

115TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5026

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to waive certain requirements for naturalization for American Samoan United States nationals to become United States citizens, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 14, 2018

Mrs. RADEWAGEN (for herself and Ms. BORDALLO) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to waive certain requirements for naturalization for American Samoan United States nationals to become United States citizens, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. WAIVER OF CERTAIN NATURALIZATION RE-**
4 **QUIREMENTS FOR AMERICAN SAMOAN**
5 **UNITED STATES NATIONALS TO BECOME**
6 **UNITED STATES CITIZENS.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

1 (1) Under the Immigration and Nationality
2 Act, persons born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the United
3 States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the
4 Northern Mariana Islands are citizens of the United
5 States at birth. Persons born in the United States
6 territory of American Samoa are nationals of the
7 United States, but not citizens, at birth.

8 (2) The term “national of the United States”
9 is defined under the Immigration and Nationality
10 Act to include persons who, though not citizens of
11 the United States, owe permanent allegiance to the
12 United States.

13 (3) For more than 100 years, American
14 Samoans who are United States nationals have dem-
15 onstrated their loyalty and allegiance to the United
16 States. On April 17, 1900, the village chiefs of
17 Tutuila and Aunu’u ceded their islands to the
18 United States. On July 16, 1904, his Majesty King
19 Tuimanu’a of the Manu’a Islands and his village
20 chiefs did the same. On February 20, 1929, the
21 Congress officially ratified the Treaty of Cession of
22 Tutuila and Aunu’u and the Treaty of Cession of
23 Manu’a. On March 4, 1925, by Joint Resolution of
24 the Congress, American sovereignty was officially ex-
25 tended over Swains Island and it was placed under

1 the jurisdiction of the Government of American
2 Samoa.

3 (4) Since ratification of the Treaties of Cession,
4 many American Samoans who are United States na-
5 tionals have joined the United States Armed Forces
6 and fought for the United States during World War
7 II, the Korean, Vietnam, and Persian Gulf wars,
8 and most recently in Iraq and Afghanistan.

9 (5) However, in order for American Samoans
10 who are United States nationals to become United
11 States citizens, they must follow the same procedure
12 as aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.
13 This procedure requires, among other steps, an ap-
14 plication, fingerprinting, an interview, an English
15 language and civics examination, and participation
16 in an oath ceremony. The procedure may take years
17 to complete.

18 (6) Given that American Samoa's education
19 system is structured to closely resemble that of pub-
20 lic schools in the United States, that courses on
21 United States history, civics, and government are
22 thoroughly taught, that English is the language of
23 public school instruction, and that United States na-
24 tionals by definition owe permanent allegiance to the
25 United States, it is in the national interest that

1 United States nationals be allowed to become United
2 States citizens by more expeditious means.

3 (b) NATURALIZATION OF CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF
4 AMERICAN SAMOA.—Section 325 of the Immigration and
5 Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1436) is amended to read as
6 follows:

7 **“SEC. 325. NATIONALS BUT NOT CITIZENS OF THE UNITED**
8 **STATES; RESIDENCE WITHIN OUTLYING POS-**
9 **SESSIONS.**

10 “(a) ELIGIBILITY FOR NATURALIZATION.—A person
11 not a citizen who owes permanent allegiance to the United
12 States, and who is otherwise qualified, may—

13 “(1) if the person becomes a resident of any
14 State, be naturalized upon compliance with the ap-
15 plicable requirements of this title, except that in ap-
16 plications for naturalization filed under the provi-
17 sions of this section, residence and physical presence
18 within the United States within the meaning of this
19 title shall include residence and physical presence
20 within any of the outlying possessions of the United
21 States; or

22 “(2) if the person has continuously resided in
23 any State or outlying possession of the United
24 States from birth to the date of approval of the ap-
25 plication, be naturalized upon compliance with the

1 applicable requirements of this title other than sec-
2 tions 312 and 337(a) and paragraphs (1) and (2) of
3 section 316(a).

4 “(b) JURISDICTION.—

5 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide
6 that applications, interviews, filings, oaths, cere-
7 monies, or other proceedings under this title, to the
8 extent applicable, are available in an outlying posses-
9 sion of the United States with respect to—

10 “(A) any applicant for naturalization
11 under subsection (a)(2);

12 “(B) any applicant for naturalization
13 under section 328 or 329 who is a resident of
14 an outlying possession of the United States; or

15 “(C) any child described in section
16 322(a)(5)(B) for whom an application is made
17 under section 322.

18 “(2) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any other
19 provision of law, including sections 310(c) and
20 336(b), no court shall have jurisdiction over any ap-
21 plication for naturalization filed by or on behalf of
22 a resident of an outlying possession of the United
23 States.

24 “(c) CONSTRUCTION.—In determining eligibility for
25 naturalization under subsection (a)(2)—

1 “(1) absence from any State or outlying posses-
2 sion of the United States for a continuous period of
3 more than 180 days shall break the continuity of
4 such residence, unless the person establishes to the
5 satisfaction of the Secretary of Homeland Security
6 that the person did not abandon such person’s resi-
7 dence during such period;

8 “(2) in conducting the investigation and exam-
9 ination of the person under sections 332(a) and 335,
10 the Secretary of Homeland Security may in the dis-
11 cretion of the Secretary waive a personal interview
12 of the person; and

13 “(3) the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the
14 discretion of the Secretary, may impose a reduced
15 fee for an application for naturalization under such
16 subsection compared to other applications for natu-
17 ralization, taking into account the relative costs of
18 processing an application for naturalization under
19 such subsection.”.

20 (c) CHILDREN RESIDING IN AMERICAN SAMOA.—

21 Section 322(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act
22 (8 U.S.C. 1433(a)(5)) is amended to read as follows:

23 “(5) The child—

1 “(A) is temporarily present in the United
2 States pursuant to a lawful admission, and is
3 maintaining such lawful status; or

4 “(B) is present and resides in an outlying
5 possession of the United States”.

6 **SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING POLITICAL STA-**
7 **TUS EDUCATION IN AMERICAN SAMOA.**

8 It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of
9 the Interior may provide technical assistance to the Gov-
10 ernment of American Samoa under section 601(a) of the
11 Act entitled “An Act to authorize appropriations for cer-
12 tain insular areas of the United States, and for other pur-
13 poses”, approved December 24, 1980 (48 U.S.C.
14 1469d(a)), for public education regarding political status
15 options only if the political status options are consistent
16 with the Constitution of the United States.

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