I Mina'trentai Ocho Na Liheslaturan Guåhan
BILL STATUS

BILL NO.	SPONSOR	TITLE	DATE INTRODUCED	DATE REFERRED	CMTE REFERRED	FISCAL NOTES	PUBLIC HEARING DATE	DATE COMMITTEE REPORT FILED	NOTES
372-38 (LS)	Committee on Child Welfare, Youth Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women's Affairs, Disability Services, the Arts, Culture, Historic Preservation & *Hagåtña* Restoration by request of *I Kongressun Manhoben Guåhan* , the Guam Youth Congress, in accordance with 2 GCA § 7102	AN ACT TO *ADD* A NEW § 61.75 TO CHAPTER 61, TITLE 9, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHING PENALTIES AND INTERVENTION MEASURES FOR JUVENILES CONVICTED OF OFFENSES RELATED TO RIOTS, DISORDERLY CONDUCT, AND SCHOOL-RELATED VIOLENCE, TO BE KNOWN AS "THE JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 2025."	10/15/26 12:41 p.m. ^10/23/26 11:08 a.m.						

I MINA'TRENTAI OCHO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN
2026 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 372-38 (LS)

Introduced by: Committee on Child Welfare, Youth Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women's Affairs, Disability Services, the Arts, Culture, Historic Preservation and *Hagåtña* Restoration
by request of *I Kongressun Manhoben Guåhan*, the Guam Youth Congress, in accordance with 2 GCA § 7102

AN ACT TO *ADD* A NEW § 61.75 TO CHAPTER 61, TITLE 9, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHING PENALTIES AND INTERVENTION MEASURES FOR JUVENILES CONVICTED OF OFFENSES RELATED TO RIOTS, DISORDERLY CONDUCT, AND SCHOOL-RELATED VIOLENCE, TO BE KNOWN AS "THE JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 2025."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH OF GUAM:

Section 1. Legislative Intent and Purpose. *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds that the rise in school violence and juvenile delinquency on Guam presents a growing threat to the safety of students, teachers, and the broader island community. Incidents of disorderly conduct, harassment, rioting, and other disruptive behaviors have increasingly plagued schools and public spaces, creating an environment of fear and instability. These acts not only jeopardize the well-being of individuals but also undermine the educational experience of all students.

I Liheslatura intends to reinforce the principle that bad actions lead to bad consequences by holding juvenile offenders accountable for

their misconduct. By implementing stricter penalties—including monetary fines, restitution, and mandatory community service— *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* seeks to deter youth from engaging in criminal behavior while fostering a greater sense of responsibility for their actions *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* emphasizes that acts outlined in Chapter 61 of Title 9, Guam Code Annotated, will not be tolerated, most especially when they occur in school environments or other places intended for public use, to include public parks and recreation areas.

Recognizing that parental supervision plays a critical role in preventing juvenile delinquency, *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* also places greater accountability on parents and legal guardians. By holding them jointly responsible for fines, restitution, and the supervision of court-ordered community service, *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* seeks to ensure that parents take an active role in guiding their children away from criminal activity. Parents must be aware of their children's whereabouts and behaviors, reinforcing the expectation that minors should not be engaging in unlawful activities.

Furthermore, by requiring juveniles to complete community service—preferably at schools or public areas affected by their crimes—*I Liheslaturan Guåhan* aims to instill a sense of accountability and encourage offenders to make amends for the harm they have caused. The goal is not merely to punish but to both educate and rehabilitate, ensuring that young offenders understand the consequences of their actions while giving back to the community they have impacted.

Through these measures, *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* seeks to curb school violence, restore order in our public spaces, and reinforce the importance of parental responsibility in shaping the behavior of Guam's youth. By taking a firm yet rehabilitative approach, *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* strives to promote safer schools, stronger families, and a more responsible generation of future citizens.

Section 2. A new § 61.75 is hereby *added* to Chapter 61, Title 9, Guam Code Annotated, to read as follows:

"§ 61.75. Crimes Committed by Juvenile Offenders. Defined & Punished.

(a) For the purposes of this Chapter, a juvenile offender *shall be* defined as any individual who, at the time of the commission of the alleged offense, has not yet reached the age of eighteen (18) years.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, any juvenile offender convicted of an offense under § 61.10, § 61.15, § 61.20, § 61.25, § 61.30, § 61.35, § 61.40, § 61.45, or § 61.50 of this Chapter, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by statute, *shall be* subject to the following sanctions:

(1) The court *shall* impose a monetary fine not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) for a first offense, not to exceed three thousand dollars ($3,000) for a second offense, and not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each subsequent offense. The parents or legal guardian of the juvenile offender *may be* jointly and severally liable for the full payment of such fines. In the event that the parents or legal guardian fail to satisfy the imposed fine, the court *may* order the placement of a lien upon the real or personal property of the parents or legal guardian in an amount sufficient to satisfy the fine and any associated court costs.

(2) If the commission of the offense results in damage to or loss of property belonging to any person or entity, the court *shall* order the defendant to pay restitution to the victim in an amount and manner as determined by the court. In cases where the offense results in the destruction, defacement, removal, or impairment of property, the

defendant or if a juvenile offender, his or her parents or legal guardians, *may be* jointly and severally liable for the cost of restoration or replacement of the affected property, subject to the oversight and supervision of the property owner or an appointed representative of the court. The parents or legal guardians *may* additionally be required to provide appropriate supervision to ensure compliance with this provision.

(3) The juvenile offender *shall* be required to perform no fewer than one hundred eighty (180) hours and no more than three hundred sixty (360) hours of community service, as determined by the court. If the offense was committed on the premises of a school campus or public park, the court *shall*, to the extent practicable, order that the community service be performed at said school campus or public park. The parents or legal guardian of the minor *may be* required to provide supervision during the completion of the community service obligation. If the court imposes a term of incarceration as part of the minor's sentence, the entirety of the community service requirement *shall be* completed prior to the commencement of such term of incarceration.

(4) The court *shall* mandate that the juvenile offender participate in counseling or educational programs designed to address behavioral issues, anger management, or substance abuse, as deemed appropriate by the court. Parents or legal guardians *shall be* required by the court to attend parental responsibility classes to reinforce their role in preventing future offenses.

(5) Following any term of incarceration or community service, the juvenile offender shall be placed on probation for a period not to

exceed one (1) year. During this probationary period, the juvenile *shall be* required to regularly report to a designated probation officer, adhere to a curfew set by the court, and maintain satisfactory progress in school or employment. Violation of probation terms may result in additional sanctions as determined by the court."

Section 3. Mandated Public Awareness Campaign. Upon enactment of this Act, the Guam Department of Education (GDOE), in collaboration with the Department of Youth Affairs (DYA), the Guam Police Department (GPD), the Office of the Attorney General of Guam (OAG), and the Unified Judiciary of Guam, *shall* launch a public awareness campaign to educate parents and families about the new penalties under this Act and the importance of responsible parenting in preventing juvenile delinquency. The campaign will include:

(1) Distribution of educational materials outlining the offenses and penalties to be posted explicitly on school campuses;

(2) Parenting workshops and seminars to provide guidance on managing youth behavior;

(3) Public service announcements through media outlets to inform the community of the law's implications;

(4) Engagement with community organizations to reach diverse populations; and

(5) Youth-focused initiatives, including school-based programs and social media outreach.

A comprehensive report on the status of this mandated public awareness campaign *shall* be provided to *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* and *I Kongressun Manhoben Guåhan* within the first (1st) year of the enactment of this Act. Subsequent reports

may be provided thereafter by the Guam Department of Education (GDOE) as it sees fit.

Section 4. Severability. If any provision of this Act or its application to any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or inorganic, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this Act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

Section 5. Effective Date. This Act shall be effective after ninety (90) days upon enactment.