing habitat livable and more resistant to future typhoons. For this program, GHURA would develop an application that could include a specific list of eligible items, such as replacing roofs, windows, typhoon shutters and weatherproofing windows and doors, plus allow for discretionary ones, provided sufficient documentation exists. For instance, claims that were not covered despite documentation by FEMA or insurance adjusters and/or GHURA field surveys could be used to show eligibility. For the purposes of identifying an amount for this program, according to the 2020 Guam Census, there are 51,555 housing units on Guam. If fifteen percent (15%) of homes are in need of repair or upgrading with an average cost of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5000), the cost for <u>Habitat Restoration and Typhoon Resistance Upgrade Program would be approximately Thirty Nine Million Dollars (\$39,000,000).</u> B. Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Multiple-Unit Dwellings. GHURA's practice of acquisition and rehabilitation of existing multiple-unit dwellings provides a timely, cost-effective approach versus new construction projects, in the face of increasing inflation of goods and shortage of labor. For instance, GHURA and Catholic Social Services were able to substantially renovate a 14-unit building in 2018 for the expected cost of \$230,000 and an estimated 220 days to complete. In April 2024, GHURA began seeking approval for the acquisition and rehabilitation of an existing 21-unit apartment complex, which will cost approximately \$3.6 million to completely renovate. Both projects were taken with the express purpose to provide units for affordable housing. In 2021, Department of Public Works (DPW) sent out notices of derelict buildings for seventy (70) buildings in villages throughout the island. Additionally, buildings which are vacant and at risk of becoming blighted properties also are opportunities for conversion to mixed-use, mixed income development that are CDBG-compliant by setting aside 51% or more of housing units for Low and Moderate Income (LMI) households. Expanding GHURA's practice of acquisition and rehabilitation to include vacant and blighted properties could increase affordable housing stock significantly. This approach can address the impact for those who were directly dislocated from homes in disrepair or indirectly impacted due to higher rents compared to previous residence before Typhoon Mawar. Alternately, instead of GHURA acquiring and developing these blighted or vacant properties, gap funding for owners/developers, who are seeking affordable housing Qualifying Certificates or Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) through Guam Economic Development Authority to convert these blighted or vacant properties into mixed-used developments. The commercial activities could simultaneously increase economic and job opportunities for both owners and tenants that enhance or build community. Based on my calculations, two major developments alone have the potential to create seven hundred (700) LMI housing units. Alternatively, another scenario is funding a greater number of smaller developments that approximate the same number of housing units for LMI households. <u>I would propose earmarking at least Twenty-Five Million Dollars (\$25,000,000) to create low and moderate income (LMI) housing units. II. INFRASTRUCTURE. (CFR 570.208)</u>



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	In the aftermath of Typhoon Mawar, many residents were without running water for a month and power for 3 months, if not longer. Lack of power also had a ripple effect in the provision of drinking water, emergency communications, gasoline for first responders and the population at large who waited for hours to fill up their tanks but who were turned away upon reaching pump stations because supply ran out. The extensive damage to power poles, limited capacity of Guam Power Authority to repair damaged power lines, difficulty in procuring equipment and supplies to meet emergency needs contributed to prolonged lack of access to both water and power. To facilitate recovery from future typhoons, I recommend that funds be used to provide permanent backup generators for water pumps, upgrade power poles to typhoon resistant ones or place electric grid underground, where feasible, and the provision emergency communications. III. ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION. (CFR 570.208) Guam's economy has historically been overly dependent on tourism, a sector that, while lucrative, has proven highly vulnerable to catastrophes, as evidenced by Typhoon Mawar. The over-reliance of tourism has underscored the critical need for economic revitalization through diversification of our economy and repositioning our tourism industry through workforce development. Job diversification is essential to simultaneously address the unmet needs of the recovery of tourism and economic revitalization through targeted workforce development. Within the next four years, a diversified, localized workforce can be realized with investments into existing workforce infrastructure. According the September 2024 Guam Department of Labor statistics, unemployment rate, which is based on individuals actively seeking employment, is 3.4%. However, 55,620 individuals are not seeking employment, which are not included in the unemployment statistic. However, both public and private sector are experiencing difficulty in filling vacancies, due to lack of qualified pool. The labor shortage in multiple fields and sectors have impacted Guam's ability to provide affordable housing, to grow our economy in fast emerging fields such as ship repair, and fill essential government positions in order to effectively respond to the community's needs. The U.S. Department of Labor has approved over one thousand (1000) apprenticeship occupations. The Guam Department of Labor is authorized to develop an occupation needs list. At the high school level, Guam Community College and Guam Trades Academy have established trades programs, or pre-apprenticeships, in various construction trades, nursing, hospitality, culinary, automotive, and telecommunications. These programs can be expanded by updating the occupation needs list to inform workforce development in order to effectively and efficiently fill existing and projected occupational needs. A. Establishing Guam Community College (GCC) Industrial Art Pre-Apprenticeship within Guam Department of Education (GDOE). Currently, Guam Community College has established satellite pre-apprenticeship programs in all Guam's public high schools since 2009. The Guam Department of Education graduates approximately 1500 students annually. Many of these students come from low or moderate income households. According the GDOE's 2022 5-Year Strategic Plan, "By year three of this strategic plan, at least 50% of all graduating students will have completed a specific pathway towards graduation and/or job/career certification program (examples: GCC



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	Career Technical Education programs, career academies, Guam Trades Academy, computer/tech certification, etc.). By year five, this percent will increase to 80%.” Using <u>vertical alignment</u> and students enrolling within specific trade programs, students could graduate to fill vacancies in construction and other fields There is a potential to expand pre-apprenticeship course offerings to a <u>generalized industrial arts program that feeds into various post-secondary apprenticeships</u>. Expansion of pre-apprenticeship offerings at the high school level would require five to six years for implementation. The first year would involve curriculum development and teacher training. The second through sixth year would involve implementation of courses and continual professional development and training of teachers. <u>The estimated cost for Guam Community College industrial arts program in GDOE High Schools for would be based on two (2) cohorts of twenty five students each at each of the six public high schools. SY2026 would involve curriculum development and teacher training. The first cohort is SY2027-2030, and the second cohort is SY 2028-2031. At Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) per student, the total estimated cost is Fourteen Million Dollars (\$14,000,000).</u> B. <u>Guam Community College Home Health Aide Bootcamps.</u> In the aftermath of Typhoon Mawar, the failure of communications hampered recovery response for all residents and especially to those with disabilities and the elderly population. The Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities (DISID) currently provides stipends for thirty two (32) caregivers, but there is an unmet need of approximately two thousand (2000) individuals with disabilities. As Guam seeks to diversify its economy through its workforce, creating middle income jobs as caregivers serving those with disabilities and/or the elderly population would support a population that is vulnerable during disasters and provide opportunities to workers displaced from the tourist industry that was further impacted by Typhoon Mawar. Caregiving provides long term economic stability because there will always be a need for these jobs that are resistant to outsourcing. Furthermore, if Guam were to reposition itself as a retirement destination, these caregivers could help support the recovery of the tourism industry. Estimated cost for a home health aide bootcamp through the Guam Community College for 8-12 weeks is \$1684/student. <u>Bootcamps can be scheduled in successive quarterly cohorts of twenty (20) individuals each, which equates to eighty (80) home health aides per year for a maximum of four hundred eighty (480) home health aides within the six years at a total cost of \$808,320.</u> C. <u>Guam Community College Early Childhood Associates Degree.</u> <u>Job diversification can address and build resiliency to one of the impacts of disasters, which is learning loss.</u> Currently, a literacy crisis exists in the U.S. in which one in six adults or approximately 36 million people in the U.S have low literacy skills. Socially disadvantaged parents are more likely to pass on weaker skills to their children compared to other countries. Low literacy skills can affect access to healthcare, housing, and employment, voting, and possibly incarceration. Low literacy skills have roots in infancy. Evidence shows that basic brain architecture is in place as early as two (2) years of age. Brain and cognitive development can be stimulated through reading and speaking to children from birth. Specifically, in evaluating MRI scans, Broca’s area, which is central to language development and processing, has been



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	activated due parents increasing speaking to their child. Additionally, parents who read a picture book everyday expose their child to 78,000 words per year or 1.4 million words from birth to five years of age. Disparity between children coming from a low literature compared to high literature households can be detected as early as 9 months of age. Studies show that kindergarten language skills are the single best predictor of school achievement across all subjects in 3rd and 5th graders; and kindergartners with low language skills and who are not proficient readers by 3rd grade, are four times more likely to drop out of school. For each age and stage of children from birth to eight years of age there exists developmental milestones or targets used to monitor cognitive, language, social, emotional, fine motor, and creative skills. Parents and caregivers hold the key to early child development through increased awareness and understanding of prerequisites and skills for reading and other skills for each age and developmental stage and by promoting advancement by providing a secure and safe environment, intentionally using conversation, and increasing exposure to written language that is age and stage appropriate. However, 94% of mothers surveyed said no health professional spoke about language development. Thus, an opportunity exists to increase awareness amongst parents and caregivers of the importance of early child development and in obtaining skills to support it by expanding awareness, skills, and best practices amongst health care professionals, those in government agencies that provide services to pregnant mothers and families with children from birth to eight years of age and parents and caregivers themselves. Funding early child development would assist in recovery of learning loss after disasters because it builds a child's resiliency to learning despite interruption of schools. Literacy coaches and screeners job creation would provide employment opportunities for those who are dislocated from the decimated tourist industry, and continue to provide a necessary revenue base for Guam's economy. <u>The estimated cost of an Associate's Degree in Early Child Education at Guam Community College is \$8514.00 per resident. I propose four (4) cohorts consisting of twenty (20) students in each cohort within the six (6) year period for a total of eighty (80) professionals and for a total cost of \$681,120.</u> D. Natural and Cultural Resource Preservation Certification with Law Enforcement. The recovery of Guam's tourism industry, which was severely exacerbated by Typhoon Mawar, is an unmet need. Based on 2024 Guam Tourism Situation Report, the recovery of this industry will require significant repositioning of Guam's tourism industry, because we have lost our competitive edge from what were once reliable markets. From my perspective, this is an opportunity to recreate Guam's tourism economy based on what visitors have consistently demanded, which is they want to see more of Guam's unique culture and environment and to be safe. By integrating cultural and natural resource preservation with enforcement through certification of existing and/or new recruits, Guam can rebuild its tourism infrastructure. This training can be accomplished through the Guam Community College Law Enforcement and Natural and Cultural Resource Preservation Certification bootcamp, which would run eight (8) to twelve (12) weeks. This bootcamp could be tailored to the Park Police and other law enforcement officers, as defined by 4 GCA, Chapter 4. <u>The estimated cost for twenty (20) students/cohort,</u>



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	<u>one (1) cohort/year, for a six (6) year period at \$1684/student would be \$ 202,080.</u> <u>IV. FOOD SECURITY (CFR 570.200, 570.201, 570.203, 570.208)</u> Guam's agricultural sector suffered devastating losses during Typhoon Mawar. Infrastructure damage, topsoil erosion, seed stock loss, flooding of nurseries, and lack of post-disaster response mechanisms resulted in a near-total shutdown of production. The territory currently imports over 90% of its food. This dependence renders Guam vulnerable to disaster-related and threatening food access for all residents including LMI households. At the same time, the island's institutional agricultural capacity, including the Guam Department of Agriculture (DOAg), lacks the physical resources and response infrastructure to rapidly support local producers after such catastrophic events. There is a need to strengthen production capacity, storage, distribution, emergency preparedness, and workforce development to ensure food sovereignty, public safety, and climate resilience. The proposed activities are anticipated to: • Restore agricultural infrastructure and production capacity for LMI communities • Enhance Guam's ability to respond quickly and equitably after disasters • Increase local food availability and reduce reliance on imports • Strengthen public-private-nonprofit coordination through joint agricultural responses • Provide sustainable job creation and workforce readiness through agritech and food entrepreneurship • Improve the resilience of public services and critical food system assets This proposal recommends a multi-pronged investment strategy in line with CDBG-DR objectives and 24 CFR eligibility. The key components include the following: A. Agricultural Disaster Recovery Plan (DOAg) Support comprehensive disaster response planning with mitigation, response, and recovery protocols. (§570.205(a), §570.205(e)) B. Rapid Response Agricultural Support Team (DOAg) Create a staffed unit with technical and physical response capabilities to assist farmers immediately post-disaster. (§570.201(e)) C. Agroforestry and Erosion Control Programs Establish contour planting, windbreaks, and land stabilization to reduce climate damage. (§570.200(a)(3)) D. Cold Storage and Dry Food Reserves Develop regional cold chain and dry food storage hubs for disaster response and stability. (§570.201(c)) E. Energy Resilience for Agricultural Facilities Install solar and generator-based backup power at nurseries, cold storage, and processing centers. (§570.201(c)) F. Water Infrastructure Construct and upgrade rainwater harvesting, irrigation systems, and large-scale water storage tanks for agricultural use. (§570.201(c)) G. Root Stock and Genetic Preservation Banks Construct and maintain secure public root stock banks to protect against seed loss. (§570.201(c)) H. Disaster-Resilient Crop Propagation Infrastructure Establish community-based seed banks and propagation centers with disaster-resilient varieties. (§570.201(c), §570.208(a)) I. Nursery Expansion for Department of Agriculture Rehabilitate and expand the Government of Guam's public nursery to support emergency replanting. (§570.201(c)) J. Soil Rehabilitation and Recovery: Improve post-disaster soil conditions through compost distribution, erosion control, and rehabilitation. (§570.201(c)) K. Food Literacy and Household Resilience Campaigns Public outreach on gardening, nutrition, and food preparation for self-sufficiency. (§570.201(e)) L. LMI Farmer Training and Resilience Workshops Deliver public services focused on climate-adapted



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	agriculture, sustainable techniques, and disaster readiness. (§570.201(e)) M. Mariculture and Aquaculture Sector Development. Launch small-scale seaweed, shellfish, and finfish ventures for LMI producers. (§570.203(b)) N. High-Tech Farming Demonstration Projects Fund pilot modular greenhouses and vertical farms for food production and LMI workforce training. (§570.203(c)) O. Strategic Food Security Planning (Indo-Pacific Security Context) Develop programs that reduce reliance on vulnerable global food supply chains. (§570.208(c)) <u>V. FINANCING THE REBUILD OF SIMON SANCHEZ HIGH SCHOOL(CFR 570.208).</u> Prior to Typhoon Mawar, Simon A. Sanchez High School, Guam's northernmost high school, was in operation. Typhoon Mawar resulted in the destruction of SSHS that has led to double sessions with John F. Kennedy High School to this day. The rebuilding of Simon A. Sanchez High School is an unmet need. The ability to rebuild the school is hampered by increasing financing costs. It is critical to earmark funding to ensure that the rebuild of SSHS occurs to address this unmet need. <u>VI. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.</u> In considering high density developments, which is more than one residence per half acre, over the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer that supplies 80-90% of Guam's population with drinking water, it is essential that such developments are connected to sewer. According to Guam Waterworks Authority 2021 Cesspool and Septic Tank Elimination Study, certain wells are projected to exceed the half Maximum Contaminant Level for nitrate by 2029, which would trigger mitigation and potential cost increases for ratepayers. Increasing household to one per quarter acre, despite advanced nitrogen reducing systems will not reverse increased nitrate trend and would more than likely exacerbate it. Septic systems can leach other contaminants such as per- and poly-fluoroalkyls (PFAS) substances, also known as the 'forever chemical'. Guam Waterworks Authority estimated that approximately 34 wells would require treatment at the cost of Six Four Million Dollars (\$64,000,000). Thus, it is critical that housing developments over the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer are connected to sewer. Thank you for this opportunity to provide recommendations for allocation of Community Block Development Block Grant-Disaster Relief (CDBG-DR) funds to address unmet needs. I look forward to feedback and further dialogue. Please email me at office.senatorperez@guamlegislature.gov and sabina@senatorperez.org if you have any questions. Sincerely
25.	[04.03.2025] Guam CDBG-DR Comment Håfa Adai and thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on the critical need for Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding for the people of Guam in response to the devastating impacts of Typhoon Mawar. Typhoon Mawar, one of the most powerful storms to impact our island in the last two decades, left behind a path of destruction that has strained our government's resources and disrupted the daily lives of thousands of our residents. The typhoon caused extensive damage to homes, businesses, and infrastructure. Our island, already facing economic challenges, now bears the weight of a costly and complex recovery process that requires immediate and sustained federal assistance. The CDBG-DR program provides a vital lifeline to



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	communities struggling to rebuild, and Guam is in urgent need of this assistance. I respectfully urge HUD to expedite the allocation and distribution of these funds so that our people can begin the long and difficult road to full recovery. These funds will be essential for the following key priorities: Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction – Many families have been displaced due to damaged or uninhabitable homes. CDBG-DR funds will allow us to repair, rebuild, and provide safe and stable housing for our most vulnerable populations, including low-income families, elderly residents, and individuals with disabilities. Infrastructure and Public Facilities Restoration – Our island’s critical infrastructure, including water, power, roads, and public facilities, suffered significant damage. Funding is urgently needed to rebuild resilient infrastructure that can withstand future disasters. Economic Revitalization and Business Recovery – Small businesses are the backbone of our island’s economy, and many have been severely impacted by Typhoon Mawar. CDBG-DR funding will help support local businesses through grants, loans, and technical assistance to restore economic activity and protect jobs. Disaster Mitigation and Resilience – It is essential that we invest in mitigation measures to reduce the impact of future disasters. This includes strengthening building codes and retrofitting existing buildings, improving flood control systems, and enhancing emergency preparedness programs. Community and Social Services Support – Many residents are still struggling with the aftermath of the storm, particularly in terms of mental health and social services. CDBG-DR funding will allow us to expand support services to help individuals and families recover emotionally and financially. I also urge HUD to consider Guam’s unique challenges as a U.S. territory. Our geographical isolation, limited financial resources, and reliance on federal aid make disaster recovery particularly difficult. Additionally, many Guam families face a high debt-to-income ratio, which not only limits their ability to access financial assistance but also serves as a significant barrier to securing loans and other recovery resources. Without targeted support, many of our residents will be left unable to rebuild their homes and livelihoods. We request flexibility in the administration of CDBG-DR funds to ensure that local agencies can efficiently implement programs tailored to our island’s specific needs. On behalf of the people of Guam, I express my deep gratitude for the federal government’s continued support and urge HUD to recognize the urgent and pressing need for CDBG-DR assistance. Our people are resilient, but we cannot recover alone. With your help, we can rebuild a stronger, more resilient Guam. Thank you for your time and consideration.
26.	[04.06.2025] Subject: Input on the CDBG-DR Action Plan for Guam Attention: Fernando Esteves Deputy Director Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority Hafa adai Seniot Esteves, I respectfully submit my request under the unmet individual need for housing repair or replacement after Typhoon Mawar. After the Typhoon, FEMA performed an assessment and determined that the repairs required exceeded the \$40K grant and recommended that I seek a SBA loan. Met with the SBA agents and an assessment was completed. After the review, I was informed and denie due to the property being under the CLTC and do not have a lease. I am also not qualified to apply



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	for a home loan from any commercial bank due to the property being under the CLTC. I also tried the GHC and the USDA but was also denied due to the requirement of a lease from CLTC. I made a preliminary assessment of my self-construction. However, the cost per square foot currently for material and labor were inflated. Your assistance and recommendations are greatly appreciated. Si Yuos Maase. Respectfully,
27.	Subject: Input on the CDBG-DR Action Plan for Guam Reference: CLTC Pagachao, Hagat Tract 319 20 Residential Homes Attention: Fernando Esteves Deputy Director Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority Hafa adai Seniot Esteves, I respectfully submit my request under the unmet individual needs for: • Twenty Home damaged by Typhoon Mawar. • Expand & Modernize Utility Infrastructure needs on the Pagachao Subdivision Tract 319 that consist of 211 ¼ acre lots. • Bill 236-37 nka Public Law 37-125 appropriated and remitted CLTC \$9M for Survey and Infrastructure Fund. • Cost Shared Project: The \$9M may be leveraged with the CDBG-DR \$500.8M upfront investment to expand and modernize the Utility Infrastructure thus off setting total cost to construct Affordable Homes for 211 beneficiaries that meet the HUD Low-Mod Income Table. • This Cost Shared Project with 211 Affordable Home constructed will enhance and trigger investments within the surrounding areas considering the Sloping Topography & Private Land Ownership that provides a magnificent 180 degrees sunset view of the Hagat Marina, Orote Naval Base and Facpi Bay Area. Your assistance and recommendations are greatly appreciated. Si Yuos Maase. Respectfully,
28.	[04.07.2025] Proposal: This is just ideas and possible suggestions I would like to offer that will can help resolve our housing crisis and the current situation of increased rental and increase home rental purchase. We need to look at long term solutions that will prevent our residents from relocating due to excessive cost of housing. We have people that own their property or have a current lease with Chamorro Land Trust but do not have the financial resources to build on their home. There are barriers and challenges that property owners face. They either do not have income or they do not qualify for loans with the bank due to excessive financial obligations. Therefore, I am proposing that grants be given to help property owners build a permanent structure that can provide a long-term solution that will elevate the living conditions of the residents on the island. This will eliminate the redundancy of federal assistance as property owners transition into a permanent structure. Chamorro Land Trust • Provide assistance through grant or a loan to assist Chamorro Land Trust leases the opportunity to develop their property build a home permanent structure or assistance to bring infrastructure such as utility hook up cost for water and power connections. • The benefits are that individuals will have a typhoon safe home with improved living conditions and help leases from having to pay high rental cost shared among family members due to unaffordable housing. Homeless • Identify CLTC property and build tiny homes to assist our homeless populations that way the have access to shelter, clean water. This



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	will help eliminate the eye sore and current situations with homeless population. Affordable Housing • Assist property owners with grants or loans to build on their property. A 2-to-3-bedroom concrete home that will improve the lives of the residents of Guam. This will keep families from being displaced, the opportunity to be homeowners with improved living conditions and having to apply for federal assistance during a typhoon storm. • Work with a developer to build affordable housing for low to middle class to purchase homes that are affordable. Temporary shelters (individuals who are victims of violence) • Temporary shelters for individuals who are victims of violence. Many victims remain in their abusive situation mainly because they have nowhere to go. They have no income, unemployed, limited education with all these challenges they feel stuck and remain in the abusive environment. • Temporary shelters will provide victims an opportunity to connect with various agencies, programs that can assist individuals toward becoming independent from their abuser. Housing for the Disabled Individuals • Provide property owners with grants to build or improve their homes that will meet the standards for individuals with disability. • Build a housing unit to accommodate individuals who are in need of homes that meet the needs for individuals who need special accommodations, individuals who are on wheel chairs, canes, walkers. • Provide vouchers/grants to assist individuals who are in need of housing accommodations. Current Property Owners Due to increased rental/inability for families to purchase homes or afford rental the following is my proposal for current owners. From my experience as a property owner and my experience with Typhoon Mawar. Our concrete home was damaged to include the exterior and our semi concrete extension. The only assistance that was provided from FEMA was \$1,000.00 and insurance company sent a check for \$1,100.00 for damages for concrete structure that was over \$6,000.00 in damages with a \$5,000.00 deductible. I was informed to apply for an SBA Loan which I could not afford due to my fixed income. In total my damages were over \$10,000.00 but was not able to qualify to rebuild my home. My semi concrete structure was not fixed and I had to use whatever resources I had to slowly fix the roofing of the structure. My children are currently living in the extension the semi concrete structure because my daughter can no longer afford paying over \$1,200.00 in rental fees and moved back home. • I suggest that a grant be provided to help homeowners like myself make necessary improvements to rebuild our home as we are still with needed repairs. • A Grant to build extra rooms to accommodate our adult children who need a room to reside in basically adding another room to accommodate our adult children/grandchildren who are not financially resources to rent or purchase.
29.	[04.10.2025] Our island is experiencing an acute shortage of attainable (aka affordable) housing. The shortage is chronic, the impact is real, and it has been exacerbated by Typhoon Mawar in May of 2022. The ability of a typical Guam family to secure habitable living space, through rental or purchase, is more difficult today than I have ever known it to be in 4 decades of residence on the island. The shortage of affordable housing has both immediate and long-term negative implications for homelessness, the



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	economy, employment, workforce development, and health and social outcomes. Additionally, it has direct consequences on the outsized military readiness and national security role that has been imposed on the island. The shortage of attainable housing is a proven link to a growing out-migration of educated and skilled residents from Guam; we know from previous experience dating back to the 1990's that once a family makes the decision to leave it is rare they or their successive generations of children or grandchildren ever return to reside here again. The allocation of Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds to Guam is a means to address all of the above issues. Strategically distributed the \$500,825,000 in CDBG-DR funding is sufficient enough to support both traditional and creative "Guam-centric" approaches to solving our affordable housing crisis. In particular one such approach should be the allocation of funds to support public/private initiatives for the construction and operational management of apartments for low and middle-income families. For most of the 20th century, home ownership was considered the primary benchmark for prosperity and achievement of the American Dream, including in Guam. It was the means by which middle class wealth could be attained, sustained, and passed on to the next generation. But over time that has changed. It has been proven that home ownership is not the only pathway to achieving prosperity; for some people it can be the wrong path. Owning a home is not cost free and does not in and of itself guarantee that a lower-middle or middle-income family will come out financially ahead after 30, 40, or more years of home ownership. Measured against the decades long costs associated with owning a home, such as mortgage principal and interest payments, insurance, maintenance, taxes, etc., alternative savings and investments can equal or outperform home ownership for building prosperity and wealth. Examples of this include money put into equity and bond markets, particularly through IRA, 401(K) and other tax-advantaged retirement or non-retirement accounts. Over the same period of time as the typical 30-year mortgage, these investment vehicles can provide substantial growth and returns that are benchmarks of prosperity and generational wealth. But only if a family has the money to invest. Renting, under the right circumstances, can make it possible for families to have that money and to regularly invest it. Furthermore, many investment products have FDIC and SIPC protection. Home ownership offers no such guarantees. There are thousands of lower-middle and middle-income families in Guam with immediate housing needs who could achieve real prosperity and accumulate generational wealth if given the <u>opportunity to become long-term renters under the right circumstances</u>. Setting aside a portion of the CDBG-DR funds for the construction and long-term management of multiple family dwellings, e.g. apartment buildings and complexes (two or more buildings) via public/private partnership initiatives could be one way to facilitate such opportunity. It could also include required regular investments in alternative wealth building vehicles as a condition of tenancy in CDBG-DR funded rental units. Guam's current shortfall of attainable or affordable housing is estimated to be upwards of 9,000 single family housing units. That's 9,000 units the island of Guam is in dire need of right now. It will take years to build up our housing stock by that many units. Creative models for 21st century public-private partnerships are badly needed and should be solicited for



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	CDBG-DR funding. Earmarking a portion of the CDBG-DR funding for public-private partnerships would still leave intact ample funding for direct development by the government of Guam ancillary multi-purpose public facilities for education, workforce development, health, recreational activities, and sheltering during natural or man-made disasters. All of these projects, would be held to 21st century environmental sustainability standards and requirements for hardening against future natural disasters. All of them could be components of planned development that contribute to enhanced community livability. The \$500,825,000 CDBG-DR funding proposed for Guam has the potential to be an economic, social, and environmental game changer for all the people of Guam. This includes the U.S. military. It too has a vested national security interest in the socio-economic stability that comes with having an adequate inventory of attainable, safe and sustainable housing for the permanent local residents of Guam who comprise its civilian support workforce. I fully endorse the awarding CDBG-DR funding to the government of Guam. I believe the final award should include substantial funding in support of proposals that encourage participation by qualified private sector partners to develop and implement Guam-centric solutions that address the acute and chronic shortage of attainable housing that currently exists on the island.
30.	[04.24.2025] Dear Ms. Napoli, Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments regarding the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority's (GHURA) administration of the \$500.8 million Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) awarded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). I respectfully offer these comments to emphasize the critical need for substantial infrastructure improvements at the Guam Memorial Hospital (GMH). Established in 1956 and reorganized as a public corporation in 1977, GMH is Guam's only public acute care hospital. It serves as the primary healthcare provider for thousands of residents, particularly low- and moderate-income individuals, who comprise an estimated 60% to 70% of its patient population. Many of these patients depend on Medicaid or the Medically Indigent Program (MIP) for access to care, with few alternatives available to them on island. Despite this essential role, GMH continues to struggle with aging infrastructure, chronic underfunding, and workforce shortages—challenges that have long threatened the quality and safety of care. The devastating impact of Typhoon Mawar further exposed the hospital's vulnerabilities, resulting in structural damage, disruptions in vital systems, and increased risks to both patients and staff. Urgent attention and investment are needed to address these conditions. GMH leadership has identified several priority areas requiring immediate financial support, including: Structural and architectural upgrades Modernization of utility systems, Enhancements to hospital information and communication technology, Technical Assistance. These improvements are not just necessary—they are critical to safeguarding the lives of patients, ensuring the safety and well-being of healthcare workers, and improving the hospital's ability to function efficiently, particularly during emergencies. The lack of a resilient healthcare infrastructure puts the entire community at risk, especially the most vulnerable who rely solely on GMH for essential medical



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	services. I strongly urge that these priorities be reflected in GHURA's final allocation plan for the CDBG-DR grant. Supporting GMH's recovery and modernization will directly benefit the health and safety of our people and strengthen Guam's overall disaster resilience. Thank you for your consideration. Respectfully, <i>(*See Comment as submitted which includes: PREPARED FOR The "Fix in Six" program is a six-year disaster recovery initiative led by GHURA and funded through a \$500.8 million federal grant, aimed at rebuilding and enhancing Guam's housing and infrastructure following Typhoon Mawar. This report specifically addresses healthcare-related aspects of the program, with a focus on proposed infrastructure improvements at the Guam Memorial Hospital.)</i>
31.	[04.25.2025] Subject: Input on the CDBG-DR Action Plan for Guam Reference: Housing upgrade. Flooding Attached Map: Tract 319 Block 5 Lot 4 Umang, Rd. Hagat Attention: Fernando Esteves Deputy Director Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority Hafa adai Seniot Esteves, I respectfully submit my request under the unmet individual needs for: • Home needs to be upgraded to Typhoon Proof structure. Cost Shared Project. • Flash Floods caused by the sloping topography from mountain on the east to west 10 to 20 degree slope causing damage. (See map of Tract 319 Umang Rd. Hagat) Your assistance and recommendations are greatly appreciated. Si Yuos Maase. Respectfully,
32.	[04.25.2025] Subject: Input on the CDBG-DR Action Plan for Guam Reference: Housing upgrade. Flooding Attached Map: Tract 319 Block 5 Lot 4 Umang, Rd. Hagat Attention: Fernando Esteves Deputy Director Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority Hafa adai Seniot Esteves, I respectfully submit my request under the unmet individual needs for: • Home needs to be upgraded to Typhoon Proof structure. Cost Shared Project. • Flash Floods caused by the sloping topography from mountain on the east to west 10 to 20 degree slope causing damage. (See map of Tract 319 Umang Rd. Hagat) Your assistance and recommendations are greatly appreciated. Si Yuos Maase. Respectfully,
33.	[04.28.2025] Subject: Input on the CDBG-DR Action Plan for Guam Reference: Housing upgrade. Flooding Attached Map: New Agat Village Block 12 Lot 46 Attention: Fernando Esteves Deputy Director Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority Hafa adai Seniot Esteves, I respectfully submit my request under the unmet individual needs for: • Shipping Container home needs to be upgraded to Typhoon Proof structure. • Flash Floods from Typhoon Mawar has caused river to cut into my house lot and when bridge is blocked by large bamboo and debris, our house floods. Your assistance and recommendations are greatly appreciated. Si Yuos Maase. Respectfully,



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
34.	[04.28.2025] Cooperative Housing Abstract - A real viable alternative solution to our housing crisis Håfa Adai GHURA Team, Thank you for all you do for our community. Below is our abstract: Cooperative Housing is a powerful tool allowing tenants to democratically own and control their housing situation. Many places around the world show that cooperative housing is a powerful way of organizing community and tenants to give them ability to decide what happens to their unmet housing needs to include affordable rent; sharing costs; sharing resources; working with tenant members to stay in their homes when there is disruption in their ability to pay rent; reinvesting profits in to housing maintenance, renewable energy-generating systems, and off-setting-cost systems such as rainwater catchment systems, community garden, and composting systems. Grant money would be used to start up a cooperative housing association that will acquire an existing 4-10unit apartment in the first year and will add existing tenants to the cooperative housing association as members. The next year the Cooperative Housing Association will seek another grant that is enough to acquire another already occupied property with revenue and enough grant funds to install renewable energy system to the properties. As rental revenue is generated from the loan-free/mortgage-free properties, the revenue will be reinvested into self-sustaining systems that will offset power and water expenses making the association self-sustaining and resilient, and stronger. The following years will repeat the same tasks. The Cooperative Association will strategically utilize its equity to finance future acquisitions of multi-family units. Pacificnesian Equities, having recently led the effort to passing cooperative legislation in Guam in 2025, along with Micronesia Climate Change Alliance and being a member of the US Federation of Worker Cooperatives, would be tapped to lead in forming the Cooperative Housing Association. The cooperative housing association's article of organization will be written, similar to a Benefit Cooperative with a specific purpose structure and detailed language that will protect its members and adhere to a purpose-driven mission of providing affordable, sustainable, resilient housing while also helping to increase affordable housing units in the community. Every year apartments go up for sale which end up being sold to profit-focused investors which continue the rent increasing and profit-extracting cycle. By allowing cooperative housing association to exist to acquire these properties in to the ownership and control of the tenants, the property then is removed from the rent-increasing and profit-extracting market cycle, which in turn stabilizes rents at affordable rates but more importantly stabilizes communities from unnecessary price increases and worst, evictions due to profit-seeking investors. Pacificnesian Equities plans to submit the application next year as well as for the upcoming Mawar funds in partnership with a nonprofit but if GHURA can spearhead a cooperative housing association on its own much earlier, Pacificnesian Equities would love to support the initiative with technical assistance in forming the cooperative housing association as it is familiar with cooperative structures and is in partnership with Northwest Cooperative Development Center in Washington State and has relationships with several cooperative attorneys from Colorado which is a leader in cooperative development. More than ever, we need alternative solutions focused on community by the community. Cooperative structures are viable solutions that provide substantial



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	benefits for building an empowered and equitable community, helping to create stronger and resilient community. Below are good articles on Cooperative Housing: https://www.housinginternational.coop/housing-co-operative/benefits-of-cooperative-housing/ and https://cehsa.com.au/co-op-housing/what-are-the-benefits-of-co-op-housing/ and https://resources.uwcc.wisc.edu/housing/Housing-Cooperative-Overview.pdf Kind regards,
35.	[04.29.2025] CBDG-DR Comments-DPHSS Hafa Adai, Please find comments from the Department of Public Health and Social Services below. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns. Thank you. Accessible Emergency Shelter for Medically Vulnerable Individuals equipped with electricity to support oxygen machines and medication needs with accessible rooms, beds, and trained personnel. Expansion of Inalahan Senior Center / Adult Day Care South that currently lacks capacity to serve seniors during emergencies. It is needed to accommodate more frail elderly individuals and provide support for caregivers in southern area of Guam. It is also used for Disaster SNAP distribution center following Typhoon Mawar Government-Run Adult Day Care in the Central area of Guam to support the growing population of low-income, frail elderly and their caregivers and provide structured care in a secure, government-supported setting Hardened/Emergency-Shelter Ready Community Spaces to support homeless individuals with dedicated rooms for individuals with behavioral and hygiene challenges, independent utilities, and non-congregate sheltering capabilities. Temporary/Transitional Shelters Post-Emergency for continued support, outreach, and case management as emergency shelters close with services that include documentation assistance and recovery planning. Resilient, Affordable Building and Contingency Systems with independent power/water systems reduce health risks during disasters to promote construction of affordable, resilient housing to reduce sheltering demand Daily Drop-In/Homeless Shelter to offer safe, consistent shelter and service access for the unhoused that is crucial for post-disaster recovery and public safety. Foster Group Home for Adoptable Children that is a dedicated long-term care facility for adoptable children currently placed in short-term shelters to Promote stability, well-being, and adoption readiness Establishment and use of community kitchens to include community gardens, markets, exercise/recreation facilities for Disaster Relief and Economic Revitalization to support food security, public health, and LMI entrepreneurship and stimulate neighborhood revitalization. Mobil[e] shower and laundry trailer for disaster recovery Emergency Rental Assistance Vouchers (24-Month Duration) that are ADA-accessible, move in-ready, and served by transit for low-income elderly, disabled, and homeless individuals. Emergency Home share Program (24-Month Duration) to support homeowners renting rooms to LMI individuals, expanding housing availability. “Buy a Bed” Program (24-Month Duration) to Place vulnerable individuals in accessible care facilities like St. Dominic’s. Home Improvement for Seniors and People with Disabilities to Support critical safety and accessibility upgrades. Increase Inventory of Affordable Rental Units to Address housing instability and post-typhoon substandard living conditions.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	Expansion of Child Welfare Services Staffing to add more social workers to reduce high caseloads at BOSSA/CPS/FSS and improve child safety and case response quality. Upgrade to Guam Environmental Public Health Laboratory (GEPHL) to enhance capacity for water quality testing (including imported bottled water) and mosquito surveillance. Also addresses urgent public health gaps exposed by Typhoon Mawar (e.g., boil water notices and mosquito-borne disease risks), enables local pathogen testing to guide mosquito control measures, and benefits all residents, especially LMI populations more vulnerable to waterborne and mosquito-borne illness. Pediatric Dental Services for Head Start Children to support early oral health and LMI family well-being. Resilient Telecommunications and Connectivity to prevent service disruptions during emergencies and continue communication, intake, and recovery coordination of the Department of Public Health and Social Services Standup alternate facility for the Department of Public Health and Social Services Division of Public Welfare ready with a generator, water tank, continuous internet connection with a secondary backup (i.e., satellite) adjacent to the Public Health Incident Command Center, and regular maintenance. This would allow for a continuity of services, which includes food distribution, SNAP and Medicaid processing, for our most vulnerable population post storm in one location. When the services are restored to the DPW static locations, the facility will continue to operate to facilitate post storm programs, such as continued food distribution and Disaster SNAP enrollment and processing. Two (2) mobile processing units (much like a mobile clinic) for the Department of Public Health and Social Services Division of Public Welfare with continuous internet connection with a secondary backup (i.e., satellite), to service those who are unable to access the alternate facility or have barriers in accessing transportation. These mobile units would park at mayor's offices, fire stations, and the temporary shelter sites to serve these populations. These mobile units would also work in tandem with the Public Health mobile clinic, going out to villages, processing Medicaid eligible applicants and get immediate access to healthcare. These units can continue to serve the community after the declaration of emergency has ended, allowing for those with transportation issues access to Public Welfare programs. Regular maintenance of the alternate facility and the mobile processing units to ensure working order when an emergency response is needed. Annual disaster response training and updating of the disaster plan to ensure the plan in place is feasible and all are prepared at all times. Contractual agreements on an as-needed basis for translation services from the Department of Public Health and Social Services to allow for better outreach for during the post storm response. Contractual agreements with vendors, such as gas stations and the electronic marquee signs, putting out all Department of Public Health and Social Services information to the public with infographics, and information as it changes post-disaster. Maintenance and Upgrades to the Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services Guam Public Health Training and Laboratory BSL 3 Facility to meet the regulatory standards of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendment (CLIA) ID number 65D0662216, required maintenance and certification for all clinical diagnostic laboratories processing human specimens and samples in the BSL 3 Facility. Funding for upgrades and assessments to the Guam



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	Community Health Centers (CHCs), a HRSA-designated Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) located in Dededo, Guam to support the Northern Clinic Facility Infrastructure and Safety Enhancement Project. To meet the need of enhanced safety, functionality, and capacity of our healthcare facilities to better serve the low- to moderate-income (LMI) populations of Guam, who rely on us for critical primary care, preventive services, and chronic disease management. <i>Senseramente,</i>
36.	[04.10.2025] The hardest hit areas of typhoon Mawar had many Guam individuals and households who met HUD classification of “homeless”. Structures not meant for human habitation and substandard housing on lots without infrastructure/utilities presented a major population for response. As the typhoon shelters opened, there were facilities that were not fully prepared to handle the shelterees. The existing shelters at schools did not have the capacity for an emergency power generator or water supply for high utilization of almost 200 individuals per shelter. The homeless population faced a greater need based on their different behavioral, hygiene and supply readiness challenges. A dedicated room or facility in a shelter to mitigate these challenges would be beneficial for the future. Post typhoon, the low income population was in the shelters for an extended period due to the damage sustained to the residences and land lots. Availability of temporary or transitional shelters were needed after the emergency shelters were closed. Facilities were sorely needed to conduct case management, outreach, connection to programs, obtain documentation and restore the ability for these individuals to return to a stable routine through full recovery. The need for housing available for low to moderate income housing was difficult to find and remains so. The Division of Homelessness Assistance and Poverty Prevention worked with FEMA to call out for landlords with affordable units to house the families who received FEMA benefits to help pay for temporary housing during their recovery. Many LMI individuals faced housing instability because their unit, which was in an already suboptimal condition, became worse and unlivable as a result of the typhoon. Having a greater availability of units in good repair will help housing in general, and also mitigate homelessness in the event of a natural disaster. In a time of urgency, preparedness pre and post emergency is vital to immediate, meaningful response. To lessen the need for shelter, affordability of resilient housing that can withstand events would be a significant factor in decreasing sheltering needs during a catastrophe. Otherwise, having hardened community spaces with capacity for all types of populations, necessary non-congregate spaces and independent water and electrical emergency systems would serve a shelter population well. This would also decrease public health hazards. Connection to services and family reunification faced challenges due to hampered internet connectivity and lack of phone/cellular service. Doing basic intake was problematic due to non-connectivity. Basic electronic communication such as sending emails and submitting documents was challenging which caused further setbacks in services. Having resilient telecommunications improves response time and recovery time for victims of a natural disaster. During recovery, having more shelter facilities for the unhoused will also be beneficial to distribute supplies, connect services



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	and offer shelter on a nightly basis or transitionally as their cases are worked on. There is a greater risk of street homeless facing dangerous situations navigating unlit roadsides and intersections in the event of power outages. As the occurrence of housing loss is increased during negative weather events, a homeless shelter would also provide a population specific resource with specialized personnel to assist this group.
37.	[0428.2025] NEED STATEMENT #1 Project Title: Rehabilitation of the Guam Department of Agriculture Food Security Nursery Submitted to: Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Agency (GHURA) Background and Problem Statement: In May 2023, Typhoon Mawar severely impacted Guam's infrastructure, including the total destruction of the Department of Agriculture's Food Security Nursery. This facility played a critical role in supporting local food systems, community farming efforts, and emergency response through the propagation and distribution of food crops. The absence of this key resource has disrupted services essential to Low and Moderate Income (LMI) residents, many of whom rely on community-based agriculture for nutrition, economic opportunity, and resilience during times of crisis. Identified Needs: 1. Restoration of Critical Food Security Infrastructure: The nursery provided thousands of seedlings annually to local growers, many from LMI communities. It served as a key component of Guam's food sovereignty efforts, helping to reduce reliance on imported food and promoting household-level food production. 2. Reestablishment of Customer Service and Farmer Support: LMI farmers and residents often require direct assistance and access to agricultural inputs, services, and technical guidance. Without a functioning customer service center, these populations face increased barriers to accessing support and government resources. 3. Creation of a Community Training and Economic Development Hub: The proposed training room will serve as a center for workshops in agriculture, composting, climate resilience, and small-scale agribusiness. These sessions will target skill-building and economic empowerment, especially among LMI individuals seeking opportunities in agriculture and related green industries. Proposed Solution: To address these pressing needs, we propose the rehabilitation of the Guam Department of Agriculture's Food Security Nursery, with the following key features: • A modern, storm-resilient nursery facility to restore food crop propagation and public distribution services. • A dedicated customer service office to provide in-person agricultural assistance, especially to underserved and LMI communities. • A community training room equipped for workshops, demonstrations, and classes designed to promote agricultural education, self-reliance, and small business development in the food and farming sectors. Impact and Alignment with GHURA Priorities: This project will directly benefit Low and Moderate Income (LMI) residents by providing access to free or low-cost plant materials, training, and technical assistance—helping families lower food costs and pursue income-generating opportunities. Additionally, the facility will serve as a hub for economic development by supporting local growers, small agribusiness startups, and food entrepreneurs. The project aligns with GHURA's mission to rebuild and enhance critical infrastructure in a way that supports equity,



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	resilience, and economic mobility for the people of Guam, particularly in the wake of disaster recovery. NEED STATEMENT #2 Needs Assessment Statement Project Title: Rehabilitation of Existing Structure into a Multi-Species Aquaculture Hatchery for Food Security and Economic Development Submitted to: Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Agency (GHURA) Background and Problem Statement: An existing building on Department of Agriculture property—formerly used for non aquaculture purposes—was severely damaged during Typhoon Mawar. Rather than restoring it to its previous use, there is now an urgent and strategic opportunity to rehabilitate and repurpose the structure into Guam’s first dedicated Multi-Species Aquaculture Hatchery, supporting the island’s long-term goals of food security, sustainable development, and economic resilience. This transformation is particularly important for Low and Moderate Income (LMI) residents, who are disproportionately affected by food system disruptions and are often underserved by high-barrier economic opportunities. Currently, there is no centralized facility on-island capable of producing multiple marine species at scale for community distribution, training, and small enterprise development. Identified Needs: 1. New Food Security Infrastructure for Marine Protein Production: Guam’s reliance on imported seafood makes it vulnerable to supply chain disruptions and price instability. The hatchery will produce fingerlings and juveniles for community farming, reef restocking, and local consumption—lowering costs and increasing access to fresh seafood for LMI households. 2. Support for Local Economic Development: Aquaculture presents scalable, sustainable income-generating opportunities, especially in coastal and rural areas. This hatchery will serve as a hub for LMI residents interested in starting microenterprises or entering the aquaculture workforce through hands-on training and access to seed stock. 3. Specialized Facility Requirements for Hatchery Operations: The rehabilitated building will be reconfigured to include: • A micro-algae lab for producing high-quality live feed • Breeder and larval rearing tanks for multiple marine species • Zooplankton culture systems to support larval development • A saltwater deep well to supply the hatchery with consistent, high-quality marine water These components are essential for year-round hatchery production and sustainable marine farming. Proposed Solution: We propose the full rehabilitation and conversion of the typhoon-damaged building into a storm-resilient, multi-species marine aquaculture hatchery. The facility will: • Provide technical support and training to community members and prospective aquaculture entrepreneurs • Distribute seed stock for community farms, local fishers, and educational programs • Enhance Guam’s capacity to produce and access local seafood, benefiting LMI residents through both nutrition and economic opportunity Impact and Alignment with GHURA Priorities: This project directly benefits Low and Moderate Income (LMI) communities by creating new pathways to employment, skill-building, and food access. It will promote economic development through aquaculture-based enterprise incubation and education. Furthermore, the adaptive reuse of existing infrastructure aligns with GHURA’s goals to revitalize public assets in ways that promote resilience, sustainability, and equitable growth. Rehabilitating this facility not only restores a storm-damaged structure—it transforms it into a future-ready resource that will



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	advance food security, community empowerment, and sustainable marine development for generations to come. If you have any questions regarding this submission, please contact me, Chelsa Muna at XXX-XXX-XXXX and/or XXXXXXXXXXXX@XXXXXXXXXX.XXX . Si Yu/us Ma'ase'.
38.	[04.29.2025] Stakeholder Input for Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Funding Comments by Teleguam Holdings, LLC dba GTA 4.29.25 Underground power infrastructure Restoration and recovery of telecommunications systems is a direct driver of the island's recovery. Without timely and efficient communications recovery, the islands' state of emergency is extended, and real-time decision making is inhibited. For broadband Service Providers and Internet Service Providers, (BSP's and ISP's), systems stability is resilient with underground power. While this is reliant on the island's main power generation, the recovery aspect would run parallel to the island restoration of needed services and operations. Emergency services (police, fire, medical), utilities (water, power) and logistics (ports, airports, transportation) all depend on stable communications to operate. In a disaster, failure to deliver time-sensitive information can cost lives. While the inclusion of Telecom role in emergency and response services is acknowledged as key to recovery, the ISPs are expected to fend for themselves in the areas of Emergency Preparedness and Response, mitigation and procurement of needed supplies. Within the limited resources of supplies on island, and temporary halt of ports operations, supply chain progress is not achieved for the ISPs, as they are competing with high demand from public agencies and the military. ISPs are not first in line with these resources, and therefore unable to restore their networks timely and efficiently. Often, the level of network restoration post-disaster is related to areas that have not experienced extensive structural damage, rather than based on priority of areas in need. Needed support for telecom disaster recovery include both cellular communications and broadband. Real-time communications is handled via cellular communications. Prioritizing the build out of underground power supply to important telecom cell sites ensures quick recovery, and communications. GTA has ringed/redundant connections to Internet aggregation points. The last mile network is connected via 40 Gigabit rings to its core mesh network in Agana, Tumon, Mangilao, and Dededo. GTA has several redundant links to the Internet to connect to two hubs in Los Angeles, CA, and one in Tokyo with a total capacity of 300 Gbps. GTA's pace of broadband service restoration was primarily dependent upon recovery of electrical service to the customer. Further infrastructure for underground power would further display the robust and effective nature of GTA's network continuity efforts and weather resilient features. Comprehensive Emergency Support System To ensure a comprehensive emergency management system, GTA is working to establish integrated operational capabilities that support real-time information exchange and data sharing across key networks. To address vulnerabilities, GTA would like to further implement protective programs, and improve security protocols for the network throughout the island. Ensuring that critical connections between cable landing stations, call center building, and Data Centers are



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	maintained throughout the emergency and post-disaster period. Beneficiaries of connected network include Public Hospitals, Emergency Shelters, First Responders network and island population. Needed support for telecom disaster recovery include both cellular communications and broadband. Real-time communications is handled via cellular communications. While GTA has over 100 cell sites, currently only 60 of them have generators. Underground/resilient power infrastructure to key telecom sites, including cell sites, will speed up recovery and maintain comms. With first tier response of generator supplied power, this is critical while services are offline and off grid. Generator Equipment to Support Short Term Needs Underground power surpasses temporary power as the ideal for steady-state and long term sustainability. As short-term solutions are top of mind for immediate response, temporary generator equipment must be expanded for GTAs existing resource availability and backup. Priority access to needed equipment and supplies (such as fuel for generators) hold high importance during the duration of disaster and post-disaster timeframe. While the Guam state HMP references 6.5.2 Evaluation and Prioritization of Mitigation Actions, to explore ranking of prioritization. Specifically, noted as Alignment with priorities (Power, water, mass care and communications), the reality experienced after typhoon Mawar showed baseline recovery slower, given the extent of physical damage. This experience highlights the need for enhanced prioritization and proactive resource allocation, especially for short-term power generation solutions that support critical infrastructure and community needs. Conclusion Supporting the GTA's needs underground power infrastructure, short-term generator equipment and Emergency Comprehensive Systems Support will reflect efficient public private partnership. Ultimately, it will build community resilience to withstand and recover rapidly from the impacts from natural disasters and emergencies. <u>Stakeholder Input for Notice of Consolidated Plan 2025-2029/ Annual Action Plan GHURA Narrative by GTA</u> Affordable Connectivity Program GTA implemented the Federal ACP Program for its customers during the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in take-rate of over 1000 subscribers enrolled, GTA's outreach reflected majority of the total island's +1400 participants in the program. As the sunset of the Federal program, GTA continued to extend until 2024, on company funds, community outreach for low income households and individuals enrolled in low-income federal programs. Ensuring that underserved communities including low-income households, elderly, veterans, and students can avail of this subsidy support, will improve the accessibility of wireless and broadband services essential for daily life.
39.	[04.17.2025]In response to GHURA's comment request for the Community Development Block Grant, Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMHA) respectfully submits a detailed assessment outlining the urgent infrastructure, service gaps, and recovery needs following Typhoon Mawar in May 202. The attached report documents GMHA's critical role as Guam's only public civilian acute care hospital and highlights both the physical and systemic vulnerabilities that significantly threaten healthcare delivery during and after disasters. This report highlights critical needs including



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	repairs to damaged systems, electrical and emergency power upgrades, the Z-Wing Retrofit Project, and the development of an alternate dialysis treatment facility to ensure continuity of care during future disasters. GMHA provides essential care to Guam's most vulnerable residents, with over 63% of patients classified as low- to moderate-income. To ensure continuity of care during future disasters, GMHA is seeking targeted CDBG-DR funding to address its most critical infrastructure and service delivery needs. Thank you for your time, consideration, and continued support of GMHA's mission to serve Guam's most vulnerable communities. Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMHA) Community Development Block Grant- Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Gap Assessment Report – Typhoon Mawar Impact and Hazard Mitigation Priorities This report outlines the impacts of Typhoon Mawar on GMHA, Guam's only public civilian hospital, and identifies urgent infrastructure and service gaps. It presents priority areas for CDBG-DR funding to support GMHA's ability to remain operational during future disasters and continue serving the island's most vulnerable populations. I. Introduction In May 2023, Typhoon Mawar devastated Guam, severely damaging critical infrastructure, disrupting utilities, and straining the territory's healthcare system. The Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMHA)—Guam's only public civilian acute care hospital—bore the brunt of these impacts. Operating under extreme duress, GMHA continued providing care to the entire island, including vulnerable populations, active-duty military personnel, veterans, contractors, and off island referrals. The storm revealed and compounded the vulnerabilities in GMHA's infrastructure. Many of these issues had been previously documented in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) 2019 Facilities Condition Assessment, which found the facility to be functionally obsolete. As a result of this U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)-funded assessment, structural damages sustained during Typhoon Mawar were denied reimbursement by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as they were attributed to the facility's pre-disaster condition. This denial presents a gap and further demonstrates the urgent need to modernize GMHA's physical plant before future disasters worsen preventable vulnerabilities. II. Summary of GMHA's Role GMHA is Guam's sole public civilian hospital, providing essential healthcare services to the island's most vulnerable and underserved populations, including low- to moderate-income (LMI) individuals who rely on accessible and affordable medical care. As a safety-net hospital, GMHA plays a critical role in serving those with limited healthcare options. The hospital is certified for 161 acute care beds, but typically operates with an average of 150 beds due to persistent staffing shortages. Additionally, GMHA oversees the Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) in Barrigada, which is licensed for 40 long-term care beds but is limited to 20 operational beds due to staffing constraints. A key part of GMHA's mission is to provide healthcare to all individuals, regardless of their ability to pay. A significant portion of the hospital's services is dedicated to supporting low-to moderate income (LMI) individuals—who make up approximately 63% of the patient population. This includes the elderly, disabled, uninsured, underinsured, unemployed, and those who rely on the 3Ms (Medicaid, Medicare, and the Medically Indigent Program (MIP)). So far in 2025, GMHA has served 3,612 (44%) individuals through the 3Ms out of 8,162



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	patients and residents. In the last five years, more than 70,000 LMI patients and residents received care at GMHA, reflecting the hospital's ongoing role in meeting the healthcare needs of Guam's most economically vulnerable residents. GMHA currently houses an average of 20 individuals classified as "social cases." These patients are medically stable and do not require inpatient hospital-level care, but remain at the facility due to a lack of alternative placement options. Most would be more appropriately served in transitional, rehabilitative, or long-term care settings. In 2024 alone, GMHA provided \$42.0 million in care for social cases, accounting for approximately 35.5% of total billings. This figure reflects both the significant healthcare needs of vulnerable populations and the ongoing strain placed on limited acute care resources. The absence of suitable placement alternatives contributes to bed shortages, inefficiencies, and operational challenges—revealing a critical gap in Guam's broader healthcare system. During and after Typhoon Mawar, GMHA served as the island's primary emergency medical response facility, operating beyond capacity to provide trauma care, medical stabilization, continuity of care, temporary shelter for bed-ridden and oxygen-dependent individuals, and as an outpatient hemodialysis treatment center. The hospital's dual role as a frontline healthcare provider and essential disaster responder makes it a cornerstone of Guam's public safety and emergency preparedness system. High unemployment and a growing elderly population continue to drive the need for accessible healthcare services on Guam. Over the past five years, an average of 40% of GMHA's patients have been unemployed, rising to 41% in 2024. At the same time, the proportion of elderly patients—many of whom are on fixed incomes and have more complex healthcare needs—increased from 14% in 2020 to 20% in 2024. These shifts reflect a rising demand for specialized and long-term care services for those who are LMI, particularly among older adults who often depend on GMHA as their main source of medical care. III. Identified Gaps Post-Typhoon Mawar 1. Infrastructure Damage and Deferred Maintenance The USACE's 2019 assessment described GMH as "functionally obsolete," with most building systems in critical or failing condition. For years, GMHA has carried a substantial backlog of deferred maintenance—essential repairs and upgrades that have been postponed due to budget constraints, staffing shortages, limited government budget allocations, and the prioritization of other urgent operational needs. These delays left the hospital increasingly vulnerable to disasters. Typhoon Mawar pushed many of these fragile systems past the point of recovery. Because the damage was largely due to old and pre-existing deficient systems, FEMA denied claims for several facility repairs, determining that the destruction was the result of long-term deterioration, not solely the result of the storm. Key impacted areas include: HVAC and Chillers failed due to water infiltration, mechanical breakdown, and power outages caused directly by Typhoon Mawar. These systems were significantly compromised during the storm and required replacement. Roofing and Envelope Systems sustained additional damage from high winds and heavy rainfall during Typhoon Mawar, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities previously identified in the USACE's 2019 Facilities Condition Assessment. The storm intensified already degraded sections of the roof, causing new leaks, water



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	infiltration into patient care areas, and further weakening the structural integrity of the building envelope. Despite the clear storm-related impact, FEMA denied repair claims on the grounds that the majority of the roof and envelope damage were attributable to pre-existing deterioration and deferred maintenance—highlighting the consequences of underfunded capital repair budgets and the urgent need for full roof system replacement. Liquid Oxygen (LOX) System at the hospital is at high risk of running low—or entirely out—of oxygen during extended emergencies due to heavy reliance on a single supplier on Guam. This LOX provider supplies liquid oxygen not only to GMHA but also to all private and military hospitals and clinics on the island. In the event the LOX supplier's operations are disrupted by a disaster, there are currently no alternative sources available locally. To mitigate this critical risk, GMHA urgently requires a backup LOX system to ensure continuity of life-sustaining oxygen therapy during emergencies. 2. Electrical Infrastructure: Single Point of Failure GMHA's Main Distribution Panel (MDP) is critically outdated and was identified in the USACE report as a major vulnerability requiring urgent attention. The system lacks any redundancy, meaning it functions as a single point of failure for the hospital's electrical infrastructure. During Typhoon Mawar, this vulnerability became alarmingly evident. Had the MDP failed, it would have resulted in a total hospital-wide power outage, even if backup generators were functional—disabling all life-sustaining systems, halting patient care operations, and potentially triggering emergency evacuations. Given its central role in maintaining hospital operations, the MDP must be fully replaced and upgraded with modern, code-compliant equipment and designed with built-in redundancy. Failure to address this critical issue significantly undermines the hospital's resilience and poses a continued threat to patient safety and operational continuity in future disaster events. FEMA has explicitly stated that projects like this are ineligible under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) due to GMHA's outdated system and facility conditions, further highlighting the urgent need for alternative funding to address this life-safety risk. 3. Emergency Power Deficiencies and Load Banking Need GMHA's existing emergency power systems are outdated and inadequate for supporting the hospital's full range of critical operations during extended outages. The hospital's generators must be replaced and upgraded to ensure reliable, full-capacity backup power across all essential areas. During Typhoon Mawar, GMHA faced multiple issues, including: Inadequate generator capacity to power critical systems simultaneously. · Logistical challenges with fuel delivery. Limited preventive maintenance due to resource and staffing constraints. Need to harden the existing housing structure for the generators. To supplement the generator replacement, load banking is essential to verify that backup systems can handle full operational demand. Load banking involves testing generators under simulated loads to confirm performance before emergencies occur. Without upgraded systems and regular load testing, GMHA remains highly vulnerable to power failures that could jeopardize patient safety and hospital operations. While FEMA has stated that replacement and upgrade of generators is ineligible under HMGP, this gap must be mitigated to ensure continuity of and uninterrupted patient care. 4. Replacement of Aging Fuel Storage



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	Tanks and Provision of Protective Shelter GMHA's current emergency fuel storage infrastructure includes one 10,000-gallon and one 5,000-gallon fuel tank—both of which are significantly aged and at risk of structural failure during extended use or extreme weather conditions. These tanks are critical for powering the hospital's backup generators during prolonged outages, as experienced during Typhoon Mawar. There is a need for replacement of the exiting tanks with new, code-compliant, double-walled fuel tanks equipped with monitoring systems. Additionally, it is essential to construct a durable, weather-resistant shelter to enclose and protect the fuel tanks from storm-related hazards and ensure operational integrity during emergencies. 5. Influx of "Social Case" Patients Post-typhoon Mawar, GMHA experienced a surge in medically stable patients who could not be discharged due to destroyed homes or lack of caregiver support: These patients occupied and continued to occupy acute care beds for extended periods. · There are no transitional housing or care placement programs to support timely discharge. Although the care and placement of these individuals is not traditionally the responsibility of the hospital, GMHA continues to serve them because no other facility, agency, or system is positioned to take over their care. In the absence of alternative long-term care options, transitional housing, or community-based programs, GMHA has become the default safety net facility. This situation creates a significant strain on the hospital's operations, resources, and finances—highlighting the critical need for cross-sector solutions and funding support to address this persistent gap. 6. Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Gaps Typhoon Mawar highlighted structural and logistical shortfalls that severely limit GMHA's disaster readiness, such as: a. Lack of On-Site Helipad GMHA has no on-site helipad, impeding aeromedical evacuations during emergencies. Road closures from flooding or debris can isolate the hospital, preventing patient transfers or the receipt of emergency personnel and supplies. A helipad is a critical requirement for rapid, uninterrupted emergency response. b. Limited Mass Casualty Capacity GMHA can accommodate only about 40 patients or less during mass casualty incidents, limited by: Bed and space shortages. Staffing constraints. Insufficient emergency supplies and triage space. Without increased capacity and infrastructure, the hospital cannot sustain operations during large-scale emergencies, posing serious risk to public health. c. Inadequate Morgue Space The hospital morgue can only store 12 bodies, far below the threshold for disaster-level fatality management. During COVID, this capacity was overwhelmed, requiring FEMA to deploy a temporary refrigerated unit (reefer) to manage excess decedents. This highlights the urgent need for permanent morgue expansion and surge fatality planning. d. Lack of Alternative Care Sites There are no alternative care sites available on island to house GMHA's current patients should the facility become inoperable during a future disaster. The absence of contingency locations further amplifies the hospital's vulnerability and limits emergency response options. 7. Z-Wing Retrofit Project: Expanding Clinical Capacity While GMHA would like to pursue the partial demolition and retrofitting of its decommissioned Z-Wing, GMHA does not currently have an identified funding source for this project. This project will: Convert outdated space into administrative offices. Free up space in the main



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	hospital for expanded clinical operations. Improve surge capacity and flexible space use during emergencies. This retrofit supports long-term health system resilience by enabling increased patient throughput and care expansion. 8. Post-Typhoon Hemodialysis Surge and Lack of Alternate Treatment Sites During the immediate aftermath of Typhoon Mawar, multiple private outpatient hemodialysis centers across Guam were forced to cease operations due to extended power outages, water supply disruptions, and facility damage. As a result, GMHA became the default dialysis provider, receiving a sudden surge of high-risk renal patients requiring immediate, life-sustaining hemodialysis. This influx placed an extreme strain on hospital resources, as GMHA's dialysis capabilities were not designed to absorb such a high patient volume in a compressed timeframe. The emergency response included reallocating staff, supplies, and treatment space to support continuity of care for these displaced patients. However, the hospital's limited dialysis infrastructure, coupled with power and water vulnerabilities, threatened care continuity and patient safety. This situation revealed a critical gap in Guam's dialysis care infrastructure during disasters, particularly the lack of an alternate hemodialysis facility with resilient utility systems capable of maintaining operations during extended outages. IV. Funding Justification and CDBG-DR Priorities The damage caused by Typhoon Mawar, coupled with FEMA's denial of funding for infrastructure repairs due to pre-existing deficiencies, underscores the urgent need for alternative federal support. The 2019 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Facility Assessment estimated that over \$743 million would be required for full modernization or replacement of GMHA's facilities. Many of the systems now identified as failed or inoperable were already documented as being well past their expected service lives. Without intervention, GMHA's infrastructure will continue to deteriorate, further threatening public health and safety during future disasters. To strengthen healthcare system resilience and mitigate life-safety risks, GMHA is seeking targeted investment through the CDBG-DR program. Priority Funding Areas Include: A. Typhoon Mawar-Related 1. Infrastructure Damage and Deferred Maintenance - o HVAC and chiller failures due to storm damage. - o Roofing and envelope system damage exacerbated by high winds and rain. - o Liquid oxygen supply vulnerability due to reliance on a single supplier. 2. Replacement of Aging Fuel Storage Tanks and Shelter - o Replacement of 10,000- and 5,000-gallon fuel tanks. - o Construction of weather-resistant shelter to protect tanks. 3. Post-Typhoon Influx of "Social Case" Patients - o Medically stable patients occupying acute beds due to lack of housing or caregiver support. - o Absence of transitional housing or care placement options. 4. Emergency Preparedness Infrastructure Gaps - o No on-site helipad, limiting emergency transport. - o Limited mass casualty capacity due to bed, staff, and supply shortages. - o Inadequate morgue space, with only 12-body capacity (FEMA deployed temporary refrigeration during Mawar). - o Identify and establish designated alternate care sites with permanent electrical and water infrastructure upgrades with fully integrated permanent backup power and water systems. 5. Z-Wing Retrofit Project - o Renovation of decommissioned space for administrative use. - o This will free up space in the main facility for expanded clinical services and emergency surge capacity. 6. Emergency Hemodialysis Response and



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

#	Comments
	Alternate Facility to Develop a disaster-resilient alternate dialysis treatment facility. To Equip the facility with independent backup power generation and water storage/purification systems. To Design the site to serve both inpatient overflow and displaced outpatient dialysis patients during emergencies. B. Hazard Mitigation 1. Replacement of Main Electrical Distribution Panel (MDP) o Current system is outdated and lacks redundancy. o Represents a single point of failure for hospital-wide power. 2. Emergency Generator Replacement and Load Banking o Current systems are insufficient to power all critical hospital functions. o Upgrade needed for full-capacity, code-compliant generators. o Load banking required to test and ensure generator performance under real demand. o Hardening needed for current generator housing. Both projects are included in the 2024 Guam Hazard Mitigation Plan. V. Conclusion Typhoon Mawar significantly worsened GMHA's long-standing infrastructure vulnerabilities, accelerated the failure of aging systems and highlighted the hospital's fragile operational capacity during disasters. The storm's impact not only overwhelmed critical systems but also brought national attention to the lack of sustainable investment in Guam's only public hospital. As a Tier 1 essential facility, GMHA must remain operational during and after emergencies. However, without immediate modernization and reinforcements, its ability to fulfill this role is increasingly at risk. FEMA's denial of funding based on the hospital's outdated conditions— further compounds the urgency for alternative support mechanisms. The CDBG-DR program presents a vital opportunity to address these vulnerabilities. Investments in the priority areas outlined in this report will ensure continuity of care, preserve life-safety infrastructure, and build a more resilient healthcare system for the island of Guam. GMHA respectfully urges support for these initiatives as part of the broader effort to strengthen the territory's disaster preparedness and healthcare delivery system.—it exposed and accelerated them. The hospital has been operating with critical systems in failure or near-failure condition for years due to chronic underinvestment, deferred maintenance, and a lack of capital resources. As Guam's only public civilian hospital and a designated Tier 1 essential facility, GMHA is required to remain operational during and after disasters. Its ability to do so has now been severely compromised. FEMA's denial of assistance due to facility conditions leaves a funding gap that must be addressed urgently to prevent future catastrophes. The CDBG-DR program provides a unique and timely opportunity to invest in life-safety systems, ensure continuity of care, and build a more resilient healthcare infrastructure for the people of Guam. GMHA respectfully requests prioritization of the projects outlined in this report to address immediate vulnerabilities and support long-term recovery.



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Appendix D: GUAM CDBG-DR Guma Na Maolek (Make Homes Good): Owner Occupied Rehabilitation and Reconstruction: Prioritization of Beneficiaries

Prioritization of Beneficiaries GUAM CDBG-DR Housing Program 1: Owner Occupied Rehabilitation and Reconstruction				
Program Phase	Priority	CDBG-DR AMI	MID Priority	National Objective
Phase 1: Rehabilitation	First	80% and below	Priority 1: Low- to moderate-income (LMI) households in Dededo and Yigo displaced by Typhoon Mawar.	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMH)
	Second	80% and below	Priority 2: Low- to moderate-income (LMI) households in all other villages displaced by Typhoon Mawar.	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMH)
	Third	80% and below	Priority 3: Low- to moderate-income (LMI) households provided a temporary roof by FEMA or the Government of Guam	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMH)
Phase 2: Reconstruction	First	80% and below	Priority 1: Low- to moderate-income (LMI) households in Dededo and Yigo displaced by Typhoon Mawar.	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMH)
	Second	80% and below	Priority 2: Low- to moderate-income (LMI) households in all other villages displaced by Typhoon Mawar.	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMH)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Prioritization of Beneficiaries GUAM CDBG-DR Housing Program 1: Owner Occupied Rehabilitation and Reconstruction				
Program Phase	Priority	CDBG-DR AMI	MID Priority	National Objective
	Third	80% and below	Priority 3: Low- to moderate-income (LMI) households provided a temporary roof by FEMA or the Government of Guam	Low-To-Moderate Income Benefit - Housing (LMH)
Financial Assistance shall be subject to availability of funds for determined subsequent phases. Subsequent phases will be considered based on need through Guam's record to be assisted first; and must obtain the authorized federal waivers required to go above the standard 80% AMI specific to Guam's CDBG-DR AP Housing Program 1.				
Subsequent Phase: Rehabilitation	First	80.01% to 120%	Priority 1: 80.01% to 120% (AMI) households in Dededo and Yigo displaced by Typhoon Mawar.	Urgent Need
	Second	80.01% to 120%	Priority 2: 80.01% to 120% (AMI) households in all other villages displaced by Typhoon Mawar.	Urgent Need
	Third	80.01% to 120%	Priority 3: 80.01% to 120% (AMI) households provided a temporary roof by FEMA or the Government of Guam	Urgent Need
Subsequent Phase: Reconstruction	First	80.01% to 120%	Priority 1: 80.01% to 120% (AMI) households in Dededo and Yigo displaced by Typhoon Mawar.	Urgent Need
	Second	80.01% to 120%	Priority 2: 80.01% to 120% (AMI) households in all other villages displaced by Typhoon Mawar.	Urgent Need
	Third	80.01% to 120%	Priority 3: 80.01% to 120% (AMI) households provided a temporary roof by FEMA or the Government of Guam	Urgent Need

*Substantial Amendment #1: December 23, 2025 (Ver. 2.0)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Appendix E: Para I Komunidåt-Siha (For Our Community) – Community Infrastructure and Public Facilities: Prioritization of Beneficiaries

Prioritization of Beneficiaries GUAM CDBG-DR Para I Komunidåt-Siha (For Our Community): Infrastructure Program 2			
Priority	CDBG-DR LMI	MID Priority	National Objective
First	70%	Projects/Activities leveraging other funding sources that meet or exceed a 70% (LMI) benefit	Low-to-Moderate Area Benefit (LMA) Low-to-Moderate Income Limited Clientele (LMC)
Second	70%	Projects/Activities that exceed a 70% (LMI) Benefit	Low-to-Moderate Area Benefit (LMA) Low-to-Moderate Income Limited Clientele (LMC)
Third	70%	Projects/Activities located in the villages of Dededo and Yigo that meet a 70% (LMI) Benefit	Low-to-Moderate Area Benefit (LMA) Low-to-Moderate Income Limited Clientele (LMC)
Fourth	70%	Projects/Activities that meet a 70% (LMI) Benefit islandwide	Low-to-Moderate Area Benefit (LMA) Low-to-Moderate Income Limited Clientele (LMC)
Fifth		Projects/Activities leveraging other funding sources	Urgent Need

*Substantial Amendment #1: December 23, 2025 (Ver. 2.0)



Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Aturidåt Ginima' Yan Rinueban Siudåt Guåhan

Appendix F: Ina'fanlål'la' I Komunidåt (Bringing New Life to the Community) – Economic Revitalization: Prioritization of Applicants

Prioritization of Applicants <i>Ina'fanlål'la' I Komunidåt (Bringing New Life to the Community)</i> Economic Revitalization Program 1			
Priority	CDBG-DR LMI	MID Priority	National Objective
First	70%	Projects/Activities leveraging other funding sources that meet or exceed a 70% Low-Moderate Job (LMJ) benefit	Low-to-Moderate Income Jobs (LMJ)
Second	70%	Projects/Activities that exceed a 70% Low-Moderate Job (LMJ) benefit	Low-to-Moderate Income Jobs (LMJ)
Third	70%	Projects/Activities that meet a 70% Low-Moderate Job (LMJ) benefit islandwide	Low-to-Moderate Income Jobs (LMJ)
Fourth		Projects/Activities leveraging other funding sources	Urgent Need

*Substantial Amendment #1: December 23, 2025 (Ver. 2.0)