Office of Insular Affairs Financial Assistance Programs Not Already Covered by Charlene (mostly mandatory programs)



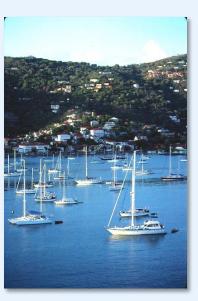


The Big Picture

Total 2022 Budget Request (Dollars in Thousands)							
Budget Authority	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request				
Current Discretionary	83,624	87,436	94,720				
Current Mandatory	27,720	27,720	27,720				
Supplemental	55,000	0	0				
Total Current	166,344	115,156	122,440				
Permanent	567,435	529,545	561,665				
Total OIA	733,779	644,701	684,105				
FTEs	26	36	36				



Ofu National Park of American Samoa

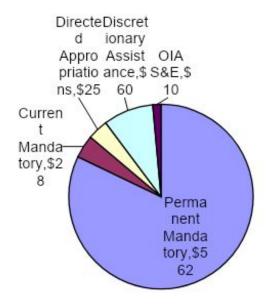


St. Thomas, USVI



Yap, FSM

OIA 2022 Budget Request - \$684 Million



<u>Permanent Mandatory – Est. \$561.7</u> million

- Compacts of Free Association \$230.7 million
- Fiscal Payments (Guam Section 30, VI Rum Taxes) - \$331.0 million

Current Mandatory - \$27.7 million

•CIP Grants - \$27.7 million

The Big Picture

<u>Discretionary Assistance -</u> \$60.3 million

- •Technical Assistance \$21.8 million
- Maintenance Assistance Fund\$4.4 million
- •Brown Tree Snake Control \$3.5 million
- •Coral Reef Initiative & Natural Resources \$2.6 million
- Energizing InsularCommunities \$15.5 million
- •Federal Services \$7.8 million
- •Enewetak \$650,000
- •Compact Impact \$4.0 million

OIA S&E - \$9.8 million

Office of Insular Affairs - \$9.8 million

Directed Appropriations - \$24.6 million

American Samoa Operations - \$24.6 million

Office of Insular Affairs

- \$9.8 million a year
- 34 FTE
- Staff in DC, HI, Am. Samoa, CNMI, Guam, FSM, RMI
- Intra/Inter Agency Agreements for Professional Services

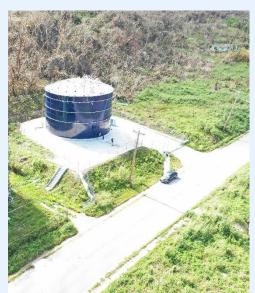


- American Samoa Operations \$24.6 million
 - American Samoa Operations 2021 Usage
 - Education \$13.1 million
 - LBJ Hospital \$9 million
 - American Samoa Community College \$1.5 million
 - High Court of American Samoa \$912,000





- Capital Improvement Projects \$27.7 million
 - General infrastructure construction including water, sewer, power, schools and hospitals
 - Competitive Criteria



Tinian 0.5 Million Gallon Water Tank



Fort Christian renovation in USVI



Guam School Walkway Replacements

- Energizing Insular Communities \$15.5 million
 - Competitive awards
 - Energy costs 2.6X national average
 - Implementing clean/renewable energy, grid infrastructure, reliable and affordable energy strategies
 - power transmission, generation and storage, micro-grids, consumer efficiency, and integrated resource planning
- Compact Impact Discretionary \$4 million
 - Funds typically used for public school system operations



American Samoa Shipyard Authority – New Generator (installation paid for by OIA)



Guam Memorial Hospital – Energy Efficient Parking Lot Lighting



CNMI Landfill Gas Extraction Feasibility Study



Batteries for the Solar Field on Ofu

- Federal Services \$7.8 million
 - USPS mail service funding and Palau Single Audit
 - \$5 million for Marshall Islands Tax and Trade payment
- Enewetak \$650,000
 - Agricultural rehabilitation and community support





- U.S. has Compacts of Free Association w/ FSM, RMI and Palau
 - Immigration
 - Military Use/Defense
 - U.S. Federal Services and Economic Assistance
- Federal Service and Economic Assistance provisions are expiring in 2023/2024
- U.S. is working to negotiate continued services and funding now



	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes (+/-)		2022 Request	
Activity/Subactivity	Amount	FTE	Amount	(+/-)	(+/-)	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION - PERMANENT	7.2110 0012	112		(.)	<u> </u>	1 12		112	12110 0410
Assistance to the Marshall Islands:									
Sector Grants	36,295		36,159				-66		36,093
Audit	500		500						500
Trust Fund	18,645		19,529				+950		20,479
Rongelap Resettlement	0		0						0
Kwajalein Lease Payment	22,374		22,678				+360		23,038
Enewetak	1,616		1,638				± 26	l	1,664
Subtotal, Marshall Islands Assistance	79,430		80,504				+1,270		81,774
Assistance to the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)									
Sector Grants	80,795		80,886				+260		81,146
Trust Fund	33,810		35,277				+1,584		36,861
Audit	500		500				<u>0</u>		<u>500</u>
Subtotal, FSM Assistance	115,105		116,663				+1,844		118,507
Judicial Training	373		378				+6		384

Summary of RMI and FSM assistance





- Compact Impact \$30 million
 - Mandatory funding ends after 2023
 - Will play a role in any new Compact package
 - GAO estimates for 2017 were \$338 million for Guam, CNMI, and Hawaii



Compact Impact

Account: Compact of Free Association (Permanent and Indefinite)

Activity: Compact Impact \$(000)

	V		0.00				
	2020 Actual*	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)	
Hawaii	13,475	15,799	0	0	15,799	0	
Guam	14,856	12,532	0	0	12,532	0	
CNMI	1,653	1,653	0	0	1,653	0	
American Samoa	16	16	0	0	16	0	
Census	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	30,000	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	
FTEs	0	0	0	0	0	0	

^{*}An error was discovered in the 2013 and 2018 enumerations conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, which impacted FY 2020 allocations.

GAO Report 20-491 June 2020



United States Government Accountability Office

Report to the Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate

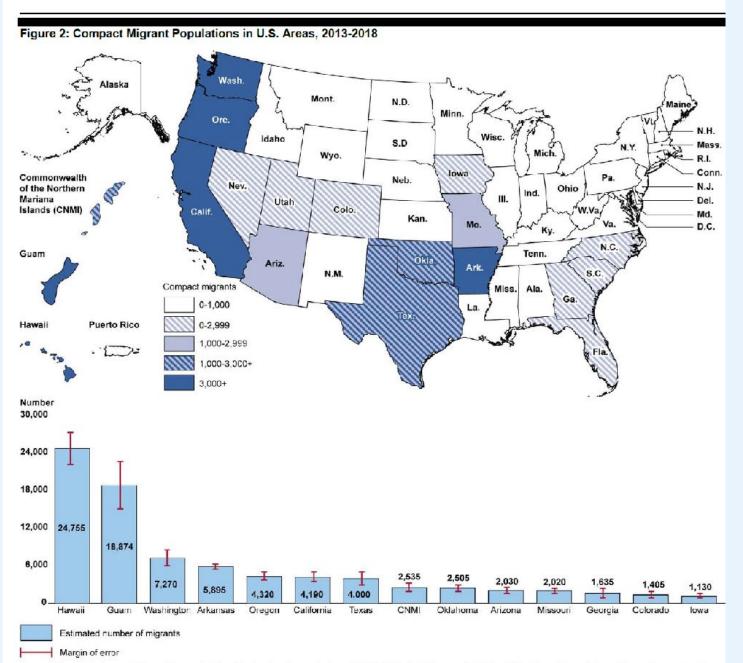
June 2020

COMPACTS OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Populations in U.S. Areas Have Grown, with Varying Reported Effects The migration provisions of the compacts allow eligible FAS citizens to enter the United States (including all states, territories, and possessions) and to lawfully work and reside in the United States indefinitely

Estimated **94,399** compact migrants live in U.S. areas,

From 2009 to 2018, the number of compact migrants living in U.S. states and territories **rose by an estimated 68 percent**, from about 56,000 to about 94,000.



Reasons for Migration

Economic opportunities. Compact migrants described moving to U.S. areas for better, more reliable jobs and higher wages. Having a better-paying job in the United States sometimes allows individuals to send remittances or consumer goods to family members living in an FAS. **Other compact migrants move to U.S. areas to join the military.**

Health care access. Compact migrants sometimes migrate to U.S. areas to obtain medical treatment for themselves or family members, according to FAS community members and consular officials. Some medical procedures or treatments, such as dialysis or access to specialists, are not available in the FASs, according to federal and nonprofit officials.

