

***I MINA'TRENTAI SIETTE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN***  
**RESOLUTIONS**

<b>Resolution No.</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date Intro</b>	<b>Date of Presentation</b>	<b>Date Adopted</b>	<b>Date Referred</b>	<b>Referred to</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEARING DATE</b>	<b>DATE AUTHORS REPORT FILED</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
432-37 (COR)	Amanda L. Shelton	Relative to recognizing the observance of “Juneteenth National Independence Day” on June 19, 2024; and commending the Black community for protecting and preserving Black history and culture as an indelible part of our national story.	6/20/24 2:25 p.m.	6/26/24 12:15 p.m.	6/25/24 3:45 p.m.					

Resolution No. 432-37 (COR)

Introduced by

Amanda L. Shelton

Chris Barnett	William A. Parkinson
Frank Bilo, Jr.	Salma Flores Perez
Jeanne M. Brown	Roy A. B. Quintana
Christopher M. Duenias	Joe S. San Agustin
Thomas J. Fisher	Dwayne T.D. San Nicolas
Jesse A. Lujan	Telo I. Tatague
Tina Rose Maria Barnes	Therese M. Terlaje



**Relative to recognizing the observance of "Juneteenth National Independence Day" on June 19, 2024; and commending the Black community for protecting and preserving Black history and culture as an indelible part of our national story.**

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

**WHEREAS**, Juneteenth is a celebration of the date June 19, 1865, when people who were enslaved in Texas were informed that the U.S. government had officially outlawed the brutal practice of slavery three (3) years prior with the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation; and

**WHEREAS**, the Emancipation Proclamation issued on January 1, 1863, declared that the people who were enslaved in Confederate-controlled areas were officially free (state action was used to abolish slavery in areas controlled by Union forces with the exceptions of Kentucky and Delaware where slavery was finally ended by the Thirteenth Amendment in December 1865); and

**WHEREAS**, isolated from both Union and Confederate forces during the Civil War, Texas had become a refuge for those who wished to continue the practice of holding human beings as property; and

**WHEREAS**, since the capture of New Orleans in 1862, people who held human beings as property in Mississippi, Louisiana, and other points east had been migrating to Texas to escape the Union Army's reach, and more than 150,000 people held in bondage had been moved to Texas; and the White people of Texas actively worked to ensure that the people held in bondage who should have been freed in 1863, did not hear of the freedom granted by the Emancipation Proclamation; and

**WHEREAS**, although the Emancipation Proclamation was issued on January 1, 1863, there were still a total of 250,000 people held as human chattel in Texas when U.S. Army general Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, Texas, and on June 19, 1865—Juneteenth—proclaimed the war had ended, and so had the captivity of people who had been enslaved; and

**WHEREAS**, the following is the text of the official recorded version of the order: "The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor. The freedmen are advised to remain quietly at their present homes and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere;" and

**WHEREAS**, although news of emancipation came at different times during the Texas summer and autumn of 1865, African Americans in Texas started to celebrate the freedom of enslaved persons on June 19 (Juneteenth) as their day of celebration; and

**WHEREAS**, beginning in 1866, they held parades and barbecues and gave speeches in remembrance of their liberation. The oldest of the surviving formerly enslaved people were often given a place of honor, and Black Texans initially used these gatherings to attempt to locate family members from whom they had been separated. Soon, these events became staging areas for family reunions and an opportunity to uplift each other as they moved through hostile environments; and

**WHEREAS**, by 1900, Juneteenth had unofficially become Texas Emancipation Day and was sponsored by black churches and civic organizations; and

**WHEREAS**, with the migration of African Americans from Texas to the West Coast, especially during World War II, Juneteenth grew in the emerging Black communities of Los Angeles, San Diego, and Oakland in California; Portland, Oregon; and Seattle, Washington; and

**WHEREAS**, activists in the 1980s began to advocate for broader recognition of the Juneteenth Holiday; and

**WHEREAS**, Texas became the first state to make Juneteenth a state holiday; and

**WHEREAS**, Juneteenth became a federal holiday on June 17, 2021. All fifty (50) states and the District of Columbia recognize Juneteenth as a holiday or observance, and at least 28 states and the District of Columbia have designated Juneteenth as a permanent paid and/or legal holiday through legislation or executive action; and

**WHEREAS**, Juneteenth is the oldest nationally celebrated commemoration of the ending of slavery in the United States; and

**WHEREAS**, the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution passed by Congress on January 31, 1865, and ratified by the required twenty-seven (27) of the then thirty-six (36) states on December 6, 1865, and proclaimed on December 18, 1865, abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime; and

**WHEREAS**, we recognize that while the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th Amendment may have officially ended the legal practice of enslaving human beings in the United States of America, one hundred and fifty-nine years (159) later, there is still progress that must be made to dismantle the insidious systems and practices which continue to harm Black people and deny them access to the rights and resources to which they are entitled; now therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, that the Committee on Rules of I Minatrentai Siette Na Liheslaturan Guåhan does hereby, on behalf of I Liheslaturan Guåhan and the people of Guam, recognize the observance of "Juneteenth National Independence Day" on June 19, 2024; and commend the Black community for protecting and preserving African American history and culture as an indelible part of our national story; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, that the Speaker and the Chairperson of the Committee on Rules certify, and the Legislative Secretary attest to, the adoption hereof, and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the Black Community of Guam; and to the Honorable Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero, I Magi'bigan Guåhan.

**DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF I MINA'TRENTAI SIETTE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN ON THE 25<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF JUNE 2024.**

THERESE M. TERLAJE  
Speaker

CHRIS BARNETT  
Chairperson, Committee on Rules

AMANDA L. SHELTON  
Legislative Secretary



6/26/24  
11:35 AM  
  
Jay Milan

*I MINA'TRENTAI SIETTE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÁHAN*  
2024 (SECOND) Regular Session

**Resolution No. 432-37 (COR)**

Introduced by:

Amanda L. Shelton  
Chris Barnett  
Frank Blas, Jr.  
Joanne M. Brown  
Christopher M. Dueñas  
Thomas J. Fisher  
Jesse A. Lujan  
Tina Rose Muña Barnes  
William A. Parkinson  
Sabina Flores Perez  
Roy A. B. Quinata  
Joe S. San Agustin  
Dwayne T.D. San Nicolas  
Telo T. Taitague  
Therese M. Terlaje

**Relative to recognizing the observance of “Juneteenth National Independence Day” on June 19, 2024; and commending the Black community for protecting and preserving Black history and culture as an indelible part of our national story.**

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

3           **WHEREAS,** Juneteenth is a celebration of the date June 19, 1865, when people  
4 who were enslaved in Texas were informed that the U.S. government had officially  
5 outlawed the brutal practice of slavery three (3) years prior with the issuance of the  
6 Emancipation Proclamation; and

1           **WHEREAS**, the Emancipation Proclamation issued on January 1, 1863,  
2 declared that the people who were enslaved in Confederate-controlled areas were  
3 officially free (state action was used to abolish slavery in areas controlled by Union  
4 forces with the exceptions of Kentucky and Delaware where slavery was finally ended  
5 by the Thirteenth Amendment in December 1865); and

6           **WHEREAS**, isolated from both Union and Confederate forces during the Civil  
7 War, Texas had become a refuge for those who wished to continue the practice of  
8 holding human beings as property; and

9           **WHEREAS**, since the capture of New Orleans in 1862, people who held human  
10 beings as property in Mississippi, Louisiana, and other points east had been migrating  
11 to Texas to escape the Union Army’s reach, and more than 150,000 people held in  
12 bondage had been moved to Texas; and the White people of Texas actively worked to  
13 ensure that the people held in bondage who should have been freed in 1863, did not  
14 hear of the freedom granted by the Emancipation Proclamation; and

15           **WHEREAS**, although the Emancipation Proclamation was issued on January 1,  
16 1863, there were still a total of 250,000 people held as human chattel in Texas when  
17 U.S. Army general Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, Texas, and on June 19,  
18 1865—Juneteenth—proclaimed the war had ended, and so had the captivity of people  
19 who had been enslaved; and

20           **WHEREAS**, the following is the text of the official recorded version of the order:  
21 “The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the  
22 Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of  
23 personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the

1 connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired  
2 labor. The freedmen are advised to remain quietly at their present homes and work for  
3 wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts and  
4 that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere;” and

5 **WHEREAS**, although news of emancipation came at different times during the  
6 Texas summer and autumn of 1865, African Americans in Texas started to celebrate the  
7 freedom of enslaved persons on June 19 (Juneteenth) as their day of celebration; and

8 **WHEREAS**, beginning in 1866, they held parades and barbecues and gave  
9 speeches in remembrance of their liberation. The oldest of the surviving formerly  
10 enslaved people were often given a place of honor, and Black Texans initially used these  
11 gatherings to attempt to locate family members from whom they had been separated.  
12 Soon, these events became staging areas for family reunions and an opportunity to uplift  
13 each other as they moved through hostile environments; and

14 **WHEREAS**, by 1900, Juneteenth had unofficially become Texas Emancipation  
15 Day and was sponsored by black churches and civic organizations; and

16 **WHEREAS**, with the migration of African Americans from Texas to the West  
17 Coast, especially during World War II, Juneteenth grew in the emerging Black  
18 communities of Los Angeles, San Diego, and Oakland in California; Portland, Oregon;  
19 and Seattle, Washington; and

20 **WHEREAS**, activists in the 1980s began to advocate for broader recognition of  
21 the Juneteenth Holiday; and

22 **WHEREAS**, Texas became the first state to make Juneteenth a state holiday; and

1           **WHEREAS**, Juneteenth became a federal holiday on June 17, 2021. All fifty  
2 (50) states and the District of Columbia recognize Juneteenth as a holiday or  
3 observance, and at least 28 states and the District of Columbia have designated  
4 Juneteenth as a permanent paid and/or legal holiday through legislation or executive  
5 action; and

6           **WHEREAS**, Juneteenth is the oldest nationally celebrated commemoration of  
7 the ending of slavery in the United States; and

8           **WHEREAS**, the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution passed  
9 by Congress on January 31, 1865, and ratified by the required twenty-seven (27) of the  
10 then thirty-six (36) states on December 6, 1865, and proclaimed on December 18, 1865,  
11 abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime; and

12           **WHEREAS**, we recognize that while the Emancipation Proclamation and the  
13 13th Amendment may have officially ended the legal practice of enslaving human  
14 beings in the United States of America, one hundred and fifty-nine years (159) later,  
15 there is still progress that must be made to dismantle the insidious systems and practices  
16 which continue to harm Black people and deny them access to the rights and resources  
17 to which they are entitled; now therefore, be it

18           **RESOLVED**, that the Committee on Rules of *I Mina'trentai Siette Na*  
19 *Liheslaturan Guåhan* does hereby, on behalf of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* and the people  
20 of Guam, recognize the observance of “Juneteenth National Independence Day” on June  
21 19, 2024; and commend the Black community for protecting and preserving African  
22 American history and culture as an indelible part of our national story.; and be it further

1           **RESOLVED**, that the Speaker and the Chairperson of the Committee on Rules  
2 certify, and the Legislative Secretary attest to, the adoption hereof, and that copies of  
3 the same be thereafter transmitted to the Black Community of Guam; and to the  
4 Honorable Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero, *I Maga'hågan Guåhan*.

**DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF  
I MINA'TRENTAI SIETTE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN ON THE 25<sup>TH</sup> DAY  
OF JUNE 2024.**



**THERESE M. TERLAJE**

**Speaker**



**CHRIS BARNETT**

**Chairperson, Committee on Rules**



**AMANDA L. SHELTON**

**Legislative Secretary**



# COMMITTEE ON RULES

Chris Barnett, Chairperson, Committee on Rules

*I Mina'trentai Siette Na Liheslaturan Guåhan*

37<sup>th</sup> Guam Legislature

## COMMITTEE VOTE SHEET

**Resolution No. 432-37 (COR) - Amanda L. Shelton.** - "Relative to recognizing the observance of "Juneteenth National Independence Day" on June 19, 2024; and commending the Black community for protecting and preserving Black history and culture as an indelible part of our national story."

	INITIAL	DATE	TO ADOPT	TO NOT ADOPT	TO ABSTAIN
<b>Senator Chris Barnett</b> Chairperson					
<b>Senator Sabina Flores Perez</b> Vice Chairperson	E-Vote	6/25/24	✓		
<b>Speaker Therese M. Terlaje</b> Member					
<b>Vice Speaker Tina Rose Muña Barnes</b> Member					
<b>Legislative Secretary Amanda L. Shelton</b> Member	<i>Ashelton</i>	6/25/24	✓		
<b>Senator William A. Parkinson</b> Member					
<b>Senator Roy A. B. Quinata</b> Member	E-Vote	6/25/24	✓		
<b>Senator Joe S. San Agustin</b> Member	E-Vote	6/25/24	✓		
<b>Senator Dwayne T. D. San Nicolas</b> Member	E-Vote	6/25/24	✓		
<b>Senator Joanne M. Brown</b> Minority Member					
<b>Senator Christopher M. Dueñas</b> Minority Member	E-Vote	6/25/24	✓		
<b>Senator Thomas J. Fisher</b> Minority Member					
<b>Senator Telo T. Taitague</b> Minority Member	E-Vote	6/25/24	✓		
<b>For Sponsor's Office Use Only</b>					
Sponsor Signature: <i>Amanda Shelton</i>					
Staff Contact Person: <b>Jay Milan</b>					
<b>For COR/Clerk's Office Use Only</b>					
<u>7</u> Certified _____ Returned					
Name: Marie Crisostomo					
Date: June 25, 2024 at 3:45 p.m.					
Notes:					





Office of Senator  
**AMANDA L. SHELTON**  
*Legislative Secretary & Chairwoman*

Committee on Maritime and Air Transportation, Parks, Tourism, Higher Education, and the Advancement of Women, Youth and Senior Citizens


*I Mina'trentai Siette Na Liheslaturan Guåhan* • 37th Guam Legislature

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June 24, 2024

**MEMORANDUM**

**To:** All Senators  
37th Guam Legislature

**From:** Senator Amanda L. Shelton 

**Re:** Presentation Notice for Resolution No. 432-37 (COR)

*Buenas yan Håfa Adai!*

Please join us for the presentations of:

**Resolution No. 432-37 (COR)** – Amanda L. Shelton. – “Relative to recognizing the observance of “Juneteenth National Independence Day” on June 19, 2024; and commending the Black community for protecting and preserving Black history and culture as an indelible part of our national story.”

The resolutions will be presented on **Wednesday, June 26, 2024, 12:15 P.M., at the Public Hearing Room, Guam Congress Building.**

We look forward to your attendance and participation.

*Si Yu'os Ma'åse'*

