

PC VI. Ms. Erica L. Leon Guerrero

PC IV. Annmarie Q. Cruz

PC II. Nicole B. Borja

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HITDA) Program

Guam Police Department Advisory Committee



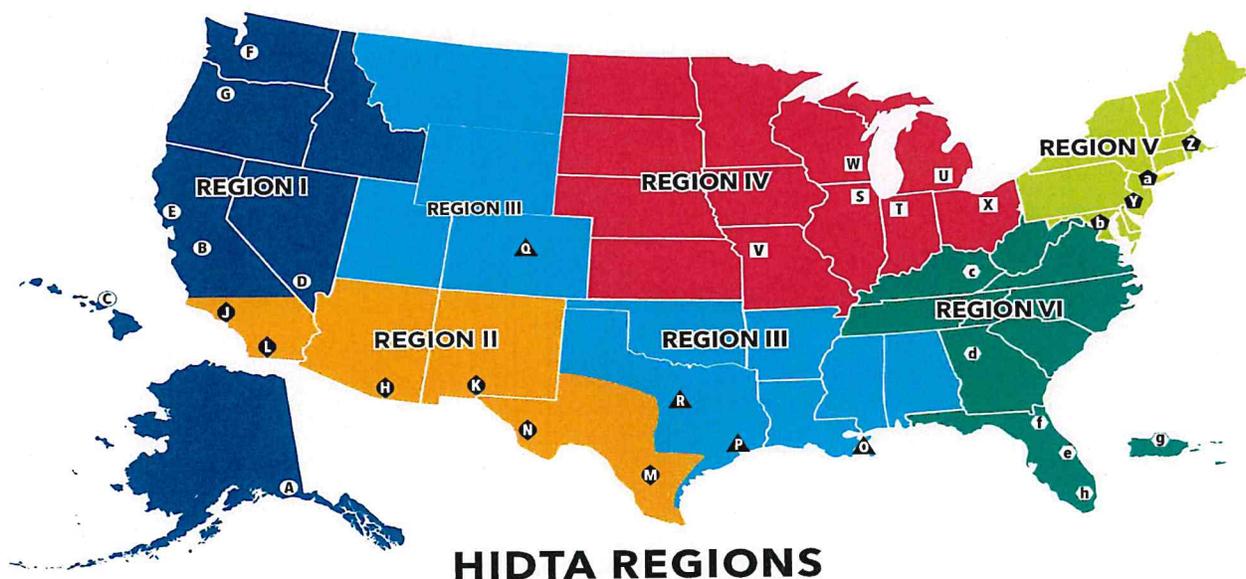
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program, created by Congress with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, provides assistance to Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug-trafficking regions of the United States.

The purpose of the program is to reduce drug trafficking and production in the United States by:

- Facilitating cooperation among Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to share information and implement coordinated enforcement activities;
- Enhancing law enforcement intelligence sharing among Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies;
- Providing reliable law enforcement intelligence to law enforcement agencies needed to design effective enforcement strategies and operations; and
- Supporting coordinated law enforcement strategies which maximize use of available resources to reduce the supply of illegal drugs in designated areas and in the United States as a whole.

There are currently 28 HIDTAs, which include approximately 18.3 percent of all counties in the United States and a little over 65.5 percent of the U.S. population. HIDTA-designated counties are located in 49 states as well as Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia, and the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Oregon. View a map of the HIDTAs [here](#).



HIDTA REGIONS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| <p>● REGION I</p> <p>A Alaska B Central Valley C Hawaii D Nevada E Northern California F Northwest G Oregon-Idaho</p> | <p>◆ REGION II</p> <p>H Arizona J Los Angeles K New Mexico L San Diego/Imperial Valley M South Texas N West Texas</p> | <p>▲ REGION III</p> <p>O Gulf Coast P Houston Q Rocky Mountain R Texoma</p> | <p>■ REGION IV</p> <p>S Chicago T Indiana U Michigan V Midwest W North Central X Ohio</p> | <p>◆ REGION V</p> <p>Y Liberty Mid Atlantic Z New England a New York/ New Jersey b Washington/ Baltimore</p> | <p>● REGION VI</p> <p>c Appalachia d Atlanta/Carolinas e Central Florida f North Florida g Puerto Rico/ US Virgin Islands h South Florida</p> |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|



In August 2015, the Office of National Drug Control Policy announced an unprecedented partnership among regional HIDTA programs to address the heroin threat facing those communities through public health-public safety partnerships. The HIDTA Heroin Response Strategy now covers 20 States in eight HDTAs: Appalachia, Atlanta/Carolinas, Michigan, Ohio, New England, New York/New Jersey, Philadelphia/Camden, and Washington/Baltimore. This HIDTA Heroin Response Strategy is fostering a collaborative network of public health-public safety partnerships to address the heroin and opioid epidemic from multiple perspectives.

Each HIDTA assesses the drug trafficking threat in its defined area for the upcoming year, develops a strategy to address that threat, designs initiatives to implement the strategy, proposes funding needed to carry out the initiatives, and prepares an annual report describing its performance the previous year. A central feature of the HIDTA program is the discretion granted to the Executive Boards to design and implement initiatives that confront drug trafficking threats in each HIDTA. The program's 59 Intelligence and Investigative Support Centers help HIDTA's identify new targets and trends, develop threat assessments, de-conflict targets and events, and manage cases.

HIDTA Activities

The HIDTA program currently funds 752 initiatives throughout the nation, including:

- Enforcement initiatives comprising multi-agency investigative, interdiction, and prosecution activities;
- Intelligence and information-sharing initiatives;
- Support for programs that provide assistance beyond the core enforcement and intelligence and information-sharing initiatives; and
- Drug use prevention and drug treatment initiatives.

Today, prevention and treatment initiatives are an integral part of the HIDTA program. Currently, all 28 regional HIDTA programs support prevention initiatives across the country, including the 5 SWB HIDTA regions. The HIDTA members work with community-based coalitions and adhere to evidence-based prevention practices, such as community mobilization and organizational change. For example;

- The Safe and Sound Initiative of the Wisconsin HIDTA, which grew out of the weed and seed program of the 1980s, is an integral part of Milwaukee strategy to reduce drug related violent crime through targeted law enforcement, community building and proactive engagement of youth and activities, which increase prosocial skills and behaviors, and teach drug, gang, gun and crime resistance. Safe and sound uses a three-pronged strategy to unite residents, youth, law enforcement and community resources to build safe and empowered neighborhoods.
- The Rio Arriba County Empowerment (RACE) Project of the Southwest Border HIDTA – New Mexico region, is a community-based prevention initiative that focuses on drug prevention activities in the Espanola Valley which has been plagued with multigenerational heroine abuse. The RACE Project employs a balanced approach between both supply reduction and demand reduction supporting ONDCP's three-pronged approach of enforcement, prevention and treatment to create the necessary balance to effectively impact drug abuse the most serious threat to this

region's public health and safety. Programs and services built prevention capacity and prepare communities to provide effective prevention services.

- The Houston HIDTA Drug Prevention and Awareness Initiative presents a concerted and collaborative drug prevention and awareness effort. This initiative involves a partnership with the Houston Mayor's office Crackdown Coalition. This coalition offers a good mix of law enforcement and treatment/prevention health professionals, working in partnership to increase awareness of drug trafficking, substance abuse, and community drug use trends, while also working toward breaking the cycle of addiction and incarceration. The Houston HIDTA's partnership with the Houston Mayor's office Crackdown Coalition has opened up opportunities for the HIDTA to participate in additional community outreach events. One such partnership, was with the Bay Area Youth Alliance Coalition which serves the greater Galveston area. The Houston HIDTA has also partnered with the Success through Addiction Recovery (STAR) Court, which bridges the gap between criminal justice and therapeutic approaches to defendants with drug dependencies.

The HIDTA program also supports several key domestic projects. These national level initiatives are administered by the National HIDTA Assistance Center (NHAC) and overseen by the HIDTA Directors Committee. These programs are the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) program; the National Emerging Threat Initiative (NETI); and the National Marijuana Initiative (NMI).

Drug trafficking is a significant problem in Indian Country, and ONDCP has made it a priority to collaborate with tribal leadership to enhance law enforcement and prevention responses. HIDTAs are uniquely positioned to work with local and tribal communities to promote and participate in community-based drug prevention programs. Currently, 10 HIDTA programs are collaborating in enforcement operations and training with Tribal Nations: Atlanta-Carolinas, Nevada, New York/New Jersey, Northern California, Northwest, Oregon, SWB Arizona Region, SWB New Mexico Region, Texoma, and Wisconsin.

HIDTA Initiatives

Domestic Highway Enforcement

The Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) Strategy promotes collaborative, intelligence-led, unbiased policing in coordinated and mutually supportive multi-jurisdictional law enforcement efforts on the Nation's highways. The DHE strategy both improves the investigative efforts of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) in attacking drug trafficking organizations and has significant impact on traffic safety, homeland security, and other crimes.

Goals:

- To enhance investigations leading to the disruption and dismantlement of the drug trafficking and money laundering organizations that use the Nation's highways as a means of transporting illegal drugs, currency, and other contraband and illicit commodities from one location to another
- To cultivate and share intelligence information pertaining to individuals and organizations who use the Nation's highways as a means of transporting illegal drugs, currency, and other illicit commodities or create other threats and hazards on those highways

- To promote shared operational planning, intelligence, and coordination among Federal, state, and local law enforcement to improve their ability to effectively address all crimes, threats, and hazards relating to our Nation's highways

Given the wide footprint of the HIDTA program, a coordinated nationwide highway enforcement strategy contributes significantly to reducing criminal activity and enhancing public safety on the Nation's major transportation corridors. Such an approach builds on the strengths of both the HIDTA program and state and local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) which have historically provided resources to ensure the Nation's highways are safe for citizens and not used for illegal activities, such as drug trafficking.

The DHE strategy has been implemented within nine designated DHE regions. These regions are designated by ONDCP in consultation with HIDTA directors. The DHE Regional Coordinators are currently the HIDTA directors in the following HIDTAs:

- Region 1 – Southwest Border HIDTA - South Texas Region
- Region 2 – Northwest HIDTA
- Region 3 – Rocky Mountain HIDTA
- Region 4 – Midwest HIDTA
- Region 5 – Chicago HIDTA
- Region 6 – Michigan HIDTA
- Region 7 – New England HIDTA
- Region 8 – Philadelphia/Camden HIDTA
- Region 9 – Atlanta HIDTA

National Emerging Threats Initiative

The National Emerging Threats Initiative (NETI) is a key domestic project that is administered by the National HIDTA Assistance Center (NHAC) and overseen by the HIDTA Directors Committee (HDC). NETI is a poly-drug national trends, intelligence and best practices sharing initiative designed to coordinate HIDTA emerging drug threat strategies in affected HIDTA areas in the United States. The initiative focuses on systemic approaches to addressing the illegal drug supply including the divergent use of new drugs along with the collateral issues of each.

NETI accomplishes this by identifying emerging drug threats and their patterns as well as addressing each threat through the use of best practices, promoting cooperation among public safety, public health, regulators, treatment, and prevention entities, while providing innovative solutions to identified emerging drug threats. There is a NETI National Coordinator in San Diego, California whose office is based at the Southwest Border/San Diego-Imperial Valley HIDTA and there are currently two Deputy Coordinators, one based with the Los Angeles HIDTA and the other based in the Atlanta/Carolina HIDTA. The NETI Coordinator manages all Deputy Coordinators activities, and all coordinators provide national coverage for the initiative's mission.

Prevention

While the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program's primary mission is to dismantle and disrupt drug trafficking organizations, expanding prevention efforts offers HIDTAs the ability to address the drug threat in a community in a more balanced fashion.



Today, prevention and treatment initiatives are an integral part of the HIDTA program. Currently all 28 HDTAs, including the five Southwest Border HIDTA regions, support prevention initiatives across the country. The HIDTA members work with community-based coalitions and adhere to evidence-based prevention practices, such as community mobilization and organizational change.

Examples of HIDTA Prevention Initiatives:

- The New York/New Jersey HIDTA's Drug Prevention and Awareness initiative was created in an effort to reduce drug abuse and overdoses. This initiative focuses on providing both media campaigns and outreach programs to inform the community of the dangers of illegal drug use, including prescription drug abuse. The New Jersey Drug Enforcement Administration has joined the partnership for a drug-free New Jersey to promote the DO NO HARM: "Keeping it Legal and Safe in the Medical Community" education and awareness symposium for physicians and other medical professionals in New Jersey. This symposium is a continuum of the New Jersey Division's proactive response to nationwide prescription drug epidemic. The symposium engages physicians and medical professionals in the prevention of the prescription drug epidemic, educates them on the link between prescription medication and heroin abuse, and provides a forum for the discussion and development of best practices addressing the epidemic of prescription drug abuse and the rising levels of heroin abuse and deaths.
- The Appalachia HIDTA Prevention Initiative is a multifaceted prevention/education initiative that will serve all designated counties in the four states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. The goal of the initiative is to deliver education on drug misuse to local coalitions, youth programming, supporting research, advocacy and service in order to create safer communities by preventing the disease of substance dependency. One of the programs this initiative will coordinate is called "On the Move Prevention Initiative" which partners the HIDTA with Operation UNITE (Unlawful Narcotics, Investigation, Treatment, and Education), a program that has been in existence since 2003 and has experienced much success since its inception.



HIDTA Points of Contact

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Michael Gottlieb
National HIDTA Director
Executive Office of the President
Programs Office
Office of National Drug Control Policy
P: 202-395-4868

National HIDTA Assistance Center

William I. Martin, Director
11200 NW 20th Street, Suite 100
Miami, FL 33172

Appalachia HIDTA

Vic Brown, Director
400 South Main Street
London, KY 40741-1909

Atlanta/Carolinas HIDTA

Jack Killorin, Director
3587 Parkway Lane
Norcross, GA 30092

Central Florida HIDTA

Stephen R. Collins, Director
2170 W. S.R. 434
Suite 100
Longwood, FL 32779

Central Valley HIDTA

William Ruzzamenti, Director
P.O. Box 2768
Rancho Cordova, CA 95741

Chicago HIDTA

Nicholas Roti, Director
P. O. Box 166513
Chicago, IL 60616

Gulf Coast HIDTA

Timothy Valenti, Director
3838 N. Causeway Boulevard, Suite 1900
Metairie, LA 70002


Hawaii HIDTA

Gary Yabuta, Director
500 Ala Moana Blvd, Box 165
Honolulu, HI 96813

Houston HIDTA

Mike McDaniel, Director
15311 Vantage Parkway West, Suite 286
Houston, TX 77032

Lake County HIDTA

Charles Porucznik, Director
P.O. Box 420
Crown Point, IN 46308
11051 Broadway, Suite F
Crown Point, IN 46307 (FedEx)

Los Angeles HIDTA

Roger Bass, Director
1340 West 6th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Michigan HIDTA

Abraham L. Azzam, Director
28 W. Adams Ave., Suite 400
Detroit, MI 48226

Midwest HIDTA

Jeffrey B. Stamm, Director
10220 NW Ambassador Drive, Suite 720
Kansas City, MO 64153

Nevada HIDTA

Keith Carter, Director
550 S. Main Street, Suite A
Las Vegas, NV 89101

New England HIDTA

J. T. Fallon, Director
13 Branch Street, Suite 9
Methuen, MA 01844-1947

New York/New Jersey HIDTA

Chauncey Parker, Director
250 Vesey Street, 20th Floor
New York, NY 10281



North Florida HIDTA

Robert P. Peryam, Director
8647 Baypine Road #300
Jacksonville, FL 32256

Northern California HIDTA

Mike Sena, Director
P.O. Box 36102
450 Golden Gate Avenue (FedEx)
14th Floor, Room #5378
San Francisco, CA 94102

Northwest HIDTA

Daniel V. Moren, Director
300 Fifth Ave, 13th Floor
Seattle, WA 98104

Ohio HIDTA

Derek Siegle, Director
984 Keynote Circle
Brooklyn Heights, OH 44131-1828

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

Chris Gibson, Director
4190 Aumsville Highway
Salem, OR 97317

Philadelphia/Camden HIDTA

Jeremiah Daley, Director
7801 Essington Avenue
Suite A
Philadelphia, PA 19153

Puerto Rico/U.S. V.I. HIDTA

Samuel Santana, Director
P.O. Box 366264
San Juan, PR 00936-6264
#540, "A" Street, Mario Julia Industrial Park
Puerto Nuevo, PR 00920 (FedEx)

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Thomas J. Gorman, Director
10200 East Girard Avenue,
Building C, Suite 444
Denver, CO 80231



South Florida HIDTA

Hugo Barrera, Director
3101 Commerce Parkway
Miramar, FL 33025

SWB HIDTA/Arizona Region

Dawn Mertz, Director
5350 N. 48th Street, Suite 225
Chandler, AZ 85226

SWB HIDTA/New Mexico Region

Mark H. Payne, Director
2450 Lakeside Dr., Bldg A.
Las Cruces, NM 88007

SWB HIDTA/San Diego-Imperial Valley Region

Kean McAdam, Director
600 B Street, Suite 1450
San Diego, CA 92101

SWB HIDTA/South Texas Region

Tony Garcia, Director
4204 Woodcock Drive, Suite 100
San Antonio, TX 78228-1322

SWB HIDTA/West Texas Region

Travis Kuykendall, Director
5801 Acacia Circle
El Paso, TX 79912

Texoma HIDTA (Formerly North Texas)

Lance Sumpter, Director
8404 Esters Boulevard, Suite 100
Irving, TX 75063

Washington/Baltimore HIDTA

Thomas H. Carr, Director
9001 Edmonston Road, Suite 300
Greenbelt, MD 20770

Wisconsin HIDTA

(Formally Milwaukee)
James F. Bohn, Director
801 West Michigan Street

HIDTA Designation Process & Authorizing Language

A coalition of law enforcement agencies from an area may petition for designation as a HIDTA, generally working with the closest established HIDTA, requesting that the ONDCP Director designate specific counties as additions to the respective HIDTA.

Qualifying Criteria

The [Office of National Drug Control Reauthorization Act of 2006](#) (P.L. 109-469) established the following criteria for determination of designation as a HIDTA:

- The area is a significant center of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, or distribution;
- State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies have committed resources to respond to the drug trafficking problem in the area, thereby indicating a determination to respond aggressively to the problem;
- Drug-related activities in the area are having a significant harmful impact in the area and in other areas of the country; and
- A significant increase in allocation of Federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug related activities in the area.

County Designation

The ONDCP Director, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Homeland Security, heads of the National Drug Control Program agencies, and the Governor of each applicable state, may designate any specified area of the United States as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.

Designation Petitions

A coalition of interested law enforcement agencies from an area may petition for designation as a HIDTA.

1. Petitions must specify the geographic area for which HIDTA designation is requested. Areas are designated by county; therefore, such areas must be identified in the petition.
2. Petitions must state specifically which law enforcement agencies are making the petition, a responsible official for each agency making the petition, and a point of contact for the coalition of interested law enforcement agencies.

- 
3. Petitions must include an assessment of the threat of illegal drugs in the area for which HIDTA designation is requested and must specifically respond to each of the four criteria mentioned above.
 4. Each of the requirements must be addressed and justified with sufficient information/documentation for each county proposed in the petition.
 5. If the petition proposes to designate additional counties to an already-established HIDTA region, the petition shall include a letter from the Chairman of that HIDTA's Executive Board indicating that the Executive Board has reviewed the petition and sets forth its position related to the petition for designation.

Upon receipt of a petition, ONDCP shall send an acknowledgement letter to the requester to confirm receipt of the petition and provide an assigned number for further reference. Petitions will be reviewed by ONDCP on a regular basis. The review will include a recommendation regarding the merit of the petition to the Director by a panel of qualified, independent experts who are designated by the Director. After the review is completed, the requestor will be notified in writing regarding the disposition of the petition. The ONDCP Director is solely responsible for making designation and funding decisions relating to the HIDTA program.



STAKEHOLDERS

Federal Law Enforcement

Identify Agency, insert Logos, picture and name of ranking member on Guam.

Guam Law Enforcement

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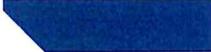
Government of Guam

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Non-Government Organizations

Identify Agency, insert Logos, picture and name of ranking member on Guam.





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Mike L Elliott <mike.elliott@gpd.guam.gov>

Fwd: HIDTA Update

1 message

Matthew P Cepeda <matthew.cepeda@gpd.guam.gov>

Fri, Jan 16, 2026 at 4:02 PM

To: mike.elliott@gpd.guam.gov

Additional HIDTA email thread.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Major Fred M. Chargualaf** <fred.chargualaf@gpd.guam.gov>

Date: Thu, Dec 19, 2024 at 8:24 AM

Subject: HIDTA Update

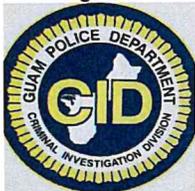
To: Kim Santos <kim.santos@gpd.guam.gov>, Kim Santos <kimsantos@guam.net>, Jason Aguon <JASON.AGUON@gpd.guam.gov>, Ronald Taitano <ronald.taitano@gpd.guam.gov>, Steven F Munoz <steve.munoz@gpd.guam.gov>, Magdalena Naputi <magdalena.naputi@gpd.guam.gov>, Chris M. Dangan <chris.dangan@gpd.guam.gov>, Cepeda, Matthew <matthew.cepeda@gpd.guam.gov>, Erica Leon Guerrero <erica.leonguerrero@gpd.guam.gov>, Annmarie Cruz <annmarie.cruz@gpd.guam.gov>, Nicole Borja <nicole.borja@gpd.guam.gov>

Good morning Team HIDTA. My apologies for sending this out earlier.

Attached is a draft HIDTA petition and Drug Market Analysis along with the memo. Please review it. If you have any other recommendations let me know. I plan to submit this memo by 12pm, December 20, 2024.

Thanks,
Major

Si Yu' os Ma ase
GPD Major Fred M. Chargualaf
Investigations Bureau Chief



3 attachments

 **HIDTA Update Dec 20, 2024.docx**
71K

 **GUAM DRUG MARKET ANALYSIS 2024.docx**
1140K

 **GUAM HITDA PETITION DRAFT.docx**
1100K



**GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT
TIYAN, GUAM
INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU**

December 20, 2024

MEMORANDUM

To: Chief of Police

Via: Police Commander

From: Investigations Bureau Chief

Subject: **Status Report**
RE: S.O. 24-211; GPD HIDTA Advisory Committee Update

Chief, as directed by S.O. 24-211, HIDTA Advisory Committee membership Committee; you directed the group to meet and determine assignments. We met on Wednesday, December 06, 2024 and discussions were held to determine a strategy moving forward. As you are aware, and a historical perspective is that "Guam" has attempted to gain HIDTA designation by former Chief of Police J.I. Cruz and the Guam Attorney General's Office (AGO). I will continue with our update by addressing it in the **ISSUE; DISCUSSION; RECOMMENDATION** format.

ISSUE

In the past, few years, GPD and other Govguam entities have attempted to gain HIDTA designation as a HIDTA Region without success. Our team's goal is to gain HIDTA designation either Regional or Area..

DISCUSSION:

On Wednesday, December 06, 2024, the team met and discussions were held on the vain attempts to gain federal HIDTA designation. Below are the list of concerns that were ascertained in the previous submissions:

1. GPD attempted to gain designation alone without any federal LEO support.
 - a. We did not submit as a coalition of both local and federal law enforcement agencies. This is a HIDTA designation requirement.

MEMORANDUM

Subject: HIDTA Update

Effective Date: Immediately

Date: December 20, 2024

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2. We are not a significant center of illegal drug production or manufacturing. The criminal elements on Guam import and distribute on island and to nearby islands. Because goods and persons travel to Guam through Hawaii airports and seaports, information sharing and collaboration with them as an already established HIDTA Region could have been an opportunity to successfully gain designation.
3. We are not a significant center of illegal drug production or manufacturing. The criminal elements on Guam import and distribute on island and to nearby islands. Because goods and persons travel to Guam through Hawaii airports and ports, information sharing and collaboration with them as an already established HIDTA Region would have been easier and undoubtedly approved.
4. We have federal and local law enforcement agencies that comprise agency and task force responses to the drug problem however, this was not supported and endorsed in the previous submissions demonstrating that all law enforcement agencies (federal and local) supported the petition.
5. We have federal and local law enforcement agencies that comprise agency and task force responses to the drug problem however, this was not supported and endorsed in the previous submissions.
6. Law Enforcement agencies (local) do not collect the correct statistical information to fully demonstrate the true significant harmful impact drugs and drug related activities have on Guam (and also nearby islands and nations), from where the drugs go from Guam.
7. We did not adequately provide the scope of planning, collaboration and response plans to the drug problem and impacted areas of the community as per the parameters of the petition guidance.
8. Attached is a draft petition of the recommended agencies that would comprise of the Guam HIDTA board.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is the recommendation of the HIDTA Advisory Committee that the following be considered:

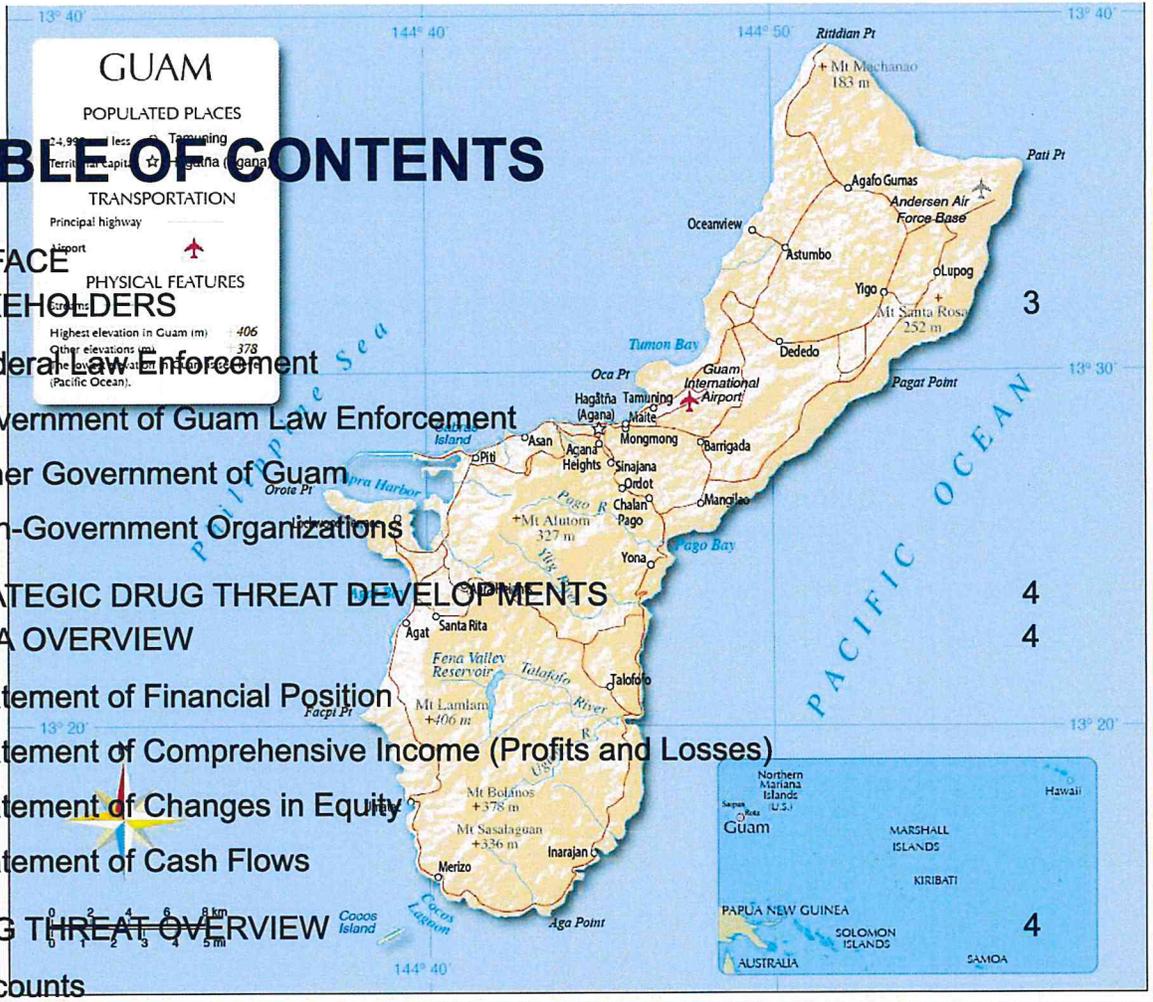
1. That the Office of the Chief reach out to the agencies listed and seek their cooperative "buy in" from them
2. Identify a POC from each of the entities to start collaborating on developing/tweaking the petition.

MEMORANDUM
Subject: HIDTA Update
Effective Date: Immediately
Date: December 20, 2024
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FRED M. CHARGUALAF
Major

Attachments

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Statement of Cash Flows

DRUG THREAT OVERVIEW

Accounts

Debt

Debt

Going Concern

Contingent Liabilities

Takeaways

GUAM DRUG MARKET ANALYSIS 2024

Pending Name

Email: [Pending]

Website: [Pending]

Tel: [Pending]

Address, City, ST ZIP

Pending



Logo
Name



DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS
PRODUCTION
TRANSPORTATION
DRUG RELATED CRIME
ABUSE
ILLCIT FINANCE
OUTLOOK
SOURCES

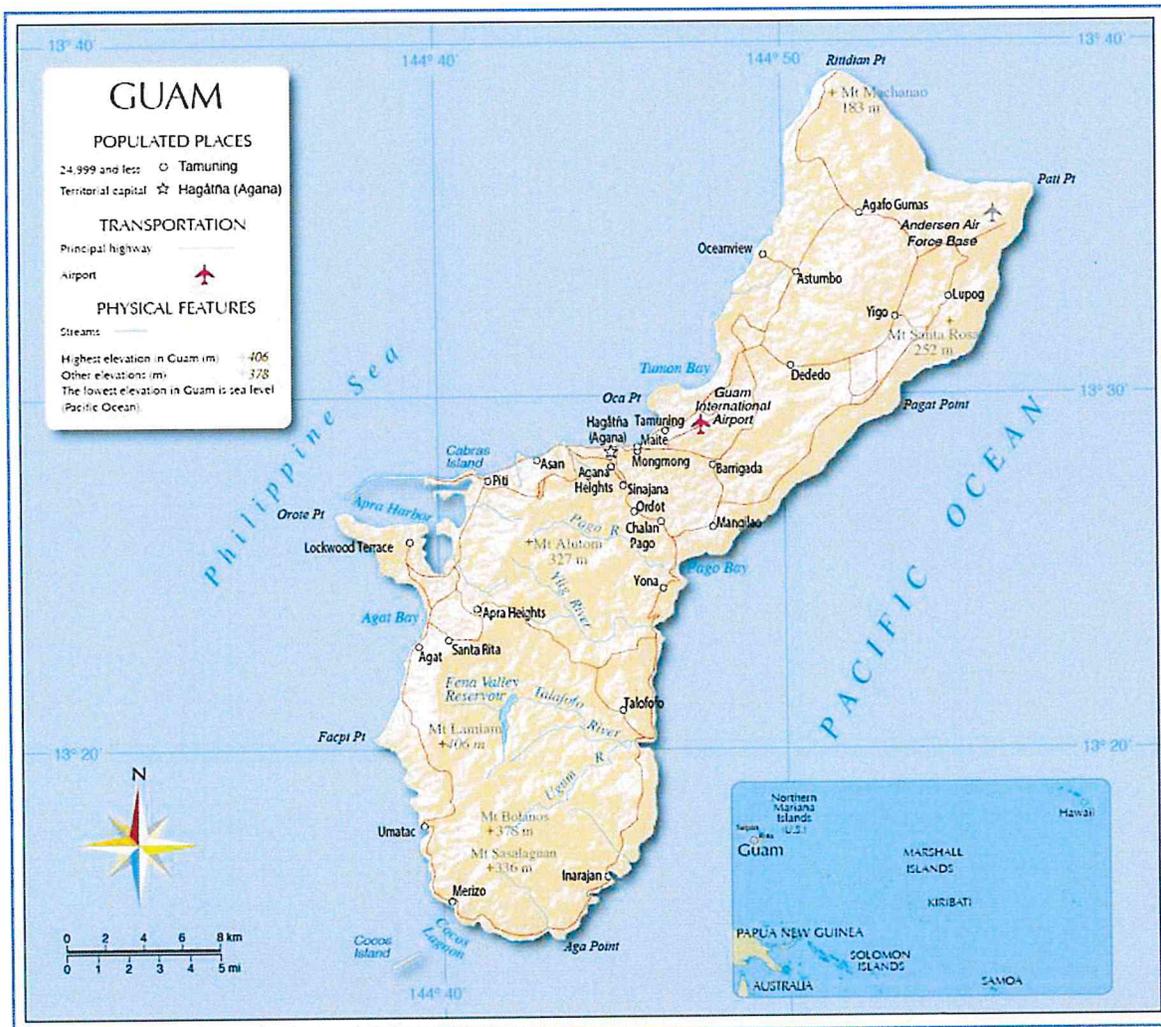
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PREFACE

This assessment provides a strategic overview of the illicit drug situation on Guam (and pending decision Commonwealth of the Marianas and Palau) (GUM/CNMI) areas highlighting significant trends and law enforcement concerns related to the trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs. The report was prepared through detailed analysis of recent law enforcement reporting, information obtained through interviews with law enforcement and public health officials, and available statistical data. The report is designed to provide policymakers, resource planners, and law enforcement officials with a focused discussion of key drug issues and developments facing the (GUM/CNMI) region and (intent and purpose to attain HIDTA designation).

Figure 1. Guam High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area





STAKEHOLDERS

Federal Law Enforcement

Identify Agency, insert Logos, picture and name of ranking member on Guam.

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STRATEGIC DRUG THREAT DEVELOPMENTS



HIDTA OVERVIEW

DRUG THREAT OVERVIEW

Methamphetamine (and other illicit drugs) smuggling into and transportation through (Hawaii) to Guam pose the greatest drug threat to Guam. Methamphetamine usually is readily available because of the region's proximity to reliable international sources of supply. Successful interdiction efforts and increased Methamphetamine transportation to lucrative markets on Guam/CNMI/FAS/Palau, however, contributed to price increases in Guam/CNMI/FAS/Palau over the last couple of years, according to officials from the (Guam Law Enforcement Community---identify all agencies and specific sources). Methamphetamine prices were higher in (identify dates) (identify specific price per weight) than in than in (identify dates) (identify specific price per weight). Moreover, reporting from all of the law enforcement agencies within the Guam/CNMI/FAS/Palau areas indicates that more than (identify specific weights of what illicit drugs) were seized from investigations in the region in (years). (See Table 1.)

Table 1. Drug Seizures in the Guam/CNMI/FAS/Palau Region, in (weight), by Drug, (years)/

SOURCE. Guam/CNMI/FAS/Palau Law Enforcement

| Methamphetamine | Fentanyl | Marijuana | Cocaine | Others |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | | | | |

Methamphetamine is not produced on Guam. Methamphetamine is typically smuggled directly from the United States and Asia and is destined specifically for distribution on Guam and throughout the CNMI/FAS/Palau drug markets. A secondary flow of (Cocaine (identify the seized weight) has washed up on Guam's eastern shores possibly through from Central-South America for local distribution to larger drug markets in Asia, Australia and New Zealand (need to confirm this with federal law enforcement and coast guard), by vessels traversing the high seas.

Methamphetamine seizures increased/or decreased (what percentage from (weight) in (year) to (weight) in (year). 93 percent, from 8,230 kilograms in 2007 to 15,911 kilograms in 2008. Law enforcement officials report that the (increased seizures) or (decreased seizures) are due in large part to successful enforcement operations in the area, principally (what operations, initiatives use by names and what agencies).

Fentanyl is not produced in the Guam/CNMI/FAS/Palau region. Fentanyl is typically smuggled directly from the United States and Asia and is destined specifically for distribution in the Guam/CNMI/FAS/Palau drug markets Fentanyl distribution and abuse are significant threats to the Guam/CNMI/FAS/Palau region.



Fentanyl is the primary drug identified in drug-related treatment admissions to publicly funded facilities in Guam. Traffickers transport quantities of into Guam, almost exclusively into Guam, by means of commercial air directly from the U.S. Mainland through Hawaii or Asia or by maritime conveyances from (the U.S. Mainland through Hawaii) or through (Asia)) --most of this heroin is further transported to drug markets in the CONUS and other drug markets in Africa, Canada, and Europe. Additionally, some traffickers who transport wholesale quantities of SA heroin to the CONUS break the heroin into retail lots after arriving in the CONUS. Most is left for distribution in CONUS drug markets; however, some is transported by the traffickers back to the HIDTA region for local distribution and abuse.

Marijuana is a serious threat, while other dangerous drugs (ODDs), primarily MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, also known as ecstasy), controlled prescription drugs (CPDs), and methamphetamine, pose lesser threats to the Guam/CNMI/FAS/Palau region. Marijuana is the most widely available and frequently abused drug in the region. Most marijuana available in the region is produced on Guam, because it was legalized in (year) and produced in Palau on many of their smaller outer islands).

Law Enforcement officials report that Methamphetamine and Fentanyl is primarily transported into the region from sources in California, Nevada, Washington (Confirm) and Asia (Confirm) using the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) and other overnight parcel delivery services.

Some marijuana available in the HIDTA region, including high-potency marijuana, is produced from cannabis cultivated in Puerto Rico and the USVI. ODDs, primarily MDMA, and CPDs are distributed and abused in the region, but to a lesser extent than cocaine, heroin, or marijuana. Methamphetamine is not produced in the HIDTA region; distribution and abuse of the drug rarely occur.



DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS

PRODUCTION



TRANSPORTATION



DISTRIBUTION



DRUG-RELATED CRIME



ABUSE



ILLICIT FINANCE



OUTLOOK

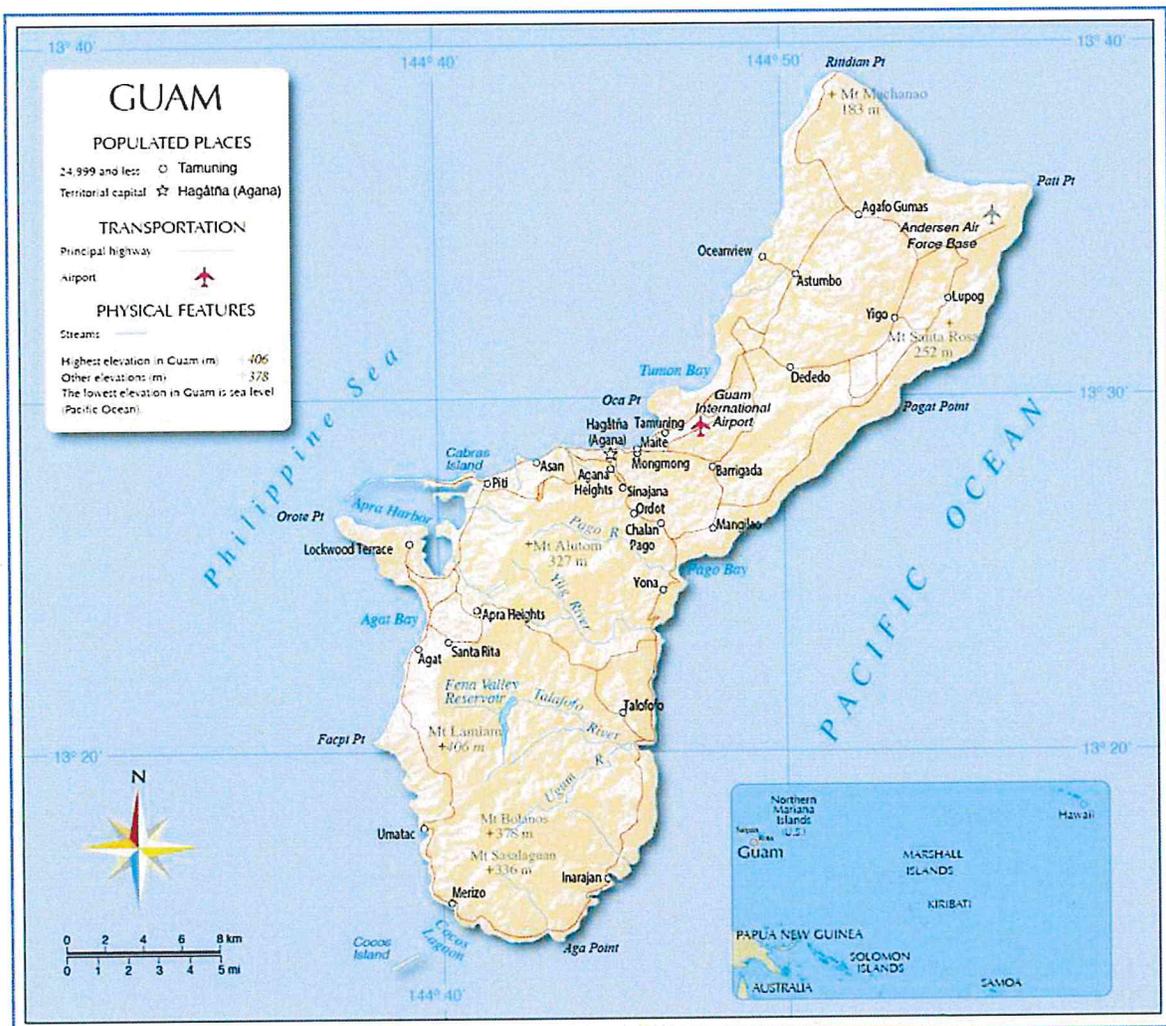


SOURCES

PETITION FOR HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREA (HITDA) DESIGNATION

This petition is submitted by the law enforcement community of Guam for favorable consideration to be designated as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HITDA). Guam's petition is provided through this assessment that provides a strategic overview of the illicit drug situation on Guam highlighting significant trends and law enforcement concerns related to the trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs. The information contained herein was prepared through detailed analysis of recent law enforcement reporting, information obtained through interviews with law enforcement and public health officials, and available statistical data and is designed to provide policymakers, resource planners, and law enforcement officials with a focused discussion of key drug issues and developments facing Guam and the need for a significant increase in Federal resources necessary to respond adequately to the drug-related activities on Guam.

Figure 1. Guam High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area



GUAM COALITION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT STAKEHOLDERS

The following federal and local agencies and organizations comprise the Guam coalition of law enforcement stakeholders endorsing this petition for Guam to be receive designation as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HITDA).

Federal Law Enforcement

1. United States Attorney's Office

Shawn N. Anderson, U.S. Attorney
Sirena Plaza
108 Hernan Cortez, Suite 500
Hagatna, GU 96910
(671) 472-7332 (Main Line)
Email:

2. Federal Bureau of Investigation

Name, Resident Agent In Charge
291 Chalan Pasaheru, Suite 201,
Tamuning, Guam 96913
(671) 472-7465
Email:

3. United States Department of Homeland Security Investigations

Name, Resident Agent In Charge
Address
Contact No.
Email:

4. Drug Enforcement Agency

Name, Resident Agent In Charge
Address
Contact No.
Email:

5. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosive

Name, Resident Agent In Charge
Address:
Contact No.
Email:

6. United States Marshals Service

Fred Sablan, U.S. Marshal
Address:
Contact No.
Email:

7. U.S. Postal Service Inspector

Name, Resident Agent In Charge
Address:
Contact No.
Email:

8. U.S. Coast Guard

Name, Resident Agent In Charge
Address:
Contact No.
Email:

9. Internal Revenue Service

Name, Resident Agent In Charge
Address:
Contact No.
Email:

10. United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Name, Resident Agent In Charge
Address:
Contact No.
Email:

11. United States Customs & Border Protection

Name, Resident Agent In Charge
Address:
Contact No.
Email:

INSERT AGENCY LOGO AND PICTURE OF REPRESENTATIVE

1. Office of the Attorney General

Douglas Moylan, Attorney General of Guam
Address:
Contact No.

2. Guam Police Department

Stephen C. Ignacio, Chief of Police
Bldg 13-16A Mariner Ave,
Tiyan, Guam 96913
(671) 475-8508/9
Email: stephen.ignacio@gpd.guam.gov

3. Guam Customs & Quarantine

Name, Resident Agent In Charge
Address:
Contact No.
Email:

4. Guam International Airport Authority Police

Name, Agency Head
Address:
Contact No.
Email:

5. Port Authority Police

Name, Agency Head
Address:
Contact No.
Email:

6. Department of Revenue & Taxation

Name, Agency Head
Address:
Contact No.
Email:

7. Guam Army National Guard (Drug Interdiction Program)

Name, Agency Head
Address:
Contact No.
Email:

1. Office of the Governor of Guam

Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero, Honorable Governor of Guam

Address:

Contact No.

Email:

Non-Government Organizations

Identify Agency, insert Logos, picture and name of ranking member on Guam.

INSERT AGENCY LOGO AND PICTURE OF REPRESENTATIVE

Background:



Petitions for HIDTA designation must be submitted to the Office of National Drug Control Policy by a coalition of law enforcement agencies from the geographic area seeking designation. Typically, representatives of this coalition work closely with the Director of the HIDTA that these areas, if designated, would join.

Eligibility for Designation: To be considered for designation, evidence must be provided to demonstrate the following:

- The area is a significant center of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, or distribution;
- State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies have committed resources to respond to the drug trafficking problem in the area, thereby indicating a determination to respond aggressively to the problem;
- Drug-related activities in the area are having a significant, harmful impact in the area and in other areas of the United States; and
- A significant increase in Federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug-related activities in the area.

Who May Seek Designation: Petitions must be submitted by a coalition of law enforcement agencies from the geographic area seeking HIDTA designation.

Petitions for HIDTA Designation must:

To be considered for designation, petitions should meet all of the following criteria:

- Be submitted at least 10 business days before the independent panel convenes.
- Specify the geographic area for which HIDTA designation is being sought. (Areas typically are designated by county and/or city.)
- Include **individual** and **separate** submissions for each geographic area for which HIDTA designation is sought. (For example, if designation is sought for multiple adjacent counties, a separate petition must be submitted for each county.)
- Include an assessment of the threat posed by illicit drugs in the area. Specifically, the assessment must provide evidence that explicitly addresses **each** of the following four points:
 - The area is a significant center of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, or distribution;
 - State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies have committed resources to respond to the drug trafficking problem in the area, thereby indicating a determination to respond aggressively to the problem;
 - Drug-related activities in the area are having a significant, harmful impact in the area and in other areas of the United States; and
 - A significant increase in Federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug-related activities in the area.

- ❑ Receive the approval of the Executive Board of the regional HIDTA program to which, if the petition is successful, the area would be added. This approval should be indicated in writing by including a letter with the petition signed by the chair of the Executive Board.
- ❑ Be submitted to ONDCP via e-mail to ONDCP_HIDTA@ondcp.eop.gov.

Who Determines Which Areas are Designated: ONDCP staff convenes a panel of independent law enforcement experts, which includes a representative from the HIDTA Directors Committee, to review petitions for HIDTA designation. The panel evaluates the petitions and recommends for designation those submissions that meet the requirements listed in the *Eligibility for Designation* section above. These recommendations are provided to the Director of ONDCP, who determines which petitions should receive HIDTA designation.

- ❑ After the ONDCP Director determines which areas should receive HIDTA designation, ONDCP consults with Cabinet secretaries, the heads of national drug control agencies, and the governors of those states with areas slated for designation. After that consultation is complete, ONDCP posts notice of the designation in the Federal Register, notifies Congressional delegations, and publicly announces the addition of new areas to the HIDTA Program.
- ❑ **When Are Areas Designated:** Petitions for designation will be reviewed, at a minimum, annually in the Spring. ONDCP will establish a deadline for submission of petitions, and will notify HIDTA directors at least 60 days in advance.
- ❑ **Letters of Support:** Letters of support from Members of Congress, governors, and others are not required. Letters may be submitted in conjunction with petitions for designation; however, only the petitions themselves are provided to the panel of independent law enforcement experts for review.
- ❑ **Funding for Newly Designated Areas:** Areas that receive HIDTA designation often receive, but are not guaranteed, additional funding. Funding determinations for newly designated areas are made separately from the designation process itself, and are based upon availability and demonstrated need.

- 
- **Additional Resources:** Additional information about the designation process can be found in the ONDCP Reauthorization Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-469 [2006]) and in Federal Register Volume 72, Number 158 (August 2007). Inquiries also may be directed to ONDCP via e-mail ONDCP_HIDTA@ondcp.eop.gov .



STRATEGIC DRUG THREAT ASSESSMENT

1. **The area is a significant center of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, or distribution;**
 - A. **Identify whether, why and how is Guam a production, manufacturing, importation or distribution area for illicit drugs.**

2. **State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies have committed resources to respond to the drug trafficking problem in the area, thereby indicating a determination to respond aggressively to the problem;**
 - A. **Identify agencies and their current strategies and responses to drug threat**

3. **Drug-related activities in the area are having a significant, harmful impact in the area and in other areas of the United States; and**
 - A. **What is the Drug Threat Overview?**
 1. **What illicit drugs are most prevalent? Most harmful?**

 - B. **Who and what are the known Drug Trafficking Organizations?**

 - C. **Are illicit Drugs being produced on Guam?**

 - D. **How are illicit drugs arriving on Guam (air, sea, land)?**

 - E. **How are illicit drugs being distributed on Guam?**

 - F. **What are the Drug-Related Crimes?**
 1. **How are they negatively impacting Guam?**



G. ABUSE

- 1. What are the signs and impacts of the illicit drug use?**

H. ILLICIT FINANCE

- 1. What activities are being financed through illicit drug activities and the monies from such activities?**

I. OUTLOOK

- 1. Explain how and why are Federal resources under HIDTA going to assist the Guam Coalition of Law Enforcement Agencies to combat the drug-related activities on Guam.**

J. SOURCES

Throughout the petition, identify and cite all sources of information, statistics.



Mike L Elliott <mike.elliott@gpd.guam.gov>

Fwd: HITDA PETITION

2 messages

Andrew B Quitugua <andrew.quitugua@gpd.guam.gov>

Fri, Jan 16, 2026 at 10:43 AM

To: "Mike L. Elliott" <mike.elliott@gpd.guam.gov>

Cc: Stephen Ignacio <stephen.ignacio@gpd.guam.gov>, Joseph Carbullido <joseph.carbullido@gpd.guam.gov>, "Fred M. Chargualaf" <fred.chargualaf@gpd.guam.gov>, "Kim M." <kim.santos@gpd.guam.gov>, Kevin Guerrero <kevin.guerrero@gpd.guam.gov>, Jason Aguon <jason.aguon@gpd.guam.gov>, Felix Camacho <felix.camacho@gpd.guam.gov>

Sergeant Mike,

This is the only email thread I have from the date requested, January 2023. Please let me know if there is any further information required.

Thank You,
Major Andrew

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Tracey L Volta** <tracey.volta@gpd.guam.gov>

Date: Wed, Apr 26, 2023 at 3:44 PM

Subject: Re: HITDA PETITION

To: Andrew B Quitugua <andrew.quitugua@gpd.guam.gov>

10-4 Sir, 10-16

Tracey L. Volta**Police Sergeant 1 / Officer in Charge****Special Investigations Section****Guam Police Department****671-475-8556**

On Wed, Apr 26, 2023 at 3:02 PM Andrew B Quitugua <andrew.quitugua@gpd.guam.gov> wrote:

Sarge,

Can you forward this data to our Counter Drug team with the GUNG.

Thank You,
Major Andrew

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Andrew B Quitugua** <andrew.quitugua@gpd.guam.gov>

Date: Thu, Mar 23, 2023 at 10:10 PM

Subject: Re: HITDA PETITION

To: hzona@oagguam.org <hzona@oagguam.org>

Cc: Stephen Ignacio <stephen.ignacio@gpd.guam.gov>, Fred M. Chargualaf <fred.chargualaf@gpd.guam.gov>

Hafa Adai Ms. Zona,

Please see the attachments which include a short write up and excel spreadsheets with data from Byrne JAG program and the 2021 UCR.

Thank You,
Major Quitugua

On Wed, Mar 22, 2023 at 12:54 PM Andrew B Quitugua <andrew.quitugua@gpd.guam.gov> wrote:
Acknowledged sir.

On Wed, Mar 22, 2023 at 11:31 AM Stephen Ignacio <stephen.ignacio@gpd.guam.gov> wrote:

Major Andrew,
Please take lead and work with Heather Zona from AG's office to provide data to support our HIDTA application due soon. Thank you

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Heather Zona** <hzona@oagguam.org>
Date: Wed, Mar 22, 2023 at 9:55 AM
Subject: HITDA PETITION
To: stephen.ignacio@gpd.guam.gov <stephen.ignacio@gpd.guam.gov>

Hafa Adai, Chief,

Attached is the petition from the last round. We are submitting a revised version to include information on Dr. Jeffrey Nine, as well as on GPD Task Force stats (and a short write up as to the function of those task forces. Airport Police are providing info on their TF ops and stats as well. So if you can provide the stats both along the lines of what is in the report as well as re task force ops, that would be great.

We are trying to get the stats asap (sorry, as I mentioned, for some reason I thought our grants folks already had this info exchange with GPD). I had a hand injury so my typing is a little slow but I am trying to get a working draft circulated for comments and input.

Thanks so much. I appreciate your help.

Senseramente,

Heather Martinez Zona
Acting Deputy Attorney General - Chief Prosecutor
Ufisinan Hinirat Abugao (Office of the Attorney General of Guam)
590 S. Marine Corps Drive, Suite 801
Tamuning, GU 96913
Tel: (671) 475-2710
Fax: (671) 472-2493
hzona@oagguam.org
www.oagguam.org

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3 attachments



USDOJ_BYRNE JAG_DRUG SEIZURE AGENCY STATS_March2023 UPDATE_mbe (2) (1) (1).xls
869K



Copy of dea.hsi.svctf.xlsx
24K



Multi Jurisdictional Task Force_GPD.docx
32K

1/16/26, 1:25 PM

Government of Guam Mail - Fwd: HITDA PETITION

To: Andrew B Quitugua <andrew.quitugua@gpd.guam.gov>

Cc: Stephen Ignacio <stephen.ignacio@gpd.guam.gov>, Joseph Carbullido <joseph.carbullido@gpd.guam.gov>, "Fred M. Chargualaf" <fred.chargualaf@gpd.guam.gov>, "Kim M." <kim.santos@gpd.guam.gov>, Kevin Guerrero <kevin.guerrero@gpd.guam.gov>, Jason Aguon <jason.aguon@gpd.guam.gov>, Felix Camacho <felix.camacho@gpd.guam.gov>

Thanks Major. This definitely helps.

[Quoted text hidden]

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------|----------|--|-----------|
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | 592 | 93 | 125 | | 2764 |
| | \$207,200 | \$32,550 | \$37,500 | | \$463,800 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | \$350 | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 |

| JanDec20 | JanMa21 | AprJun21 | JulSep21 | Oct 20 to Sep 21 | OctDec21 | JanDec21 |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 31 | 50 | 19 | 8 | 85 | 30 | 107 |
| 5 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 35 | 21 | 56 |
| 15 | 34 | 20 | 30 | 87 | 30 | 114 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15208.88 | 278.33 | 28,377.10 | 98.00 | 36,292.43 | 9,997.30 | 38,750.73 |
| \$4,705,084.5 | \$41,749.50 | \$4,256,568.00 | \$14,700.00 | \$6,574,717.5 | \$1,499,595.00 | \$5,812,612.50 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 48.9 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 42 |
| \$13,230.00 | \$7,290.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$7,290.00 | \$0.00 | \$7,290.00 |

| JanDec22 | JanMa23 | AprJun23 | JulSep23 | Oct 22 to Sep 23 | OctDec23 | JanDec23 |
|---------------|---------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|
| 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7423.98 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.41 | 0.00 | 0 |
| \$1,121,627.5 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$2,521.75 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |