

I MINA'TRENTAI OCHO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN
2025 (FIRST) Regular Session
VOTING RECORD

Bill No. 64-38 (COR) As amended by the Committee on Finance and Government Operations; and further amended on the Floor.	Speaker Antonio R. Unpingco Legislative Session Hall Guam Congress Building December 5, 2025					
NAME	Yea	Nay	Not Voting/ Abstained	Out During Roll Call	Absent	Excused
Vice Speaker V. Anthony Ada	✓					
Senator Chris Barnett	✓					
Speaker Frank F. Blas, Jr.	✓					
Senator Vincent A.V. Borja	✓					
Senator Shelly V. Calvo	✓					
Senator Christopher M. Dueñas	✓					
Senator Eulogio Shawn Gumataotao	✓					
Senator Jesse A. Lujan	✓					
Senator Tina Rose Muña Barnes	✓					
Senator William A. Parkinson	✓					
Senator Sabina Flores Perez	✓					
Senator Sabrina Salas Matanane	✓					
Senator Joe S. San Agustin					✓	✓
Senator Telo T. Taitague	✓					
Senator Therese M. Terlaje	✓					

TOTAL

14	0			1	1
Yea	Nay	Not Voting/ Abstained	Out During Roll Call	Absent	Excused

CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT:



 RENNAE V. C. MENO
 Clerk of the Legislature

I = Pass

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*

Introduced by:

Telo T. Taitague
Chris Barnett
Frank F. Blas, Jr.
Sabina Flores Perez
Shelly V. Calvo
V. Anthony Ada
Therese M. Terlaje
Tina Rose Muña-Barnes
Sabrina Salas Matanane

AN ACT TO *ADD* A NEW CHAPTER 16 TO TITLE 5, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED AND *AMEND* § 12.106(f) OF ARTICLE 12.1, CHAPTER 1, TITLE 5, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHING THE GUAM ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) REGULATORY TASK FORCE, TO DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE REGULATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM AND PRIVATE SECTOR WHILE PROTECTING CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIC ACT RIGHTS.

1 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:**

2 **Section 1. Legislative Finding and Intent.** *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds
3 that artificial intelligence (AI) technologies are rapidly advancing and being
4 deployed across both public and private sectors. While these technologies offer

1 significant benefits for efficiency, innovation, and economic growth, they also
2 present novel challenges to individual rights, privacy, due process, and equal
3 protection under the law. Guam must proactively develop a regulatory framework
4 that balances technological advancement with the protection of fundamental rights
5 guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution and the Organic Act of Guam. A collaborative
6 approach involving key stakeholders from government sectors and academia is
7 essential to create effective and balanced regulations.

8 *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* further finds that a coordinated, multi-sectoral
9 approach is necessary to ensure Guam’s readiness to regulate and leverage artificial
10 intelligence technologies responsibly. This Act establishes the Guam Artificial
11 Intelligence Regulatory Task Force to study emerging AI developments, assess
12 existing legal and policy frameworks, and recommend comprehensive legislation
13 and regulations that safeguard individual rights, promote responsible innovation, and
14 protect against cybersecurity risks and algorithmic bias.

15 It is the intent of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* that the Task Force engage with
16 stakeholders from the public and private sectors, academia, and, where appropriate,
17 federal partners, and provide timely reports and recommendations to guide the
18 development of policies, standards, and potential permanent governance structures
19 necessary for the responsible deployment of AI in Guam’s government and
20 economy.

21 **Section 2.** A new Chapter 16 is hereby *added* to Title 5, Guam Code
22 Annotated to read:

23 **“CHAPTER 16**

24 **GUAM ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REGULATORY**

25 **TASKFORCE**

26 § 16100. Establishment.

27 § 16101. Definitions.

1 § 16102. Composition.

2 § 16103. Purpose and Duties.

3 § 16104. Organization and Operations.

4 § 16105. Reports and Recommendations.

5 § 16106. Sunset Provision.

6 **§ 16100. Establishment. There is hereby established the “Guam**
7 **Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Taskforce”.**

8 **§ 16101. Definitions.**

9 (a) “*Task Force*” means the Guam Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Task
10 Force established pursuant to § 16100 of this Chapter.

11 (b) “*Artificial Intelligence*” (*AI*) means the simulation of human
12 intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems, including
13 learning, reasoning, and self-correction.

14 (c) “*AI Technologies*” means systems and applications developed using
15 AI, including machine learning, natural language processing, robotics, and computer
16 vision.

17 (d) “*Algorithmic Bias*” means systematic and repeatable errors in a
18 computer system that create unfair outcomes, such as privileging one arbitrary group
19 of users over others.

20 (e) “*Stakeholders*” mean individuals or groups with an interest in the
21 regulation and deployment of AI technologies, including members of the
22 government, private sector, and academia.

23 (f) “*Subcommittee*” means a standing body established by the Task Force
24 to focus on specific policy areas related to AI governance.

25 (g) “*Working Group*” means a temporary body created by a subcommittee
26 to address defined technical or emerging issues and that reports its findings to the
27 subcommittee.

1 (h) “*Data Governance*” means the framework of policies, processes, and
2 standards that ensure the ethical, secure, and lawful collection, management,
3 sharing, and use of data across public and private entities.

4 (i) “*Cybersecurity*” means the protection of information systems and data
5 from unauthorized access, disruption, or damage through administrative, technical,
6 and physical safeguards consistent with applicable laws and standards.

7 (j) “*Data Privacy*” means the right and obligation to safeguard personal
8 information against unauthorized collection, disclosure, or use in accordance with
9 territorial and federal law.

10 (k) “*Transparency*” means the principle that AI systems, processes, and
11 decision-making are documented, explainable, and open to oversight by appropriate
12 authorities or the public, as applicable.

13 (l) “*Accountability*” means the assignment of responsibility and
14 mechanisms of redress for actions, outputs, or outcomes of AI systems or their
15 operators.

16 (m) “*Responsible AI*” means the design, development, and deployment of
17 artificial intelligence systems in ways that are lawful, ethical, transparent, and
18 aligned with human rights and societal values.

19 (n) “*Workforce Development*” means programs or strategies that build
20 skills, training, and employment opportunities to prepare Guam’s workforce for
21 participation in AI-related industries.

22 (o) “*Regulatory Framework*” means a coordinated set of laws, policies,
23 standards, and guidelines developed to govern the ethical and secure use of artificial
24 intelligence technologies within Guam.

25 **§16102. Composition.**

26 (a) The Task Force shall consist of the following twelve (12) voting
27 members:

- 1 (1) The Senator who is the Chairperson of the *I Liheslaturan*
2 *Guåhan*'s Committee on Technology, or its successor committee;
- 3 (2) The Attorney General of Guam or their designee;
- 4 (3) The Chief Justice of the Judiciary of Guam or their designee;
- 5 (4) Four (4) Members from the Executive Branch:
 - 6 (i) The Chief Technology Officer of Guam or their designee;
 - 7 (ii) The Director of the Bureau of Statistics and Plans or their
8 designee;
 - 9 (iii) The Director of the Guam Homeland Security or their
10 designee;
 - 11 (iv) The Director of the Guam Department of Labor or their
12 designee;
- 13 (5) The President of the University of Guam or their designee;
- 14 (6) The Administrator of the Guam Memorial Hospital or their
15 designee;
- 16 (7) The Administrator of the Guam Economic Development Authority
17 or their designee; and
- 18 (8) Two (2) members from the private sector with relevant expertise
19 and experience in fields associated with artificial intelligence regulation,
20 development, or deployment:
 - 21 (i) One (1) member shall be appointed by the Speaker of *I*
22 *Liheslaturan Guåhan*. This individual should have experience in one or
23 more of the following areas: data governance, information security,
24 privacy law, technology policy, or the ethical, legal, or regulatory
25 implications of emerging technologies, including but not limited to
26 artificial intelligence, machine learning, or algorithmic decision-
27 making.

1 (ii) One (1) member shall be appointed by the Governor of
2 Guam. This individual should have professional experience in one or
3 more of the following areas: the development, deployment, or
4 commercialization of artificial intelligence technologies; AI software
5 development; cloud computing infrastructure; cybersecurity
6 applications; robotics; or data science, and should preferably have
7 experience with public-private collaboration or innovation in
8 technology fields.

9 (b) A representative from the United States Department of Defense or its
10 local installation may be invited by the Task Force to participate as a non-voting
11 member of the Task Force.

12 **§16103. Purpose and Duties.**

13 (a) The Task Force shall:

14 (1) Study and evaluate current and emerging AI technologies and
15 their potential impacts on Guam's public and private sectors, including social,
16 economic, legal, and security implications;

17 (2) Review and assess existing laws and regulations, policies, and
18 grants at the territorial and federal levels that relate to or affect the
19 development, deployment, and governance of AI technologies;

20 (3) Identify potential risks and benefits of AI deployment in
21 government, private sector operations, and the broader community, with
22 attention to issues such as workforce impacts, public safety, cybersecurity,
23 and ethical considerations;

24 (4) Develop recommendations for a comprehensive regulatory and
25 policy framework that:

26 (i) Protects individual rights under the U.S. Constitution and
27 Organic Act of Guam;

- 1 (ii) Ensures transparency and accountability in AI systems;
- 2 (iii) Promotes responsible AI innovation, economic growth,
- 3 and workforce development;
- 4 (iv) Prevents the following:
- 5 (A) discriminatory outcomes in the various fields,
- 6 including but not limited to insurance, finance, employment,
- 7 housing, health care, and other critical sectors, against
- 8 individuals or classes of persons on the basis of race, color,
- 9 ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, gender identity,
- 10 sexual orientation, disability, age, or any characteristics
- 11 protected under territorial or federal law;
- 12 (B) algorithmic bias, including the use of algorithmic
- 13 methods that directly or indirectly assess physical attributes
- 14 such as skin tone or other proxies that may disadvantage a
- 15 protected group; and
- 16 (C) other inequitable impacts;
- 17 (v) Safeguards privacy, data security and cybersecurity;
- 18 (vi) Establishes clear guidelines and standards for AI use in
- 19 government decision-making and public services, including but not to
- 20 limited to:
- 21 (a) standards for transparency, auditability, and
- 22 accountability in automated decision-making,
- 23
- 24 (b) requirements for regular testing and public
- 25 reporting to ensure such systems do not encode, perpetuate, or
- 26 exacerbate inequities or systemic bias, whether intentional or
- unintentional;

1 (vii) Creates mechanisms for oversight, compliance and
2 enforcement, including but not limited to providing mechanisms for
3 individuals adversely impacted by AI-based determinations to seek
4 meaningful human review, due process, and redress; and

5 (5) Establish subcommittees as necessary, to carry out and support
6 the purposes and duties of the Task Force, including focused areas such as
7 constitutional rights and civil liberties; government use and procurement;
8 privacy, data protection, and cybersecurity; economic development and
9 innovation; and education and workforce development.

10 (i) Subcommittees may, as needed, invite subject-matter
11 experts, stakeholders, or representatives from relevant local, federal,
12 academic, or private-sector entities to participate in their work in an
13 advisory capacity.

14 (ii) Subcommittees may also establish temporary working
15 groups under their direction and supervision to support their assigned
16 functions. Such working groups shall operate solely as extensions of
17 the subcommittee that created them, focusing on specific projects,
18 emerging issues, or technical matters, and shall report their findings and
19 recommendations through the subcommittee to the Task Force.

20 (6) All meetings of the Task Force, its subcommittees, and working
21 groups shall comply with the Open Government law, codified in Chapter 8 of
22 Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, and shall maintain minutes and public records
23 in accordance with the Sunshine Reform Act. Provided, however, that
24 portions of any meeting or record may be closed to the public to the extent
25 that disclosure would compromise cybersecurity operations, data protection
26 systems, or matters involving national security or law enforcement sensitivity,

1 consistent with the exemptions set forth in § 8111 of Title 5, Guam Code
2 Annotated.

3 **§ 16104. Organization and Operations.**

4 (a) The Senator who serves as the Chairperson of the Guam Legislature's
5 Committee on Technology, or its successor legislative committee, shall serve as the
6 Chairperson of the Task Force. The Chief Technology Officer of the Office of
7 Technology shall serve as the Vice Chairperson of the Task Force.

8 (b) A quorum shall consist of a majority of the total membership of the
9 Task Force as established under §16102 (a), provided that at least one (1) of the two
10 (2) private-sector appointed members is present.

11 (c) The Task Force shall meet bi-monthly.

12 (d) Members shall serve without compensation. Members may, however,
13 be reimbursed for reasonable expenses directly related to their participation in Task
14 Force meetings and authorized activities, including travel and per diem, subject to
15 the availability of funds appropriated to the Office of Technology for the purposes
16 of the Task Force, and in accordance with the travel and reimbursement policies
17 established by the Department of Administration and applicable laws and
18 regulations.

19 (e) The Chief Technology Officer of the Office of Technology, pursuant to
20 § 12.106 (f) of Title 5, Guam Code Annotated, shall provide regulatory and policy
21 oversight to government-wide technology initiatives and interagency working
22 groups related to artificial intelligence and emerging technologies. Such oversight
23 shall ensure that all frameworks, standards, and recommendations developed by the
24 Task Force or related entities comply with applicable privacy laws, cybersecurity
25 and data-governance standards, and protections of civil liberties and individual
26 rights.

1 (f) The Guam Economic Development Authority (GEDA) shall provide
2 administrative and clerical support to the Task Force. The Chairperson of the Task
3 Force, in cooperation with the Chief Technology Officer of OTECH, may request for
4 additional budgetary support from *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* for the purposes of the Task
5 Force

6 **§ 16105. Reports and Recommendations.**

7 (a) The Task Force shall submit written reports to the Speaker of *I*
8 *Liheslaturan Guåhan* on its activities, findings and recommendations as follows:

9 (1) First Progress Reports within four (4) months of its first meeting
10 detailing the organization of the Task Force, membership status, the adoption
11 of a work plan, initial areas of inquiry, and early findings;

12 (2) A Second Progress Report within eight (8) months of its first
13 meeting, summarizing research on artificial intelligence technologies, an
14 assessment of existing laws and regulations, identification of regulatory gaps,
15 and preliminary stakeholder input;

16 (3) A Preliminary Framework Report within twelve (12) months of
17 its first meeting, outlining proposed guiding principles, policy objectives, and
18 an initial draft structure for a comprehensive regulatory framework, and
19 identifying areas for public engagement and comment;

20 (4) A Third Progress Report within sixteen (16) months of its first
21 meeting, providing updates on stakeholder feedback, refinements to policy
22 recommendations, identification of areas of consensus and remaining
23 challenges, and may include preliminary draft legislation or model
24 regulations;

25 (5) A Final Report and recommended regulatory framework within
26 eighteen (18) to twenty (20) months of its first meeting. A final report shall
27 include but not be limited to:

1 (i) Proposed legislation, rules, and regulations necessary to
2 implement a comprehensive framework for the regulation and
3 governance of artificial intelligence;

4 (ii) Recommended strategies for implementation and
5 interagency coordination;

6 (iii) An analysis of resource requirements, including funding,
7 personnel, and technical expertise;

8 (iv) Proposed timelines and milestones for adoption and
9 implementation of recommended policies;

10 (v) Recommended mechanisms for ongoing oversight,
11 monitoring, and periodic review of artificial intelligence policies and
12 technologies; and

13 (vi) A recommendation as to whether a permanent entity,
14 commission, or advisory council on artificial intelligence should be
15 established to continue oversight, coordination, and policy
16 development beyond the Task Force's term.

17 (6) If the Task Force determines that additional time is necessary to
18 complete or submit any required report under this Section, it shall notify *I*
19 *Lihe slaturan Guâhan*, through the Speaker and the legislative committee with
20 oversight over technology matters, in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to
21 the applicable reporting deadline. Such notification shall include the reasons
22 for the delay, a description of work completed to date, and a proposed revised
23 submission date not to exceed ninety (90) days from the original deadline,
24 unless otherwise authorized by law.

25 **§ 16106. Sunset Provision.**

26 The Task Force shall dissolve twenty-four (24) months after its first meeting,
27 unless extended by law. The Task Force may submit a recommendation for

1 extension of its term of up to an additional twenty-four (24) months, subject to
2 approval by law, between the twentieth (20th) and twenty-second (22nd) month
3 following its first meeting, regardless of whether the final report has been submitted,
4 provided that written justification for the extension is submitted, specifying the
5 objectives, deliverables, and scope of work to be accomplished during the extended
6 period.

7 No further extensions shall be authorized beyond this additional twenty-four
8 (24) months, unless a permanent entity, commission, or advisory council on artificial
9 intelligence is established by law to continue the work of oversight, coordination,
10 and policy development initiated by the Task Force.”

11 **Section 3.** § 12.106(f) of Article 12.1, Chapter 1 of Title 5, Guam Code
12 Annotated, is hereby *amended* to read:

13 “(f) The Chief Technology Officer of the Office of Technology shall
14 provide regulatory and policy oversight to government-wide technology
15 initiatives and interagency working groups related to artificial intelligence and
16 emerging technologies. Such oversight shall ensure that all frameworks,
17 standards, and recommendations developed by the Task Force or related
18 entities comply with applicable privacy laws, cybersecurity and data-
19 governance standards, and protections of civil liberties and individual rights.
20 The Chief Technology Officer shall promulgate rules to minimize
21 vulnerability to threats and to regularly assess security risks, determine
22 appropriate security measures, and perform security audits of government
23 information systems and data communications infrastructures.”

24 **Section 4. Effective Date.** This Act shall take effect immediately upon its
25 enactment.

26 **Section 5. Severability.** If any provision of this Act or its application to any
27 person or circumstance is found to be invalid or inorganic, such invalidity shall not

- 1 affect other provisions or applications of this Act that can be given effect without
- 2 the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are
- 3 severable.