



Office of the Governor of Guam

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Felix Perez Camacho
 GOVERNOR

Ka eo Scott Moylan
 Lieutenant Governor

28 JAN 2005

The Honorable Gale A. Norton
 Secretary
 U.S. Department of the Interior
 1849 C Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary Norton:

Pursuant to U.S. Public Law 106-504, Section 2, and as incorporated in U.S. Public Law 108-188, I am pleased to present to you Guam's report on the impact of the Compacts of Free Association for Fiscal Year 2004. We have found that the Government of Guam has expended over \$21.5 million to provide educational and social services to citizens from the Freely Associated States (FAS) who have migrated to Guam under the provisions of the Compacts of Free Association. This amount is expected to rise as additional Government of Guam agencies complete their Fiscal Year 2004 financial closeout.

This report also serves to update Guam's Compact Impact Reconciliation Report which found that Guam's un-reimbursed Compact Impact costs were over \$269 million through Fiscal Year 2003. Despite the fact that our request for \$200 million in debt-relief was declined, we continue to identify and record the costs of providing educational and social services to FAS citizens as we explore other options to offset these costs.

I hope that you will support us in our efforts to recover the costs we have incurred providing services to citizens of the Freely Associated States under the Compacts of Free Association.

Sincerely Yours,

FELIX PEREZ CAMACHO
 Governor

Enclosure

**IMPACT OF THE COMPACTS
OF FREE ASSOCIATION ON GUAM
FY 2004**

Office of the Governor
Government of Guam
January 2005

IMPACT OF THE COMPACTS OF FREE ASSOCIATION ON GUAM FY 2004

The Compact of Free Association Act of 1985 (P.L.99-239), implemented in 1986, establishes the relationship between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). The Compact of Free Association Act of 1985 (P.L.99-658), implemented in November 1994, establishes the relationship between the United States and the Republic of Palau. The Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (P.L.108-188) renewed the original Compacts of Free Association (P.L. 99-239) between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). Compact immigration provisions authorize unrestricted immigration into the United States, its territories and possessions, enabling citizens of these nations to enter into, lawfully engage in occupations, and establish residence as non-immigrant aliens.

In recognition of the possible adverse impact to Guam's economy of providing health care, education, job training and public assistance to the peoples of a foreign nation not domiciled on Guam, Congress promised to appropriate sums to cover costs incurred by Guam resulting from any increased demands placed on educational and social services by immigrants from the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau (collectively known as the Freely Associated States). Annual reports are to be submitted to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior who "shall review and forward any such reports to the Congress with the comments of the Administration."

A provision in Public Law 108-188 authorizes the President of the United States, at the request of the Governors of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), to release, reduce, or waive, in whole or in part, any amounts owed to the United States Government as an offset for past un-reimbursed Compact impact costs by their respective governments. Guam's Compact Impact Reconciliation Report and the attestation by the independent accounting firm was submitted to the Department of the Interior on April 13, 2004. The un-reimbursed Compact Impact cost for the period FY 1987 to FY 2003 totaled \$269 million. The un-reimbursed cost include \$178 million for education, \$48 million for health, welfare and labor, and \$43 million for public safety.

This report examines the amount of assistance provided to citizens of the Freely Associated States by Guam for the period FY 2004 and provides update to the Compact Impact Reconciliation Report. The Government of Guam finds that the currently identified locally funded cost incurred for providing educational and social services to citizens of the Freely Associated States is over \$21.5 million (unaudited).

UNAUDITED**Government of Guam****COMPACT IMPACT COSTS -- FY 2004**

Un-reimbursed Locally Funded Costs		\$21,522,675
Education		\$18,705,801
Department of Education		15,361,742
Department of Public Works - Bus Operations		604,370
Guam Community College		1,537,503
University of Guam		1,202,186
Public Safety		\$2,816,874
Department of Military Affairs, Office of Civil Defense		45,864
Department of Youth Affairs		590,240
Guam Fire Department		1,118,441
Guam Police Department		1,062,329

EDUCATION

1. Department of Education

The Guam Department of Education (DOE) provides a comprehensive instructional program in the public schools that is consistent with its policies. It designs and provides programs and activities for students in order to develop physical, social and occupational skills as well as essential guidance to develop the attitudes, values and skill for success in society. The department makes available to all students of Guam the opportunity to benefit from an education.

DOE provides a free public education for all of Guam's children. Under Guam law (17 GCA Sections 3101 ~ 9111), it is the duty of any parent, guardian or other persons having control or charge of any child between the ages of five and sixteen years to send the child to a public or private full-time day school for the full-time for which such schools are in session. The Compact of Free Association affords FAS citizens the right to attend school on Guam without special permit. No period of residency is required.

The Guam Department of Education continues to be the largest single agency impact cost. DOE enrollment decreased from 31,340 students in FY 2003 to 30,299 students in FY 2004. However, FAS student enrollment increased from 3,752 to 4,023 students, accounting for 13.3 percent of DOE's total enrollment in FY 2004 (SY 2003-2004) versus 12 percent in FY 2003.

For FY 2004 (SY2003-2004) the cost incurred by the Guam Department of Education to educate 3,440 FAS students (total FAS enrollment minus 583 FAS student baseline) at an average cost of \$4,466 per pupil was \$15,361,742.

2. Department of Public Works - Bus Operations

The mission of the Department of Public Works' (DPW) Bus Operations is to: (1) provide transportation services for both public and private school students in accordance with an approved routing schedule for the school year, (2) to provide safe bussing services for school related activities, and (3) provide emergency evacuation and other bussing services as authorized by the Governor of Guam and applicable local statutes.

For FY 2004, the cost to the Department of Public Works for providing bussing services to FAS students in the public school system was \$604,370.

3. Guam Community College

The community recognized the need to develop Guam's human resources. In 1977 under Public Law 14-77, Guam Community College (GCC) was created to provide educational

programs that leads to an associate degree, certificate, or a high school diploma. GCC provides technical, vocational and other related occupational training aimed at developing skilled workers for Guam. It coordinates vocational-technical education programs in all public schools, and expands and maintains secondary and post-secondary educational programs in the vocational-technical fields. The College also maintains short-term extension and apprenticeship training programs in Guam.

Students from the FAS completed 3,978 credit hours during AY 2003-200 (FY 2004). The locally funded cost to the Guam Community College for providing educational services to FAS students was \$1,342,581.

4. University of Guam

The University of Guam (UOG) is a Land Grant Institution that enables individuals to pursue an education in various fields of study and discipline. The University also provides the support services needed to accomplish its mission and maintain its accreditation, conducts further research studies, and provides public services to the people of Guam. It also provides financial assistance to students and encourages recipients to attain a specialized discipline in order to meet Guam's present and future manpower needs. The University offers residents continuing education programs, which further assist in the development and retention of an efficient and qualified workforce.

Students from the Freely Associated States completed 5,682 credit hours during AY 2003-2004 (FY 2004). The locally funded cost to the University of Guam for providing educational services to FAS students was \$1,202,186.

PUBLIC SAFETY

1. Department of Law

The Department of Law, as the legal representative office for the people of Guam, is responsible for judicious execution of all applicable laws. The Department prosecutes all criminal violations of Guam law, through trial and appeal. It processes, investigates and resolves all consumer complaints and claims files against the government. The Department provides legal counsel for the three (3) branches of government and compiles all Guam laws and decisions. Furthermore, it collects, enforces and distributes child support obligations.

The Department of Law has identified 345 non-citizen cases (136 uncharged and 209 charged) for the period January 1 to November 26, 2004. However, the country of origin was not identified and the cost of cases involving FAS citizens could not be determined.

2. Department of Military Affairs, Office of Civil Defense

The Department of Military Affairs is tasked with controlling the operations of the Guam Army and Air National Guard and protecting Guam and the United States of America in time of war, rebellion, riot, imminent danger or any state of emergency. Public Law 24-298 consolidated the Office of Veterans Affairs and Office of Civil Defense with the Department of Military Affairs. The Department now includes responsibilities for the administration of veterans programs and services for citizens who served in the Armed Forces. The Department is also tasked with planning and development of programs that provide for the safety and protection of life and property in the event of natural disasters such as typhoons, earthquakes, floods and seismic (tidal) waves as well as Homeland Security.

The cost of providing services by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) to Guam's FAS population was calculated by dividing OCD's total FY expenditures by the de facto population of Guam (including visitors), and multiplying the result by the percentage of FAS citizens (with the baseline of 2,413 persons subtracted) residing on Guam. In FY 2004, the cost for OCD protective services for FAS citizens was \$45,864.

3. Department of Youth Affairs

The Department of Youth Affairs (DYA) is responsible for operating and maintaining the island's youth correctional facility. It provides correctional services for youth clientele, including custodial care, treatment and rehabilitation services for those adjudicated by the courts. The Department administers the juvenile delinquency prevention programs, as well as provides for the development of pre-vocational skill and training. The Department of Youth Affairs has three service divisions: Division of Special Services (Youth Corrections), Division of Youth Development, and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Support Services.

The Department of Youth Affairs (DYA) has found that the cost of providing services to citizens from the Freely Associated States was \$590,240 for FY 2004.

4. Guam Fire Department

The Guam Fire Department is responsible for fire prevention and suppression and related hazards. The Department also provides emergency ambulatory medical and land and sea rescue services, all in the prevention of unnecessary loss of life and property. Guam Fire Department services are provided to all Guam residents, irrespective of citizenship or residency status, including visitors and military personnel and their dependents when they are on civilian lands.

The cost of providing services to Guam's FAS population was calculated by dividing GFD's total FY expenditures by the de facto population of Guam (including visitors), and multiplying the result by the percentage of FAS citizens (with the baseline of 2,413 persons subtracted) residing on Guam. In FY 2004, the cost for GFD protective services for FAS citizens was \$1,118,441.

5. Guam Police Department

The Guam Police Department is responsible for deterring and suppressing all crimes and providing overall protection of life and property from injuries and loss. The Department provides island-wide police coverage, and includes investigative services in the areas of criminal, juvenile, traffic, special investigations and crime laboratory. Police protection is provided uniformly to each person on Guam, including visitors and military personnel and dependents while they are on civilian lands.

Expenditures for general police protection services to FAS citizens is determined by apportioning GPD's fiscal year expenditures by the percent of FAS citizens (with the baseline of 2,413 persons subtracted) to the de facto population of Guam. In FY 2004 the cost for police protective services for FAS citizens was \$1,062,329.

HEALTH, WELFARE, AND LABOR

1. Department of Public Health and Social Services

The Department of Public Health and Social Services (DPHSS) provides programs and services in the areas of environmental health, public health, public welfare and senior citizens. The department ensures the public protection through protective measures against unsanitary conditions. It ensures the provisions of direct and indirect health care services such as dental, hearing, speech and nutritional health. It provides a variety of programs which stress the prevention of disease and disability, and by meeting the needs of the medically under-served population. The department also promotes positive social conditions for the economically and socially disadvantaged by providing financial and medical services, such as in its administration of the Public Assistance, Food Stamp, and Medicaid Programs. Additionally, it administers the State Plan on Aging program tailored for the elderly 60 years and older.

DPHSS was unable to provide expenditure and service level data for its clients from the Freely Associated States. However, data from the Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMHA) indicates that at least \$6,893,764 in charges was incurred by the Medically Indigent Program (MIP) and the Medicaid Program (MAP) under the Division of Public Welfare. The gross charges for MIP was \$4,837,013 and the gross charges for MAP was \$2,056,752 according to GMHA.

2. Guam Memorial Hospital Authority

Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMHA) is a governmental, non-profit institution serving the people of Guam. As the sole hospital on the island, no patient is denied hospital care and services by reason of place of residence or ability to pay. Prior to the Compacts, citizens of what are now the Freely Associated States (FAS) were Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI) citizens, and as such, received medical care from Department of Defense at the Naval Regional Medical Center.

In FY 2004, GMHA reported that admissions and visits from individuals who self-identify as from the Freely Associated States represented 6,775 admissions, visits or patient encounters (includes multiple encounters). The gross charges incurred by these individuals was \$15,555,614 of which \$13,114,262 was identified in the following categories:

MIP (Medically Indigent Program)	\$ 4,837,013
MAP (Medicaid)	\$ 2,056,752
Self-pay	\$ 6,220,498
Total	\$13,114,262

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

The first two tables in this section are provided to document the development of the population estimates for the defacto population of Guam and the number of FAS citizens residing on Guam for impact cost calculations requiring this information. The third table show the cost of providing services to FAS citizens for all reporting agencies. It includes expenditures for which Guam is not claiming reimbursement. A description of these agencies and the services they provide are also provided. The fourth table shows all Capital Improvement Projects funded by Compact Impact Reimbursement funds for FY 1996 through FY 2004.

1. Compact Cost for All Government of Guam Agencies

This table shows all available Compact Impact cost information from all reporting agencies and includes costs not in Guam's reimbursement request for FY 2004.

2. Government of Guam Agencies Not Seeking Reimbursement

The Government of Guam agencies listed have identified costs associated with providing services to citizens of the Freely Associated States. However, because they are federally funded, the Government of Guam is not including these costs in its request for reimbursement.

3. Population of Guam: 2000 to 2004

Impact cost calculations requiring the use of the defacto population of Guam are based on this table.

4. FAS Population on Guam

The Freely Associated States (FAS) population estimates are based on the 2000 Census of Guam and the 2003 Census of Micronesians.

5. Compact Impact Capital Improvement Projects (P.L. 104-134)

This table shows all Capital Improvement Projects funded by Compact Impact reimbursement funds for FY 1996 through FY 2004 under U.S. Public Law 104-134.

6. Compact Impact Assistance Projects (P.L. 108-188)

This table shows all Compact Impact Assistance Projects funded by Compact Impact reimbursement funds for FY 2004 under U.S. Public Law 108-188.

UNAUDITED

Compact Impact Costs for All Government of Guam Agencies Reporting *
FY 2004

Total Cost for Services to FAS Citizens	\$41,161,998
Education	18,705,801
Department of Education	15,361,742
Department of Public Works - Bus Operations	604,370
Guam Community College	1,537,503
University of Guam	1,202,186
Public Safety	2,816,874
Department of Corrections	---
Department of Law	45,864
Department of Military Affairs, Office of Civil Defense /a	590,240
Department of Youth Affairs	1,118,441
Guam Fire Department	1,062,329
Guam Police Department	---
Public Defender Services Corporation	---
Superior Court of Guam	---
Health, Welfare and Housing	19,535,866
Department of Public Health and Social Services	6,893,764
Division of Public Health	---
Chief Public Health Office	---
Bureau of Professional Support Services	---
Bureau of Family Health and Nursing Services	---
Division of Public Welfare	6,893,764
Bureau of Health Care Financing	6,893,764
Medically Indigent Program (MIP) **	4,837,013
Medical (MAP) **	2,056,752
Division of Senior Citizens	---
DISID - Division of Vocational Rehabilitation ****	---
Guam Housing Corporation/Guam Rental Corporation	6,421,704
Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority	6,220,498
Guam Memorial Hospital Authority ***	103,356
Employment Services	103,356
Agency for Human Resources Development	---
Department of Labor, Guam Employment Service	---

Note: Totals might not sum correctly because of rounding.

* Includes Government of Guam agencies for whom reimbursement is not requested.

** Gross charges as reported by Guam Memorial Hospital Authority

*** Gross charges (self-pay) as reported by Guam Memorial Hospital Authority

**** Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities

a/ P.L. 24-298 consolidated Office of Civil Defense and Office of Veterans Affairs under Department of Military Affairs

Government of Guam Agencies Not Seeking Reimbursement

1. Agency for Human Resources Development

The Agency for Human Resources Development (AHRD) is the Administrative Entity and Grant Recipient of federal funds for programs, activities and services under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998. AHRD is a line agency of the Government of Guam, established by Guam Public Law 17-81. The act mandates federal programs to provide services through a comprehensive "One-Stop" system. Under WIA, training and related assistance are provided to economically disadvantaged youths, adults, and dislocated workers and others who face significant barriers to employment to gain the academic and occupational skills that will maximize their potential to be efficient and productive in a competitive global economy.

The cost for services to FAS citizens by the Agency for Human Resources Development was \$103,356 for FY 2004.

2. Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority was established under Public Law 6-135 in 1962. The Authority was created as a public housing agency within the meaning of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, and as a local public housing agency within the meaning of Title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. It is tasked to manage and operate projects established for low-income families with the purpose of providing safe, decent, and sanitary housing for families of low income. GHURA is 100 percent federally funded through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority manages three assisted housing programs: Low-Income Public Housing, Section 8, and the Tumon Elderly Project.

The Government of Guam does not seek reimbursement through Compact provisions for the use of GHURA's housing programs by FAS citizens because GHURA and its programs are 100 percent federally funded. However, Guam considers the cost of providing housing assistance to the continuous in-migration of low-income families from the FAS a displacement cost (expenditures to the benefit of FAS citizens that would otherwise have been to the benefit of the permanent resident population.).

The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority has found that the cost of providing services to citizens from the Freely Associated States was \$6,421,704 for FY 2004.

Population of Guam: 1986 to 2004

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Resident Population*	122,680	125,724	127,545	130,947	133,152	138,159	142,326
Tourist Arrivals**	393,983	460,831	574,956	636,963	753,015	726,349	688,941
Average Length of Stay ***	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Daily Average Tourist Population	3,508	4,102	5,119	5,689	6,705	6,487	7,915
Total Population (de facto)	126,388	129,826	132,664	136,636	139,857	144,626	150,241

Source: Office of Vital Statistics and Office of Planning and Evaluation, Department of Public Health and Social Services; Guam Visitors Bureau

* Estimates, except for 1990 and 2000 (Census of Population and Housing)

** Fiscal Year (October to September)

*** Number of nights; estimated for 1986 to 1994 based on average of available data from *Japanese Exit Survey* (1991 to 1996).

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Resident Population*	143,825	143,157	144,190	145,324	146,799	149,724	152,590
Tourist Arrivals**	777,283	1,011,538	1,295,559	1,369,877	1,411,447	1,204,268	1,107,890
Average Length of Stay ***	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.19	3.10	3.23
Daily Average Tourist Population	6,921	9,007	11,536	12,198	12,336	10,525	9,804
Total Population (de facto)	150,746	152,164	155,726	157,522	159,135	160,249	162,394

Source: Office of Vital Statistics and Office of Planning and Evaluation, Department of Public Health and Social Services; Guam Visitors Bureau

* Estimates, except for 1990 and 2000 (Census of Population and Housing)

** Fiscal Year (October to September)

*** Number of nights; estimated for 1995 and 1996 based on average of available data from *Japanese Exit Survey* (1991 to 1996).

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Resident Population*	154,805	158,330	161,057	163,593	166,090
Tourist Arrivals**	1,269,171	1,291,667	1,014,037	856,931	1,156,199
Average Length of Stay ***	3.29	3.29	3.36	3.32	3.32
Daily Average Tourist Population	11,440	11,643	9,335	7,795	10,517
Total Population (de facto)	166,245	169,973	170,392	171,388	176,607

Source: Office of Vital Statistics and Office of Planning and Evaluation, Department of Public Health and Social Services; Guam Visitors Bureau

* Estimates, except for 1990 and 2000 (Census of Population and Housing)

** Fiscal Year (October to September)

*** Number of nights; estimated for 1995 and 1996 based on average of available data from *Japanese Exit Survey* (1991 to 1996).

Prepared by: Bureau of Statistics and Plans

January 2005

Freely Associated States (FAS) Population on Guam: 2000 to 2004

Census and Survey Data					
	2000	2001	2002	2003*	2004
Resident Population /a	154,805	158,330	161,057	163,593	166,090
FAS Population	10,971	-----	-----	11,572	-----
Federated States of Micronesia	8,573	-----	-----	9,014	-----
Chuuk	6,229	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kosrae	292	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pohnpei	1,366	-----	-----	-----	-----
Yap	686	-----	-----	215	-----
Republic of the Marshall Islands	257	-----	-----	1,201	-----
Republic of Palau	2,141	-----	-----	-----	-----

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing; 2003 Census of Micronesians on Guam

a Mid-year population estimates (Office of Vital Statistics, DPHSS), except for 2000 (Census of Population and Housing)

* Counts as reported by the Department of the Interior for 2003 Census of Micronesians on Guam

Adjusted FAS Population Data					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Resident Population	154,805	158,330	161,057	163,593	166,090
FAS Population	10,971	11,166	11,365	11,572	11,779
Federated States of Micronesia	8,573	8,716	8,862	9,014	9,165
Chuuk	6,229	6,333	6,439	6,550	6,659
Kosrae	292	297	302	307	312
Pohnpei	1,366	1,389	1,412	1,436	1,460
Yap	686	697	709	721	734
Republic of the Marshall Islands	257	272	288	304	322
Republic of Palau	2,141	2,178	2,215	2,254	2,292

Additional FAS Population					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
FAS Population /a	10,971	11,166	11,365	11,572	11,779
Total Baseline Population /b	2,413	2,413	2,413	2,413	2,413
1980 Baseline /c	637	637	637	637	637
1995 Baseline /d	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,776
Additional FAS Population /e	8,558	8,753	8,952	9,159	9,366

/a Number of citizens from the Freely Associated States living on Guam

/b Total adjustment for the number of FAS citizens living on Guam prior to the enactment of the Compacts

/c Adjustment for the number of citizens from the FSM and RMI living on Guam prior to the 1986

/d Adjustment for the number of citizens from Palau living on Guam prior to the Compact of Free Association in 1994

/e Number of FAS citizens living on Guam who migrated to Guam under provisions of the Compacts of Free Association for whom reimbursement can be claimed according to the federal government

Prepared by: Bureau of Statistics and Plans

January 2005

Compact Impact Capital Improvement Projects (P.L. 104-134)

Grant Year	Agency	Project	Total Grant
continued =>			
FY 2002	DPW	Elevator and Air Conditioners at DMHSA	200,000
	DPW	School Buses	1,300,000
	DPW	Agana Heights Gym Resurfacing	28,750
	DPW	Road Projects	2,749,000
	DPW	DOE Water Tanks	1,000,000
	DPW	Tumon Police Precinct Supplement	90,000
	GFD	Ambulances	781,000
	GFD	Fire Trucks	112,000
		Unallocated FY 2002 Balance	119,250
		Subtotal	\$6,380,000
FY 2003	DOE	School Repair and Equipment	700,000
	DOE	Match for FEMA Category E Projects	300,000
	DPW	School Buses	1,500,000
	GFD	Fire Trucks (project combined with 2002 funds)	638,000
	GMHA	Facility Repair and Equipment	1,355,000
	GPD	Police Vehicles	1,080,000
		Subtotal	\$5,573,000
FY 2004	—	(No Project Approved)	0
	Subtotal	\$0	
GRAND TOTAL CIP FUNDS			\$47,422,000

Source: Bureau of Budget and Management Research

As of September 30, 2004

Compact Impact Assistance Grant Projects (P.L. 108-188)

Grant Year	Agency	Project	Total Grant
FY 2004	DOC	Fire system	300,000
	DPHSS	Pharmaceuticals and medical supplies	1,800,000
	DPHSS	Equipment	5,000
	DPHSS	Renovation and equipment	759,238
	DPW	School buses	3,200,000
	GFD	Ambulances and maintainance	257,074
	GMHA	Facillties Improvement	875,000
	GMHA	Equipment	625,000
	GMHA	Pharmaceuticals	2,139,000
	GMHA	Supplies	1,445,010
	GPD	Facillties Improvement	250,000
	GPD	Upgrade communcations/911	1,110,000
	GPD	Police vehicles/motorcycles/vans	1,477,000
			Subtotal
GRAND TOTAL GRANT FUNDS			\$14,242,322

Source: Bureau of Budget and Management Research

As of September 30, 2004