I Mina'trentai Singko Na Liheslaturan Guåhan THE THIRTY-FIFTH GUAM LEGISLATURE Bill HISTORY 4/22/2019 9:23 AM

I Mina'trentai Singko Na Liheslaturan Guåhan BILL STATUS

BILL NO.	SPONSOR	TITLE	DATE INTRODUCED	DATE REFERRED	CMTE REFERRED	PUBLIC HEARING DATE	DATE COMMITTEE REPORT FILED	FISCAL NOTES	NOTES
97-35 (CC		AN ACT TO AMEND \$40.10, \$40.20, AND \$40.30, ALL OF CHAPTER 40, TITLE 9, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SENTENCES OF FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD DEGREE ROBBERY.	9:07 a.m.						

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2019 APR 22 MM 9: 07/8

I MINA'TRENTAI SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2019 (FIRST) Regular Session

Bill No. 97 -35 (OR)

Introduced by:

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James. C. Moylan

AN ACT TO AMEND §40.10, §40.20, AND §40.30, ALL OF CHAPTER 40, TITLE 9, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SENTENCES OF FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD DEGREE ROBBERY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

Section 1. Legislative Findings and Intent. I Liheslaturan Guahan finds that a stronger message needs to be sent out to offenders when it comes to illegal activity, specifically with the minimum time served for certain crimes against the community. Unfortunately our small island community is seeing a rash increase in robberies, especially with criminals bringing deadly weapons and stirring fear in island residents in the process. Recently there was an incident in Dededo where the robber hid behind the side entrance of a business, and surprised the exiting employees by pointing a gun at them while demanding their belongings. A situation that would scar any individual for life. A day prior, and in broad daylight, another criminal approached two tourists and pointed a gun at their heads, while demanding for their wallets. Fortunately the individual involved in the latter crime was soon apprehended by the Guam Police Department.

The National Bureau of Economic Research has simply summarized that

"the law requiring longer sentences has been more effective in lowering crime.

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1 Within three years, crimes covered by the law fell an estimated 8 percent. Seven

2 years after the law changed, these crimes were down 20 percent". In recent years,

3 almost every state has adopted some form of "sentence enhancements" as a way to

4 fight crime. Therefore it is vital for similar action to be conducted on Guam.

5 Many public safety experts relate the increase in robberies with the rise in a drug

epidemic, thus it is vital that longer sentences be equipped with opportunities to

seek professional help for those with drug addictions, to provide them the chance

8 to live productively upon their release.

Currently Guam's laws identify that a robbery where the criminal is armed with a deadly weapon, be charged with "Robbery in the Second Degree". It is important to amend this to a charge as a "Robbery in the First Degree" to categorize its severity. Another concern is that Guam's laws don't have minimum or maximum sentences established for "Robbery in the Third Degree", thus with the possibly of plea agreements in place, one who holds a gun at a victim, may end up agreeing to a Third Degree Robbery charge and receiving only a few years in prison. Therefore it is important to send a strong message that robbery in general shall carry a stiff penalty regardless of the degree of the conviction. Criminal reform is critical, however protecting our community is the greater priority.

While stiffer penalties and sentences will result in both an increase of prisoners at the Department of Corrections, along with additional costs, the safety of the community is paramount. Criminal reform and reducing recidivism needs to continue to be a key objective of the government, however just as important is assuring that shorter sentences don't result in a convicted individual committing a similar crime again upon release. National statistics have shown that offenders of crimes involving guns are 68% more likely to end up being arrested again. About 45% of federal inmates are rearrested within 5 years of release. The individual

who pointed a gun at the two tourists was released from prison for a similar crime in late 2018.

When our island residents are getting robbed at work, parking lots, or even at their cars, this means that the government needs to do more, as we can no longer create a fear for our community to wonder if they are even safe in their own homes. When a tourist is robbed, they take that story back with them on their flight home, and share with family and friends, or even on social media, hence creating a black eye for Guam's image as a safe destination. This robs our people of a positive economic engine of an industry which employs over 20,000 island residents and represents almost 1/3rd of our Gross Domestic Product. At some point, this government needs to send a strong message to criminals, and in this case those committing robbery, and that message is, "Enough is Enough". If you are caught and convicted, you will be seeing a great number of years behind prison bars.

Section 2. § 40.10 of Chapter 40, Title 9, Guam Code Annotated is hereby *amended* to read as follows:

§ 40.10. First Degree Robbery; Defined & Punished.

- (a) A person is guilty of *robbery in the first degree* if, in the course of committing a theft, he:
 - (1) attempts to kill another; or
- (2) intentionally inflicts or attempts to inflict serious bodily injury upon another; or-
- (3) is armed with or displays what appears to be explosives or a deadly weapon. "Deadly Weapon" has the meaning provided by § 16.10.
- (b) Robbery in the first degree is a felony of the first degree. In the case of robbery in the first degree, the court *shall* impose a sentence of

imprisonment of a minimum term of twenty ten (210) years and may impose a maximum of up to fifty twenty-five (250) years; the minimum term imposed shall not be suspended nor probation be imposed in lieu of said minimum term nor shall parole, work release or educational programs outside the confines of prison be granted before completion of the minimum term. The sentence *shall* include a special parole term of *not less than* three (3) years in addition to such time of imprisonment.

Section 3. § 40.20 of Chapter 40, Title 9, Guam Code Annotated is hereby *amended* to read as follows:

§ 40.20. Second Degree Robbery; Defined & Punished.

- (a) A person is guilty of *robbery in the second degree* if, in the course of committing a theft, he:
 - (1) inflicts serious bodily injury upon another; or
 - (2) threatens another with or intentionally puts him in fear of immediate serious bodily injury.; or
 - (3) is armed with or displays what appears to be explosives or a deadly weapon. "Deadly Weapon" has the meaning provided by § 16.10.
- (b) Robbery in the second degree is a felony of the second degree. In the case of robbery of the second degree as a felony of the second degree, the court *shall* impose a sentence of imprisonment of a minimum term of fifteen five (15) years and *may* impose a maximum term of up to thirty ten (3+0) years; the minimum term imposed *shall not* be suspended nor may probation be imposed in lieu of the minimum term nor *shall* parole or work release be granted before completion of the minimum term. The sentence *shall* include a special parole term of not less than three (3) years in addition to such term of imprisonment.

Section 4. § 40.30 of Chapter 40, Title 9, Guam Code Annotated is hereby 1 2 amended to read as follows: 3 § 40.30. Third Degree Robbery; Defined & Punished. (a) A person is guilty of robbery in the third degree if, in the course of 4 5 committing a theft, he: 6 (1) uses force against another with intent to overcome his 7 physical resistance or physical power of resistance; or 8 (2) threatens another with or intentionally puts him in fear of 9 the imminent use of force against the person of anyone with intent to 10 compel acquiescence to the taking of or escaping with property. 11 (b) Robbery in the third degree is a felony of the third degree. In the 12 case of robbery of the third degree as a felony of the third degree, the court shall impose a sentence of imprisonment of a minimum term of ten (10) 13 14 years and may impose a maximum term of up to twenty (20) years; the 15 minimum term imposed shall not be suspended nor may probation be 16 imposed in lieu of the minimum term nor shall parole or work release be 17 granted before completion of the minimum term. The sentence shall include 18 a special parole term of not less than three (3) years in addition to such term 19 of imprisonment. 20 Section 5. Severability. If any provision of this Act or its application to 21 any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or contrary to law, such 22 invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this Act that can be 23 given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the

Section 6. Effective Date. The Act shall become effective upon enactment.

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provisions of this Act are severable.