

*I MINA'TRENTAI OCHO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÁHAN*  
RESOLUTIONS

| Resolution No. | Sponsor              | Title                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Date Intro           | Date of Presentation | Date Adopted | Date Referred | Referred to | PUBLIC<br>HEARING<br>DATE | DATE<br>AUTHORS REPORT<br>FILED | NOTES |
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| 203-38 (LS)    | William A. Parkinson | Relative to expressing the unequivocal and categorical opposition to H.R. 9724, the “End Birthright Citizenship for Territories Act”; condemning any federal effort to deny, restrict, condition, or terminate United States citizenship at birth for persons born in Guam; defending the equal dignity, security, and permanence of American citizenship; rejecting the use of Guam’s unincorporated territorial status as a means of imposing upon the people of Guam a citizenship policy that Congress could not impose upon the states through ordinary legislation; and calling upon the United States Congress to honor Guam’s historic loyalty, military service, land, sacrifice, and indispensable contribution to the defense of the Nation by rejecting H.R. 9724. | 7/20/26<br>3:51 p.m. |                      |              |               |             |                           |                                 |       |

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

**Resolution No. 203-38 (LS)**

Introduced by:

William A. Parkinson 

**Relative to expressing the unequivocal and categorical opposition to H.R. 9724, the “End Birthright Citizenship for Territories Act”; condemning any federal effort to deny, restrict, condition, or terminate United States citizenship at birth for persons born in Guam; defending the equal dignity, security, and permanence of American citizenship; rejecting the use of Guam’s unincorporated territorial status as a means of imposing upon the people of Guam a citizenship policy that Congress could not impose upon the states through ordinary legislation; and calling upon the United States Congress to honor Guam’s historic loyalty, military service, land, sacrifice, and indispensable contribution to the defense of the Nation by rejecting H.R. 9724.**

1        **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF *I***  
2        ***MINA'TRENTAI OCHO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN:***

3        **WHEREAS,** United States citizenship is the foundational legal bond between an  
4        individual and the Nation, carrying rights, protections, responsibilities, allegiance, identity,  
5        and a permanent assurance of belonging to the American Republic; and

6        **WHEREAS,** the people of Guam did not passively receive United States  
7        citizenship as an act of federal generosity, but struggled for citizenship, civil  
8        government, representative institutions, and protection under law through decades of  
9        petitions, public advocacy, personal sacrifice, and organized resistance to military rule;  
10       and

11       **WHEREAS,** Guam came under the sovereignty of the United States in 1898, and  
12       for most of the succeeding half-century the people of Guam were governed by the

1 United States Navy without United States citizenship, meaningful national  
2 representation, or the full measure of self-government enjoyed by communities  
3 elsewhere under the American flag; and

4 **WHEREAS**, the people of Guam repeatedly petitioned the federal government  
5 for citizenship and civil government, beginning in the earliest years of American  
6 administration, demonstrating that their desire to belong fully to the Nation was neither  
7 recent nor opportunistic, but was a sustained political aspiration carried across  
8 generations; and

9 **WHEREAS**, in 1936, Baltazar J. “B.J.” Bordallo and Francisco B. Leon  
10 Guerrero traveled from Guam to Washington, D.C., to petition Congress for United  
11 States citizenship, with their mission supported by an island-wide fundraising campaign  
12 to which working families, community organizations, and Guam’s schoolchildren  
13 contributed; and

14 **WHEREAS**, even before the people of Guam were recognized as United States  
15 citizens, CHamoru men enlisted in the United States Navy, served the American flag,  
16 and accepted the obligations of national defense before the Nation had fully recognized  
17 their rights; and

18 **WHEREAS**, when Imperial Japanese forces invaded Guam on December 8,  
19 1941, the people of Guam endured thirty-two months of enemy occupation, forced  
20 labor, hunger, beatings, torture, executions, displacement, and death, yet remained  
21 steadfastly loyal to the United States and looked toward the return of American forces  
22 as liberation; and

23 **WHEREAS**, the loyalty of Guam’s people during enemy occupation was not  
24 abstract or ceremonial; many risked their lives to protect American servicemembers,  
25 preserve American symbols, resist enemy coercion, and maintain their faith in a Nation  
26 that had not yet granted them citizenship; and the United States Department of the  
27 Interior and National Park Service have formally recognized both the immense  
28 suffering and the extraordinary loyalty of Guam’s people during the occupation; and

1       **WHEREAS**, following the liberation of Guam in 1944, the people of Guam did  
2 not abandon their commitment to American democracy but renewed their demand that  
3 the principles for which the United States had fought abroad be honored in the  
4 government of Guam; and

5       **WHEREAS**, on March 5, 1949, the members of the Guam Congress staged their  
6 historic walkout, refusing to reconvene until the federal government addressed their  
7 demands for civil government, political rights, and respect for the authority of Guam's  
8 elected representatives; and

9       **WHEREAS**, the Guam Congress Walkout captured national attention and  
10 helped compel the federal government to confront the contradiction of proclaiming  
11 democracy throughout the world while governing Guam through an unelected naval  
12 administration; and

13       **WHEREAS**, on August 1, 1950, President Harry S. Truman signed the Organic  
14 Act of Guam into law, establishing civilian government, providing a local bill of rights,  
15 and conferring United States citizenship upon the people of Guam after more than five  
16 decades of political struggle; and

17       **WHEREAS**, August 1 is commemorated in Guam as Citizenship Day, not  
18 because citizenship was bestowed as a casual favor, but because generations of Guam  
19 leaders, families, veterans, educators, workers, and community advocates fought to  
20 secure recognition that the people of Guam belonged to the United States as citizens;  
21 and the federal historical record confirms that the Organic Act established civilian  
22 government and recognized Guam-born persons as United States citizens; and

23       **WHEREAS**, Section 307 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, codified at 8  
24 United States Code § 1407, presently establishes citizenship for persons born in Guam  
25 under the conditions prescribed by federal law; and

26       **WHEREAS**, this statutory guarantee has provided generations of Guam-born  
27 children, military families, immigrant families, and long-established island families  
28 with a clear, predictable, and stable citizenship status; and

1       **WHEREAS**, on July 16, 2026, United States Representative H. Morgan Griffith  
2 of Virginia introduced H.R. 9724, known as the “End Birthright Citizenship for  
3 Territories Act,” targeting the citizenship statutes applicable to Guam, Puerto Rico, the  
4 United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;  
5 and

6       **WHEREAS**, H.R. 9724 purports to establish a January 1, 2027 cutoff for the  
7 existing territorial birthright citizenship guarantee and would preserve citizenship at  
8 birth for a child born in Guam only when at least one parent is a United States citizen  
9 or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence; and

10       **WHEREAS**, H.R. 9724 therefore does not merely propose a uniform national  
11 immigration policy but affirmatively exploits the unequal political status of Guam and  
12 the other territories to impose upon territorial communities a restriction that cannot be  
13 imposed upon the fifty states and the District of Columbia through the same legislative  
14 process; and

15       **WHEREAS**, the conservative principle of individual responsibility requires  
16 government to hold accountable the individual who violates the law, rather than  
17 imposing lifelong consequences upon an infant who committed no offense; and

18       **WHEREAS**, if persons commit immigration fraud, make false statements,  
19 violate visa conditions, operate unlawful commercial enterprises, or organize fraudulent  
20 travel arrangements, the proper response of a law-and-order government is to  
21 investigate, prosecute, fine, remove, or otherwise punish the responsible adults and  
22 businesses under laws directed at their conduct; and

23       **WHEREAS**, denying citizenship to newborn children is not a substitute for  
24 competent immigration enforcement, and stripping a child of citizenship does nothing  
25 to remedy failures by federal agencies to enforce existing immigration, visa, customs,  
26 or fraud laws; and

27       **WHEREAS**, H.R. 9724 would create immediate uncertainty for families,  
28 hospitals, medical professionals, the Government of Guam, federal agencies, military  
29 commands, schools, and employers by requiring determinations concerning parentage,

1 citizenship, lawful permanent residence, immigration documentation, and derivative  
2 status at or shortly after the birth of a child; and

3 **WHEREAS**, such a system would impose substantial administrative burdens  
4 upon an island community thousands of miles from the continental United States,  
5 potentially delay the issuance of birth and citizenship documents, increase litigation,  
6 and expose ordinary families to government error at one of the most consequential  
7 moments of their lives; and

8 **WHEREAS**, the publicly released text of H.R. 9724 purports to amend Section  
9 307 of the Immigration and Nationality Act while incorrectly identifying Guam's  
10 citizenship provision as 8 United States Code § 1406, even though Guam's citizenship  
11 provision is codified at 8 United States Code § 1407 and § 1406 concerns the United  
12 States Virgin Islands; and

13 **WHEREAS**, this fundamental statutory miscitation demonstrates an alarming  
14 lack of care in legislation that proposes to determine whether future children born in  
15 Guam will be recognized as citizens of the United States; and

16 **WHEREAS**, the people of Guam should not be expected to accept that their  
17 children's citizenship may be curtailed through legislation drafted without meaningful  
18 consultation with Guam and without even correctly identifying the federal statute  
19 governing Guam citizenship; and

20 **WHEREAS**, the people of Guam must not be used as a constitutional  
21 workaround, a legislative testing ground, or a politically convenient substitute for the  
22 constitutional amendment process; and no Member of Congress should tolerate a  
23 system under which a child's protection from federal overreach depends upon whether  
24 the child is born in Guam or the states; and

25 **WHEREAS**, Guam's loyalty to the United States has been demonstrated not  
26 merely through declarations, ceremonies, or political rhetoric, but through extraordinary  
27 rates of military enlistment, generations of active-duty service, and a level of sacrifice  
28 that few American communities have been asked to bear; and

1       **WHEREAS**, a United States Government Accountability Office analysis of  
2 military recruiting data found exceptionally high per capita enlistment from Guam, with  
3 Guam’s 2022 enlistment rate reported at more than twice that of the highest-ranking  
4 state; and

5       **WHEREAS**, the Government of Guam has reported that approximately one out  
6 of every eight people from Guam has served in the United States Armed Forces and that  
7 Guam’s casualty rate during the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan was approximately four  
8 hundred fifty percent (450%) higher than the national average; and

9       **WHEREAS**, behind every casualty statistic is a son or daughter of Guam, a  
10 spouse, a parent, a child, a village, and a Gold Star family that carried the cost of  
11 American citizenship in grief and blood; and

12       **WHEREAS**, generations of Guam’s people have raised their right hands, sworn  
13 to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, and  
14 deployed to conflicts around the world despite having no voting representation in the  
15 United States Senate, no voting representation in the United States House of  
16 Representatives, and no vote for the Commander in Chief who may send them into  
17 battle; and

18       **WHEREAS**, the federal government has also required Guam to surrender a  
19 substantial portion of its finite land for national-defense purposes, including ancestral,  
20 agricultural, residential, and culturally significant lands acquired during and after World  
21 War II; and

22       **WHEREAS**, federal land acquisition after World War II consumed  
23 approximately one-third of Guam at points in the island’s history, and the United States  
24 Department of Defense presently owns approximately one-quarter of Guam’s total land  
25 area; and

26       **WHEREAS**, unlike a continental state, Guam cannot expand its borders, replace  
27 ancestral land once taken, or escape the economic, cultural, environmental, and social  
28 consequences of large-scale federal landholdings; and

1           **WHEREAS**, Guam nevertheless continues to host Andersen Air Force Base,  
2 Naval Base Guam, Marine Corps Base Camp Blaz, missile-defense infrastructure,  
3 strategic fuel and munitions assets, military housing, training ranges, communications  
4 systems, and other facilities essential to United States power projection and deterrence  
5 in the Indo-Pacific; and

6           **WHEREAS**, the Congressional Research Service has recognized that Guam's  
7 strategic importance is difficult to overstate, that Guam is significantly closer to  
8 potential conflict zones in Asia than Hawaii or the continental United States, and that  
9 Guam's people and infrastructure are exposed to the risk of attack because of the  
10 island's role in American national defense; and

11           **WHEREAS**, the United States Department of Defense has declared that an  
12 armed attack upon Guam or any other United States territory would be considered a  
13 direct attack upon the United States and has described Guam as an unequivocal part of  
14 the United States; and

15           **WHEREAS**, Congress cannot credibly proclaim that Guam is unequivocally part  
16 of the United States when missiles are pointed toward our families, but treat Guam as  
17 conditionally American when deciding whether children born on our soil belong to the  
18 Nation; and

19           **WHEREAS**, Guam cannot be American soil for purposes of military basing, war  
20 planning, federal jurisdiction, land acquisition, taxation, criminal enforcement, and  
21 exposure to enemy attack, but somehow insufficiently American soil for the recognition  
22 of citizenship at birth; and

23           **WHEREAS**, America cannot take Guam's land for bases, call upon Guam's sons  
24 and daughters for war, place Guam in the crosshairs of foreign adversaries, and then  
25 reserve the power to tell certain children born on Guam that they do not belong to the  
26 country their families have defended; and

27           **WHEREAS**, Guam is not merely an aircraft carrier, a forward operating  
28 platform, a refueling point, a missile-defense site, or a military asset on a strategic map;



1 Guam is a homeland populated by American families whose dignity, security, and rights  
2 must be valued as highly as the strategic geography upon which they live; and

3 **WHEREAS**, legislation that diminishes the security of citizenship in Guam also  
4 risks diminishing military morale, weakening the sense of national solidarity among  
5 service families, and sending the dangerous message that the Nation values Guam's  
6 strategic utility more highly than it values Guam's people; and

7 **WHEREAS**, at a time when the United States seeks to demonstrate resolve,  
8 unity, and permanence in the Indo-Pacific, Congress should not enact legislation that  
9 advertises division within the American political family or suggests to allies and  
10 adversaries that citizenship and belonging are less secure in the Nation's front-line  
11 territories; and

12 **WHEREAS**, true patriotism requires the United States to keep faith with those  
13 who have kept faith with the United States; and

14 **WHEREAS**, the people of Guam have kept that faith through enemy occupation,  
15 military service, battlefield death, the surrender of ancestral lands, the hosting of  
16 indispensable defense installations, and generations of unwavering allegiance to the  
17 American flag; and

18 **WHEREAS**, Guam's citizenship was not won through political fashion or  
19 federal charity; it was secured through petition, endurance, resistance to arbitrary rule,  
20 military service, wartime suffering, and the persistent demand that America honor on  
21 Guam the democratic principles it proclaimed to the world; and

22 **WHEREAS**, citizenship cannot be allowed to become a one-sided arrangement  
23 under which the United States receives Guam's loyalty, service, land, strategic value,  
24 and sacrifice while retaining the unilateral authority to deny national belonging to future  
25 children born on the island; and

26 **WHEREAS**, *I Mina'trentai Ocho Na Liheslaturan Guåhan* has a solemn duty to  
27 speak clearly, patriotically, and without equivocation whenever the citizenship, dignity,  
28 equality, and future of the people of Guam are threatened; now therefore, be it

1           **RESOLVED**, that the Committee on Rules of *I Mina'trentai Ocho Na Liheslaturan*  
2 *Guåhan* does hereby, on behalf of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* and the people of Guam, express  
3 its unequivocal and categorical opposition to H.R. 9724, the “End Birthright Citizenship  
4 for Territories Act”; condemn any federal effort to deny, restrict, condition, or terminate  
5 United States citizenship at birth for persons born in Guam; defend the equal dignity,  
6 security, and permanence of American citizenship; reject the use of Guam’s unincorporated  
7 territorial status as a means of imposing upon the people of Guam a citizenship policy that  
8 Congress could not impose upon the states through ordinary legislation; and call upon the  
9 United States Congress to honor Guam’s historic loyalty, military service, land, sacrifice,  
10 and indispensable contribution to the defense of the Nation by rejecting H.R. 9724; and be  
11 it further

12           **RESOLVED**, that the Speaker and the Chairperson of the Committee on Rules  
13 certify, and the Legislative Secretary attest to, the adoption hereof, and that copies of the  
14 same be thereafter transmitted to the Honorable James C. Moylan, Delegate from Guam to  
15 the United States Congress; the Honorable H. Morgan Griffith, United States  
16 Representative for Virginia’s Ninth Congressional District and sponsor of H.R. 9724; the  
17 Honorable Jim Jordan, Chairperson of the United States House Committee on the  
18 Judiciary; the Honorable Tom McClintock, Chairperson of the United States House  
19 Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration Integrity, Security, and Enforcement ; and the  
20 Honorable Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero, *I Maga'hågan Guåhan*.

**DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF  
I MINA'TRENTAI OCHO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN ON THE            DAY  
OF JULY 2026.**

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**FRANK BLAS JR.**  
Speaker

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**V. ANTHONY ADA**  
Chairperson, Committee on Rules

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**SABRINA S. MATANANE**

## **Legislative Secretary**