LEGISLATURE OF AMERICAN SAMOA
American Samoa Government

CERTIFICATION

Senate Chamber, 2021
July 20, 2021

I certify that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 37-3 passed on this date in the Senate during its Second Regular Session of the Thirty-seventh Legislature of American Samoa.

MR. LEO'O V. MA'O
Secretary of the Senate

House Chamber
August 6, 2021

I certify that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 37-3 passed on this date in the House of Representatives during its Second Regular Session of the Thirty-seventh Legislature of American Samoa.

MR. VAIAITU MULINUU MALUIA
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives

P.O. Box 485, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE *S.C.R. NO. 37-3*
SECOND REGULAR SESSION

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

A SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE SUPPORT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF AMERICAN SAMOA, FOR ITSELF AND ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF AMERICAN SAMOA, OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS COURT RULING IN RESPECTING THE RIGHT OF THE AMERICAN SAMOAN PEOPLE TO RETAIN OUR CURRENT STATUTORY BIRTHRIGHT STATUS AS U.S. NATIONALS AND THE RIGHT OF VOLUNTARY BASIS OF THE RECLASSIFICATION OF U.S. NATIONALS WISHING TO BECOME U.S. CITIZENS"

WHEREAS, *on June 15, 2021, the Federal Court of Appeals for the 10th Judicial Circuit reversed a controversial ruling by a Federal District Court judge in the case of Fitisemanu v. United States, thereby confirming the U.S. Congress properly has conferred statutory birthright U.S. nationality on persons born in American Samoa; and*

WHEREAS, *this new Federal Court of Appeals court ruling reversing a lower court decision in Fitisemanu v. U.S. purporting to end U.S. national status now allows to stand current Federal territorial law and policy respecting the right of the American Samoan people to retain our current statutory birthright status as U.S. nationals, and*

WHEREAS, *in addition to statutory procedures for individuals born in American Samoa to attain reclassification as U.S. citizens, if desired in the future we retain the right to petition Congress through local self-government and self-determination for a change in our legal and political status to that of statutory birthright U.S. as defined by Congress in Federal statutes citizenship; and*

WHEREAS, *contrary to the false narrative of the Fitisemanu case, our birthright U.S. national status is not a form of "second class citizenship" for American Samoans; and*

WHEREAS, *the U.S. nationality that comes for our people only from birth in American Samoa is what first and foremost defines the current political status of our islands, as a defined territory with local self-government recognized under the sovereignty and law of the United States; and*

WHEREAS, *the Court of Appeals rejection of the Fitisemanu lawsuit demonstrates that the question of whether judicially mandated United States citizenship under the 14th Amendment for persons born in American Samoa is constitutionally required or allowed does not revolve around racially offensive statements made by Supreme Court Justices over 120 years ago in a territorial taxation case; and*

WHEREAS, *judicial recognition of how a Federal court mandated change in the legal and political status of Americans born in American Samoa might impact the Samoan way of life in the territory is not of material relevance to judicial determination that Congress properly may confer statutory U.S. national and/or citizenship status on persons born in an unincorporated territory; and*

WHEREAS, *matters of local self-government, law, custom and culture that are within the sphere of local self-determination rather than material relevance to Federal judicial disposition of the Fitisemanu lawsuit include the issues of continuity in law and custom regarding our internal land tenure system, the matai system of traditional governance, alienation of land in American Samoa, selection of Senators to the local Legislature, local control of customs and immigration system, and history of proposed but not adopted U.S. citizenship initiatives after Deed of Cession and acquisition of U.S. national status; and*

WHEREAS, *the Deed of Cession in effect from April 17, 1900, provides that "(t)he Government of the United States of America shall respect and protect the individual rights of all people dwelling in Tutuila to their lands and other property" and*

WHEREAS, *the Deed of Cession provides that "the enactment of legislation and the General Control shall remain firm with the United States of America"; and*

WHEREAS, *the United States Constitution under Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 states that "(t)he Congress (emphasis added] shall have power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States"; and*

WHEREAS, *the ruling in the Fitisemanu case at the trial level and reversal of the trial court by the U.S. Court of Appeals does not alone define, determine or change the status of Americans in other territories where statutory birthright U.S. nationality and citizenship has been conferred under Federal territorial laws; and*

WHEREAS, *the Fitisemanu lawsuit does not address Federal statutes on Medicare, Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) nor any other pending issue of federal territorial relations within the authority of Congress, and is solely concerned with self determination on the matter of whether U.S. national status should continue under current Federal territorial law, which Americans in American Samoa at any time with a reasonable expectation of success may seek to change by petitioning Congress; and*

WHEREAS, *the power to make rules and regulations for U.S. territories involves political questions reserved to the U.S. Congress as the legislative branch of the United States Government, and as such not within the judicial power of the Federal courts unless jurisdiction is established in a case and controversy under federal law; and*

WHEREAS, *before being reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals the ruling of the Federal District Court in Utah portending judicial imposition of 14th Amendment birthright U.S. citizenship on persons born in American Samoa raised fundamental issues concerning the principle of self-determination under international law recognized by the United States; and*

WHEREAS, *the first paragraph of Article 1 of the U.N. Charter states: "All peoples have the right of self-determination" and "(b)y virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;" and*

WHEREAS, *in 1946 the U.N. General Assembly adopted Resolution 66-1, recognizing U.S. inclusion of American Samoa in its enumeration of non-self-governing territories administered by the U.S. government, subject to the obligation of reporting to the U.N. in accordance with Art. 1, Art. 55 and Article 73 of the U.N. Charter on progress toward full self-government, consistent with government by consent confirmed in General Assembly resolutions regarding the principles of self-determination and decolonization as applicable in and relevant to American Samoa; and*

WHEREAS, *the United States of America acceded to the U.N. Charter and annually submits information to the U.N. Secretary General on constitutional, political and socio-economic developments in American Samoa pursuant to Article 73(e) of the Charter; and*

WHEREAS, *the people of American Samoa have not yet of their own free will exercised their inherent right of self-determination on the question of a fully self-governing political status in the future; and*

WHEREAS, *the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on June 26, 2013, rejected judicial imposition of birthright U.S. citizenship on U.S. nationals born in American Samoa in the case of Tuaua v. United States, affirmed unanimously by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on June 5, 2015; and*

WHEREAS, *the full U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on October 2, 2015, denied a petition to rehear the Tuaua case; and the Supreme Court of the United States on June 13, 2016; rejected application for further judicial review of the Tuaua ruling; and*

WHEREAS, *special interest lobbyists and lawyers associated with the failed Tuaua case enlisted another group of persons with American Samoan heritage who were enlisted to file in a different Federal Circuit another lawsuit with the same purpose and legal premise as the Tuaua suit, and on March 27, 2018, the Fitisemanu v. U.S. lawsuit was filed on behalf of plaintiffs so enlisted in the U.S. District Court at Salt Lake City, Utah; and*

WHEREAS, *the murder of George Floyd on May 25, 2020, brought to culmination a national movement demanding racial justice in America, in conjunction with which lobbyists and lawyers representing plaintiffs in the Fitisemanu case gave added emphasis to arguments in Congress and before the Federal courts that the Insular Cases beginning with the 1901 ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in Downes v. Bidwell should not be relied on as valid U.S. Federal court decisional law and jurisprudence, due to racial bias expressed by Justice Brown and Justice White in the Downes ruling opinions; and*

WHEREAS, *several members of the U.S. House of Representatives on March 10, 2021, sent a letter to the United States Attorney General asking the Department of Justice to end reliance in the modern era on the law of the Insular Cases as a basis for defending the U.S. in lawsuits currently pending in Federal courts, which would include and potentially prove decisive in the Fitisemanu case on the constitutional status of American Samoa, and yet the pendency of Fitisemanu was not disclosed in the March 10 letter to the U.S. Attorney General along with three other pending statutory policy cases on Medicare and SSI cited in that letter; and*

WHEREAS, *on March 26, 2021, H. Res. 279 was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives citing alleged discriminatory racism in the decisional law of the Insular Cases as justification for setting them aside as defense of U.S. law and policy toward its territories in "all present and future" lawsuits involving "application of the U.S. Constitution in the territories," which would include the Fitisemanu case; and*

WHEREAS, *on May 12, 2021, the U.S. House Committee on Natural Resources held a hearing on the Insular Cases at which representatives of the special interest lobbyists and lawyers for plaintiffs in the Fitisemanu case testified in favor of H. Res. 279; and*

WHEREAS, *on June 7, 2021, the Department of Justice filed a brief with the Supreme Court confirming reliance on the Insular Cases as a defense for U.S. policy towards Puerto Rico and other unincorporated territories, and on the same day President Biden issued a statement supporting as legally necessary and proper the Justice Department decision to file its brief relying on the Insular Cases currently pending and future territorial cases, which includes the Fitisemanu case; and*

WHEREAS, *on June 7, 2021, U.S. House Resources Committee Chairman Raul Grijalva issued a statement acknowledging the Justice Department action, the President's support for it, and pledged to work with Congressional Committees to find legislative solutions to inequitable treatment and less than equal status of territories under federal territorial law; and*

WHEREAS, *on June 15, 2021, the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit ruled consistent with reliance on the Insular Cases in reversing the lower court ruling in the Fitisemanu case, a District Court opinion which would have imposed 14th Amendment birthright U.S. citizenship on U.S. nationals in American Samoa without regard to our right to self-determination; and*

WHEREAS, *the special interest group "Equally American" on its website states that it is "bringing together the voices of the nearly 4 million Americans who live in U.S. territories (Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands)," which is demonstrably false in the case of American Samoa, the body politic of which has acted through its local constitutional process to oppose the lawsuits and lobbying by "Equally American" to treat all territories as one body politic, also falsely defined as a single racial and ethnic community in denial of our cultural and ethnic diversity.*

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF AMERICAN SAMOA, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING:

THAT, *the Legislature of American Samoa in its second regular session of 2021 on July 12, hereby unanimously* ***EXPRESSES*** *concern that rule of law and informed democratic self-determination in American Samoa are undermined by disinformation narratives advanced by special interest lobbyists and lawyers for plaintiffs in Fitisemanu; and*

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, *that the calls for special interest lobbyists and lawyers for plaintiffs in the Fitisemanu case to renounce misrepresentation that "Equally American" and any affiliate thereof speaks for or represents the people of American Samoa as a body politic established under U.S. and territorial law; and*

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, *that the calls for "Equally American" and its affiliates to cease disingenuously distorting in the Federal courts and in national media the history and meaning of Federal jurisprudence and statutory law defining the status and rights of Americans born in the territories, so that inequality and inequities inherent in the less than fully self-governing status of territories can be addressed through informed democratic self-determination on legally valid political status options, according to the diverse aspirations of the people in each territory; and*

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, *that the Legislature of American Samoa requests the plaintiffs in the Fitisemanu v. United States case to reconsider and elect to proceed no further in efforts to gain a Federal court decision that threatens American Samoa's right to self-determination, by imposing U.S. citizenship as currently conferred under the 14th Amendment in the States on persons born and living in American Samoa without consent of the governed; and*

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, *that it urges all intervenors and amicus curiae on behalf of the plaintiffs in Fitisemanu v U.S. to withdraw their support obtained through misinformation for the efforts to impose U.S. citizenship on our people without our consent through judicial fiat in the Fitisemanu case; and*

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, *that the Legislature of American Samoa invites those representing special interests supporting the lawyers in the Fitisemanu case to visit American Samoa to meet with our elected and traditional leaders, visit with the people in our villages, and if convinced the people want U.S. citizenship to be conferred by the U.S. Congress, work within the existing governmental processes to hold a referendum on the subject; and*

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, *that the Legislature of American Samoa, for itself and on behalf of the people of the Territory of American Samoa, support the legislation offered by our duly elected Member of Congress further to facilitate on an individual, voluntary basis the reclassification of U.S. nationals wishing to become U.S. citizens. Adopted on this day of July at Fagotogo, American Samoa in the year of our Lord Two Thousand twenty-one.*

TUAOLO MANAIA FRUEAN
President of the Senate

SAVALI TALAVOU ALE
Speaker, House of Representatives

NOFOA'IGA TOLUSEFULU-FITU *I.M.F.M.M. NU-3*
FONO TELE LONA LUA

I'UGAFONO MALILIE FA'ATASI MAOTA MAUALUGA

O SE I'UGAFONO MALILIE FA'ATASI A LE MAOTA MAUALUGA E FA'AILOA AI LE LAGOLAGOSUA A LE FONOFAITULAFONO MA FAI AI FOI IA MA SUI O TAGATA O LE TERITORI O AMERIKA SAMOA, I LE FA'AIUGA A LE FA'AMASINOGA APILI A LE MALO TELE E FA'ATATAU I LE AIĀ O TAGATA AMERIKA SAMOA E TAOFI AI PEA LO LATOU TULAGA O NESIONALE O LE IUNAITE SETETE E ALA I LE MEA NA FANAU AI, ATOA FOI MA LE AIĀ I LUGA O LE FAITALIA O LE TAGATA LAVA IA E TOE FAATULAGA AI NESIONALE O LE IUNATE SETETE E AVEA MA SITISENI O AMERIKA.

TALUAI, *o Iuni 15, 2021, na suia ai e le Faamasinoga Apili a le Feterale mo le Faamasinoga lona 10, se faaiuga sa fefālōa'i ai a le Faamasino o le Faamasinoga Faaitumalo a le Feterale i le mataupu a Fitisemanu faasaga i le Iunaite Setete, ma ua faamaonia ai le talafeagai lelei o le tuuina mai e le Konekeresi a le Iunaite Setete o le aiā faatulafonoina o le nesionale mo latou sa soifua mai i Amerika Samoa; ma*

TALUAI, *o le faaiuga fou lenei a le Faamasinoga Apili a le Feterale ua toe suia ai nei le faaiuga a se faamasinoga maulalo i le mataupu a Fitisemanu faasaga i le Iunaite Setete sa faapea mai ai ia faamuta le fa'aaoga o le tulaga nesionale, a o lea la ua toe fa'aauau ai pea i le faaiuga lenei le tulafono faateritori a le Malo Tele e fa'aaloalogia ai le aiā o tagata Amerika Samoa e faatumau pea le aiā o loo i ai mo nesionale; ma*

TALUAI, *e le gata i taualumaga e uia mo i latou na fananau i Amerika Samoa e mafai ona toe faavasega ai e avea ma sitiseni o le Iunaite Setete, pe afai e mana'o ai i le lumanai o loo i ai foi ma le aiā e talosaga ai i le Konekeresi e ala i le faigamalo iinei ma se finagalo foi mo se suiga i lo tatou tulaga faaletulafono ma mea tau upufai o malo mo se aiā faaletulafono e faapea na soifua (fanau) i le Iunaite Setete e pei ona faauigaina ai e le Konekeresi i tulafono a le Feterale mo sitiseni; ma*

TALUAI, *e ese mai ai i le faaupuga sesē o le mataupu a Fitisemanu, o lo tatou aiā o nesionale o le Iunaite Setete, e le o se "tulaga maulalo o ni sitiseni" mo Amerika Samoa; ma*

TALUAI, *o le nesionale o le Iunaite Setete ua ta'ua ai na o tatou tagata, e mafua ona sa fanau i Amerika Samoa, ma o lena e muamua lava i le faauigaina o le tulaga tau upufai (polikiki) o tatou motu, o se teritori o loo pulea lava e ia lona malo e pei ona faailoaina i lalo o le pule ma le tulafono a le Iunaite Setete; ma*

TALUAI, *o le teena e le Faamasinoga Apili o le tagi a Fitisemanu ua fa'aalia ai o le fesiligia pe mata o le sitiseni e pei ona faatulafono e le Iunaite Setete i lalo o le Suiga 14 mo tagata na soifua (fananau) i Amerika Samoa e manaomia pe faatagaina i le faavae, e le aafia ai ni faaupuga lē manuia ma faailoga lanu na faia e Faamasino o le Faamasinoga Aupito Maualuga ua silia i le 120 tausaga ua mavae i se mataupu tau lafoga a teritori; ma*

TALUAI, *o le faailoaina e le faamasinoga o se suiga e tuuina mai i le tulaga faaletulafono ma le itu tau upufai o tagata Amerika na soifua mai Amerika Samoa e ono aafia ai le soifuaga faasamoa i le teritori, e lē o se faafinauga talafeagai lea i faaiuga faa-faamasinoga e faapea e ono aumai e le Konekeresi le tulaga o le nesionale o le U.S. ma/poo le sitiseni foi ia i latou na fananau i se teritori e lei tuufaatasia lelei (unincorporated); ma*

TALUAI, *o mataupu o le pulea e tatou o lo tatou malo i totonu, o tulafono, o tū ma aganuu o loo i totonu o le li'o o le ta'u lea nai lo le talafeagai ai ma faiga faa-le-faamasinoga a le Feterale i le tagi a Fitisemanu, e aofia ai mataupu i le fa'aauau o le tulafono ma aganuu e faatatau i fanua, o le pulega a matai, tuueseina o fanua/eleele i Amerika Samoa, filifilia o Senatoa i le fonofaitulafono, pulea o le tiute ma femalaga'iga, ma le talafaasolopito i le tau faatūina o mataupu tau sitiseni ina ua mavae le Feagaiga o le Tuuina atu ma le maua ai o le tulaga faamalo; ma*

TALUAI, *o le Feagaiga o le Tuuina atu na aloa'ia ia Aperila 17, 1900, o loo aiaia ai e faapea, "o le a fa'aaloalogia ma puipuia e le Malo o le Iunaite Setete aiā o tagata taitoatasi uma e mau i Tutuila ma o latou fanua ma isi meatotino"; ma*

TALUAI, *o le Feagaiga o le Tuuina atu o loo aiaia ai e faapea, "o le faagaoioia o tulafono ma le Pulega aoao tetele o le a tumau lea i le Iunaite Setete o Amerika"; ma*

TALUAI, *o le Faavae o le Iunaite Setete i lalo o le Vaega IV, Maga 3, i le Vaega 2 o loo faapea mai, "o le Konekeresi o le a i ai le malosi e faagaoioi ai ma faia Aiaiga ma Tulafono galue e faatatau i le Teritori poo isi Meatotino a le Iunaite Setete"; ma*

TALUAI, *o le faaiuga i le tagi a Fitisemanu i le faamasinoga ma le toe suia ai o le faaiuga e le Faamasinoga Apili e le o faauigaina ai na o lena, aumai se faatonuga pe suia ai foi le tulafono o tagata Amerika ma isi teritori i le feagai ai ma aiā faaletulafono o nesionale o le Iunaite Setete ma sitiseni ua uma ona i ai i lalo o tulafono faateritori a le Malo tele; ma*

TALUAI, *e le i aafia i le tagi a Fitisemanu tulaga o le Malo tele i le Medicare. Medicaid, Tupe maua o le Saogalemu, poo se isi lava mataupu o loo faatalia i le vā feagai ma teritori i totonu o le pulega a le Konekeresi, ae na o le itu lava i le pule i le mataupu pe mata e tatau ona fa'aauau pea o le tulaga o nesionale o le Iunaite Setete i lalo o tulafono faateritori a le Feterale, lea e mafai lava e tagata Amerika i Amerika Samoa ona saili mo se suiga i soo se taimi, e ala i se talosaga e tuuina atu i le Konekeresi; ma*

TALUAI, *o le malosi e fai ai aiaiga ma tulafono galue mo teritori o le I.S. (U.S.) e aafia ai fesili tau upufai o loo faapito lava lena mo le Konekeresi, ona o le lala faitulafono lena o le Malo o le I.S., ma talu ai lena tuutuuga, e lē i totonu o le pule faa-faamasinoga a le Feterale sei vagana ai ua faavae se pule faapena i se mataupu ma se fe'ese'eseaiga i lalo o le tulafono a le malo tele; ma*

TALUAI, *a o lei toe suia e le Faamasinoga Apili a le I.S. le faaiuga a le Faamasinoga Faaitumalo i Utah sa faaee ai aiā tau sitiseni o le I.S. i le Suiga 14 o loo aafia ai le mea na fanau ai mo i latou sa soifua i Amerika Samoa. Sa tulai mai ai ni mataupu faavae e aafia ai le pule i lalo o tulafono faalevāomalo e faailoaina e le I.S.; ma*

TALUAI, *o le parakalafa 1 o le Mataupu 1 o le Faavae o Malo Aufaatasi, o loo faapea mai, "O tagata uma lava e i ai le aiā e pulea ai i latou lava ma e ala mai foi i le aiā lava lena, e saoloto foi latou e faia lo latou lava tulaga tau upufai, ma saoloto foi e tuliloaina pea lo latou atina'e tau le tamaoaiga, manuia lautele, ma ana tū masani;" ma*

TALUAI, *o le 1946 sa pasia ai e le Fono Aoao a Malo Aufaatasi le Iugafono 66-1, e faailoa ai le aofia le avatua e le I.S. o Amerika Samoa i lana faitauga o teritori e le o pulea e latou i latou lava e vaaia e le malo o le I.S., e faalagolago i le lipotia atu i Malo Aufaatasi o le tulaga e faasolosolo pea i ai i le agai atu ina ia avea ma malo e pulea ia lava, e tusa ai ma le Vaega 1, Vaega 55 ma le Vaega 73 o le Faavae o Malo Aufaatasi e tusa ai ma malo ua malie mai e pei ona faamaonia i le iugafono a le Fono Aoao e faatatau i le tū ma'oti ma le toe faakoloneina e pei ona talafeagai ai ma tatau mo Amerika Samoa; ma*

TALUAI, *na malie atu le I.S. i le Faavae o Malo Aufaatasi ma tuuina atu pea i tausaga uma lana lipoti i le Failautusi Aoao o Malo Aufaatasi e faatatau i le tulaga o le faavae, o le itu tau upufai ma atina'e o le soifua lelei ma le tamaoaiga o Amerika Samoa e tusa ai ma le Vaega 73(o) o le Faavae; ma*

TALUAI, *e oo mai nei e lei fa'aaogaina lava e tagata o Amerika Samoa, i lo latou lava finagalo malie, lo latou aiā mo le tu ma'oti, i le fesili o le tutoatasi o lona tulaga faaupufai i le lumanai; ma*

TALUAI, *o Iuni 26, 2013, na teena ai e le Faamasinoga Faaitumalo a le I.S. i le Itumalo o Columbia (D.C.) le faaeeina o le aiā o le sitiseni o le I.S. i Nesionale o le I.S. na fananau i Amerika Samoa i le mataupu i le tagi a Tuaua faasaga i le I.S., ma sa faamausali atili ai lea faaiuga e le Faamasinoga Apili i DC i se palota fulisia ia Iuni 5, 2015; ma*

TALUAI, *o Oketopa 2, 2015 na teena ai e le Faamasinoga Apili a le I.S. i DC se tagi ina ia toe fofogaina le mataupu a Tuaua; faapena foi ona teena e le Faamasinoga Aupito Maualuga a le I.S. ia Iuni 13, 2016, se tagi ina ia toe iloilo atili le faaiuga na tuuina mai i lenei lava mataupu; ma*

TALUAI, *sa i ai ni tagata faapitoa sa taumafai malosi, e aofia ai ma ni loia sa aafia i le tagi lea sa lē faamanuiaina a Tuaua, ina ia faapotopoto nisi vaega o tagata e tupuga mai Amerika Samoa ina ia faaulu se isi tagi i se isi Faamasinoga a le Malo tele i le faamoemoe lava e tasi e pei o le uluai tagi, ma o Mati 27, 2018, sa faila ai le tagi a Fitisemanu e fai ai ma sui o tagata nei i le Faamasinoga Faaitumalo i le aai o Salt Lake i Utah; ma*

TALUAI, *o le fasiotia o George Floyd ia Me 25, 2020, na tupu mai ai se taumafaiga sa ta'ua ai le mana'omia o faamasinoga tonu mo lanu i Amerika, sa fesootai atu loa la ma le mataupu lenei e i latou sa taumafai malosi e una'ia le mataupu, ma loia o loo fai ma sui i le tagi a Fitisemanu ma sa faaopoopo atu ai loa se isi mamafa i finauga i le Konekeresi ma Faamasinoga a le Feterale e faapea o Mataupu tau Atumotu e amata mai lava i le faaiuga i le 1901 a le Faamasinoga Maualuga a le I.S. i le mataupu i le vā o Downes ma Bidwell e lē tatau ona faalagolago i ai tulafono i le faia o faaiuga a le Faamasinoga ona o le faaitu'au i lanu e pei ona fauiloa e Faamasino Brown ma White i o lā manatu i le faaiuga i le mataupu lea a Downes; ma*

TALUAI, *o Mati 10, 2021, sa avatu ai tusi a ni Faipule o le Maota o Sui o le Konekeresi i le Loia Sili a le I.S. e talosaga ai le Matagaluega o Faamasinoga ina ia faamuta le faalagolago i le talutalu fou lenei i le tulafono i Mataupu tau Atumotu/Teritori e faavae i ai le puipuia o le I.S. i*

tagi o loo faatali nei i Faamasinoga a le Malo tele, e faaono aofia ai ma atonu foi e fai ai ma faaiuga i le tagi a Fitisemanu i le tulaga faalefaavae o Amerika Samoa, ae lei faailoaina le itu lea i le tusi o Mati 10 i le Loia Sili a le I.S. faatasi ai ma isi foi mataupu e tolu o loo faatali e faatatau i le Medicare ma le Saogalemu (SSI) e pei ona ta'ua i le tusi lea; ma

TALUAI, *o Mati 26, 2021, sa faaulu ai le Iugafono 279 a le Maota o Sui o le I.S. o loo ta'ua ai tuuaiga o le faailoga lanu i le tulafono o le faia o faaiuga o Mataupu tau Atumotu e fai ma mafuaaga tatau e tuu ese ai mataupu ia e fai ma puipuiga o le tulafono ma faigatausisia a le I.S. faatatau i teritori i tagi "uma i le taimi nei ma le lumanai" e aafia ai le "fa'aaogaina o le Faavae o le I.S. i teritori" e mafai ona aofia ai ma le mataupu a Fitisemanu; ma*

TALUAI, *o Me 12, 2021, sa faia ai se iloiloga a le Komiti o le Maota o Sui a le I.S. o Alamanuia faanatura i Mataupu tau Atumotu/Teritori ma sa molimau ai sui o vaega faapitoa ma loia mo i latou i le itutagi i le mataupu a Fitisemanu, e lagolagoina ai le Iugafono 279 a le Maota o Sui; ma*

TALUAI, *o Iuni 7, 2021, na faila ai se faamatalaga a le Matagaluega o Faamasinoga i le Faamasinoga Maualuga e faamaonia ai le faalagolago o Mataupu tau Atumotu e fai ma puipuiga mo faigatausisia a le I.S. faasaga ia Puerto Rico ma isi teritori e lei tuufaatasia lelei (unincorporated), ma i le aso lava lea na tuuina mai ai se saunoaga a Peresetene Biden e lagolago ai le talafeagai faaletulafono ma ua tatau ai foi, le faaiuga a le Vaega o Faamasinoga e faila lana faamatalaga e faalagolago i Mataupu Tau Atumotu ma teritori o loo faatali nei ma nisi foi mataupu i le lumanai, e aofia ai ma le mataupu lea a Fitisemanu; ma*

TALUAI, *o Iuni 7 2021, sa tuuina mai ai se faamatalaga a le Taitai o le Komiti o Alamanuia a le Maota o Sui, Raul Grijalva, e faailoa ai le gaoioiga ua faia e le Vaega o Faamasinoga, o le lagolagosua mai a le Peresetene, ma folafola ai lona galulue faatasi ma Komiti a le Konekeresi e saili ni vaifofō mo faiga ma tulaga le tutusa mo teritori i lalo o tulafono faateritori a le feterale; ma*

TALUAI, *o Iuni 15, 2021, na tuuina mai ai se faaiuga a le Faamasinoga Apili o le Vaega lona 10 e ogatusa ma le faalagolago atu i Mataupu tau Atumotu/Teritori i le faalēaogaina o le iuga a le faamasinoga maualalo i le mataupu a Fitisemanu, o se manatu o le Faamasinoga Faaitumalo semanu e faaee ai le aiā o le sitiseni o le I.S. i le Suiga 14 i nesionale o le I.S. i Amerika Samoa e aunoa ma se amana'ia o tatou aiā mo le tuma'oti; ma*

TALUAI, *o loo ta'ua e le vaega o aiā faapitoa e ta'ua o le "Amerika Tutusa" i le latou itulau o upega tafailagi e faapea, o le "aumaia faatasi o leo o le toetoe 4 miliona o tagata Amerika o loo nonofo i teritori o le I.S. (Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, Amerika Samoa, Atu Mariana i Matu)," o se mea sese matilatila i le mataupu ia Amerika Samoa, o loo matua tetee i ai ona vaega tau upufai e ala i faiga faa-faavae ina ia tetee i tagi ma taumafaiga o loo faia e le "Amerika Tutusa" ina ia tutusa le faiga o teritori uma o se tino faapolikiki e tasi, ma o loo sese foi le faauigaina e faapea na pau lea o le vaega o tagata o loo faafitia ai faiga uma e aafia i tū ma aga faaleatunuu.*

O LENEI, O LE MEA LEA, IA FA'AI'UGAFONOINA AI E LE MAOTA MAUALUGA O LE TERITORI O AMERIKA SAMOA, MALILIE FA'ATASI IAI MA LE MAOTAO SUI:

E FA'APEA, *i lana fono tele lona lua i le 2021, ia Iulai 12, ua 'autasi ai le Fonofaitulafono a Amerika Samoa e FAAILOA lona atugaluga e faapea o le tulafono ma le faatemokarasi o le pule tuma'oti i Amerika Samoa ua faavaivaia lea ona o faamatalaga le sa'o o loo aumaia e vaega faapitoa ma loia foi mo le itutagi i le mataupu a Fitisemanu; ma*

IA TOE FA'AI'UGAFONOINA FO'I, *e faapea ia teena ma toe ave i tua e vaega faapitoa ma loia o loo lagolagoina le tagi a Fitisemanu a latou faamatalaga le sa'o e faapea o "Amerika Tutusa" ma nisi lava o loo latou galulue faatasi o loo fai ma sui o tagata o Amerika Samoa o se tino faapolokiki (upufai) ua faavaeina i lalo o tulafono a le I.S. ma le teritori; ma*

IA TOE FA'AI'UGAFONOINA, *e faapea, ia taofia le "Amerika Tutusa" ma i latou e galulue faatasi ai, mai le faaluafesasi i totonu o Faamasinoga a le Feterale ma vaega faasalalau o le talafaasolopito ma le uiga o le fa'aaogaina o le tomai faaletulafono e faauiga ai le tulaga o aiā o tagata Amerika na fananau i totonu o teritori, ina ia mafai ai ona faasaga tonu le iloiloina o mataupu o ni faiga le tutusa i teritori e lei atoatoa ona tuma'oti e faavae i luga o faiga faatemokarasi moni ma luga o tulafono e tusa ai ma le finagalo o tagata i teritori taitasi; ma*

IA TOE FA'AI'UGAFONOINA, *e faapea, e talosgaina e le Fonofaitulafono a Amerika Samoa itu tagi i le mataupu a Fitisemaniu faasaga i le I.S. e toe tagai ane ma filifili e taofia ana taumafaiga mo se iuga a le Faamasinoga a le Feterale e lamatia ai le aiā o Amerika Samoa e filifili ai sona tuma'oti, e ala i le faaee mai o le sitiseni a le I.S. e pei ona mafai ai i lalo o le Suiga 14 i Setete i tagata na soifua mai i Amerika Samoa ma alaala ai, e aunoa ma se maliega a le malo; ma*

IA TOE FA'AI'UGAFONOINA, *e faapea e fautuaina tagata uma e mafai ona fesoasoani atu ma fai ma sui o itu tagi i le mataupu lava lenei ina ia ave i tua le latou lagolagosua na mafua ona tuuina atu ona o le lē malamalama i le sa'o, i le mataupu o le faaee mai o le sitiseni Amerika i o tatou tagata e aunoa ma se maliega e ala mai faiga faa-faamasinoga; ma*

IA TOE FA'AI'UGAFONOINA, *e faapea, e vala'auina e le Fonofaitulafono a Amerika Samoa i latou o loo fai ma sui o vaega faapitoa o loo lagolagoina loia i le mataupu lenei e asiasi mai i Amerika Samoa e feiloa'i ma o tatou ta'ita'i faaleatunuu ma i latou foi ua filifilia e ala i palota, o i latou i afioaga, ma afai lava e liuliu ane ma e manana'o tagata i le sitiseni Amerika e tuuina mai e le Konekeresi, ia galulue i totonu o faiga ma taualumaga faalemalo o i ai nei e tuu le mataupu i le palota; ,ma*

IA TOE FA'A'IUGAFONOINA, *e faapea, e lagolagoina e le Fonofaitulafono a Amerika Samoa ma fai ai foi ia ma sui o tagata o le Teritori, e lagolagoina le tulafono ua ofoina mai e lo tatou Faipule i le Konekeresi ina ia faatino, i le tulaga o le tagata lava ia, e malie atoatoa i ai, le toe faavasegaina o Nesionale o le I.S. e fia avea ma sitiseni o le I.S. Pasia i lenei aso o Iulai i Fagatogo, Amerika Samoa i le tausaga o lo tatou Alii 2021.*

TUAOLO MANAIA FRUEAN
Peresetene, Maota Maualuga

SAVALI TALAVOU ALE
Fofoga Fetalai, Maota o Sui