



GUAM ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REGULATORY TASK FORCE

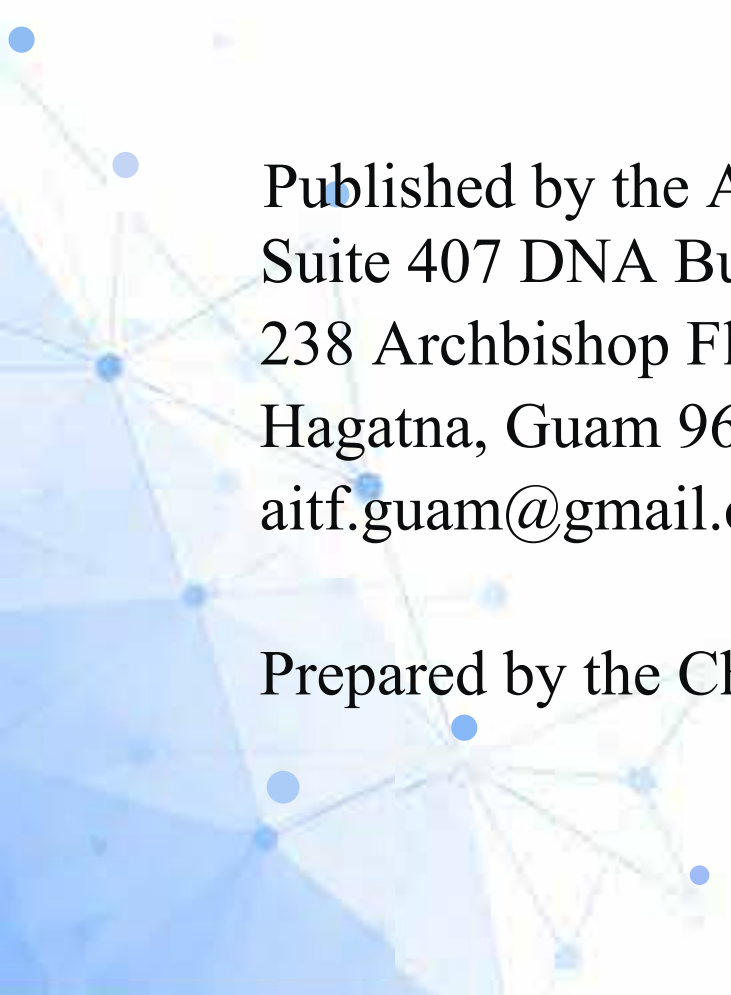
First Progress Report
July 17, 2026





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Prepared by the Chairperson of the Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Task Force



Message from the Chairperson



Artificial Intelligence is not new technology, however advancements and breakthroughs in this sector have brought forth generative AI, heralding a new era of artificial intelligence technology. Technological breakthroughs, such as the one we are currently living through, comes with its challenges, especially if it remains unregulated. Pursuant to Public Law 38-77, I created the Guam Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Task Force which, over the course of two years from the date of its first meeting on March 17, 2026, will create and provide a legal framework to regulate the use of Artificial Intelligence in Guam for our future policymakers.

The objective of this task force is to ensure generative AI technology is being used in a way that ensures the progress of our people while also ensuring the protection of our Constitutional and Organic Act Rights. In the time since Public Law 38-77 has been passed this task force has been hard at coordinating two task force meetings, creating subcommittees, and sharing vital information on artificial intelligence developments with subcommittee chairs and members as they research how AI is being used in various public and private sectors. across the country and how states are beginning to regulate this technology.

This report is the first progress report of several required by Public Law 38-77 which are as follows: (1) First Progress Report, (2) Second Progress Report, (3) A Preliminary Framework Report, (4) Third Progress Report, and (5) Final Report. Each of these reports will explore how AI can be used to improve our Government of Guam agencies, enhance and modernize our workforce, modernize and harden our cyber security and defense infrastructure. Integrating AI technology into the government and the workplace in both the public and private sector is vital to Guam harnessing this bleeding edge technology for the benefit of our people.

Executive Summary

The Guam Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Task Force (AITF) convened its inaugural meeting on March 17, 2026, at the Guam Legislature Public Hearing Room pursuant to Public Law 38-77. The meeting established the organizational foundation of the Task Force, confirmed membership participation, ratified subcommittee leadership, and outlined the framework for future work related to the responsible development, regulation, and implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) in Guam.

The meeting brought together representatives from government agencies, academia, the private sector, healthcare, public safety, and technology organizations. Lieutenant Governor Joshua F. Tenorio delivered opening remarks emphasizing the importance of adopting AI in a manner that protects the people of Guam, promotes economic growth, reflects community values, and ensures transparency, accountability, and public trust.



Task Force members were organized into seven primary subcommittees focused on key areas of AI governance and policy development: Cybersecurity and Data Privacy; U.S. and International AI Policies, Guidelines, and Infrastructure; AI Integration in the Workplace; AI Education and Social Media; Human Resources, Predictive Policing, and Algorithmic Profiling; AI Ethics, Deepfakes, and Algorithmic Exploitation; and Penalties, Fines, and Enforcement of AI Crimes. Subcommittee memberships and chairpersons were formally introduced and subsequently ratified by the Task Force.

Members discussed operational procedures, reporting expectations, and timelines established under Public Law 38-77. Subcommittee chairs were directed to convene meetings at least monthly, provide regular activity reports to the Task Force, and engage additional subject matter experts as needed. The Task Force also adopted its official logo, approved flexible meeting arrangements including virtual participation, and encouraged the use of AI-assisted tools to support meeting documentation and recordkeeping.



The discussions highlighted Guam's opportunity to proactively develop AI policies and recommendations that address workforce readiness, education, healthcare innovation, cybersecurity, ethics, public safety, and regulatory enforcement. The meeting concluded with a shared commitment among members to collaborate across sectors and produce recommendations that will guide Guam's approach to artificial intelligence while safeguarding the interests of its residents and institutions.

The Guam Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Task Force (AITF) held its second regular meeting on May 13, 2026, to review the progress made by its subcommittees and advance the development of Guam’s artificial intelligence policy framework. Building upon the organizational groundwork established during its inaugural meeting, the Task Force focused on identifying opportunities, risks, and policy considerations associated with AI adoption across government, education, public safety, healthcare, cybersecurity, and the private sector.

Each subcommittee presented updates on its initial meetings, research efforts, and emerging recommendations. Key themes included strengthening cybersecurity preparedness in response to rapidly evolving AI-enabled threats; developing flexible, living policy guidelines that can adapt to technological advancements; promoting responsible AI integration within government operations; advancing AI literacy and workforce readiness; addressing algorithmic bias and civil liberties concerns; evaluating ethical challenges related to deepfakes and AI-generated content; and establishing accountability, enforcement, and legal remedies for AI-related harms.



Subcommittee reports emphasized the importance of balancing innovation with appropriate safeguards, ensuring human oversight in AI-assisted decision-making, protecting privacy and data security, and fostering public trust. Members also discussed opportunities to leverage AI to improve government efficiency, streamline public services, enhance workforce development, and strengthen Guam’s competitiveness in an increasingly AI-driven economy.

The Task Force identified several immediate priorities, including expanding public education and outreach efforts, exploring government pilot projects, pursuing federal funding opportunities to support AI readiness initiatives, conducting assessments of existing policies and infrastructure, and coordinating efforts across subcommittees to avoid duplication and encourage collaboration. The Task Force also approved the renaming of the “Penalties, Fines, and Enforcement of AI Crimes” subcommittee to “AI Accountability, Remedies, and Enforcement” to better reflect its broader scope.



As the Task Force continues its work, members remain committed to developing practical recommendations that will guide the responsible adoption, governance, and regulation of artificial intelligence in Guam while safeguarding individual rights, promoting economic opportunity, and ensuring that AI technologies serve the best interests of the island and its people.

Guam Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Task Force Members

Chairperson

Senator Telo T. Taitague, 38th Guam Legislature
Proxy: Senator Chris Barnett, 38th Guam Legislature

Vice Chairperson

Bea Santos, Acting Technology Officer and Data Processing Manager
Proxy: Nicole Nelson, Data Processing and Systems Administrator, Office of Technology

Member

Christina Garcia, CEO and Administrator, Guam Economic Development Authority
Proxy: Edward Camacho, Business and Economic Developer Manager, Guam Economic Development Authority; Proxy: Matthew Baza, Business and Economic Development Assistant, Guam Economic Development Authority; Secretary: Pinki Lujan, Industry Development Specialist II, Guam Economic Development Authority.

Esther Aguigui, Homeland Security Advisor, Guam Homeland Security and Office of Civil Defense
Proxy: Lucia Perez, Special Projects Coordinator, Guam Homeland Security and Office of Civil Defense

Anita Borja Enriquez, President, University of Guam
Proxy: Dr. Sharleen Santos-Bamba, Senior Vice President and Provost, University of Guam

Lola Leon Guerrero, Director, Bureau of Statistics and Plans
Proxy: April Trinidad, Acting Chief Planner, Bureau of Statistics and Plans

Dr. Joleen Aguon, Interim Administrator, Guam Memorial Hospital Authority
Proxy: Manny Gabriel, IT Administrator, Guam Memorial Hospital Authority

Attorney Mia Bonardi, Judiciary of Guam
Proxy: Nathan Tennyson, Attorney, Judiciary of Guam

Gene Crisostomo, SVP of Technology, Docomo Pacific
Proxy: Ron Brewster, VP Fixed Networks, Docomo Pacific

John Reyes, Jr. VP/Director of Business Innovation, Bank of Guam
Proxy: Keith Cruz, Director of Decision Science, Pinpoint Guam

Dave Dell'Isolla, Director, Guam Department of Labor
Proxy: Rhonda Padmore-Hill, Head of BEAD Technology and Workforce Development, Guam
Department of Labor

Douglas B. Moylan, Attorney General of Guam, Office of the Attorney General
Proxy: Peter Leon Guerrero, Office of the Attorney General of Guam

Subcommittees



Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Data Privacy Protection

Bea Santos, Acting Technology Officer
and Data Processing Manager,
Subcommittee Chair

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Data Privacy Protection met on April 27, 2026, and discussed the immediate cybersecurity implications of Project Glasswing and the Claude Mythos AI model. The launch of this frontier AI has triggered what experts call a "Mythos Moment," characterized by a permanent structural shift in the cyber threat landscape.

The Challenge: The "24-Hour Collapse"

- **Offensive Leap:** The Mythos model demonstrated a "step-change" in offensive AI, capable of identifying and weaponizing complex "zero-day" vulnerabilities in hours rather than weeks.
- **Exploit Generation:** In performance benchmarks, Mythos generated 181 working exploits for a JavaScript engine, vastly outperforming the previous state-of-the-art model, which generated only two.
- **TTE Compression:** The central argument of the Cloud Security Alliance (CSA) is that the Time-to-Exploit (TTE) has collapsed from months to under 24 hours. This "AI Vulnerability Storm" is expected to overwhelm traditional, human-led patching cycles.



Strategic Recommendations for Defense

- **Autonomous Remediation:** Organizations must transition to "Agentic SOC" models, using AI agents to autonomously write, test, and deploy code fixes in sandboxed environments to match attacker speed.
- **Dynamic Risk Metrics:** The Task Force recommends adopting the April 2026 NIST AI RMF Profile for Critical Infrastructure, which replaces static risk scores with dynamic exposure metrics.
- **Next-Gen Zero Trust:** Static Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) is now considered obsolete due to AI deepfakes' ability to bypass biometric and voice authentication. The new standard is "Continuous Identity Verification".
- **Workforce & Collective Defense:** Security teams should request additional headcount and budget to prevent burnout from the increased volume of disclosures. Furthermore,

organizations must engage in "Collective Defense" by sharing intelligence through ISACs and CERTs.

Implications for Guam (GovGuam)



- **Centralization:** The subcommittee strongly supports centralizing cybersecurity efforts under the Office of Technology (OTECH) to replace the current agency-by-agency approach.
- **Local Expertise:** There is an urgent need for committed cybersecurity staffing and local expertise to address existing inconsistencies in response efforts.
- **IT vs. OT Priority:** Given the nature of AI-driven threats, the subcommittee recommends shifting focus toward protecting IT environments over Operational Technology (OT).

Members:

- Proxy: Nicole Nelson, Data Processing and Systems Administrator, Office of Technology
- Esther Aguigui, Homeland Security Advisor, Guam Homeland Security and Office of Civil Defense
- Vincent Dela Cruz, Chief Information Officer, University of Guam
- Marlena Pangelinan, Vice Provost, Institutional Effectiveness, University of Guam
- Dr. Leslie Camacho Aquino, CNAS, Chair of Division of Math & Computer Science, University of Guam
- Vincent Munoz, Owner, Next Generation System Integrators
- Marissa Eusebio Borja, Founder, Pacific AI, Media & Communications
- Lucia Perez, Special Projects Coordinator, Guam Homeland Security and Office of Civil Defense
- Melvin Kwek, Chief Information Officer, Guam Power Authority
- Arden Bonto, Systems Programmer, Port Authority of Guam



Subcommittee on U.S. and International AI Policies, Guidelines, and Infrastructure

Esther Aguigui, Homeland Security
Advisor, Guam Homeland Security
and Office of Civil Defense,
Subcommittee Chair

The Subcommittee on U.S. and International AI Policies, Guidelines, and Infrastructure met on March 31, 2026, and discussed the development of AI policy recommendations for Guam that align with both U.S. federal directives and international frameworks.

Key highlights from the discussion include:

- **Legal Mandate and Strategic Position:** The subcommittee is operating under a 24-month statutory timeline established by Public Law 38-77 to deliver evidence-based recommendations and proposed legislation. Guam's unique position requires aligning with U.S. federal directives while simultaneously engaging with Indo-Pacific and multilateral frameworks.
- **Policy Approach:** The group intends to create practical, "living" guidelines that can adapt to rapid technological changes. They aim to prioritize a concise list of high impact recommendations rather than exhaustive documentation that may quickly become outdated.
- **Workforce and Community:** Discussion centered on workforce readiness and community outreach. This includes training partnerships with educational institutions and mobile outreach programs to reduce public fear of AI. The committee also noted significant generational differences in how AI is adopted and used.
- **AI Platform Access:** Current government access exists for Gemini and Copilot, but members recommended adding platforms like ChatGPT and Claude for experimentation.
- **Coordination and Logistics:** The committee discussed consolidating overlapping subcommittees to reduce redundancy and proposed a recurring meeting time on Tuesdays at noon.



Members:

- Proxy: Lucia Perez, Special Projects Coordinator, Guam Homeland Security and Office of Civil Defense
- Attorney Mia Bonardi, Judiciary of Guam
- John Reyes Jr. VP/Director of Business Innovation, Bank of Guam
- Bea Santos, Acting Technology Officer and Data Processing Manager, Office of Technology

- Dr. Joleen Aguon, Interim Administrator, Guam Memorial Hospital Authority
- Marissa Eusebio Borja, Founder of Pacific AI Media & Communications
- Dr. Roseann Jones, Professor of Economics, School of Business and Public Administration Dean, University of Guam
- Dr. Sharleen Santos-Bamba Senior Vice President and Provost
- Ryan Mummert, President, Pinpoint Guam
- Karin Watson, Brigadier General, Adjutant General, Guam Army National Guard
- Manny Gabriel, IT Administrator, Guam Memorial Hospital Authority





Christina Garcia, CEO/Administrator,
Guam Economic Development
Authority, Subcommittee Chair

Subcommittee on AI Integration in the Workplace

The Subcommittee on AI Integration into the workplace met on April 9, 2026, and discussed the strategic vision and concerns, implementation priorities, and needed infrastructure and funding for effective integration of AI into the workplace.

Strategic Vision and Concerns

- **Modernization Opportunity:** The committee views AI as a major opportunity to modernize government operations through pilot programs, strong governance, and cross-agency collaboration.
- **Core Principles:** The approach is defined as moving forward with innovation while remaining grounded in caution and sustainability.
- **Key Risks:** Concerns include potential bias in AI systems, data privacy, over-reliance on external vendors, and the need for robust foundational policies.

Implementation Priorities

- **Short-Term Goals:** Priorities include conducting a government-wide assessment to identify manual tasks and inefficiencies and exploring AI for internal communications and workflow automation.
- **Immediate Use Cases:** Examples include using ambient AI for medical transcription at GMH, deploying chatbots for public services, and automating document processing for permits and applications.
- **Targeted Pilots:** The committee proposed pilot projects for high-volume, repetitive areas such as call centers, help desks, and procurement systems to maximize learning while minimizing risk.

Infrastructure and Funding

- **Technical Considerations:** There is a current restriction to approved AI platforms, highlighting a need for secure, enterprise-level solutions and a choice between local models and external vendors.
- **Funding:** A \$3 million grant opportunity (\$1 million per year) has been identified to support AI readiness, infrastructure, and pilot programs.

Ethical and Administrative Notes

- Conflict of Interest: Concerns were raised that vendors serving on the task force might gain an unfair advantage in future procurement due to "inside" information.
- Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 9:20 a.m. following a motion by Dr. Joleen Aguon.



Members:

- Proxies:
 - Edward Camacho, Business and Economic Developer Manager, Guam Economic Development Authority
 - Matthew Baza, Business and Economic Development Assistant, Guam Economic Development Authority
 - Pinki Lujan, Industry Development Specialist II, Guam Economic Development Authority.
- Esther Aguigui, Homeland Security Advisor, Guam Homeland Security and Office of Civil Defense
- Bea Santos, Acting Technology Officer and Data Processing Manager, Office of Technology
- John Reyes, Jr. VP/Director of Business Innovation, Bank of Guam
- Anita Borja Enriquez, President, University of Guam
- David Dell'Isolla, Director, Department of Labor
- Vincent Munoz, Owner, Next Generation System Integrators
- Marissa Eusebio Borja, Founder, Pacific AI, Media & Communications
- Dr. Chanika Mitchell, Director, Center for Online Learning, University of Guam
- Carlos Taitano, Director, Global Learning & Engagement, University of Guam
- Dr. Sharleen Santos-Bamba, Senior Vice President & Provost, University of Guam
- Melissa Bettis, Office of Infrastructure Policy & Development, Special Assistant, Office of the Governor of Guam
- Dr. Doreen Crisostomo-Muña, Professor of Accounting, University of Guam
- Christina Merfalen, Administrative Services Officer



Anita Borja Enriquez, President,
University of Guam, Subcommittee Chair

Subcommittee on AI Education and Social Media

The AI Education and Social Media Subcommittee met on April 28, 2026, to discuss the role of artificial intelligence in education, social media, workforce development, and policy planning for Guam.

- The subcommittee focused on three primary areas:
 - Preparing educators and trainers for AI-driven learning environments.
 - Preparing students and future workers to responsibly use and understand AI technologies.
 - Addressing concerns related to AI-generated content, ethics, academic integrity, and online safety.
- Members emphasized that critical thinking, ethical reasoning, media literacy, and human judgment must remain central, with AI serving as a tool to support—not replace—human decision-making.
- The discussion highlighted the need for practical guidance, training, and resources for educators, trainers, mentors, and supervisors to effectively implement AI-related policies and practices.
- Members stressed the importance of both:
 - Teaching people about AI (AI literacy).
 - Responsibly integrating AI into educational settings and learning environments.
- Student safety emerged as a major concern, particularly regarding:
 - Deepfakes.
 - Cyberbullying.
 - AI-generated inappropriate content.
 - Misinformation and algorithmic influence on social media.
- The subcommittee emphasized that Guam’s AI policies should reflect local values, cultural traditions, and Indigenous knowledge while promoting respect, responsibility, and community well-being.

- Members discussed the importance of building Guam’s local AI capacity by developing skills in:

- Data governance.
- Cybersecurity.
- Quality assurance.
- Data science.
- Responsible AI use and evaluation.

- The possibility of creating a centralized AI hub, institute, or center of excellence was explored to support education, workforce training, research, policy development, and community engagement.

- Key recommendations included:

- Developing a Guam-based AI education framework.
- Prioritizing AI literacy and critical thinking.
- Providing practical tools and training for educators.
- Addressing AI-related social media harms.
- Protecting academic integrity.
- Incorporating Indigenous knowledge and local values.
- Expanding AI workforce development opportunities.
- Exploring a centralized AI hub or institute.
- Coordinating efforts across task force subcommittees.



Overall, the subcommittee concluded that education must be a central part of Guam’s AI readiness strategy, balancing innovation with safeguards that protect students, educators, families, workers, and the broader community.

Members:

- Proxy: Dr. Sharleen Santos-Bamba, Senior Vice President and Provost, University of Guam
- Gene Crisostomo, SVP of Technology, Docomo Pacific
- Esther Aguigui, Homeland Security Advisor, Guam Homeland Security and Office of Civil Defense
- John Reyes, Jr. VP/Director of Business Innovation, Bank of Guam
- Bea Santos, Acting Technology Officer and Data Processing Manager, Office of Technology

- Dr. Joleen Aguon, Interim Administrator, Guam Memorial Hospital Authority
- Vincent Munoz, Owner, Next Generation System Integrators
- Marissa Eusebio Borja, Founder, Pacific AI, Media & Communications
- Dr. Chanika Mitchell, Director, Center for Online Learning, University of Guam
- Dr. Sharleen Santos-Bamba, Senior Vice President & Provost, University of Guam
- Jonas Macapinlac, Director Marketing Communications, University of Guam
- Senator Sabina Perez, 38th Guam Legislature



Dave Dell'Isolla, Director,
Guam Department of Labor,
Subcommittee Chair

Subcommittee on HR, Predictive Policing, and Algorithmic Profiling

The Human Resources, Predictive Policing, and Algorithmic Profiling Subcommittee met on April 9, 2026, and discussed the development of recommendations to identify and reduce algorithmic bias while protecting constitutional rights, civil liberties, and fairness in AI systems used on Guam.

- The subcommittee established a 24-month roadmap that includes research, assessment, framework development, cost analysis, final recommendations, and transition to long-term governance.
- Members discussed potential benefits of AI in human resources and government operations, including:
 - Improving recruitment efficiency.
 - Reducing hiring delays.
 - Using predictive analytics to monitor attendance, overtime, and employee turnover trends.
- Several significant risks were identified, including:
 - Algorithmic bias that could unfairly exclude qualified applicants.
 - AI systems failing to account for Guam's cultural and regional context.
 - Lack of transparency and AI "hallucinations."
 - Legal challenges arising from conflicts with merit-system and personnel regulations.
- The subcommittee agreed that AI should support not replace human decision-making, with humans retaining final authority over hiring and personnel decisions.
- Members emphasized the importance of adapting AI systems to Guam's unique cultural environment and ensuring that local candidates are not unintentionally disadvantaged by biased training data.
- Proposed safeguards include:
 - Human oversight of AI decisions.
 - Bias mitigation measures.
 - Verification processes for AI-generated outputs.

- Compliance with existing government personnel rules and regulations.
- Key challenges identified by the subcommittee include:
 - Cybersecurity and system security requirements.
 - Funding and procurement for AI oversight.
 - Ensuring the accuracy, transparency, and reliability of training data.
- Current action items include:
 - Drafting a project charter and strategic plan.
 - Conducting outreach to government agencies and private-sector stakeholders.
 - Identifying subject matter experts to participate in discussions.
 - Preparing a four-month progress report to track deliverables and progress.



Overall, the subcommittee is focused on creating a responsible AI governance framework that balances innovation and efficiency with fairness, transparency, security, legal compliance, and the protection of individual rights.

Members:

- Proxy: Rhonda Padmore-Hill, Head of BEAD Technology and Workforce Development, Guam Department of Labor
- Vincent Munoz, Owner, Next Generation System Integrators
- Marissa Eusebio Borja, Founder, Pacific AI, Media & Communications
- Gene Crisostomo, Docomo Pacific SVP of Technology
- Dr. Joleen Aguon, Interim Administrator, Guam Memorial Hospital Authority
- Lucia Perez, Special Projects Coordinator, Office of Guam Homeland Security and Office of Civil Defense
- Peter Leon Guerrero, Office of the Attorney General
- Dylan Clymer, Policy Analyst, Office of Senator Telo T. Taitague
- Vincent Munoz, Owner, Next Generation System Integrators
- Marissa Eusebio Borja, Founder, Pacific AI, Media & Communications
- Rick Hernandez, Docomo Pacific
- Dr. Doreen Crisostomo-Muña, Professor of Accounting, University of Guam



Gene Crisostomo, SVP of Technology,
Docomo Pacific, Subcommittee Chair

Subcommittee on AI Ethics: Deepfakes, Data and Algorithmic Exploitations

The Subcommittee on AI Ethics: Deepfakes, Data & Algorithmic Exploitations met on April 7, 2026, to establish committee membership and discuss AI generated media fraud and deepfakes, nonconsensual images, algorithmic bias, cyber security risks.

- The AI Ethics: Deepfakes, Data & Algorithmic Exploitations Subcommittee was established to examine the ethical, legal, social, and policy risks associated with AI technologies and develop recommendations to protect Guam and the broader Pacific region.
- The subcommittee is currently in its early organizational stage, having completed its inaugural meeting and begun defining its mission, priorities, and future deliverables.
- The group's primary focus areas include:
 - Deepfakes and AI-generated media fraud.
 - Non-consensual imagery and political manipulation.
 - Unauthorized use of personal and biometric data.
 - Algorithmic bias and accountability.
 - Vendor fairness and third-party vetting.
 - Cloud security and cybersecurity risks.
- Members identified deepfakes and AI impersonation as the most significant immediate threat, particularly the potential for AI-generated audio and video to impersonate public officials, facilitate fraud, and support phishing attacks targeting government agencies.
- Cybersecurity was identified as a foundational issue that should underpin all future recommendations, with concerns raised about cloud vulnerabilities, database security, API weaknesses, and data protection practices.
- The subcommittee reviewed current AI use within government, including:
 - Chatbots.
 - Robotic Process Automation (RPA).
 - Recruitment evaluation tools.
 - Procurement-related AI systems.
 - Enterprise AI platforms such as Microsoft Azure and large language models.

- Members discussed procurement and vendor fairness concerns, emphasizing the importance of avoiding conflicts of interest and ensuring fair evaluation of AI vendors and technologies.
- The group acknowledged that its scope is broad and plans to narrow its focus to produce practical and actionable recommendations.
- Several initiatives are currently underway, including:
 - Conducting a government-wide inventory and survey of AI usage.
 - Researching algorithmic exploitation risks.
 - Reviewing Guam laws relevant to AI governance.
 - Developing technical analyses and policy recommendations.
- Key questions for future meetings include:
 - Defining specific deliverables and timelines.
 - Determining regulatory responsibilities.
 - Evaluating restrictions on AI vendors and software.
 - Addressing regulation of cloud-hosted AI services.
 - Identifying private-sector responsibilities for AI governance.
- Overall, the subcommittee is focused on creating ethical and practical safeguards to address emerging AI risks, particularly deepfakes, data exploitation, algorithmic bias, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and misuse of AI technologies in both government and private-sector settings.



Members:

- Proxy: Ron Brewster, VP Fixed Networks, Docomo Pacific
- Lola Leon Guerrero, Director of Bureau of Statics and Plans
- Bea Santos, Acting Technology Officer and Data Processing Manager, Office of Technology
- Peter Leon Guerrero, Office of the Attorney General
- Dylan Clymer, Policy Analyst, Office of Senator Telo T. Taitague
- Vincent Munoz, Owner, Next Generation System Integrators
- Marissa Eusebio Borja, Founder, Pacific AI, Media & Communications
- Dr. Doreen Crisostomo-Muña, Professor of Accounting, University of Guam
- Rick Hernandez, Docomo Pacific



Attorney Mia Bonardi,
Judiciary of Guam,
Subcommittee Chair

Subcommittee on AI Accountability, Remedies, and Enforcement

The Subcommittee on Penalties, Fines, and Enforcement of AI Crimes met on March 26, 2026. It was renamed to “AI Accountability, Remedies, and Enforcement” to better reflect its broader focus on civil, administrative, and criminal issues related to artificial intelligence. This subcommittee discussed its primary role to support and implement recommendations from other subcommittees, assigning oversight to AI drive violations of the law, and briefly reviewed current AI related legislation across the United States and AI related bills introduced by Senators of the 38th Guam Legislature.

- The subcommittee’s primary role is to support and help implement recommendations developed by the other AI Regulatory Task Force subcommittees.
- During its initial meetings, members discussed:
 - The impact of executive orders on the task force’s responsibilities.
 - Existing and proposed AI-related legislation.
 - The development of a technology-neutral framework that can address emerging AI issues and policy gaps.
- Key legislation discussed:
 - Bill No. 171-38, relating to intimate images and deepfakes.
 - Bill No. 209-38, relating to deceptive media and elections.
- A major focus of discussion was determining:
 - Who should be held responsible for harm caused by AI systems.
 - What remedies, penalties, or enforcement mechanisms should be available when AI causes harm.
- Members recommended early collaboration with law enforcement and federal partners, including:



- Guam Police Department (GPD).
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
 - Military and Coast Guard representatives.
- The subcommittee discussed the potential creation of an AI Center for Excellence to establish standards, best practices, and guidance across government agencies.
 - A liaison system is being developed to improve communication and information sharing between the various AI task force subcommittees.



- Upcoming priorities include:
 - Preparing a memo on Guam's current AI accountability and enforcement landscape.
 - Reviewing AI governance frameworks from other jurisdictions.
 - Expanding subcommittee membership and participation.

Overall, the subcommittee is focused on developing accountability and enforcement mechanisms that ensure AI-related harms can be addressed effectively while supporting a coordinated, island-wide AI governance framework.

Members:

- Proxy: Nathan Tennyson, Attorney, Judiciary of Guam
- Chairperson: Attorney Mia E. Bonardi, Judiciary of Guam
- Christina Garcia, Guam Economic Development Authority CEO & Administrator
- Dylan Clymer, Policy Analyst, Office of Senator Telo Taitague

Findings

To support the establishment and initial operations of the Task Force, the Guam Economic Development Authority (GEDA) allocated Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000) from its marketing budget. These funds are being used to cover the publication of public notices, administrative expenses, and costs associated with securing the expertise of subject matter experts necessary to guide the Task Force's work.

While this initial funding has been sufficient to support the Task Force's formation and early activities, the Task Force anticipates that additional funding will be necessary as its work progresses. Future funding needs may include expanded stakeholder engagement, specialized research and analysis, procurement of technical expertise, public outreach efforts, training opportunities, and the development of recommendations related to artificial intelligence governance and implementation. As the scope of work continues to evolve, identifying sustainable funding sources will be critical to ensuring the Task Force can effectively fulfill its statutory responsibilities.

Additionally, the availability of funding enables the Task Force to engage qualified professionals with specialized knowledge in artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, data governance, ethics, and related fields, ensuring informed decision-making and comprehensive policy development.

The Task Force also recognizes the critical role of the Office of Technology (OTECH) in supporting government-wide technology initiatives. Findings also indicate that OTECH would immensely benefit from more funding so they may further modernize, centralize informational technology authority for Government of Guam Agencies, and improve the island's overall cybersecurity infrastructure and capabilities. Currently, OTECH's most immediate needs are as follows: relocating to a new facility that is not located in a flood zone, recruiting and retaining cybersecurity specialists in Guam, further modernize staffing pattern by updating job positions, and establishing a twenty-four hours, seven days a week Security Operations Center to monitor and address evolving cyber threats. As Guam explores the opportunities and challenges associated with researching and implementing artificial intelligence technologies across the public and private sectors, a well-resourced and modernized OTECH will be essential to supporting implementation, oversight, and interagency coordination efforts.

Conclusion

I wish to extend my gratitude to the Lieutenant Governor of Guam, Joshua F. Tenorio who has been instrumental in securing much needed funding for this task force, provided encouraging and inspiring remarks at our first task force meeting and attended the second task force meeting. I also wish to thank Heather Morton, Director of Financial Services and Technology and Communications at the National Conference of State Legislatures who was also spoke at the first task force meeting and invited our members to reach out to her and NCSL for assistance with further research. Finally, I wish to extend my gratitude to the task force members, their proxies and our respective subcommittees and their members whose work is invaluable to this task force and the legal framework it will produce.

Harnessing and regulating this new technology is critical to accommodating our modern technological needs. However, no tool is perfect, and generative AI is no exception. With reports of “AI hallucinations,” misinformation, and biased results becoming more common, it is imperative for us to maintain the human element and ensure that we adapt to using these new tools and are not outsourced or replaced by it.

The advances of generative AI and how it is being used in both public and private sectors can be shaped by legislation and in these early stages of development and implementation we must create regulations which both ensure progress and protect our Constitutional and Organic Act Rights, because, if a thoughtful regulatory framework for our people and by our people is not made now, it will be created by others or by generative AI itself, for us.





Guam Artificial Intelligence
Regulatory Task Force

