Section 30.90. Training Course for Handling Family
Violence Complaints.

(a) The Guam Police Department shall implement a course or courses of instruction for the training of police officers in Guam in the handling of family violence complaints and also shall develop guidelines for law enforcement response to family violence. The course or courses of instruction and the guidelines shall stress enforcement of criminal laws in family violence situations, availability of civil remedies and community resources, and protection of the victim.

## Section 30.100. Maintenance of Systematic Records.

- (a) Law enforcement agencies shall maintain a complete and systematic record of all protection orders with respect to family violence incidents, including orders which have not yet been served, restraining orders, and proofs of service in effect. This shall be used to inform law enforcement officers responding to family violence calls of the existence, terms, and effective dates of protection orders in effect.
- (b) The terms and conditions of the protection under order remain enforceable, notwithstanding the acts of the parties, and may be changed only by order of the court.
- (c) Upon request, law enforcement agencies shall serve the court orders specified in Section 30.40 upon the party to be restrained at the scene of a family violence incident or at any time the party is in custody.
- Section 3. Impact Statement and Report of Costs. Within sixty (60) days of enactment of this Act, the appointing authority

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or directors of the Superior Court of Guam, Office of the Attorney General, Public Defender Service Corporation, Guam Police Department, Department of Corrections, Department of Youth Affairs, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Department of Public Health and Social Services, and Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority shall transmit to the Legislature the impact of this Act upon their respective agencies and the cost estimates for additional resources which may be necessary to effectuate the provisions of this Act.

Section 4. Severability Clause. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of this Act, which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

Section 5. Legislative Findings. Due to the serious and growing problem of family violence in the Territory of Guam, the Legislature finds that in addition to the enactment of legislation in the area of family violence, there is a need to further develop and fund public education, and prevention and treatment programs. In assessing the need for such programs, the Legislature will seek input from the Family Violence Task Force, created by Executive Order No. 93-14, and from the community-at-large.

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# Committee On Judiciary & Criminal Justice

Report On Bill 1132

Bill 1132---An act to add a new Chapter 30 to Title 9, Guam Code Annotated, on Family Violence, and to repeal Section 31.60, Title 9 Guam Code Annotated.

#### **Preface**

The Committee on Judiciary and Criminal Justice convened at 10:30 a.m., Wednesday, November 23, 1994 in the Legislative Public Hearing Room to hear testimony on Bill 1132.

In attendance, alongside Chairwoman Pilar C. Lujan was Vice-Chairman Francis E. Santos and members Ben C, Pangelinan and Antonio R. Unpingco. Senator Marilyn D. A. Manibusan also participated in the hearing.

#### Overview

In recent years, the territory's public safety has been threatened with increased reports and arrests involving domestic violence.

This trend has reflected national increases which have intensified recently with the pending Simpson-Brown murder case.

According to Federal Bureau of Investigation records, for every 1 reported case of domestic violence there are 10 unreported cases.

Locally, in the past two years, according to Guam Police Department statistics, 1,346 domestic offenses were reported in 1993. This figure increased from 941 domestic offenses reported in 1992. Overall, last year's domestic offenses reported represented 10.7 percent of total offenses, up from 7.7 percent in 1992. To further reflect the serious nature of domestic violence on island, the Prosecutor's office has had to create a unit to handle the influx of such cases.

Additionally, in response to this trend, Governor Joseph F. Ada created the Family Violence Task Force via Executive Order.

This working group, comprised of legal, social, and medical officials, crafted a domestic violence bill which aims at stemming the growing problem. Senators Marilyn Manibusan, Pilar C. Lujan, Elizabeth P. Arriola, Herminia D. Dierking, Madeleine Z. Bordallo and Doris F. Brooks introduced the measure on behalf of the Task Force.

Unlike existing statutes which focus on spousal abuse and violence, this new measure takes into account physical abuse by spouses, former spouses, cohabitants, and/or individuals in boyfriend, girlfriend relationships, regardless of sexual preference. Further, the bill expresses policy that all persons are entitled to be left alone if they wish, and every person should be free of fear and assault from others.

## **Committee Findings**

Senator Marilyn D. A. Manibusan, chief author of the measure, expressed support for the measure and gratitude for the Committee's attention by conducting a public hearing on the bill itself.

Attorney Alicia Limtiaco, Chief Prosecutor for the Territory, appeared before the Committee expressing support for the passage of the measure.

Attorney Limtiaco also served as Chairperson for the Family Violence Task Force and cited a litany of statistics which reflected the current problems with domestic violence.

Attorney Limtiaco added that subsequent to the submission of Bill 1132, the Task Force received a Model Code of Domestic Violence which was crafted by the National Council of Family Court Judges. She added that the Model Code should be adopted locally and Bill 1132 should be amended appropriately. Attorney Richard Dirkx, a Public Defender, also served on the Task Force and expressed support for the measure.

Sister Eileen Mearns, a manager of the Alee Shelter (a safe haven for victims of domestic violence), articulated support for the passage of the measure.

Mrs. Joan Glang, a Rape Crisis Center official and member of the Task Force, urged support Bill 1132.

Ms. Gail L. Koeppen, attached to the Superior Court's Client Services Division and member of Victim Advocates Reaching Out (VARO) also testified in support of the measure.

Mrs. Connie Duenas, a member of VARO, also expressed support for the measure.

Attorney Phil Tydingco, the Guam Police Department's Legal Counsel urged passage of the measure and suggested treatment services be provided to perpetrators.

Superior Court Judge Benjamin J. F. Cruz echoed that sentiment by recommending provisions or comprehensive legislation which include emergency public assistance to victims and the establishment of educational curriculm in the school system which teaches parenting skills to students.

## Committee Recommendations

Given the inadequacies of existing statutes to address the growing problems of domestic violence on island which place the community at great risk, the Committee believes that an updated, contemporary and comprehensive law be enacted to protect all victims of family violence in a fair, prompt and effective manner.

Moreover, the Committee believes it is necessary to prevent future violence in all families.

This sentiment has been articulated in the creation of the Family Violence Task Force which was tasked with crafting appropriate legal and remedial responses. With the receipt of the Model Code of Domestic Violence, the Task Force has reviewed and amended appropriately Bill 1132 for the Legislature's consideration.

The Committee, therefore recommends passage of Substitute Bill 1132 at the soonest date possible.

## AUS 17'94

## TWENTY-SECOND GUAM LEGISLATURE 1994 (SECOND) REGULAR SESSION

BILL NO. 1132 (15)

Introduced by:

1

M.D.A. Manibusan
P.C. Lujan
E.P. Arriola
H.D. Dierking
M.Z. Bordallo
D.F. Brooks

AN ACT TO ADD A NEW CHAPTER 30 TO TITLE 9, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

## BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM:

2	Section 1. Legislative Findings. The Legislature finds that many people are
3	physically abused by their partners, whether they be spouses, former spouses, cohabitants,
4	and/or individuals in boyfriend, girlfriend relationships, regardless of sexual preference.
5	It is the sense of the Legislature that all persons are entitled to be left alone if they wish,
6	and every person should be free of fear and assault from others
7	It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this Chapter to ensure that the
8	Superior Court shall issue protective, stay-away orders under this Chapter in appropriate
9	domestic violence cases.
10	Section 2. A new Chapter 30 is hereby added to Title 9, Guam Code
11	Annotated, to read:
12	"CHAPTER 30"
13	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
14	Section 30.10. Definitions. As used in this Chapter:
15	(a) "Abuse" means intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause
16	bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious
17	bodily injury to himself or herself, or another.
18	(b) "Domestic Violence" is abuse committed against an adult or a fully

emancipated mine who is a spouse, former spouse, conabitant, or person with whom the suspect is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship.

- (c) "Malice" means an intent to vex, annoy, harm, or injure in any way another person, or to thwart or interfere in any manner with the orderly administration of justice.
- (d) "Peace Officer" means any person so defined by Section 5.55 of Title 8, Guam Code Annotated.
- (e) "Stay-Away Order" means a judgment of the court on the motion to have the defendant stay away from the victim.
- (f) "Victim" means any natural person with respect to whom there is reason to believe that any crime as defined under the laws of this Territory or of the United States is being or has been perpetrated or attempted to be perpetrated.
- (g) "Witness" means any natural person, (i) having knowledge of the existence or nonexistence of facts relating to any crime, or (ii) whose declaration under oath is received or has been received as evidence for any purpose, or (iii) who has reported any crime to any peace officer, prosecutor, probation or parole officer, correctional officer or judicial officer, or (iv) who has been served with a subpoena issued under the authority of any court in the state, or of any other state or of the United States, or (v) who would be believed by any reasonable person to be an individual described in subparagraphs (i) or (iv), inclusive.

Section 30.20. Section 31.60 of 9 G.C.A., Chapter 31, is hereby repealed and reenacted to read as follows: Infliction of injury on spouse, cohabitee or parent of child; Counseling as condition of probation; Imprisonment on subsequent offense; Participation in batterer's treatment program.

- (a) Any person who willfully inflicts upon his or her spouse, or any person who willfully inflicts upon any person with whom he or she is cohabitating, or any person who willfully inflicts upon any person who is the mother or father of his or her child, corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition, is guilty of a third-degree felony.
- (b) Holding oneself out to be the husband or wife of the person with whom one is cohabitating is not necessary to constitute cohabitation as the term is used in this

section.

(c) As used in this section, "traumatic condition" means a condition of the body, such as a wound or external or internal injury, whether of a minor or serious nature caused by a physical force.

- (d) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be considered the father or mother of another person's child if the alleged male parent is presumed the natural father as set forth in Section 4104, Title 19, Guam Code Annotated.
- (e) In any case in which a person is convicted of violating this section and probation is granted, the court shall require participation in a batterer's treatment program as a condition of probation unless, considering all of the facts and the circumstances, the court finds participation in a batterer's treatment program inappropriate for the defendant.
- (f) If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of a sentence is suspended, for any person convicted under subdivision (a) who previously has been convicted under subdivision (a) for an offense that occurred within seven (7) years of the offense of the second conviction, it shall be a condition thereof that he or she be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for not less than ten (10) days, and that he or she participate in for no less than one (1) year, and successfully complete a batterer's treatment program, as designated by the court. However, the court, upon a showing of good cause, may find that the mandatory minimum imprisonment, or the participation in a batterer's treatment program, or both the mandatory minimum imprisonment and participation in a batterer's treatment program, as required by this subdivision, shall not be imposed and grant probation or the suspension of the execution or imposition of a sentence.
- (g) If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of a sentence is suspended, for any person convicted under subdivision (a) who previously has been convicted of two (2) or more violations of subdivision (a) for offenses that occured within seven (7) years of the most recent conviction, it shall be a condition thereof that he or she be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for not less than thirty (30) days and that he or she participate in, for not less than one (1) year, and

1	successfully complete, a batterer's treatment program as designated by the court.
2	However, the court, upon a showing of good cause, may find that the mandatory
3	minimum imprisonment, or the participation in a batterer's treatment program or both the
4	mandatory minimum imprisonment and participation in a batterer's treatment programs
5	as required by this subdivision, shall not be imposed and grant probation or the suspension
6	of the execution of a sentence.
7	Section 30.30. Intimidation or Dissuasion of witnesses and Victims;
8	Offenses; Penalties; Enhancement; Aggravation.
9	(a) Except as provided in subdivision (c), any person who does any
10	of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:
11	(1) Knowingly and maliciously prevents or dissuades any
12	witness or victim from attending or giving testimony at any trial, proceeding, or inquiry
13	authorized by law.
14	(2) Knowingly and maliciously attempts to prevent or dissuade
15	any witness or victim from attending or giving testimony at any trial, proceeding, or
16	inquiry authorized by law.
17	(b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), every person who attempts
18	to prevent or dissuade another person who has been the victim of a crime or who is
19	witness to a crime from doing any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:
20	(1) Making any report of such victimization to any peace
21	officer or local law enforcement officer or probation or parole or correctional officer or
22	prosecuting agency or to any judge.
23	(2) Causing a complaint, indictment, information, probation,
24	or parole violation to be sought and prosecuted, and assisting in the prosecution thereof.
25	(3) Arresting or causing or seeking the arrest of any person in
26	connection with such victimization.
27	(c) Every person doing any of the acts described in subdivision (a) or
28	(b) knowingly and maliciously under any one or more of the following circumstances, is

guilty of a third-degree felony punishable by imprisonment at the Department of

Corrections under any of the following circumstances:

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2	or implied threat of force or violence, upon a witness or victim or any third person or the
3	property of any victim, witness, or any third person.
4	(2) Where the act is in furtherance of a conspiracy.
- 5	(3) Where the act is committed by any person who has been
6	convicted of any violation of this section, any predecessor law hereto or any federal
7	statute or statute of any other state which, if the act prosecuted was committed in this
8	jurisdiction, would be a violation of this section.
9	(4) Where the act is committed by any person for pecuniary
10	gain or for any other consideration acting upon the request of any other person. All
11	parties to such a transaction are guilty of a third-degree felony.
12	(d) Every person attempting the commission of any act described in
13	subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) is guilty of the offense attempted without regard to success
14	or failure of such attempt. The fact that no person was injured physically, or in fact
15	intimidated, shall be no defense against any prosecution under this section.
16	(e) Nothing in this section precludes the imposition of an enhanced
17	sentence for great bodily injury where the injury inflicted is significant or substantial.
18	(f) The use of force during the commission of any offense described
19	in subdivision (c) shall be considered a circumstance in aggravation of the crime in
20	imposing a term of imprisonment.
21	Section 30.40. Orders Relating to Intimidation or Dissuasion of Victim
22	or Witness; Orders When Crime of Domestic Violence is Charged.
23	Upon a good cause belief that intimidation or dissuasion of a victim
24	or witness has occurred or is reasonably likely to occur, any court with jurisdiction over
25	a criminal matter may issue orders including, but not limited to, the following:
26	(a) An order that a defendant shall not violate any provision of
27	Section 30.30.
28	(b) An order that a person before the court other than a defendant,
29	including, but not limited to, a subpoenaed witness or other person entering the
30	courtroom of the court, shall not violate any provisions of Section 30.30.

(1) Where the act is accompanied by force or by an express

(c) An order that any person described in this section shall have no communication whatsoever with any specified witness or any victim, except through an attorney under such reasonable restrictions as the court may impose.

- (d) An order calling for a hearing to determine if an order as described in subdivisions (a) to (c), inclusive, should be issued.
- (e) An order that a particular law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction of the court provide protection for a victim or a witness, or both, or for immediate family members of a victim or a witness who reside in the same household as the victim or witness or within reasonable proximity of the victim's or witness's household, as determined by the court. The order shall not be made without the consent of the law enforcement agency except for limited an specified periods of time and upon an express finding by the court of a clear and present danger of harm to the victim or witness or immediate family members of the victim or witness.

For purposes of this subdivision, "immediate family members" include the spouse, children, or parents of the victim or witness.

(f) Any order protecting victims of violent crime from contact, with the intent to annoy, harass, threaten, or commit acts of violence, by the defendant.

Any person violating any order made pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (f), inclusive, may be punished for any substantive offense described in Section 30.30, or for a contempt of the court making the order. No finding of contempt shall be a bar to prosecution for a violation of Section 30.30. However, any person so held in contempt shall be entitled to credit for any punishment imposed therein against any sentence imposed upon conviction of an offense described in Section 30.30. Any conviction or acquittal for any substantive offense under Section 30.30 shall be a bar to a subsequent punishment for contempt arising out of the same act.

(g) In all cases where the defendant is charged with a crime of domestic violence, as defined in Section 30.10, the court shall consider issuing the above-described orders on its own motion. In order to facilitate this, the court's records of all criminal cases involving domestic violence shall be marked to clearly alert the court to this issue.

(h) The Judicial Council shall shopt forms for orders under this 1 section upon enactment. 2 Section 30.50. Violation of Domestic Violence Order. 3 (a) Any willful and knowing violation of any of the court orders set 4 forth in Subsection (c) herein shall be a misdemeanor or punishable by a fine of not more 5 than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the custody of the 6 Department of Corrections for not more than one (1) year, or by both the fine and 7 imprisonment. 8 (b) In the event of a violation of subsection (a) which results in 9 physical injury, the person shall be imprisoned at the Department of Corrections for at 10 least forty-eight (48) hours, whether a fime or imprisonment is imposed, or the sentence 11 is suspended. 12 (c) Subsection (a) and (b) shall apply to the following court orders: 13 (1) An order enjoining any party from molesting, attacking, 14 striking, threatening, sexually assaulting, battering, harassing, contacting repeatedly by 15 mail with the intent to harass, or disturbing the peace of the other party, or other named 16 family and household members. 17 (2) An order excluding one party from the family dwelling or 18 from the dwelling of the other. 19 (3) An order enjoining a party from specified behavior which 20 the court determined was necessary to effectuate the orders under subsections (a) or (d). 21 (d) A second or subsequent conviction for a violation of an order 22 issued pursuant to subsection (a) occurring within seven (7) years of a prior conviction for 23 a violation of the order and involving an act of violence or "a credible threat" of violence 24 is punishable by imprisonment at the Department of Corrections not to exceed one (1) 25 year. 26

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(e) In the event of a second or subsequent violation of subsection (a)

resulting in a conviction occurring within one (1) year of a prior conviction for a violation

of the order that results in physical injury to the same victim, the person shall be punished

by a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment at the

Department of Corrections for not less than six (6) months nor more than one (1) year, or by both the fine and imprisonment. Providing the person is imprisoned at the Department of the Corrections for at least thirty (30) days, the court may, in the interest of justice and for reasons stated in the record, reduce or eliminate the six (6) month minimum imprisonment required by this subsection. The court shall consider the seriousness of the facts before the court, whether there were additional allegations of a violation of the order during the pendency of the case before the court, the probability of future violations, the safety of the victim, and whether or not the defendant has successfully completed counseling.

of Guam shall have the primary responsibility for the enforcement of orders issued pursuant to the provisions listed in subdivisions (a), (b), and (d).

Section 30.60. Disclosure of Domestic Violence Shelter.

- (a) Any person who maliciously publishes, disseminates or otherwise discloses the location of any domestic violence shelter or any place designated as a domestic violence shelter, without the authorization of that domestic violence shelter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (b) (1) For purposes of this section, "domestic violence shelter" means a confidential location which provides emergency housing on a 24-hour basis for victims of domestic violence, and their families.
- (2) Domestic violence includes but is not limited to the following crimes: Aggravated Assault (Felony), 9 G.C.A. Section 19.20; Terrorizing (Felony), 9 G.C.A. Section 19.60; Criminal Sexual Conduct (Felony or Misdemeanor), 9 G.C.A. Chapter 25; Homicide (Felony), 9 G.C.A. Section 16.20; Assault (Misdemeanor), 9 G.C.A. Section 19.30; Reckless Conduct (Misdemeanor), 9 G.C.A. Section 19.40; Criminal Trespass (Misdemeanor or Petty Misdemeanor), 9 G.C.A. Section 37.30; Criminal Mischief (Felony or Misdemeanor), 9 G.C.A. Section 34.50; Custodial Interference (Felony or Misdemeanor, 9 G.C.A. Section 22.50; Child Abuse (Felony or Misdemeanor), 9 G.C.A. Section 61.20; and Stalking (Felony), 9 G.C.A. Sections 19.69 and 19.70.

1	(c) Nothing in this section shall apply to confidential communications
2	between an attorney and his or her client.
3	Section 30.70. Application of Chapter.
4	(a) Upon the determination of the judge presiding, this chapter shall
5	apply whenever a case is before the court upon an accusatory pleading for an act of
6	domestic violence which is charged as, or reduced to, a misdemeanor and all of the
7	following apply to the defendant:
8	(1) The defendant has no conviction for any offense involving
9	violence within seven (7) years prior to the alleged commission of the charged divertible
10	offense.
11	(2) The defendant's record does not indicate that probation or
12	parole has ever been revoked without thereafter being completed.
13	(3) The defendant has not been diverted pursuant to this
14	chapter within five (5) years prior to the charged divertible offense.
15	(b) The prosecuting attorney shall, and the defense attorney may,
16	review his or her file to determine whether or not paragraphs (1) and (3), inclusive, of
17	subdivision (a) are applicable to the defendant. If the defendant is found eligible, the
18	prosecuting attorney shall notify the court, the defendant, and the defense attorney, and
19	the defense attorney may move that the defendant be diverted pursuant to this chapter.
20	If the defendant is found by the prosecuting attorney to be ineligible for diversion, the
21	prosecuting attorney shall file with the court a declaration in writing or state for the
22	record the grounds upon which the determination is based, and shall make this
23	information available to the defendant and his or her attorney.
24	(c) No admission of guilt shall be required of a defendant in order
25	for this chapter to be applicable.
26	Section 30.80. Notification That Chapter May Be Applicable to
27	Defendant.
28	(a) If the prosecuting attorney determines that this chapter may be
29	applicable to the defendant, he or she shall advise the defendant and his or her attorney

in writing of such determination. This notification shall include:

- (1) A full description of the procedures of diversionary investigation.
- (2) A general explanation of the roles and authorities of the court, the prosecuting attorney, the probation department, and the community program in the diversion process.

- (3) A clear statement that the court may decide in a hearing not to divert such person and that he or she may have to stand trial for the alleged offense.
- (4) A clear statement that, for the period for diversion, the divertee may be enjoined from contacting, and shall be enjoined from annoying, molesting, attacking, striking, threatening, harassing, sexually assaulting, battering, or disturbing the peace of, the victim.
- (5) A clear statement that should such person fail in meeting the terms of his or her diversion, or should he or she be convicted of any offense involving violence, he or she may be required, after a court hearing, to stand trial for the original alleged offense.
- (6) An explanation of criminal record retention and disposition resulting from participation in the diversion and the divertee's rights relative to answering questions about his or her arrest and diversion following successful completion of the diversion program.
- (b) If the defendant consents and waives his or her right to a speedy trial, the court shall refer the case to the probation department. The probation department shall make an investigation and take into consideration the defendant's age, employment and service records, educational background, community and family ties, prior incidents of violence, treatment history, if any, demonstrable motivation, and other mitigating factors in determining whether the defendant is a person who would be benefited by education, treatment, or rehabilitation. The probation department shall also determine which community programs the defendant would benefit from and which of those programs would accept the defendant. The probation department shall report its findings and recommendation to the court.

### Section 30.80.1. Diversion.

(a) The court shall hold a hearing and, after consideration of the

probation department's report and any other information considered by the court to be relevant to its decision, shall determine if the defendant consents to further proceedings under this chapter and waives his right to a speedy trial and if the defendant should be diverted and referred for batterer's treatment counseling directed specifically to the violent conduct of the defendant. The court, in determining the defendant's eligibility for diversion, shall consider the nature and extent of the injury inflicted upon the victim, any prior incidents of domestic violence by the defendant, and any factors which would adversely influence the likelihood of successful completion of the diversion program. If the court does not deem the defendant a person who would be benefited by diversion, or if the defendant does not consent to participate, the proceedings shall continue as in any other case. If the court orders a defendant to be diverted, the court shall make inquiry into the financial condition of the defendant and upon a finding that the defendant is able in whole or part to pay the expense of such counseling the court may order him or her to pay for all or part of such expense.

Nothing in this subdivision shall prohibit the placement of a defendant in another appropriate counseling program if the court determines that there is no available batterer's treatment counseling program.

- (b) At such time that the defendant's case is diverted, any bail bond or undertaking, or deposit in lieu thereof, on file by or on behalf of him or her shall be exonerated, and the court shall enter an order so directing.
- (c) The period during which further criminal proceedings against a person may be diverted pursuant to this chapter shall be no less than six (6) months nor longer than two (2) years.

The court shall set forth in writing or stated on the record its reason for granting or denying diversion. The court's decision in such a matter shall be final and shall not constitute an appealable order.

Section 30.80.2. Reinstitution of Criminal Proceedings; Dismissal.

If it appears to the prosecuting attorney, the court, or the probation department that the divertee is performing unsatisfactorily in the assigned program, or that the divertee is not

benefiting from counseling, or that he or she is convicted of any offense involving violence, after notice to the divertee, and upon required of the probation officer or on its own motion, the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether the criminal proceedings should be reinstituted. If the court finds that the divertee is not performing satisfactorily in the assigned program, or that the divertee is not benefiting from diversion, or the court finds that the divertee has been convicted of a crime as indicated above, the criminal case shall be referred back to the court for resumption of the criminal proceedings. If the divertee has performed satisfactorily during the period of diversion, at the end of the period of diversion, the criminal charges shall be dismissed.

Section 30.80.3. Use of Arrest Record Following Successful Completion of Diversion Program. Any records filed with the Guam Police Department and the Prosecuter's Division of the Attorney General's Office shall indicate the disposition in those cases diverted pursuant to this chapter. Upon successful completion of a diversion program the arrest upon which the diversion was based shall be deemed to have never occurred. The divertee may indicate in response to any question concerning his or her prior criminal record that he or she was not arrested or diverted for such offense. A record pertaining to an arrest resulting in successful completion of a diversion program shall not, without the divertee's consent, be used in any way which could result in the denial of any employment, benefit, license, or certificate.

Section 30.80.4. Admissibility of Statement or Information Procured Therefrom Made During Determination of Defendant's Eligibility For Diversion. No statement, or any information procured therefrom, with respect to the specific offense with which the defendant is charged, which is made to any probation officer or community program worker during the process of determining the defendant's eligibility for diversion or subsequent to the granting of diversion, shall be admissible.

Section 10. Adoption of Written Policies on Responding to Domestic Violence Calls; Standards.

Every law enforcement agency shall develop, adopt, and implement written policies and standards for officers' response to domestic violence call. These policies shall reflect that domestic violence is alleged criminal conduct. Further, they shall

1	reflect existing poricy that a request for assistance in a situation involving domestic
2	violence is the same as any other request for assistance where violence has occurred.
3	These existing local policies and those developed shall be in writing and shall be available
4	to the public upon request and shall include specific standards for the following:
5	(a) Felony arrests.
6	(b) Misdemeanor arrests.
7	(c) Use of citizen arrests.
8	(d) Verification and enforcement of temporary restraining orders
9	when (1) the suspect is present and (2) when the suspect has fled.
10	(e) Verification and enforcement of stay-away orders.
11	(f) Cite and release policies.
12	(g) Emergency assistance to victims, such as medical care,
13	transportation to a shelter, and police standbys for removing personal property.
14	(h) Assisting victims in pursuing criminal options, such as giving the
15	victim the report number and directing the victim to the proper investigation unit.
16	(i) Furnishing written notice to victims at the scene, including, but
17	not limited to, all of the following information:
18	(1) (A) A statement informing the victim that despite official
19	restraint of the person alleged to have committed domestic violence, the restrained person
20	may be released at any time.
21	(B) A statement that, "For further information about
22	a shelter you may contact"
23	(C) A statement that, "For information about other
24	services in the community, where available, you may contact"
25	(2) A statement informing the victim of domestic violence that
26	he or she can ask the prosecuting attorney to file a criminal complaint.
27	(3) A statement informing the victim of the right to go to the
28	Superior Court of Guam and file a petition requesting any of the following orders for
29	relief:
30	(A) An order restraining the attacker from abusing the

1	victim and other ramily members.
2	(B) An order directing the attacker to leave the
3	household.
4	(C) An order preventing the attacker from entering the
5	residence, school, business, or place of employment of the victim.
6	(D) An order awarding the victim or the other parent
7	custody of or visitation with a minor child or children.
8	(E) An order retraining the attacker from molesting or
9	interfering with minor children in the custody of the victim.
10	(F) An order directing the party not granted custody to
11	pay support of minor children, if that party has legal obligation to do so.
12	(G) An order directing the defendant to make specified
13	debit payments coming due while the order is in effect.
14	(H) An order directing that either or both parties
15	participate in counseling.
16	(4) A statement informing the victim of the right to file a civil
L7	suit for losses suffered as a result of the abuse, including medical expenses, loss of
1.8	earnings, and other expenses for injuries sustained and damage to property, and any other
L 9	related expenses incurred by the victim or any agency that shelters the victim.
20	(j) Writing of reports.
21	In the development of these policies and standards, each local
22	department is encouraged to consult with domestic violence experts, such as the staff of
23	the local shelter for battered women and their children. Departments may utilize the
24	response guidelines developed by the commission in developing local policies.
25	Section 30.90.1. Recording of Domestic Violence-Related Calls;
26	Reports; Incident Report Forms.
27	(a) The Guam Police Department shall develop a system for recording
28	all domestic violence-related calls for assistance made to the department including
29	whether weapons are involved. Monthly, the total number of domestic violence calls

received and the numbers of such cases involving weapons shall be compiled by the Guam Police Department and submitted to the Office of the Attorney General, Prosecution Division.

(b) The Chief Prosecutor shall report annually to the Governor, the Legislature, and the public, the total number of domestic violence-related calls, whether or not an arrest was made, received by the Guam Police Department, including a breakdown of the types of crimes involved, whether a weapon was use I, whether an arrest was effectuated, the gender of the victim and the perpetrator, and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.

(c) In all incidents of domestic violence, the Guam Police Department shall prepare a written report and identify on the face of the report that the incident is one of domestic violence by writing the words "Domestic Violence." All reports of domestic violence shall be submitted to the Office of the Attorney General, Prosecution Division.

# Section 30.90.2 Training Course For Handling Domestic Violence Complaints.

- (a) The Guam Police Department shall implement a course or courses of instruction for the training of law enforcement officers in Guam in the handling of domestic violence complaints and also shall develop guidelines for law enforcement response to domestic violence. The course or courses of instruction and the guidelines shall stress enforcement of criminal laws in domestic violence situations, availability of civil remedies and community resources, and protection of the victim. Where appropriate, the training presenters shall include domestic violence experts with expertise in the delivery of direct services to victims of domestic violence, including utilizing the staff of shelters for battered women in the presentation of the training.
- (b) The course of basic training for law enforcement officers shall include adequate instruction in the procedures and techniques described below:
- (1) The provisions relating to response, enforcement of court orders, and data collection.
  - (2) The legal duties imposed on police officers to make arrests

1	and offer protection and assistance including guidelines for making felony and
2	misdemeanor arrests.
3	(3) Techniques for handling incidents of domestic violence that
4	minimize the likelihood of injury to the officer and that promote the safety of the victim.
5	(4) The nature and extent of domestic violence.
6	(5) The legal rights of, and remedies available to, victims of
7	domestic violence.
8	(6) The use of an arrest by a private person in a domestic
9	violence situation.
10	(7) Documentation, report writing, and evidence
11	collection.
12	(8) Domestic violence diversion.
13	(9) Tenancy issues and domestic violence.
14	(10) The impact on children of law enforcement intervention
15	in domestic violence.
16	(11) The services and facilities available to victims and
17	batterers.
18	(12) The use and applications of this code in domestic violence
19	situations.
20	(13) Verification and enforcement of temporary retraining
21	orders when (A) the suspect is present and (B) the suspect has fled.
22	(14) Verification and enforcement of stayaway orders.
23	(15) Cite and release policies.
24	(16) Emergency assistance to victims and how to assist victims
25	in pursuing criminal justice options.
26	The guidelines developed by the commission shall also incorporate the
27	foregoing factors.
28	(c) All law enforcement officers who have received their basic
29	training shall participate in supplementary training on domestic violence subjects, as
30	prescribed and certified by the commission.

Local law enforcement agencies are encouraged to include, as part of their advanced officer training program, periodic updates and training on domestic violence. The commission shall assist where possible.

(d) The course of instruction, the learning and performance objectives, the standards for the training, and the guidelines shall be developed by the commission in consultation with appropriate groups and individuals having an interest and expertise in the field of domestic violence.

The commission, in consultation with these groups and individuals, shall review existing training programs to determine in what ways domestic violence training might be included as part of ongoing programs.

## Section 30.90.3 Maintenance of Systematic Records.

(a) Law enforcement agencies shall maintain a complete and systematic record of all protection orders with respect to domestic violence incidents, including orders which have not yet been served, restraining orders, and proofs of service in effect. This shall be used to inform law enforcement officers responding to domestic violence calls of the existence, terms, and effective dates of protection orders in effect.

- (b) The terms and conditions of the protection order remain enforceable, notwithstanding the acts of the parties, and may be changed only by order of the court.
- (c) Upon request, law enforcement agencies shall serve the party to be restrained at the scene of a domestic violence incident or at any time the party is in custody.

## COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

## TESTIMONY SIGN-UP SHEET

PUBLIC HEARING DATE: 11-23-94 HELD AT: 10:30am

FILL PROY

BIBA: An Act To Add A New Chapter 30 To Title 9,

Guam Code Annotated, DN Domestic Violence

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Richard Dirkx		A.G'S Office Public Defender Fam. Violence Div. Sup.	K			χ	
Judge BJ Cruz		Fam. Violence Div. Sup.	χ			X	
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# Twenty-Second Guam Legislature

155 Hesler Street Agaña, Guam USA 96910

Tel: (671) 472-3461

Fax: (671) 477-1715

## COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

VOTE SHEET ON: Substitute Bill 1132

COMMITTEE MEMBER	TO PASS	NOT TO PASS	ABSTAIN	TO PLACE IN INACTIVE FILE
Senator Pilar C. Jujan Chainman				***************************************
Senator Francis E. Santos				
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Senator Madeleine Z. Bordallo				
Senator Anthony C. Blaz				***************************************
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Senator Herminia D. Dierking			***************************************	***************************************
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Senator Carl T.C. Gutierrez			<del></del>	
Senator Vicente C. Pangelinan				
Senator Don Parkinson				
Speaker Joe T. San Agustin				
Ex-Officio Member	/			
Senator Thomas V.C. Tanaka				
Senator Anthony R. Unpingco		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	
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AUG 17'94

## TWENTY-SECOND GUAM LEGISLATURE 1994 (SECOND) REGULAR SESSION

BILL	NO.	//	3	2	[19]	)
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**Introduced by:** 

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M.D.A. Manibusan Mdm

P.C. Lujan Aca

E.P. Arriola & H.D. Dierking

M.Z. Bordallo

D.F. Brooks

## AN ACT TO ADD A NEW CHAPTER 30 TO TITLE 9, **GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

## BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM:

Section 1. Legislative Findings. The Legislature finds that many people are physically abused by their partners, whether they be spouses, former spouses, cohabitants, and/or individuals in boyfriend, girlfriend relationships, regardless of sexual preference. It is the sense of the Legislature that all persons are entitled to be left alone if they wish, and every person should be free of fear and assault from others

It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this Chapter to ensure that the Superior Court shall issue protective, stay-away orders under this Chapter in appropriate domestic violence cases.

Section 2. A new Chapter 30 is hereby added to Title 9, Guam Code Annotated, to read:

### "CHAPTER 30"

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

## Section 30.10. Definitions. As used in this Chapter:

- (a) "Abuse" means intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or herself, or another.
  - (b) "Domestic Violence" is abuse committed against an adult or a fully

- (c) "Malice" means an intent to vex, annoy, harm, or injure in any way another person, or to thwart or interfere in any manner with the orderly administration of justice.
- (d) "Peace Officer" means any person so defined by Section 5.55 of Title 8, Guam Code Annotated.
- (e) "Stay-Away Order" means a judgment of the court on the motion to have the defendant stay away from the victim.
- (f) "Victim" means any natural person with respect to whom there is reason to believe that any crime as defined under the laws of this Territory or of the United States is being or has been perpetrated or attempted to be perpetrated.
- (g) "Witness" means any natural person, (i) having knowledge of the existence or nonexistence of facts relating to any crime, or (ii) whose declaration under oath is received or has been received as evidence for any purpose, or (iii) who has reported any crime to any peace officer, prosecutor, probation or parole officer, correctional officer or judicial officer, or (iv) who has been served with a subpoena issued under the authority of any court in the state, or of any other state or of the United States, or (v) who would be believed by any reasonable person to be an individual described in subparagraphs (i) or (iv), inclusive.

Section 30.20. Section 31.60 of 9 G.C.A., Chapter 31, is hereby repealed and reenacted to read as follows: Infliction of injury on spouse, cohabitee or parent of child; Counseling as condition of probation; Imprisonment on subsequent offense; Participation in batterer's treatment program.

- (a) Any person who willfully inflicts upon his or her spouse, or any person who willfully inflicts upon any person with whom he or she is cohabitating, or any person who willfully inflicts upon any person who is the mother or father of his or her child, corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition, is guilty of a third-degree felony.
- (b) Holding oneself out to be the husband or wife of the person with whom one is cohabitating is not necessary to constitute cohabitation as the term is used in this

section.

- (c) As used in this section, "traumatic condition" means a condition of the body, such as a wound or external or internal injury, whether of a minor or serious nature caused by a physical force.
- (d) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be considered the father or mother of another person's child if the alleged male parent is presumed the natural father as set forth in Section 4104, Title 19, Guam Code Annotated.
- (e) In any case in which a person is convicted of violating this section and probation is granted, the court shall require participation in a batterer's treatment program as a condition of probation unless, considering all of the facts and the circumstances, the court finds participation in a batterer's treatment program inappropriate for the defendant.
- (f) If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of a sentence is suspended, for any person convicted under subdivision (a) who previously has been convicted under subdivision (a) for an offense that occurred within seven (7) years of the offense of the second conviction, it shall be a condition thereof that he or she be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for not less than ten (10) days, and that he or she participate in for no less than one (1) year, and successfully complete a batterer's treatment program, as designated by the court. However, the court, upon a showing of good cause, may find that the mandatory minimum imprisonment, or the participation in a batterer's treatment program, or both the mandatory minimum imprisonment and participation in a batterer's treatment program, as required by this subdivision, shall not be imposed and grant probation or the suspension of the execution or imposition of a sentence.
- (g) If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of a sentence is suspended, for any person convicted under subdivision (a) who previously has been convicted of two (2) or more violations of subdivision (a) for offenses that occured within seven (7) years of the most recent conviction, it shall be a condition thereof that he or she be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for not less than thirty (30) days and that he or she participate in, for not less than one (1) year, and

successfully complete, a batterer's treatment program as designated by the court. However, the court, upon a showing of good cause, may find that the mandatory minimum imprisonment, or the participation in a batterer's treatment program or both the mandatory minimum imprisonment and participation in a batterer's treatment programs as required by this subdivision, shall not be imposed and grant probation or the suspension of the execution of a sentence.

Section 30.30. Intimidation or Dissuasion of witnesses and Victims; Offenses; Penalties; Enhancement; Aggravation.

- (a) Except as provided in subdivision (c), any person who does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:
- (1) Knowingly and maliciously prevents or dissuades any witness or victim from attending or giving testimony at any trial, proceeding, or inquiry authorized by law.
- (2) Knowingly and maliciously attempts to prevent or dissuade any witness or victim from attending or giving testimony at any trial, proceeding, or inquiry authorized by law.
- (b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), every person who attempts to prevent or dissuade another person who has been the victim of a crime or who is witness to a crime from doing any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:
- (1) Making any report of such victimization to any peace officer or local law enforcement officer or probation or parole or correctional officer or prosecuting agency or to any judge.
- (2) Causing a complaint, indictment, information, probation, or parole violation to be sought and prosecuted, and assisting in the prosecution thereof.
- (3) Arresting or causing or seeking the arrest of any person in connection with such victimization.
- (c) Every person doing any of the acts described in subdivision (a) or (b) knowingly and maliciously under any one or more of the following circumstances, is guilty of a third-degree felony punishable by imprisonment at the Department of Corrections under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Where the act is accompanied by force or by an express
or implied threat of force or violence, upon a witness or victim or any third person or the
property of any victim, witness, or any third person.
(2) Where the act is in furtherance of a conspiracy.
(3) Where the act is committed by any person who has been
convicted of any violation of this section, any predecessor law hereto or any federal
statute or statute of any other state which, if the act prosecuted was committed in this
jurisdiction, would be a violation of this section.
(4) Where the act is committed by any person for pecuniary
gain or for any other consideration acting upon the request of any other person. All
parties to such a transaction are guilty of a third-degree felony.
(d) Every person attempting the commission of any act described in
subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) is guilty of the offense attempted without regard to success
or failure of such attempt. The fact that no person was injured physically, or in fact
intimidated, shall be no defense against any prosecution under this section.
(e) Nothing in this section precludes the imposition of an enhanced
sentence for great bodily injury where the injury inflicted is significant or substantial.
(f) The use of force during the commission of any offense described
in subdivision (c) shall be considered a circumstance in aggravation of the crime in
imposing a term of imprisonment.
Section 30.40. Orders Relating to Intimidation or Dissuasion of Victim
or Witness; Orders When Crime of Domestic Violence is Charged.
Upon a good cause belief that intimidation or dissuasion of a victim
or witness has occurred or is reasonably likely to occur, any court with jurisdiction over
a criminal matter may issue orders including, but not limited to, the following:
(a) An order that a defendant shall not violate any provision of
Section 30.30.
(b) An order that a person before the court other than a defendant,
including, but not limited to, a subpoenaed witness or other person entering the

courtroom of the court, shall not violate any provisions of Section 30.30.

(c) An order that any person described in this section shall have no communication whatsoever with any specified witness or any victim, except through an attorney under such reasonable restrictions as the court may impose.

- (d) An order calling for a hearing to determine if an order as described in subdivisions (a) to (c), inclusive, should be issued.
- (e) An order that a particular law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction of the court provide protection for a victim or a witness, or both, or for immediate family members of a victim or a witness who reside in the same household as the victim or witness or within reasonable proximity of the victim's or witness's household, as determined by the court. The order shall not be made without the consent of the law enforcement agency except for limited an specified periods of time and upon an express finding by the court of a clear and present danger of harm to the victim or witness or immediate family members of the victim or witness.

For purposes of this subdivision, "immediate family members" include the spouse, children, or parents of the victim or witness.

(f) Any order protecting victims of violent crime from contact, with the intent to annoy, harass, threaten, or commit acts of violence, by the defendant.

Any person violating any order made pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (f), inclusive, may be punished for any substantive offense described in Section 30.30, or for a contempt of the court making the order. No finding of contempt shall be a bar to prosecution for a violation of Section 30.30. However, any person so held in contempt shall be entitled to credit for any punishment imposed therein against any sentence imposed upon conviction of an offense described in Section 30.30. Any conviction or acquittal for any substantive offense under Section 30.30 shall be a bar to a subsequent punishment for contempt arising out of the same act.

(g) In all cases where the defendant is charged with a crime of domestic violence, as defined in Section 30.10, the court shall consider issuing the above-described orders on its own motion. In order to facilitate this, the court's records of all criminal cases involving domestic violence shall be marked to clearly alert the court to this issue.

(h) The Judicial Council shall adopt forms for orders under this section upon enactment.

#### Section 30.50. Violation of Domestic Violence Order.

- (a) Any willful and knowing violation of any of the court orders set forth in Subsection (c) herein shall be a misdemeanor or punishable by a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for not more than one (1) year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (b) In the event of a violation of subsection (a) which results in physical injury, the person shall be imprisoned at the Department of Corrections for at least forty-eight (48) hours, whether a fime or imprisonment is imposed, or the sentence is suspended.
  - (c) Subsection (a) and (b) shall apply to the following court orders:
- (1) An order enjoining any party from molesting, attacking, striking, threatening, sexually assaulting, battering, harassing, contacting repeatedly by mail with the intent to harass, or disturbing the peace of the other party, or other named family and household members.
- (2) An order excluding one party from the family dwelling or from the dwelling of the other.
- (3) An order enjoining a party from specified behavior which the court determined was necessary to effectuate the orders under subsections (a) or (d).
- (d) A second or subsequent conviction for a violation of an order issued pursuant to subsection (a) occurring within seven (7) years of a prior conviction for a violation of the order and involving an act of violence or "a credible threat" of violence is punishable by imprisonment at the Department of Corrections not to exceed one (1) year.
- (e) In the event of a second or subsequent violation of subsection (a) resulting in a conviction occurring within one (1) year of a prior conviction for a violation of the order that results in physical injury to the same victim, the person shall be punished by a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment at the

Department of Corrections for not less than six (6) months nor more than one (1) year, or by both the fine and imprisonment. Providing the person is imprisoned at the Department of the Corrections for at least thirty (30) days, the court may, in the interest of justice and for reasons stated in the record, reduce or eliminate the six (6) month minimum imprisonment required by this subsection. The court shall consider the seriousness of the facts before the court, whether there were additional allegations of a violation of the order during the pendency of the case before the court, the probability of future violations, the safety of the victim, and whether or not the defendant has successfully completed counseling.

(f) The Prosecution Division of the Office of the Attorney General of Guam shall have the primary responsibility for the enforcement of orders issued pursuant to the provisions listed in subdivisions (a), (b), and (d).

## Section 30.60. Disclosure of Domestic Violence Shelter.

- (a) Any person who maliciously publishes, disseminates or otherwise discloses the location of any domestic violence shelter or any place designated as a domestic violence shelter, without the authorization of that domestic violence shelter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (b) (1) For purposes of this section, "domestic violence shelter" means a confidential location which provides emergency housing on a 24-hour basis for victims of domestic violence, and their families.
- (2) Domestic violence includes but is not limited to the following crimes: Aggravated Assault (Felony), 9 G.C.A. Section 19.20; Terrorizing (Felony), 9 G.C.A. Section 19.60; Criminal Sexual Conduct (Felony or Misdemeanor), 9 G.C.A. Chapter 25; Homicide (Felony), 9 G.C.A. Section 16.20; Assault (Misdemeanor), 9 G.C.A. Section 19.30; Reckless Conduct (Misdemeanor), 9 G.C.A. Section 19.40; Criminal Trespass (Misdemeanor or Petty Misdemeanor), 9 G.C.A. Section 37.30; Criminal Mischief (Felony or Misdemeanor), 9 G.C.A. Section 34.50; Custodial Interference (Felony or Misdemeanor), 9 G.C.A. Section 3130; Harassment (Misdemeanor or Petty Misdemeanor), 9 G.C.A. Section 61.20; and Stalking (Felony), 9 G.C.A. Sections 19.69 and 19.70.

(c) Nothing in this section shall apply to confidential communications between an attorney and his or her client. Section 30.70. Application of Chapter. (a) Upon the determination of the judge presiding, this chapter shall apply whenever a case is before the court upon an accusatory pleading for an act of domestic violence which is charged as, or reduced to, a misdemeanor and all of the following apply to the defendant: (1) The defendant has no conviction for any offense involving violence within seven (7) years prior to the alleged commission of the charged divertible offense. (2) The defendant's record does not indicate that probation or parole has ever been revoked without thereafter being completed. (3) The defendant has not been diverted pursuant to this chapter within five (5) years prior to the charged divertible offense. (b) The prosecuting attorney shall, and the defense attorney may, review his or her file to determine whether or not paragraphs (1) and (3), inclusive, of subdivision (a) are applicable to the defendant. If the defendant is found eligible, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the court, the defendant, and the defense attorney, and the defense attorney may move that the defendant be diverted pursuant to this chapter. If the defendant is found by the prosecuting attorney to be ineligible for diversion, the prosecuting attorney shall file with the court a declaration in writing or state for the record the grounds upon which the determination is based, and shall make this information available to the defendant and his or her attorney. (c) No admission of guilt shall be required of a defendant in order for this chapter to be applicable. Section 30.80. Notification That Chapter May Be Applicable to Defendant. (a) If the prosecuting attorney determines that this chapter may be

applicable to the defendant, he or she shall advise the defendant and his or her attorney

in writing of such determination. This notification shall include:

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- (1) A full description of the procedures of diversionary investigation.
- (2) A general explanation of the roles and authorities of the court, the prosecuting attorney, the probation department, and the community program in the diversion process.

- (3) A clear statement that the court may decide in a hearing not to divert such person and that he or she may have to stand trial for the alleged offense.
- (4) A clear statement that, for the period for diversion, the divertee may be enjoined from contacting, and shall be enjoined from annoying, molesting, attacking, striking, threatening, harassing, sexually assaulting, battering, or disturbing the peace of, the victim.
- (5) A clear statement that should such person fail in meeting the terms of his or her diversion, or should he or she be convicted of any offense involving violence, he or she may be required, after a court hearing, to stand trial for the original alleged offense.
- (6) An explanation of criminal record retention and disposition resulting from participation in the diversion and the divertee's rights relative to answering questions about his or her arrest and diversion following successful completion of the diversion program.
- (b) If the defendant consents and waives his or her right to a speedy trial, the court shall refer the case to the probation department. The probation department shall make an investigation and take into consideration the defendant's age, employment and service records, educational background, community and family ties, prior incidents of violence, treatment history, if any, demonstrable motivation, and other mitigating factors in determining whether the defendant is a person who would be benefited by education, treatment, or rehabilitation. The probation department shall also determine which community programs the defendant would benefit from and which of those programs would accept the defendant. The probation department shall report its findings and recommendation to the court.

#### Section 30.80.1. Diversion.

(a) The court shall hold a hearing and, after consideration of the

probation department's report and any other information considered by the court to be relevant to its decision, shall determine if the defendant consents to further proceedings under this chapter and waives his right to a speedy trial and if the defendant should be diverted and referred for batterer's treatment counseling directed specifically to the violent conduct of the defendant. The court, in determining the defendant's eligibility for diversion, shall consider the nature and extent of the injury inflicted upon the victim, any prior incidents of domestic violence by the defendant, and any factors which would adversely influence the likelihood of successful completion of the diversion program. If the court does not deem the defendant a person who would be benefited by diversion, or if the defendant does not consent to participate, the proceedings shall continue as in any other case. If the court orders a defendant to be diverted, the court shall make inquiry into the financial condition of the defendant and upon a finding that the defendant is able in whole or part to pay the expense of such counseling the court may order him or her to pay for all or part of such expense.

Nothing in this subdivision shall prohibit the placement of a defendant in another appropriate counseling program if the court determines that there is no available batterer's treatment counseling program.

- (b) At such time that the defendant's case is diverted, any bail bond or undertaking, or deposit in lieu thereof, on file by or on behalf of him or her shall be exonerated, and the court shall enter an order so directing.
- (c) The period during which further criminal proceedings against a person may be diverted pursuant to this chapter shall be no less than six (6) months nor longer than two (2) years.

The court shall set forth in writing or stated on the record its reason for granting or denying diversion. The court's decision in such a matter shall be final and shall not constitute an appealable order.

Section 30.80.2. Reinstitution of Criminal Proceedings; Dismissal. If it appears to the prosecuting attorney, the court, or the probation department that the divertee is performing unsatisfactorily in the assigned program, or that the divertee is not

benefiting from counseling, or that he or she is convicted of any offense involving violence, after notice to the divertee, and upon required of the probation officer or on its own motion, the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether the criminal proceedings should be reinstituted. If the court finds that the divertee is not performing satisfactorily in the assigned program, or that the divertee is not benefiting from diversion, or the court finds that the divertee has been convicted of a crime as indicated above, the criminal case shall be referred back to the court for resumption of the criminal proceedings. If the divertee has performed satisfactorily during the period of diversion, at the end of the period of diversion, the criminal charges shall be dismissed.

Section 30.80.3. Use of Arrest Record Following Successful Completion of Diversion Program. Any records filed with the Guam Police Department and the Prosecuter's Division of the Attorney General's Office shall indicate the disposition in those cases diverted pursuant to this chapter. Upon successful completion of a diversion program the arrest upon which the diversion was based shall be deemed to have never occurred. The divertee may indicate in response to any question concerning his or her prior criminal record that he or she was not arrested or diverted for such offense. A record pertaining to an arrest resulting in successful completion of a diversion program shall not, without the divertee's consent, be used in any way which could result in the denial of any employment, benefit, license, or certificate.

Section 30.80.4. Admissibility of Statement or Information Procured Therefrom Made During Determination of Defendant's Eligibility For Diversion. No statement, or any information procured therefrom, with respect to the specific offense with which the defendant is charged, which is made to any probation officer or community program worker during the process of determining the defendant's eligibility for diversion or subsequent to the granting of diversion, shall be admissible.

# Section 10. Adoption of Written Policies on Responding to Domestic Violence Calls; Standards.

Every law enforcement agency shall develop, adopt, and implement written policies and standards for officers' response to domestic violence call. These policies shall reflect that domestic violence is alleged criminal conduct. Further, they shall

1	reflect existing policy that a request for assistance in a situation involving domestic				
2	violence is the same as any other request for assistance where violence has occurred.				
3	These existing local policies and those developed shall be in writing and shall be available				
4	to the public upon request and shall include specific standards for the following:				
5	(a) Felony arrests.				
6	(b) Misdemeanor arrests.				
7	(c) Use of citizen arrests.				
8	(d) Verification and enforcement of temporary restraining orders				
9	when (1) the suspect is present and (2) when the suspect has fled.				
10	(e) Verification and enforcement of stay-away orders.				
11	(f) Cite and release policies.				
12	(g) Emergency assistance to victims, such as medical care,				
13	transportation to a shelter, and police standbys for removing personal property.				
14	(h) Assisting victims in pursuing criminal options, such as giving the				
15	victim the report number and directing the victim to the proper investigation unit.				
16	(i) Furnishing written notice to victims at the scene, including, but				
17	not limited to, all of the following information:				
18	(1) (A) A statement informing the victim that despite official				
19	restraint of the person alleged to have committed domestic violence, the restrained person				
20	may be released at any time.				
21	(B) A statement that, "For further information about				
22	a shelter you may contact"				
23	(C) A statement that, "For information about other				
24	services in the community, where available, you may contact"				
25	(2) A statement informing the victim of domestic violence that				
26	he or she can ask the prosecuting attorney to file a criminal complaint.				
27	(3) A statement informing the victim of the right to go to the				
28	Superior Court of Guam and file a petition requesting any of the following orders for				
29	relief:				
30	(A) An order restraining the attacker from abusing the				

1	victim and other family members.
2	(B) An order directing the attacker to leave the
3	household.
4	(C) An order preventing the attacker from entering the
5	residence, school, business, or place of employment of the victim.
6	(D) An order awarding the victim or the other parent
7	custody of or visitation with a minor child or children.
8	(E) An order retraining the attacker from molesting or
9	interfering with minor children in the custody of the victim.
10	(F) An order directing the party not granted custody to
11	pay support of minor children, if that party has legal obligation to do so.
12	(G) An order directing the defendant to make specified
13	debit payments coming due while the order is in effect.
14	(H) An order directing that either or both parties
15	participate in counseling.
16	(4) A statement informing the victim of the right to file a civil
17	suit for losses suffered as a result of the abuse, including medical expenses, loss of
18	earnings, and other expenses for injuries sustained and damage to property, and any other
19	related expenses incurred by the victim or any agency that shelters the victim.
20	(j) Writing of reports.
21	In the development of these policies and standards, each local
22	department is encouraged to consult with domestic violence experts, such as the staff of
23	the local shelter for battered women and their children. Departments may utilize the
24	response guidelines developed by the commission in developing local policies.
25	Section 30.90.1. Recording of Domestic Violence-Related Calls;
26	Reports; Incident Report Forms.
27	(a) The Guam Police Department shall develop a system for recording
28	all domestic violence-related calls for assistance made to the department including
29	whether weapons are involved. Monthly, the total number of domestic violence calls

received and the numbers of such cases involving weapons shall be compiled by the Guam Police Department and submitted to the Office of the Attorney General, Prosecution Division.

- (b) The Chief Prosecutor shall report annually to the Governor, the Legislature, and the public, the total number of domestic violence-related calls, whether or not an arrest was made, received by the Guam Police Department, including a breakdown of the types of crimes involved, whether a weapon was used, whether an arrest was effectuated, the gender of the victim and the perpetrator, and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.
- (c) In all incidents of domestic violence, the Guam Police Department shall prepare a written report and identify on the face of the report that the incident is one of domestic violence by writing the words "Domestic Violence." All reports of domestic violence shall be submitted to the Office of the Attorney General, Prosecution Division.

## Section 30.90.2 Training Course For Handling Domestic Violence Complaints.

- (a) The Guam Police Department shall implement a course or courses of instruction for the training of law enforcement officers in Guam in the handling of domestic violence complaints and also shall develop guidelines for law enforcement response to domestic violence. The course or courses of instruction and the guidelines shall stress enforcement of criminal laws in domestic violence situations, availability of civil remedies and community resources, and protection of the victim. Where appropriate, the training presenters shall include domestic violence experts with expertise in the delivery of direct services to victims of domestic violence, including utilizing the staff of shelters for battered women in the presentation of the training.
- (b) The course of basic training for law enforcement officers shall include adequate instruction in the procedures and techniques described below:
- (1) The provisions relating to response, enforcement of court orders, and data collection.
  - (2) The legal duties imposed on police officers to make arrests

1	and offer protection and assistance including guidelines for making felony and
2	misdemeanor arrests.
3	(3) Techniques for handling incidents of domestic violence that
4	minimize the likelihood of injury to the officer and that promote the safety of the victim.
5	(4) The nature and extent of domestic violence.
6	(5) The legal rights of, and remedies available to, victims of
7	domestic violence.
8	(6) The use of an arrest by a private person in a domestic
9	violence situation.
10	(7) Documentation, report writing, and evidence
11	collection.
12	(8) Domestic violence diversion.
13	(9) Tenancy issues and domestic violence.
14	(10) The impact on children of law enforcement intervention
15	in domestic violence.
16	(11) The services and facilities available to victims and
17	batterers.
18	(12) The use and applications of this code in domestic violence
19	situations.
20	(13) Verification and enforcement of temporary retraining
21	orders when (A) the suspect is present and (B) the suspect has fled.
22	(14) Verification and enforcement of stayaway orders.
23	(15) Cite and release policies.
24	(16) Emergency assistance to victims and how to assist victims
25	in pursuing criminal justice options.
26	The guidelines developed by the commission shall also incorporate the
27	foregoing factors.
28	(c) All law enforcement officers who have received their basic
29	training shall participate in supplementary training on domestic violence subjects, as
30	prescribed and certified by the commission.

Local law enforcement agencies are encouraged to include, as part of their advanced officer training program, periodic updates and training on domestic violence. The commission shall assist where possible.

(d) The course of instruction, the learning and performance objectives, the standards for the training, and the guidelines shall be developed by the commission in consultation with appropriate groups and individuals having an interest and expertise in the field of domestic violence.

The commission, in consultation with these groups and individuals, shall review existing training programs to determine in what ways domestic violence training might be included as part of ongoing programs.

## Section 30.90.3 Maintenance of Systematic Records.

- (a) Law enforcement agencies shall maintain a complete and systematic record of all protection orders with respect to domestic violence incidents, including orders which have not yet been served, restraining orders, and proofs of service in effect. This shall be used to inform law enforcement officers responding to domestic violence calls of the existence, terms, and effective dates of protection orders in effect.
- (b) The terms and conditions of the protection order remain enforceable, notwithstanding the acts of the parties, and may be changed only by order of the court.
- (c) Upon request, law enforcement agencies shall serve the party to be restrained at the scene of a domestic violence incident or at any time the party is in custody.