

117TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3373

To strengthen United States engagement in the Oceania region and enhance the security and resilience of allies and partners of the Oceania community, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 20, 2021

Mr. BERA (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. CASE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, Natural Resources, Armed Services, Financial Services, the Judiciary, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Homeland Security, 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 strengthen United States engagement in the Oceania region and enhance the security and resilience of allies and partners of the Oceania community, 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. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Honoring Our Commitment to Elevate America’s Neigh-

1 bor Islands and Allies Act of 2021” or the “Honoring
2 OCEANIA Act”.

3 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
4 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Statement of policy.
- Sec. 3. Oceania strategic roadmap.
- Sec. 4. Review of USAID programming in Oceania.
- Sec. 5. Oceania development finance strategy.
- Sec. 6. Oceania disaster preparedness.
- Sec. 7. Oceania infrastructure resilience program.
- Sec. 8. Oceania Peace Corps partnerships.
- Sec. 9. Oceania Youth Engagement Coordinator.
- Sec. 10. Improving health care access for veterans in freely associated states.
- Sec. 11. Public health capacity-building in Oceania.
- Sec. 12. Oceania Security Dialogue.
- Sec. 13. Oceania Restoration and Hazards Removal Program.
- Sec. 14. Report on countering illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in
Oceania.
- Sec. 15. Oceania maritime security initiative.
- Sec. 16. Coordinator for displaced persons.
- Sec. 17. Oceania anticorruption program.
- Sec. 18. Imposition of sanctions with respect to corruption in Oceania.
- Sec. 19. Report on financial intelligence resources of the Department of the
Treasury in Oceania.
- Sec. 20. Definitions.

5 **SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

6 It shall be the policy of the United States—

- 7 (1) to elevate the countries of Oceania, includ-
8 ing the people and the protection of their cultural,
9 historical, and environmental resources, as a stra-
10 tegic priority of the United States Government in all
11 national security and economic considerations;
- 12 (2) to promote civil society, the rule of law, and
13 democratic governance across Oceania as part of a
14 free and open Indo-Pacific region;

1 (3) to broaden and deepen relationships with
2 the Freely Associated States of the Republic of
3 Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the
4 Federated States of Micronesia through robust de-
5 fense, diplomatic, economic, and development ex-
6 changes that promote the goals of individual states
7 and the entire region;

8 (4) to work with the governments of Pacific Is-
9 lands countries, Australia, France, Japan, New Zea-
10 land, the Republic of Korea, and the United King-
11 dom to advance shared alliance goals of the Oceania
12 region concerning health, environmental protection,
13 disaster resilience and preparedness, illegal, unre-
14 ported, and unregulated fishing (commonly referred
15 to as “IUU fishing”), maritime security, and eco-
16 nomic development;

17 (5) to invest in a whole-of-government United
18 States strategy that will enhance youth engagement
19 and advance long-term growth and development
20 throughout Oceania, especially as it relates to pro-
21 tecting marine resources and fisheries, addressing
22 the existential global climate crisis, and strength-
23 ening the resilience of countries of the Oceania re-
24 gion against current and future threats resulting
25 from extreme weather and severe changes in the en-

1 vironment that pose a threat to livelihoods, public
2 health, and safety;

3 (6) to participate, wherever possible and appro-
4 priate, in existing regional organizations and inter-
5 national structures to support the Boe Declaration
6 on Regional Security and advance the national secu-
7 rity and economic goals of the United States and
8 countries of the Oceania region;

9 (7) to deter and combat acts of malign foreign
10 influence and corruption aimed at undermining the
11 political, environmental, social, and economic sta-
12 bility of the people and governments of countries of
13 Oceania;

14 (8) to improve the local capacity of the coun-
15 tries of Oceania to address public health challenges
16 and improve global health security, particularly as it
17 relates to domestic violence, substance use disorders,
18 obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular-related dis-
19 eases, malnutrition, and endemic tropical diseases,
20 as well as global pandemic diseases, such as
21 coronaviruses, influenza viruses, HIV/AIDS, and the
22 Zika virus;

23 (9) to help the countries of Oceania access mar-
24 ket-based private sector investments that adhere to
25 best practices regarding transparency, debt sustain-

1 ability, and environmental and social safeguards as
2 an alternative to state-directed investments by au-
3 thoritarian governments;

4 (10) to ensure the people and communities of
5 Oceania remain safe from the risks of old and de-
6 grading munitions hazards, marine plastics, and
7 other marine debris that threaten health and liveli-
8 hoods; and

9 (11) to work cooperatively with all governments
10 in Oceania to promote the dignified return of all the
11 remains of members of the United States Armed
12 Forces that are missing in action from previous con-
13 flicts in the Indo-Pacific region.

14 **SEC. 3. OCEANIA STRATEGIC ROADMAP.**

15 (a) OCEANIA STRATEGIC ROADMAP.—Not later than
16 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
17 Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congres-
18 sional committees a strategic roadmap for strengthening
19 United States engagement with the countries specified in
20 subsection (c) to address shared concerns and promote
21 shared goals in pursuit of security and resiliency for the
22 countries of Oceania.

23 (b) ELEMENTS.—The strategic roadmap required by
24 subsection (a) shall include the following:

1 (1) An assessment of the regional goals and
2 concerns shared by the countries specified in sub-
3 section (c), including a review of issues related to
4 anticorruption, maritime security, environmental
5 protection, fisheries management, foreign economic
6 assistance and development, and disaster resilience
7 and preparedness.

8 (2) A review of ongoing programs and initia-
9 tives by the governments of the countries specified
10 in subsection (c) and the United States in pursuit of
11 those shared regional goals and concerns, including
12 with respect to the issues described in paragraph
13 (1).

14 (3) A review of ongoing programs and initia-
15 tives by regional organizations and other related
16 intergovernmental structures aimed at addressing
17 the issues described in paragraph (1).

18 (4) A plan for aligning United States programs
19 and resources in pursuit of the shared regional goals
20 and concerns with respect to the issues described in
21 paragraph (1).

22 (5) Recommendations for additional United
23 States authorities, personnel, programs, or resources
24 necessary to execute the strategic roadmap.

1 (6) Any other elements the Secretary considers
2 appropriate.

3 (c) COUNTRIES SPECIFIED.—The countries specified
4 in this subsection are the following:

5 (1) Australia.

6 (2) France.

7 (3) Japan.

8 (4) New Zealand.

9 (5) The Republic of Korea.

10 (6) The United Kingdom.

11 **SEC. 4. REVIEW OF USAID PROGRAMMING IN OCEANIA.**

12 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordi-
13 nation with the Administrator of the United States Agen-
14 cy for International Development (in this section referred
15 to as “USAID”), shall include the countries of Oceania
16 in existing strategic planning and multi-sector program
17 evaluation processes, including the Department of State’s
18 Integrated Country Strategies and USAID’s Country De-
19 velopment Cooperation Strategies, the Joint Strategic
20 Plan, and the Journey to Self-Reliance Country Road-
21 maps.

22 (b) PROGRAMMATIC CONSIDERATIONS.—Evaluations
23 and considerations for countries of Oceania in the pro-
24 gram planning and strategic development processes under
25 subsection (a) should include—

1 (1) descriptions of the diplomatic and develop-
2 ment challenges of the Indo-Pacific countries of Oce-
3 ania as those challenges relate to the strategic, eco-
4 nomic, and humanitarian interests of the United
5 States;

6 (2) reviews of existing Department of State and
7 USAID programs to address the diplomatic and de-
8 velopment challenges of those countries evaluated
9 under paragraph (1);

10 (3) descriptions of the barriers, if any, to in-
11 creasing Department of State and USAID program-
12 ming to countries of Oceania, including—

13 (A) the relative income level of the coun-
14 tries of Oceania relative to other regions where
15 there is high demand for United States foreign
16 assistance to support development needs;

17 (B) the relative capacity of the countries of
18 Oceania to absorb United States foreign assist-
19 ance for diplomatic and development needs
20 through partner governments and civil society
21 institutions; and

22 (C) any other factor that the Secretary or
23 Administrator determines may constitute a bar-
24 rier to deploying or increasing United States
25 foreign assistance to the countries of Oceania;

1 (4) assessments of the presence of, degree of
2 international development by, partner country in-
3 debtedness to, and political influence of malign for-
4 eign governments, such as the Government of the
5 People’s Republic of China, and non-state actors;

6 (5) assessments of new foreign economic assist-
7 ance modalities that could assist in strengthening
8 United States foreign assistance in the countries of
9 Oceania, including the deployment of technical as-
10 sistance and asset recovery tools to partner govern-
11 ments and civil society institutions to help develop
12 the capacity and expertise necessary to achieve self-
13 sufficiency;

14 (6) an evaluation of the existing budget and re-
15 source management processes for the mission and
16 work of the Department of State and USAID with
17 respect to programming in the countries of Oceania;

18 (7) an explanation of how the Secretary and the
19 Administrator will use existing programming proc-
20 esses, including those with respect to development of
21 an Integrated Country Strategy, a Country Develop-
22 ment Cooperation Strategy, the Joint Strategic
23 Plan, and the Journey to Self-Reliance Country
24 Roadmaps, to advance the long-term growth, govern-

1 ance, economic development, and resilience of the
2 countries of Oceania; and

3 (8) any recommendations about appropriate
4 budgetary, resource management, and programmatic
5 changes necessary to assist in strengthening United
6 States foreign assistance programming in the coun-
7 tries of Oceania.

8 (c) OCEANIA DEFINED.—In this section, the term
9 “Oceania” includes such independent countries of Oceania
10 as are identified by the Secretary of State and the Admin-
11 istrator of the United States Agency for International De-
12 velopment.

13 **SEC. 5. OCEANIA DEVELOPMENT FINANCE STRATEGY.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Executive Officer of the
15 United States International Development Finance Cor-
16 poration (in this section referred to as the “Corporation”),
17 in consultation with the Administrator of the United
18 States Agency for International Development, shall estab-
19 lish a strategy for supporting the development goals of the
20 countries of Oceania using market-based private invest-
21 ment wherever there is appropriate capacity to absorb pri-
22 vate financing.

23 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the strategy required
24 by subsection (a) is to ensure that the United States Gov-
25 ernment is fully utilizing existing development finance au-

1 thorities to support efforts of the countries of Oceania to
2 access market-based private investment, including authori-
3 ties provided under the Better Utilization of Investments
4 Leading to Development Act of 2018 (22 U.S.C. 9601 et
5 seq.), and consistent with section 1412(c) of that Act (22
6 U.S.C. 9612(c)), to support sustainability, resilience, and
7 development.

8 (c) OBJECTIVES.—In developing the strategy re-
9 quired by subsection (a), the Chief Executive Officer of
10 the Corporation shall consider the following, to the max-
11 imum extent practicable:

12 (1) How the full range of financing products
13 and technical assistance tools available to the Cor-
14 poration can be used to help counter malign foreign
15 influence in Oceania that entraps host countries with
16 development projects that result in high indebted-
17 ness and financial imbalance.

18 (2) How the Corporation can create an invest-
19 ment portfolio that complements existing United
20 States foreign economic assistance programs in the
21 countries of Oceania, including specifically those ac-
22 tivities aimed at advancing the long-term growth,
23 governance, economic development, and resilience of
24 the countries of Oceania.

1 (3) How the Corporation can partner with re-
2 lated institutions of the governments of Australia,
3 New Zealand, and Japan to maximize the effective-
4 ness of United States financing products and tech-
5 nical assistance tools to help the countries of Oce-
6 ania use market-based investment to advance eco-
7 nomic security as it relates to the development of
8 fifth generation and future generation telecommuni-
9 cations infrastructure, undersea cables, and other
10 critical infrastructure and associated supply chains.

11 (4) How the Corporation can create an invest-
12 ment portfolio that minimizes financial risk exposure
13 to the United States Government while helping to
14 support the sustainable development goals of the
15 countries of Oceania.

16 (5) How the capacity of the private sector and
17 economic constraints of the countries in Oceania
18 may, at times, require that investment and develop-
19 ment are better supported by government rather
20 than the private sector.

21 (d) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2022, and an-
22 nually thereafter, the Chief Executive Officer of the Cor-
23 poration shall submit to the appropriate congressional
24 committees a list of countries for which the Corporation
25 plans to prioritize support for access to market-based pri-

1 vate investment based on the objectives described in sub-
2 section (c) during the following 12-month period.

3 (e) OCEANIA DEFINED.—In this section, the term
4 “Oceania” includes such independent countries of Oceania
5 as are identified by the Chief Executive Officer of the Cor-
6 poration and the Administrator of the United States
7 Agency for International Development.

8 **SEC. 6. OCEANIA DISASTER PREPAREDNESS.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall de-
10 velop a program to strengthen the disaster risk reduction
11 and resilience of the countries of Oceania.

12 (b) GOALS.—The goals of the program required by
13 subsection (a) are to help the countries of Oceania—

14 (1) build national first responder capacity to
15 anticipate, respond to, and recover from natural and
16 man-made disasters;

17 (2) strengthen end-to-end early warning sys-
18 tems to ensure the ability of emergency management
19 and first responders to reach all communities vulner-
20 able to natural and man-made disasters; and

21 (3) improve community-based assistance, in-
22 cluding through the development of community ac-
23 tion plans, exercises, and training programs that im-
24 prove local capacity to deliver first aid and emer-
25 gency services.

1 (c) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—In developing
2 the program required by subsection (a), the Secretary
3 shall review best practices of, and, where appropriate, col-
4 laborate with, other United States Government agencies
5 to strengthen the disaster risk reduction and resilience of
6 the countries of Oceania, including—

7 (1) the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance of
8 the United States Agency for International Develop-
9 ment;

10 (2) the Food and Nutrition Service of the De-
11 partment of Agriculture;

12 (3) the Federal Emergency Management Agen-
13 cy of the Department of Homeland Security;

14 (4) the Federal Communications Commission;

15 (5) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Ad-
16 ministration of the Department of Commerce; and

17 (6) the United States Coast Guard.

18 (d) ACADEMIC PARTNERSHIPS.—The Secretary may
19 partner with institutions of higher education in the United
20 States and affiliated centers of excellence that have exper-
21 tise with strengthening disaster risk reduction and resil-
22 ience to carry out the program required by subsection (a).

23 (e) REPORT REQUIRED.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year
25 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-

1 retary shall submit to the appropriate congressional
2 committees a report on the status of the program re-
3 quired by subsection (a) in strengthening the dis-
4 aster risk reduction and resilience of the countries of
5 Oceania.

6 (2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by para-
7 graph (1) shall include the following:

8 (A) A review of programs that currently
9 exist to strengthen the disaster risk reduction
10 and resilience of the countries of Oceania, in-
11 cluding with respect to the programs and activi-
12 ties of regional partners and organizations to
13 strengthen disaster preparedness and emer-
14 gency management, and a description of how
15 those efforts have been incorporated into the
16 program required by subsection (a).

17 (B) An assessment of the challenges with
18 delivering assistance to the countries of Oceania
19 in support of the goals described in subsection
20 (b).

21 (C) Recommendations regarding the fund-
22 ing, personnel, and related resources required
23 to address the challenges described in subpara-
24 graph (B).

1 **SEC. 7. OCEANIA INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE PRO-**
2 **GRAM.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in collabo-
4 ration with the Secretary of Transportation, the Chief of
5 Engineers, and the Secretary of Energy, working through
6 the directors of the national laboratories of the Depart-
7 ment of Energy and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall
8 develop a program to provide frequent and meaningful
9 technical assistance to inform the needs assessments and
10 planning of the countries of Oceania to protect against
11 threats to critical infrastructure.

12 (b) GOALS.—The goal of the program established
13 under subsection (a) is to strengthen United States sup-
14 port of the countries of Oceania in assessing—

15 (1) existing and forecasted threats to the
16 functionality and safety of infrastructure resulting
17 from sea-level fluctuation, salt water intrusion, ex-
18 treme weather, or other severe changes in the envi-
19 ronment, as well as cyber threats and any other se-
20 curity risks that disrupt essential services or threat-
21 en public health;

22 (2) the strategies, designs, and engineering
23 techniques for reinforcing or rebuilding failing infra-
24 structure in ways that with withstand and maintain
25 function in light of existing and forecasted threats to
26 community infrastructure;

1 (3) rate and sources of deterioration, structural
2 deficiencies, and most pressing risks to public safety
3 from aging and failing infrastructure;

4 (4) priorities for infrastructure improvement,
5 reinforcement, re-engineering, or replacement based
6 on the significance of infrastructure to ensuring
7 public health, safety, and economic growth;

8 (5) risks associated with the interconnectedness
9 of supply chains and technology, communications,
10 and financial systems; and

11 (6) the policy and governance needed to
12 strengthen critical infrastructure resilience, includ-
13 ing with respect to infrastructure financing to meet
14 the contemporary needs of countries in Oceania.

15 (c) ACTIVITIES.—To achieve the purpose of the pro-
16 gram established under subsection (a), the Secretary is en-
17 couraged to consider the following activities:

18 (1) Educational and information sharing with
19 the countries of Oceania that helps develop the local
20 capacity of government and civil society leaders to
21 evaluate localized critical infrastructure risks, inter-
22 dependencies across systems, and risk-mitigation so-
23 lutions.

24 (2) Technology exchanges that provide the
25 countries of Oceania with access to proven, cost-ef-

1 fective solutions for mitigating the risks associated
2 with critical infrastructure vulnerabilities and related
3 interdependencies.

4 (3) Financial and budget management and re-
5 lated technical assistance that provide the countries
6 of Oceania with additional capacity to access, man-
7 age, and service financing for contemporary infra-
8 structure projects to support the resilience needs of
9 communities in the Oceania region.

10 **SEC. 8. OCEANIA PEACE CORPS PARTNERSHIPS.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the
12 date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the
13 Peace Corps shall submit to Congress a report on strate-
14 gies to reasonably and safely expand the number of Peace
15 Corps volunteers in Oceania, with the goals of—

16 (1) expanding the presence of the Peace Corps
17 to all currently feasible locations in Oceania; and

18 (2) working with regional and international
19 partners of the United States to expand the presence
20 of Peace Corps volunteers in low-income Oceania
21 communities in support of climate resilience initia-
22 tives.

23 (b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection
24 (a) shall—

1 (1) assess the factors contributing to the cur-
2 rent absence of the Peace Corps and its volunteers
3 in Oceania;

4 (2) examine potential remedies that include
5 working with United States Government agencies
6 and regional governments, including governments of
7 United States allies—

8 (A) to increase the health infrastructure
9 and medical evacuation capabilities of the coun-
10 tries of Oceania to better support the safety of
11 Peace Corps volunteers while in those countries;

12 (B) to address physical safety concerns
13 that have decreased the ability of the Peace
14 Corps to operate in Oceania; and

15 (C) to increase transportation infrastruc-
16 ture in the countries of Oceania to better sup-
17 port the travel of Peace Corps volunteers and
18 their access to necessary facilities;

19 (3) evaluate the potential to expand the deploy-
20 ment of Peace Corps Response volunteers to help the
21 countries of Oceania address social, economic, and
22 development needs of their communities that require
23 specific professional expertise; and

1 (4) explore potential new operational models to
2 address safety and security needs of Peace Corps
3 volunteers in the countries of Oceania, including—

4 (A) changes to volunteer deployment dura-
5 tions; and

6 (B) scheduled redeployment of volunteers
7 to regional or United States-based healthcare
8 facilities for routine physical and behavioral
9 health evaluation.

10 (c) VOLUNTEERS IN LOW-INCOME OCEANIA COMMU-
11 NITIES.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—In examining the potential
13 to expand the presence of Peace Corps volunteers in
14 low-income Oceania communities under subsection
15 (a)(3), the Director of the Peace Corps shall con-
16 sider the development of initiatives described in
17 paragraph (2).

18 (2) INITIATIVES DESCRIBED.—Initiatives de-
19 scribed in this paragraph are volunteer initiatives
20 that help the countries of Oceania address social,
21 economic, and development needs of their commu-
22 nities, including by—

23 (A) addressing, through appropriate resil-
24 ience-based interventions, the vulnerability that
25 communities in Oceania face as result of ex-

1 treme weather, severe environmental change,
2 and other climate related trends; and

3 (B) improving, through smart infrastruc-
4 ture principles, access to transportation and
5 connectivity infrastructure that will help ad-
6 dress the economic and social challenges that
7 communities in Oceania confront as a result of
8 poor or nonexistent infrastructure.

9 **SEC. 9. OCEANIA YOUTH ENGAGEMENT COORDINATOR.**

10 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
11 ings:

12 (1) The population of Oceania is young, with an
13 estimated 23 percent of individuals living in the re-
14 gion under the age of 15 years old.

15 (2) In some of the countries of Oceania, the
16 percentage of the population under the age of 15
17 years old is higher than the regional average, includ-
18 ing in the Federated States of Micronesia (32 per-
19 cent), Papua New Guinea (36 percent), and the Re-
20 public of the Marshall Islands (39 percent).

21 (3) Young people, especially young women and
22 girls, in Oceania are disproportionately impacted by
23 sustainable development challenges, including chal-
24 lenges with access to employment, education, health

1 care, and housing, as well as food, water, and sani-
2 tation.

3 (4) Enhancing United States engagement with
4 young people in Oceania can strengthen democratic
5 governance and civil society and increase civic en-
6 gagement in support of achieving regional sustain-
7 able development goals.

8 (b) ASSIGNMENT.—The Deputy Assistant Secretary
9 for the Office of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy and
10 Regional and Security of the Bureau of East Asian and
11 Pacific Affairs of the Department of State shall serve as
12 the Oceania Youth Engagement Coordinator (in this sec-
13 tion referred to as the “Coordinator”) to work with the
14 Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific
15 Affairs and the Assistant Secretary of State for Global
16 Public Affairs regarding youth engagement matters in
17 Oceania.

18 (c) DUTIES.—The Coordinator shall—

19 (1) ensure that youth engagement in Oceania
20 and supporting activities are integrated in and co-
21 ordinated between the foreign policy initiatives of
22 the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs and
23 the Bureau of Global Public Affairs;

1 (2) ensure that youth engagement opportunities
2 are developed in support of the programs, activities,
3 and initiatives authorized under this Act;

4 (3) advocate for programs to expand Oceania
5 youth engagement, including through educational
6 and cultural exchange programs of the Department
7 of State, as well as through country partnerships
8 and civil society engagement coordinated through
9 and with the support of the United States missions
10 (including the chiefs of mission) in the countries of
11 Oceania; and

12 (4) coordinate Oceania youth engagement with
13 other bureaus and offices of the Department of
14 State, including, as appropriate, the United States
15 Agency for International Development and the
16 United States Mission to the United Nations.

17 **SEC. 10. IMPROVING HEALTH CARE ACCESS FOR VETERANS**
18 **IN FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.**

19 (a) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year
21 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
22 retary of Veterans Affairs, in coordination with the
23 Secretary of the Interior, shall commence a dem-
24 onstration program to provide hospital care, medical

1 services, and extended care services to veterans re-
2 siding in the freely associated states.

3 (2) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out
4 the demonstration program required by paragraph
5 (1) during the 3-year period beginning on the date
6 of the commencement of the demonstration program.

7 (3) ELEMENTS.—In carrying out the dem-
8 onstration program required by paragraph (1), the
9 Secretary shall—

10 (A) consult with the Secretary of Defense,
11 the Secretary of Health and Human Services,
12 the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of
13 State, each government of the freely associated
14 states, and nongovernmental organizations as
15 the Secretary considers appropriate;

16 (B) emphasize the use of telehealth and
17 provide education and training using tech-
18 nology-enabled collaborative learning and capac-
19 ity-building models to employees of the Depart-
20 ment of Veterans Affairs and, to the extent
21 practicable, to local health care providers, re-
22 sponsible for carrying out the demonstration
23 program;

1 (C) assess the feasibility of providing hos-
2 pital care, medical services, and extended care
3 services through local providers;

4 (D) conduct a robust outreach program to
5 inform veterans in the freely associated states
6 about the demonstration program and the serv-
7 ices available under the demonstration program;

8 (E) assess the feasibility and advisability
9 of building clinics or leasing space on military
10 installations or embassy compounds or in con-
11 sulate facilities of the United States in the free-
12 ly associated states for the purposes of pro-
13 viding hospital care, medical services, and ex-
14 tended care services to veterans; and

15 (F) submit to the Committee on Veterans'
16 Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on
17 Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representa-
18 tives a report on the findings of the Secretary
19 with respect to the demonstration program that
20 includes—

21 (i) an explanation of how the Sec-
22 retary expects to provide continuity of care
23 to veterans in the freely associated states;

24 (ii) an assessment of the barriers and
25 facilitators to providing hospital care, med-

1 ical services, and extended care services to
2 veterans residing in the freely associated
3 states, including recommendations to facili-
4 tate the provision of such care and serv-
5 ices; and

6 (iii) an estimate of the budgetary re-
7 sources required to establish and provide
8 hospital care, medical services, and ex-
9 tended care services to veterans in the
10 freely associated states during the 10-year
11 period beginning on the date of the sub-
12 mittal of the report to such committees.

13 (4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

14 (A) FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.—The
15 term “freely associated states” means the Re-
16 public of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall
17 Islands, and the Federated States of Micro-
18 nesia, which have each entered into a Compact
19 of Free Association with the United States.

20 (B) VETERAN.—The term “veteran” has
21 the meaning given such term in section 101 of
22 title 38, United States Code.

23 (b) CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH CARE IS REQUIRED
24 TO BE FURNISHED UNDER VETERANS COMMUNITY CARE
25 PROGRAM.—Section 1703(d) of title 38, United States

1 Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new
2 paragraph:

3 “(4) For purposes of paragraph (1)(B), the
4 term ‘State’ includes the Republic of Palau, the Re-
5 public of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated
6 States of Micronesia, which have each entered into
7 a Compact of Free Association with the United
8 States.”.

9 (c) HOSPITAL CARE, MEDICAL SERVICES, AND
10 NURSING HOME CARE ABROAD.—Section 1724 of such
11 title is amended—

12 (1) in subsection (b)(2)(A), by striking “or in
13 Canada” and inserting “, Canada, or the freely asso-
14 ciated states”; and

15 (2) by adding at the end, the following new sub-
16 section:

17 “(f) In this section, the term ‘freely associated states’
18 means the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall
19 Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, which
20 have each entered into a Compact of Free Association with
21 the United States.”.

22 **SEC. 11. PUBLIC HEALTH CAPACITY-BUILDING IN OCEANIA.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in con-
24 sultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
25 ices, shall establish a program to make grants, enter into

1 cooperative agreements, and supplement funds available
2 under Federal programs administered by agencies other
3 than the Department of State or the Department of
4 Health and Human Services to support the governments
5 of the countries of Oceania in building public health capac-
6 ity and improving access to care and local health out-
7 comes.

8 (b) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in con-
9 sultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
10 ices, shall establish eligibility criteria and a process for
11 providing assistance described in subsection (a), which
12 shall include the authority—

13 (1) to make grants and enter into cooperative
14 agreements with, and supplement other available
15 Federal funds directly to, the governments of the
16 countries of Oceania in accordance with the Foreign
17 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.);

18 (2) to provide grants to qualified nongovern-
19 mental organizations within the counties of Oceania
20 specialized in building health capacity and improving
21 access to care and local health outcomes; and

22 (3) to provide grants to qualified United States
23 nongovernmental organizations and institutions of
24 higher education specialized in building health ca-

1 capacity and improving access to care and health out-
2 comes in Oceania.

3 (c) SCOPE OF ASSISTANCE.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The program established
5 under subsection (a) shall prioritize assistance aimed
6 at building public health capacity and improving ac-
7 cess to care and health outcomes related to—

8 (A) maternal and child morbidity and mor-
9 tality;

10 (B) morbidity and mortality from sexually
11 transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis,
12 malaria, and neglected tropical diseases;

13 (C) morbidity, premature death, and dis-
14 abilities from noncommunicable diseases;

15 (D) gender-based violence;

16 (E) substance use disorder;

17 (F) mortality due to epidemics, disasters,
18 and the impacts from severe weather and envi-
19 ronmental change;

20 (G) access to essential mental, behavioral,
21 and physical health services and supplies; and

22 (H) any other health issue that the Sec-
23 retary of State, in consultation with the Sec-
24 retary of Health and Human Services, deter-

1 mines is necessary to improving access to care
2 and health outcomes.

3 (2) GOALS.—To support the goals of the pro-
4 gram established under subsection (a), the Secretary
5 may consider incorporating traditional modalities for
6 improving access to care and health outcomes, such
7 as—

8 (A) the use of interactive technology, such
9 as telehealth;

10 (B) the deployment of mobile health teams;

11 (C) indigenous health worker recruitment,
12 training, and retention activities;

13 (D) strategies for overcoming the logistics
14 management challenges posed by vast distances,
15 geographic isolation, and multinational regula-
16 tion; and

17 (E) health promotion and preventive medi-
18 cine initiatives.

19 (d) REPORT REQUIRED.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year
21 after the establishment of the program under sub-
22 section (a), and annually thereafter, the Secretary of
23 State, in consultation with the Secretary of Health
24 and Human Services, shall submit to the appropriate
25 congressional committees a report on the outcomes

1 with respect to the efficacy of United States assist-
2 ance to the governments of the countries of Oceania
3 in building public health capacity and improving
4 local health outcomes.

5 (2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by para-
6 graph (1) shall include the following:

7 (A) An explanation and review of the
8 methodology used to determine which activities
9 to fund to achieve the goals of the program es-
10 tablished under subsection (a).

11 (B) A description of each grant, coopera-
12 tive agreement, or other funding mechanism se-
13 lected to support the goals of the program dur-
14 ing the year preceding submission of the report.

15 (C) An explanation of how, if at all, tradi-
16 tional modalities for building health capacity
17 and improving access to care and health out-
18 comes were integrated into the program, includ-
19 ing—

20 (i) the use of interactive technology,
21 such as telehealth;

22 (ii) the deployment of mobile health
23 teams;

24 (iii) the recruitment, training, and re-
25 tention of indigenous health workers;

1 (iv) strategies for overcoming the lo-
2 gistics management challenges posed by
3 vast distances, geographic isolation, and
4 multinational regulation; and

5 (v) health promotion and preventive
6 medicine initiatives.

7 (D) An assessment of the activities carried
8 out under the program and their efficacy in
9 achieving the goals of the program.

10 (E) A review of how public health capacity
11 and access to care and health outcomes have
12 improved from the year preceding the year cov-
13 ered by the report.

14 (F) An assessment of areas for improve-
15 ment in achieving the goals of the program, in-
16 cluding consideration of new modalities for im-
17 proving health capacity and outcomes in Oce-
18 ania.

19 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be
21 appropriated such sums as may be necessary to
22 carry out the program under this section.

23 (2) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Amounts ap-
24 propriated or otherwise made available pursuant to

1 the authorization of appropriations under paragraph
2 (1) shall remain available until expended.

3 **SEC. 12. OCEANIA SECURITY DIALOGUE.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the
5 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State
6 shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees
7 a report on the feasibility and advisability of establishing
8 a United States-based public-private sponsored security
9 dialogue (to be known as the “Oceania Security Dia-
10 logue”) among the countries of Oceania for the purposes
11 of jointly exploring and discussing issues affecting the eco-
12 nomic, diplomatic, and national security of the countries
13 of Oceania.

14 (b) REPORT REQUIRED.—The report required by
15 subsection (a) shall, at a minimum, include the following:

16 (1) A review of the ability of the Department
17 of State to participate in a public-private sponsored
18 security dialogue, including the available expertise,
19 funding, and other resources available to the Bureau
20 of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Depart-
21 ment of State.

22 (2) An assessment of the potential locations for
23 conducting an Oceania Security Dialogue in the ju-
24 risdiction of the United States.

1 (3) Consideration of dates for conducting an
2 Oceania Security Dialogue that would maximize par-
3 ticipation of representatives from the Pacific Islands
4 countries of Oceania and United States allies that
5 work in support of regional issues, including the gov-
6 ernments of Australia, France, Japan, New Zealand,
7 the Republic of Korea, and the United Kingdom.

8 (4) A review of the funding modalities available
9 to the Department of State to help finance an Oce-
10 ania Security Dialogue, including grant-making au-
11 thorities available to the Department of State.

12 (5) An assessment of any administrative, statu-
13 tory, or other legal limitations that would prevent
14 the establishment of an Oceania Security Dialogue
15 with participation and support of the Department of
16 State as described in subsection (a).

17 (6) An evaluation of how an Oceania Security
18 Dialogue could help amplify the issues and work of
19 existing regional structures and organizations dedi-
20 cated to the security of the Oceania region, such as
21 the Pacific Islands Forum and Pacific Environ-
22 mental Security Forum.

23 (7) An analysis of how an Oceania Security
24 Dialogue would help with implementation of the

1 strategic roadmap required by section 3 and advance
2 the National Security Strategy of the United States.

3 (c) INTERAGENCY CONSULTATION.—To the extent
4 practicable, the Secretary of State may consult with the
5 Secretary of Defense and, where appropriate, evaluate the
6 lessons learned of the Regional Centers for Security Stud-
7 ies of the Department of Defense to determine the feasi-
8 bility and advisability of establishing a United States-
9 based public-private Oceania Security Dialogue.

10 **SEC. 13. OCEANIA RESTORATION AND HAZARDS REMOVAL**
11 **PROGRAM.**

12 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall es-
13 tablish an Oceania Restoration and Hazards Removal Pro-
14 gram (in this section referred to as the “Program”).

15 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Program is—

16 (1) to coordinate with the countries of Oce-
17 ania—

18 (A) to support survey and clearance oper-
19 ations of buried and abandoned bombs, mor-
20 tars, artillery shells, and unexploded ordnance
21 from battlefields of World War II; and

22 (B) to identify, isolate, and, where appro-
23 priate, mitigate environmental risks associated
24 with submerged maritime vessels that pose a
25 public health or marine resource threat because

1 of the presence of oil, fuel, corrosive metals, or
2 other toxins; and

3 (2) to build the national capacity of the coun-
4 tries of Oceania to identify, isolate, and mitigate
5 risks related to explosive ordnance hazards, sub-
6 merged maritime vessels, or related hazardous ma-
7 rine debris through survey and disposal training,
8 funding to nongovernmental organizations, and sup-
9 port to regional cooperation initiatives with countries
10 that are partners and allies of the United States, in-
11 cluding Australia, France, Japan, New Zealand, the
12 Republic of Korea, and the United Kingdom.

13 (c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than one year
14 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually
15 thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the com-
16 mittees specified in subsection (d) a report on the Pro-
17 gram that includes the following:

18 (1) An assessment of the risk from surface and
19 subsurface explosive ordnance hazards, submerged
20 maritime vessels, and related hazards as determined
21 by the Secretary that exists for the people of Oce-
22 ania, including a review of threats to critical infra-
23 structure, environmental resources, and other sectors
24 essential to the health, safety, and livelihoods of the
25 people of Oceania.

1 (2) A list of the locations where the United
2 States plans to prioritize mitigation efforts based on
3 the risk assessment conducted under paragraph (1)
4 to support and fund survey and clearance operations
5 and enhance national capacity building to clear haz-
6 ards or mitigate risks associated with the hazards
7 identified in paragraph (1).

8 (3) A description of the survey and removal ac-
9 tivities and national capacity building initiatives con-
10 ducted during the year preceding submission of the
11 report, including an explanation of how those activi-
12 ties and initiatives aligned with the activities and
13 initiatives of countries that are partners or allies of
14 the United States.

15 (4) A description of the survey and removal ac-
16 tivities and national capacity building initiatives
17 planned for the year following the submission of the
18 report, including budgetary and other resource re-
19 quirements necessary to conduct those activities and
20 initiatives during that year.

21 (5) A description of the United States support
22 provided to nongovernmental organizations con-
23 ducting survey and removal activities in the coun-
24 tries of Oceania.

1 (d) COMMITTEES SPECIFIED.—The committees spec-
2 ified in this subsection are—

3 (1) the appropriate congressional committees;
4 and

5 (2) the Committee on Appropriations of the
6 Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the
7 House of Representatives.

8 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
9 are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State
10 \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026
11 to carry out this section.

12 **SEC. 14. REPORT ON COUNTERING ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED,**
13 **AND UNREGULATED FISHING IN OCEANIA.**

14 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
15 gress that—

16 (1) many countries of the Oceania region de-
17 pend on commercial tuna fisheries as a critical com-
18 ponent of their economies;

19 (2) the Government of the People’s Republic of
20 China has used its licensed fishing fleet to exert
21 greater influence in Oceania, but at the same time,
22 its licensed fishing fleet is also a major contributor
23 to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (in
24 this section referred to as “IUU fishing”) activities;

1 (3) the sustainability of Oceania’s fisheries is
2 threatened by IUU fishing, which depletes both com-
3 mercially important fish stocks and non-targeted
4 species that help maintain the integrity of the ocean
5 ecosystem;

6 (4) IUU fishing puts pressure on protected spe-
7 cies of marine mammals, sea turtles, and sea birds,
8 which also jeopardizes the integrity of the ocean eco-
9 system;

10 (5) because IUU fishing goes unrecorded, the
11 loss of biomass compromises the work of scientists
12 to assess and model fishery stocks and advise man-
13 agers on sustainable catch levels;

14 (6) beyond the damage to living marine re-
15 sources, IUU fishing also contributes directly to ille-
16 gal activity in the Oceania region, such as food
17 fraud, smuggling, and human trafficking;

18 (7) current approaches to IUU fishing enforce-
19 ment rely on established methods, such as vessel
20 monitoring systems, logbooks maintained by govern-
21 ment fisheries enforcement authorities to record the
22 catches landed by fishing vessels, and corroborating
23 data on catches hand-collected by human observer
24 programs;

1 (8) such established methods are imperfect be-
2 cause—

3 (A) vessels can turn off monitoring sys-
4 tems and unlicensed vessels do not use them;
5 and

6 (B) observer coverage is thin and subject
7 to human error and corruption;

8 (9) maritime domain awareness technology so-
9 lutions for vessel monitoring have gained credibility
10 in recent years and include systems such as observ-
11 ing instruments deployed on satellites, crewed and
12 uncrewed air and surface systems, aircraft, and sur-
13 face vessels, as well as electronic monitoring systems
14 on fishing vessels;

15 (10) maritime domain awareness technologies
16 hold the promise of significantly augmenting the
17 current IUU fishing enforcement capacities; and

18 (11) maritime domain awareness technologies
19 offer an avenue for addressing key United States na-
20 tional interests, including those interests related
21 to—

22 (A) increasing bilateral diplomatic ties with
23 key allies and partners in the Oceania region;

1 (B) countering illicit trafficking in arms,
2 narcotics, and human beings associated with
3 IUU fishing;

4 (C) advancing security, long-term growth,
5 and development in the Oceania region;

6 (D) supporting ocean conservation objec-
7 tives;

8 (E) reducing food insecurity; and

9 (F) countering attempts by the Govern-
10 ment of the People’s Republic of China to grow
11 its influence in the Oceania region.

12 (b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
14 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
15 retary of State, in consultation with the Adminis-
16 trator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Ad-
17 ministration, the Commandant of the Coast Guard,
18 and the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the
19 appropriate congressional committees a report as-
20 sessing the use of advanced maritime domain aware-
21 ness technology systems to combat IUU fishing in
22 Oceania.

23 (2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by para-
24 graph (1) shall include—

1 (A) a review of the effectiveness of existing
2 monitoring technologies, including electronic
3 monitoring systems, to combat IUU fishing;

4 (B) recommendations for effectively inte-
5 grating effective monitoring technologies into a
6 Oceania-wide strategy for IUU fishing enforce-
7 ment;

8 (C) an assessment and recommendations
9 for the secure and reliable processing of data
10 from such monitoring technologies, including
11 the security and verification issues;

12 (D) the technical and financial capacity of
13 countries of the Oceania region to deploy and
14 maintain large-scale use of maritime domain
15 awareness technological systems for the pur-
16 poses of combating IUU fishing and supporting
17 fisheries resource management;

18 (E) a review of the technical and financial
19 capacity of regional organizations and inter-
20 national structures to support countries of the
21 Oceania region in the deployment and mainte-
22 nance of large-scale use of maritime domain
23 awareness technology systems for the purposes
24 of combating IUU fishing and supporting fish-
25 eries resource management;

1 (F) an evaluation of the utility of using
2 foreign assistance, security assistance, and de-
3 velopment assistance provided by the United
4 States to countries of the Oceania region to
5 support the large-scale deployment and oper-
6 ations of maritime domain awareness systems
7 to increase maritime security across the region;
8 and

9 (G) an assessment of the role of large-scale
10 deployment and operations of maritime domain
11 awareness systems throughout Oceania to sup-
12 porting United States economic and national se-
13 curity interests in the Oceania region, including
14 efforts related to countering IUU fishing, im-
15 proving maritime security, and countering ma-
16 lign foreign influence.

17 **SEC. 15. OCEANIA MARITIME SECURITY INITIATIVE.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the
19 Secretary of Homeland Security shall cooperate to carry
20 out a program in support of strengthening maritime secu-
21 rity partnerships in Oceania using assets of the Depart-
22 ment of Defense and the Department of Homeland Secu-
23 rity.

24 (b) GOALS.—The goals of the program developed
25 under subsection (a) shall be, to the extent practicable—

1 (1) to enhance interoperability between per-
2 sonnel of the United States Coast Guard and the
3 United States Navy and the maritime forces of
4 countries that are allies and partners of the United
5 States in Oceania;

6 (2) to strengthen the participation and coordi-
7 nation of the United States Coast Guard and, where
8 appropriate, the United States Navy in regional or-
9 ganizations dedicated to coordination and coopera-
10 tion in support of Oceania fisheries policies, ocean
11 conservation, maritime security, and related initia-
12 tives;

13 (3) to strengthen maritime domain awareness,
14 enforcement of exclusive economic zones, marine en-
15 vironment protection, combat illegal, unreported,
16 and unregulated fishing, and strengthen disaster
17 preparedness and resilience;

18 (4) to mature logistics delivery among the coun-
19 tries of Oceania to enhance the ability of the De-
20 partment of Defense and the Department of Home-
21 land Security to supply remote areas following ex-
22 treme weather events and other major natural disas-
23 ters;

24 (5) to increase the presence of United States
25 Coast Guard personnel and capabilities to support

1 law enforcement, maritime protection, and capacity-
2 building initiatives in Oceania; and

3 (6) to conduct research and development and,
4 where possible, deploy technologies or related capa-
5 bilities to countries in the Oceania region that will
6 improve maritime domain awareness, improve the
7 ability to monitor fisheries and other marine re-
8 sources, and strengthen disaster warning and re-
9 sponse.

10 (c) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than one year
11 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
12 of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall
13 jointly submit to Congress a strategy that includes the fol-
14 lowing:

15 (1) A review of ongoing United States efforts to
16 promote maritime security, environmental protec-
17 tion, and disaster resilience and preparedness in
18 Oceania.

19 (2) An assessment of the feasibility and advis-
20 ability of routine ports of call by the United States
21 Navy and the Coast Guard at ports in the countries
22 of Oceania and the Pacific Islands region.

23 (3) An assessment of the feasibility and advis-
24 ability of expanding shiprider agreements between

1 the United States and the countries of Oceania and
2 the Pacific Islands region.

3 (4) An assessment of the feasibility and advis-
4 ability of developing joint and multinational exer-
5 cises focused on improving combined response and
6 logistics delivery in support of humanitarian assist-
7 ance and disaster relief operations.

8 (5) An assessment of ways to increase the pres-
9 ence of United States Coast Guard cutters and per-
10 sonnel to the Oceania region in support of law en-
11 forcement, maritime security, disaster responses,
12 and related goals, including—

13 (A) a review of challenges related to the
14 deployment of medium- and long-range cutters,
15 including personnel and logistical requirements;

16 (B) a review of budgetary constraints that
17 would limit the deployment of additional Coast
18 Guard cutters and resources to the Oceania re-
19 gion; and

20 (C) any other considerations that the Sec-
21 retary of Homeland Security, in coordination
22 with the Commandant of the Coast Guard, con-
23 siders important to assessing ways to increase
24 the presence of United States Coast Guard cut-
25 ters and personnel to the Oceania region.

1 **SEC. 16. COORDINATOR FOR DISPLACED PERSONS.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall be
3 responsible for ensuring that the United States Govern-
4 ment, in collaboration with allies and partners of the
5 United States and intergovernmental organizations, is rea-
6 sonably prepared to provide support to people residing in
7 countries in the Oceania region that may become perma-
8 nently displaced as a result of severe weather or extreme
9 changes in the environment, including sea-level fluctua-
10 tion, salt water intrusion, or changes in precipitation.

11 (b) COORDINATOR.—The Deputy Assistant Secretary
12 for Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands of the
13 Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Depart-
14 ment of State shall—

15 (1) serve as the Coordinator for Displaced Per-
16 sons in the Oceania Region (in this section referred
17 to as the “Coordinator”); and

18 (2) be responsible for working with the Assist-
19 ant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific
20 Affairs, the Assistant Secretary of State for Popu-
21 lation, Refugees, and Migration, the Assistant to the
22 Administrator in the Bureau for Humanitarian As-
23 sistance at the United States Agency for Inter-
24 national Development, and the United States Rep-
25 resentative to the United Nations regarding matters
26 concerning the displacement of persons in Oceania.

1 (c) DUTIES.—The Coordinator shall—

2 (1) facilitate a whole-of-government approach to
3 reasonably anticipate and respond to the displaced
4 persons in Oceania;

5 (2) explore opportunities to collaborate with,
6 and when appropriate provide direct support to, al-
7 lies, regional forums, and intergovernmental organi-
8 zations to support displaced persons in Oceania;

9 (3) review the contributions of the United
10 States to organizations that support displaced per-
11 sons in Oceania to ensure sure that the funding con-
12 tributes to outcomes that are consistent with United
13 States Government policies;

14 (4) advocate for legislative authority, programs,
15 and funding that are necessary to carry out the
16 United States and international response to support
17 displaced persons in Oceania; and

18 (5) oversee the production of an annual report
19 on the challenges related to displaced persons in
20 Oceania, including recommendations to Congress re-
21 lated to requirements for carrying out the United
22 States and international response to support dis-
23 placed persons in Oceania.

24 (d) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than one year after
25 the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually there-

1 after, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appro-
2 priate congressional committees a report that includes the
3 following:

4 (1) An assessment of the risks driving the dis-
5 placement of persons in the Oceania region, includ-
6 ing a projection of the number of persons that are
7 at risk of being displaced during the 25-year period
8 after submission of the report based on the best in-
9 formation available at the time of submission of the
10 report.

11 (2) A review of ongoing programs and initia-
12 tives by the governments of Australia, France,
13 Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, the
14 United Kingdom, and the United States to respond
15 to potentially displaced persons in the Oceania re-
16 gion.

17 (3) An assessment of the efficacy of the pro-
18 grams and initiatives described in paragraph (2) to
19 mitigate the risks driving the displacement of per-
20 sons described in paragraph (1) and to support dis-
21 placed persons.

22 (4) A plan to address any shortfalls in the effi-
23 cacy of such programs identified under paragraph
24 (3).

1 (5) Recommendations related to any legislative
2 authority, programs, and funding that the Secretary
3 determines are necessary to carry out the United
4 States and international response to support dis-
5 placed persons in Oceania.

6 **SEC. 17. OCEANIA ANTICORRUPTION PROGRAM.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall es-
8 tablish a program to provide technical and financial assist-
9 ance to civil society organizations and governments in Oce-
10 ania to strengthen the capacity of civil society and the law
11 enforcement agencies to identify and defeat acts of corrup-
12 tion that destabilize democratic governments and under-
13 mine the rule of law.

14 (b) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—In establishing
15 the program under subsection (a), the Secretary of State
16 shall coordinate with the head of any other Federal agency
17 managing a program or initiative to strengthen
18 anticorruption, fiscal transparency, economic governance,
19 or related legal processes in Oceania to ensure policy co-
20 herence and unity of effort.

21 (c) REQUIRED REPORT.—Not later than one year
22 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually
23 thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the com-
24 mittees specified in subsection (d) a report that includes
25 the following:

1 (1) A list of civil society organizations and gov-
2 ernments in Oceania, and the agencies of those gov-
3 ernments, receiving assistance under the program
4 established under subsection (a).

5 (2) A description of the activities carried out by
6 those civil society organizations, governments, and
7 agencies using that assistance during the year pre-
8 ceding submission of the report.

9 (3) The goals and anticipated outcomes of the
10 activities described in paragraph (2).

11 (4) The metrics used to evaluate the success of
12 the activities described in paragraph (2) and the
13 achievement of the goals and outcomes described in
14 paragraph (3).

15 (5) A description of what, if any, follow-on ac-
16 tivities are planned to build on the activities de-
17 scribed in paragraph (2) and the preliminary goals
18 for those follow-on activities.

19 (6) An explanation, as appropriate, of how the
20 activities described in paragraph (2) complement the
21 programs or projects of another Federal agency sup-
22 porting anticorruption, fiscal transparency, economic
23 governance, or related legal processes in Oceania.

24 (d) COMMITTEES SPECIFIED.—The committees spec-
25 ified in this subsection are—

1 (1) the appropriate congressional committees;
2 and

3 (2) the Committee on Appropriations of the
4 Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the
5 House of Representatives.

6 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
7 are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State
8 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the program
9 established under subsection (a).

10 **SEC. 18. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
11 **CORRUPTION IN OCEANIA.**

12 (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
14 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and an-
15 nually thereafter, the Secretary of State, in coordi-
16 nation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Sec-
17 retary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the
18 Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney Gen-
19 eral, and the Director of National Intelligence, shall
20 submit to Congress a report on the efforts of foreign
21 persons (including foreign financial institutions) to
22 engage or attempt to engage in acts of corruption in
23 a country or territory of Oceania.

1 (2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by para-
2 graph (1) shall include, for the one-year period pre-
3 ceding submission of the report—

4 (A) an identification of each foreign person
5 that the Secretary of State, in coordination
6 with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Sec-
7 retary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce,
8 the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attor-
9 nery General, and the Director of National Intel-
10 ligence, determines engaged or attempted to en-
11 gage, during that period, in an act of corrup-
12 tion in a country or territory of Oceania;

13 (B) for each person identified under sub-
14 paragraph (A)—

15 (i) an identification of the country of
16 origin of the person;

17 (ii) a description of the act or at-
18 tempted act that resulted in the identifica-
19 tion of the person; and

20 (iii) an identification of any foreign fi-
21 nancial institution that knowingly con-
22 ducted a significant transaction with the
23 person during that period;

24 (C) an assessment of the capacity of the
25 government of the country or territory in which

1 the act or attempted act occurred or would have
2 occurred to identify actors engaged in corrup-
3 tion, prosecute anticorruption cases, and en-
4 force existing anticorruption laws; and

5 (D) an assessment of the impact the act or
6 attempted act could have on the national or
7 economic security of the United States.

8 (3) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—

9 (A) INTELLIGENCE.—The Secretary of
10 State shall not disclose the identity of a person
11 in a report submitted under paragraph (1) if
12 the Director of National Intelligence determines
13 that such disclosure could compromise an intel-
14 ligence operation, activity, source, or method of
15 the United States.

16 (B) LAW ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary
17 of State shall not disclose the identity of a per-
18 son in a report submitted under paragraph (1)
19 if the Attorney General, in coordination with
20 the head of an appropriate Federal law enforce-
21 ment agency, determines that such disclosure
22 could reasonably be expected—

23 (i) to compromise the identity of a
24 confidential source, including a State,
25 local, or foreign agency or authority or any

1 private institution that furnished informa-
2 tion on a confidential basis;

3 (ii) to jeopardize the integrity or suc-
4 cess of an ongoing criminal investigation or
5 prosecution;

6 (iii) to endanger the life or physical
7 safety of any person; or

8 (iv) to cause substantial harm to
9 physical property.

10 (C) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—If the Di-
11 rector of National Intelligence makes a deter-
12 mination under subparagraph (A) or the Attor-
13 ney General makes a determination under sub-
14 paragraph (B), the Director or the Attorney
15 General, as the case may be, shall notify Con-
16 gress of the determination and the reasons for
17 the determination.

18 (4) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required
19 by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified
20 form but may include a classified annex.

21 (b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall
22 impose sanctions pursuant to section 1263 of the Global
23 Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F
24 of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note)

1 with respect to each foreign person identified in a report
2 submitted under subsection (a).

3 (c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the imposi-
4 tion of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a
5 foreign person if the President—

6 (1) determines that imposing such sanctions
7 with respect to that person would harm the national
8 security of the United States; and

9 (2) submits to Congress a report describing the
10 determination and the reasons for the determination.

11 **SEC. 19. REPORT ON FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE RE-**
12 **SOURCES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE**
13 **TREASURY IN OCEANIA.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
15 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the
16 Treasury, in consultation with the Director of National In-
17 telligence, shall submit to the Committee on Appropria-
18 tions of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations
19 of the House of Representatives a report on the financial
20 intelligence resources of the Department of the Treasury
21 in Oceania.

22 (b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection
23 (a) shall include—

24 (1) a review of the existing financial intelligence
25 resources of the Department of the Treasury in Oce-

1 ania, including budgetary and manpower resources,
2 that the Department dedicates to detecting and
3 countering illicit finance activity and acts of corrup-
4 tion in Oceania;

5 (2) an assessment of the success of the Depart-
6 ment in countering illicit finance activity and acts of
7 corruption in Oceania using the resources described
8 in paragraph (1);

9 (3) an assessment of the ability to the Depart-
10 ment to effectively use and operationalize the finan-
11 cial intelligence resources of United States allies to
12 help counter illicit finance activity and acts of cor-
13 ruption in Oceania;

14 (4) an identification of the resource gaps, in-
15 cluding with respect to budgetary and manpower re-
16 sources and lack of legal authorities, that would pre-
17 vent the Department from supporting the implemen-
18 tation of the strategic roadmap required by section
19 3; and

20 (5) a plan to fill the gaps identified under para-
21 graph (4).

22 (c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by sub-
23 section (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may
24 include a classified annex.

1 **SEC. 20. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**
4 **TEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional com-
5 mittees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations
6 of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs
7 of the House of Representatives.

8 (2) **FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.**—

9 (A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in
10 subparagraph (B), the term “foreign financial
11 institution” means any foreign entity that is en-
12 gaged in the business of accepting deposits,
13 making, granting, transferring, holding, or
14 brokering loans or credits, or purchasing or
15 selling foreign exchange, securities, commodity
16 futures or options, or procuring purchasers and
17 sellers thereof, as principal or agent, includ-
18 ing—

19 (i) a depository institution;

20 (ii) a bank;

21 (iii) a savings bank;

22 (iv) a money service business;

23 (v) a trust company;

24 (vi) a securities broker or dealer;

25 (vii) a commodity futures and options
26 broker or dealer;

- 1 (viii) a forward contract or foreign ex-
2 change merchant;
- 3 (ix) a securities or commodities ex-
4 change;
- 5 (x) a clearing corporation;
- 6 (xi) an investment company;
- 7 (xii) an employee benefit plan;
- 8 (xiii) a dealer in precious metals,
9 stones, or jewels; and
- 10 (xiv) any holding company, affiliate,
11 or subsidiary of an entity specified in any
12 clauses (i) through (xiii).
- 13 (B) EXCEPTIONS.—The term “foreign fi-
14 nancial institution” does not include—
- 15 (i) an international financial institu-
16 tion, as defined in section 1701(c) of the
17 International Financial Institutions Act
18 (22 U.S.C. 262r(c));
- 19 (ii) the International Fund for Agri-
20 cultural Development;
- 21 (iii) the North American Development
22 Bank; or
- 23 (iv) any other international financial
24 institution specified by the Office of For-

1 eign Assets Control of the Department of
2 the Treasury.

3 (3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign per-
4 son” means an individual or entity that is not a
5 United States person.

6 (4) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” with
7 respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result,
8 means that a person had actual knowledge, or
9 should have known, of the conduct, the cir-
10 cumstance, or the result.

11 (5) OCEANIA.—Except as provided in sections 4
12 and 5, the term “Oceania” may include the fol-
13 lowing:

14 (A) Easter Island of Chile.

15 (B) Fiji.

16 (C) French Polynesia of France.

17 (D) Kiribati.

18 (E) New Caledonia of France.

19 (F) Nieu of New Zealand.

20 (G) Papua New Guinea.

21 (H) Samoa.

22 (I) Vanuatu.

23 (J) The Ashmore and Cartier Islands of
24 Australia.

25 (K) The Cook Islands of New Zealand.

1 (L) The Coral Islands of Australia.

2 (M) The Federated States of Micronesia.

3 (N) The Norfolk Island of Australia.

4 (O) The Pitcairn Islands of the United
5 Kingdom.

6 (P) The Republic of the Marshal Islands.

7 (Q) The Republic of Palau.

8 (R) The Solomon Islands.

9 (S) Tokelau of New Zealand.

10 (T) Tonga.

11 (U) Tuvalu.

12 (V) Wallis and Futuna of France.

13 (6) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term
14 “United States person” means—

15 (A) a United States citizen or an alien law-
16 fully admitted for permanent residence to the
17 United States; or

18 (B) an entity organized under the laws of
19 the United States or any jurisdiction within the
20 United States, including a foreign branch of
21 such an entity.

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