

American Samoa State Preparedness Report



*Prepared and Submitted
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American Samoa
Department of Homeland Security
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Executive Summary

"The State Preparedness Report is one of the first steps in moving the grant processes, programs, and planning from a focus on loosely affiliated equipment, training, exercises and technical assistance projects to one that delivers an integrated picture of prevention, protection, response and recovery capacity."

The Territory of American Samoa heartily agrees with this statement. It is our intention to align our emergency management capacity through the State Preparedness Report (SPR), the State Homeland Security Strategy (SHSS) and the Disaster Assistance Plan (DAP) or Territorial Emergency Operations Plan (TEOP).

The American Samoa Department of Homeland Security (ASDHS) was established by the Governor through Executive Order 003-2007 on February 06, 2007 within the Executive Branch consolidating the following offices: Office of Vital Statistics (OVS), Territorial Emergency Management Coordinating Office (TEMCO), Territorial Office of Homeland Security (TOHS), Office of Territorial and International Criminal Intelligence and Drug Enforcement (OTICIDE) which houses South Pacific Islands Criminal Intelligence Network (SPICIN) and U.S. INTERPOL Pacific Sub-Bureau.

This recent reorganization has presented difficulties and at the same time, provided opportunities. It has been difficult to reconstruct plans and exercises due to the large turnover of staff and subsequent office reorganization. Additionally there was a distinct lack of formal office procedures which has led to confusion regarding location of program documentation. Department of Homeland Security and FEMA funds and projects were frozen and investigations of potential wrongdoing led to certain files and documents being secured by federal law enforcement further complicating the preparation of this report.

From the positive perspective it is the intention of the current management team to reorganize the department according to established guidelines to form an organization which has integrity, is accountable and is responsible for its actions. Current capabilities as of September 30, 2007 are less than had been expected; however, it has been the intention of the department to evaluate programs honestly realizing that in order to move forward, it is necessary to have an accurate measure of current levels of preparedness. By taking an honest look at each of the eight national priorities, we believe we have created a baseline from which we intend to move ahead. With this thought in mind, we welcome the opportunity to share our State Preparedness Plan beginning with the Executive Summary.

Current Capabilities and Initiatives as outlined by the National Priorities

1. Implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF)¹⁰

The NIMS Compliance Status Report for American Samoa reflects the State's implementation of all required ("Tier 1") activities and affirmative responses to the associated performance measurement metrics. Compliance determinations are based on the State's ability to respond affirmatively to metrics associated with Tier 1 activities. Tier 2 activities represent possible future year activities.

2. Expand Regional Collaboration

Inter-State Regional Collaboration:

The Department of Public Safety is the lead first responder agency. As such the 9-1-1 call in system is the main communication link in the detection and response phases of emergency operations.

Currently, there is a lack of formal agreement between Territorial and some Federal agencies, Territorial and private sector companies and between Territorial and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) partners. What is in place is a network of informal agreements based on one on one relationships and previous experience.

Initiatives:

1. Enhance Fusion Center function

Intra-State Regional Collaboration:

The American Samoa Department of Homeland Security is comprised of the following:

Office of Vital Statistics (OVS), Territorial Emergency Management Coordinating Office (TEMCO), Territorial Office of Homeland Security (TOHS), Office of Territorial and International Criminal Intelligence and Drug Enforcement (OTICIDE) which houses South Pacific Islands Criminal Intelligence Network (SPICIN) and U.S. INTERPOL Pacific Sub-Bureau.

The new structure of the ASDHS with OTICIDE as host agency for SPICIN and the U.S. Interpol Pacific Sub-Bureau which includes Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Saipan) provides the Territory with vast regional contacts and connections. The ASDHS through OTICIDE functions as a regional intelligence gathering, analysis and distribution fusion center.

Initiatives:

1. Enhance Fusion Center function

3. Implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)

Nation-wide, Critical Infrastructure Protection Program (CIPP) entails all the activities directed at safeguarding indispensable people, systems (especially communications), and physical infrastructure. The American Samoa Government (ASG) has identified eleven (11) critical infrastructure sectors for the Territory.

Initiatives:

1. Establish a coordinated framework for Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource Protection procedures in the Territory of American Samoa.
2. Develop and prioritize training and equipment needs.

4. Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities

Within ASDHS, OTICIDE, SPICIN and INTERPOL, function as a regional intelligence gathering, analysis and distribution fusion center. Links are in place between the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the International Criminal Police Organization and Pacific Transnational Crime Center (comprising of several Pacific Island Countries). American Samoa has upgraded its drivers' license system to enforce thorough background checks for issuance/re-issuance and to link the newly redesigned drivers' license to territorial, national and international databases.

Initiatives:

1. Enhance vertical and horizontal information sharing among defined stakeholders within established guidelines
2. Develop training program and conduct exercises

5. Strengthen Interoperable and Operable Communications Capabilities

American Samoa Telecommunications Authority (ASTCA) is an ASG executive agency that administers and manages all facets of electronic communications in the Territory. ASTCA is identified as the lead agency in the development of the Territory's Public Safety Interoperable Communications Program (PSIC).

Plans are in place for submission of both the PSIC grant and the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP).

Initiatives:

Communications Capability:

1. Continue planning and begin implementation of interoperable communications systems.

Emergency Public Information and Warning Capability:

1. Continue with development and implementation of Emergency Alert Systems (EAS).

6. Strengthen Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Detection, Response, and Decontamination Capabilities

CBRNE Detection Capability:

Currently, there is no preventative radiological or nuclear detection in place in the Territory of American Samoa. However, the U.S. Coast Guard has one member of their detachment who has been trained at a basic level in radiation detection and the Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighters (ARFF) of the Department of Port Administration has twenty-five (25) of their firefighters who have participated in nuclear and radiological awareness training in the state of Nevada.

Initiatives:

1. Coordinate HazMat personnel and operations

Explosive Device Response Operations Capability:

Explosive device response operations are limited to identification of potential threats by first responders such as officers/firefighters from the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and ARFF. ARFF has a mobile command vehicle but needs follow-up training to maintain the effectiveness of this resource.

Initiatives:

1. Develop coordinated sustainable explosive device response framework

WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination Capability:

The POC for CBRNE is the Fire Bureau under DPS. The Fire Bureau has limited HazMat response gear (Personal Protection Equipment) and trained personnel. The airport fire response unit (ARFF) also has HazMat capacity. The U.S. Coast Guard has a small detachment in American Samoa which is charged with marine related responsibilities for CBRNE incidents. The U.S. Coast Guard also has the capacity to request regional assistance when local capacity is exceeded in the marine environment. The American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency (ASEPA) is on call 24/7 to respond to WMD/Hazardous Materials incidents. ASEPA have four staff who are HAZWOPER certified. The private sector led by the local tuna canneries possess capability to respond to certain hazardous material events centered on chemicals and processes associated with their operations. The AS Fire Bureau provide backup for incidents at the canneries and other private sector facilities.

Initiatives:

1. Coordinate WMD and HazMat response and decontamination efforts

7. Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities

Mass Prophylaxis Capability:

The legal foundation for mass prophylaxis operations, including credentialing of staff and volunteers is provided by the recently enacted American Samoa Emergency Health Powers Act of 2007. The American Samoa SNS Plan includes component plans for: transport and tracking SNS medical supplies and equipment, and inventory management; procedures for obtaining mass prophylaxis supplies from the receipt, staging, and storage (RSS) site, and distribution to dispensing from Points of Delivery; plans, procedures, and protocols for mass prophylaxis dispensing operations; and, SOPs for security of SNS assets during receipt, storage, transportation, and dispensing operations.

Initiatives:

1. Assessing Mass Prophylaxis Capability through evaluating preparedness for Critical Tasks that can only be measured through response to actual events, or operational exercises.
2. Improving plans and preparedness for Mass Prophylaxis through staff training

Medical Surge Capability:

The health care system in American Samoa consists of one acute care hospital (LBJ Tropical Medical Center) which includes the EMS Division; the VA Clinic; one Community Health Center, that can admit to folding cots (capacity 100); and two six-patient, stand-by mobile medical facilities that serve as Alternative Care Facilities (ACF) when permanent facilities are overwhelmed by mass casualties or epidemics/pandemics. The only laboratory is the clinical laboratory at the LBJ TMC, which also carries out public health tests for DOH. There are no nursing homes, private care facilities, home health care agencies, or private practice clinics.

Initiatives:

1. Develop and implement a three-year exercise strategy and schedule to include operational exercises to test surge capacity of the Tafuna Family Health Center
2. Operational exercises to test LBJ Tropical Medical Center surge capacity preparedness and response performance

8. Strengthen Planning and Citizen Preparedness Capabilities

Planning Capability:

The following acts, plans and legal references are structured on the Emergency Support Functions that correspond to the National Response Plan (NRP). Currently the territory operates under the American Samoa Disaster Assistance Act of 1978 which provides the necessary authority for conducting emergency operations.

The DAP or TEOP, provides overall territorial authorities and responsibilities. The current version of the DAP or TEOP is under review and revision. In addition to the DAP or TEOP, the following plans are also currently under review:

- State Enhancement Plan (to be replaced with the State Preparedness Report (SPR))
- State Homeland Security Strategy
- American Samoa Continuity of Operations Plan
- American Samoa All Hazards Mitigation Plan

Initiatives:

1. Plans review and revision

Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Capability:

The American Samoa Department of Education (DOE) has responsibility for planning and organizing evacuation of persons to designated shelters. The office of Protection and Advocacy and the Territorial Office on Aging have done an excellent job of representing the disabled and elderly population and coordinating with the Department of Education for both evacuation and mass care.

The American Red Cross supports shelter in place with individual assistance, bedding, hygiene items, emergency supplies and emergency water.

Initiatives:

1. Review and revise evacuation and shelter-in place plans
2. Citizen awareness regarding emergency evacuation

Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services) Capability:

In most cases government school buildings have been identified as the mass care shelters. A list is available and village officials are clear as to the identified mass shelter facility in their locale. The Department of Education is the provider of food services for evacuees through the school lunch program facilities. The American Samoa Red Cross has a plan in place to assist in mass care activities.

The Department of Health Crisis Emergency Risk Communications Plan addresses all relevant issues regarding public information during an event or incident requiring mass prophylaxis dispensing, including dispensing site location, hours of operation, and procedures, patient tracking, and information handed out at dispensing sites on the drugs being dispensed. Public Health also has plans in place to collect, identify and care for human remains in the event of casualties.

Initiatives:

1. Review and revise mass care planning

Community Preparedness and Participation Capability:

The Citizen Corps in the territory was active between 2004 and 2006. An extensive series of meetings, trainings and events were conducted. Unfortunately very little accurate electronic documentation was kept of these activities. Fortunately the Samoan culture and the traditional village governance which covers better than 80% of the islands, is a very effective service delivery system. It is through this traditional network that the Citizen Corps has worked and although the Citizen Corps itself has become dormant, the traditional village system remains vibrantly in place.

The American Samoa Red Cross has a plan in place for activating, recruiting and training volunteers in the face of emergency situations.

Initiatives:

1. Reorganization and re-activation of Citizen Corps

Continuity of Operations / Continuity of Government:

American Samoa Government Continuity of Operations Plan is in place. However since the revision of ASDHS, questions have been raised as to the feasibility of this plan. Therefore review and revision of the existing plan is the first target task for this capability.

Initiatives:

See Planning Capability, Initiative 1.

Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution Capability:

The American Samoa Government Office of Procurement is the logistics staging area (LSA) in a disaster event. In federally declared events, FEMA logistics has identified the Office of Procurement as the main Point of Distribution (POD).

The American Samoa Red Cross organization maintains a warehouse directly across the street from the ASG Office of Procurement. This warehouse is stocked with emergency supplies such as cots, family comfort kits and emergency water for immediate distribution in the event of an emergency.

Initiatives:

1. Formalization of agreements and roles in critical resource logistics and distribution capability

II. State Overview



State Background

American Sāmoa is comprised of six islands in the South Pacific. At fourteen degrees south of the equator, it is the United States' southern-most territory, and is known as the heart of Polynesia. Located halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand, American Samoa consists of five islands and two coral atolls. Tutuila, is the largest of the islands and home to the country's capital, Pago Pago. Aunu'u, a small, lightly inhabited island, resides just to the east, one half mille off Tutuila. The other 3 islands, Ofu, Olosega and Tau, also known as the Manu'a Group, are grouped about 60 miles further east of Tutuila. Though small in comparison to the larger island of Tutuila, the islands of Manu'a are extremely important to American Sāmoa and Polynesia for both cultural and historical contexts. American Samoa's closest neighboring country is independent Samoa, 70 miles northwest of Tutuila. Samoa shares the same culture and many of the people of American Samoa and Samoa are direct family relatives by birth or marriage. The Samoan islands are in the middle of the triangle formed by Hawaii, New Zealand and Tahiti. Samoans represent the largest population of Polynesians, with a rich island culture that has historically survived outside incursions. Though American Samoa is a sovereign territory of the U.S, the people maintain close ties with many regional island nations.

The 2005 Statistical Digest of the American Samoa Government estimated a population of 60,000 people residing in the territory. Pago Pago, the capital city of American Samoa is located on the island of Tutuila which contains over 90% of the total population. Population indices report ethnic demographics of 90% Samoan and the remaining 10% being comprised of (in descending order) “Other Pacific Islanders”, Filipinos, “Other Asians”, and Caucasian. In 2000, 65% were reported to have gained at least a high school education, while less than 15% of that demographic achieved university degrees. Residents of Tutuila are primarily bilingual, speaking both Sāmoan and English. The Manu’a Islands residents predominantly speak Sāmoan. Of the total of 9,600 households in the territory, median income for an average household of seven persons in 2000 was \$18,000 per year and 57% of all households (5,130) lived at or above the national poverty rate.

From their heritage as the earliest Polynesians, the people of American Sāmoa have devised a unique social organization which is admirably suited to their island and ocean environment. Most land in American Sāmoa falls under one of two categories: 1) family and village land; or 2) freehold land. All land not designated as “village” land belongs to one extended family or another with the exception of “freehold” land which is privately owned. Village and family land in American Sāmoa make up over 90% of all land in the territory. There are two key units of organization in American Sāmoa: the *āiga*, a word which can be translated as “extended family” or “Clan”, and the *nu’u* or “village.” The *āiga* consists of a group of people related by blood, marriage, or adoption. The family group can vary in size from eight up to more than 100 individuals. At the head of an *āiga*, or a branch thereof, is the *matai*. The *matai* is an individual holding a chiefly title. Depending upon the nature of the chiefly title, a *matai* can either be an *Ali’i* “Chief,” or *Tulafale* “Orator.” All Matai titles are ranked according to village tradition and comprise the council of chiefs. Specific High Chiefs hold paramount rank in a village, or in certain cases, within the territory. High Chief titles are very well established and hold a great deal of tradition and history associated with them. Traditionally, High Chiefs take their seats at specific posts in their meeting house, which designate their rank. The society revolves around the concepts of respect and service. “O le ala i le pule, o le tautua” “the path to power is through service” this is a resonant theme in the Samoan culture. Age, title and rank within the village define the hierarchy. One of the strengths of each village is its Aumaga or association of untitled men. This group is the common workforce of the village and is led by the Matai taulelea who receives instruction from the council of chiefs. The Pulenu’u or village mayor is recommended by the council of chiefs and appointed by the office of Samoan Affairs which mediates between the territorial government and the village and county organizations. It is through the village council of chiefs, the Pulenu’u and the aumaga that emergency services are coordinated at the local level.

American Samoa is a single tier government with the territorial government serving as both State and local administration. American Samoa became a territory of the United States in 1900 under President Theodore Roosevelt. From that time until July of 1951, a U.S. Naval Officer was designated as territorial governor. An appointed civilian governor carried on the island nation’s leadership until 1978 when the first elected governor was seated. The election of the first governor was a major milestone, but was only one of an important two-part process of the political development of the territory. Of equal importance was American Samoa’s aspiration to attain its seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. This territorial Seat in the House of Representatives was achieved and the first representative was seated in 1981. Within the territorial government all offices and departments come under the direct chain of command from the Governor.

The American Samoa Department of Homeland Security (ASDHS) was established by the Governor through Executive Order 003-2007 on February 06, 2007 within the Executive Branch consolidating the following offices: Office of Vital Statistics (OVS), Territorial Emergency Management Coordinating Office (TEMCO), Territorial Office of Homeland Security (TOHS), Office of Territorial

and International Criminal Intelligence and Drug Enforcement (OTICIDE) which houses South Pacific Islands Criminal Intelligence Network (SPICIN) and U.S. INTERPOL Pacific Sub-Bureau.

Facilities/Infrastructure

Pago Pago International Airport

Twice weekly Boeing 767 flights to and from Hawaii and onward to the U.S. mainland are provided by Hawaiian Airlines. Travel to other South Pacific destinations and island countries are provided by Polynesian Airlines and Interisland Air. Polynesian Airlines provides regional air services to New Zealand, Australia, Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga, New Caledonia, Tahiti and the Cook Islands.

Local Airports

Three other local airports are located on Ofu, Olosega, and Ta'u. Interisland Air flies from Pago Pago International Airport to Ofu, Olosega, and Ta'u Islands on a DeHavilland DHC-6 Twin Otter that can accommodate 18 passengers.

Hospital

Medical treatment is available on Tutuila at the Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ) Tropical Medical Center. The LBJ Medical Center is a 140-bed facility providing dental, general medical and emergency care services to the residents of American Samoa. Persons requiring extensive special health care are transferred to Hawaii or New Zealand.

Communications

The American Samoa Government Office of Communications operates the local telephone and long distance services with a network of approximately 9,500 phones. The telecommunication infrastructure, a 7 digital telephone exchange system, enables communication for all inhabited islands. A small cellular phone infrastructure is in place and approximately 3,000 cell phones are in use on the islands. Other modes of communication on the islands include voice, data service, telex, telegraph and internet/e-mail. In the event of downed telephone lines, 24-hour telecommunication to and from the islands are possible through a domestic satellite system consisting of two satellite dishes. The island has one AM radio station, one FM station, and one television station, and two newspapers.

Stakeholder Input

State Preparedness Report (SPR) development began with review of existing documents. This was a time consuming process made more difficult by the recent reorganization of the department and because of the legal issues surrounding the federal investigation of previous Homeland Security officers and other emergency management officials. A thorough document search eventually turned up many of the relevant documents. Of great assistance in locating these document and providing guidance and assistance were Mr. Chuck Arnold of FEMA Region IX and Mr. David G. Turner, Preparedness Officer from DOHS Headquarters.

Once documents were assembled and reviewed, the information obtained was validated through individual stakeholders. Stakeholders involved in the SPR were developed from the Homeland Security Advisory Committee (HSAC) (see Appendix A) which consists of departments and individuals who have an operational role relative to the territory homeland security program and

represent a wide range of functional area expertise. Participants included key personnel and senior agency officials who manage the territory's homeland security programs. A read-ahead package of reference information was emailed to assist in data collection. One on one interviews were carried out and information collected for all eight National Priorities. Initial interviews described the SPR and explained the read-ahead materials. Terminology, format and response requirements were discussed. Notes of these meetings were used in report development and stakeholders were also encouraged to forward information in electronic form so as to be easily inserted into the document. Contact information was shared and collected data verified. Follow up meetings enabled the interviewer to review previously collected data and verify through cross referencing responses from various individuals and sectors.

A full meeting of the HSAC was called for Thursday February 21, 2008 to present the first draft of the State Preparedness Plan. All members were contacted and the meeting was held in the EOC at 10:00am. The rationale of the National Response Framework and description of capabilities planning was discussed. The State Preparedness Report was presented as a document which will form the backbone along with the DAP or TEOP and the State Strategic Plan for emergency response and recovery in the Territory. Each council member received a CD containing the draft SPR. The members were asked to review the portions of the report pertinent to their interests and share the report with the members of their staffs who may have direct information and responsibility for activities and actions described in the report. The members were encouraged to critically review the material and as time permitted, to read the entire document. Upon their review they were asked to add information which had been omitted and to correct information which seemed inaccurate. They were then asked to send in their changes and modifications in electronic form to be added to the finalization of the report. From this point on information was added to the document as stakeholders completed their review of the draft. Continued review of documents and sifting of available data refined the report. Final review by members of the ASDHS staff has resulted in the final version of the American Samoa State Preparedness Report.

III. Compliance

NIMSCAST Report

NIMS Compliance Status Report for American Samoa. This report reflects the State's implementation of all required ("Tier 1") activities and affirmative responses to the associated performance measurement metrics. Compliance determinations are based on the State's ability to respond affirmatively to metrics associated with Tier 1 activities. Tier 2 activities represent possible future year activities and are not considered critical for current year compliance. Where appropriate, the State has referenced the Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to address weaknesses in implementation activities. Resolution of all CAPs must be provided to the FEMA Regional NIMS Point of Contact (POC) and to the Incident Management Systems Division (IMSD) by January 28, 2008.

FY2007 NIMS Compliance Metrics: State/Territory

Last Update Date: 2007-09-28

Last Rollup Date: 2007-09-28

Summary

Sections	Complete	Tier 1	Tier 2
Section 1 Metrics: State Adoption and Infrastructure	10 / 10 (100%)	8 / 8 (100%)	7 / 7 (100%)
Section 2 Metrics: Command and Management	11 / 11 (100%)	1 / 1 (100%)	10 / 10 (100%)
Section 3 Metrics: Preparedness Planning	8 / 8 (100%)	5 / 5 (100%)	3 / 3 (100%)
Section 4 Metrics: Preparedness Training	5 / 5 (100%)	2 / 2 (100%)	4 / 4 (100%)
Section 5 Metrics: Preparedness Exercises	9 / 9 (100%)	6 / 6 (100%)	3 / 3 (100%)
Section 6 Metrics: Resource Management	8 / 8 (100%)	2 / 2 (100%)	3 / 6 (50%)
Section 7 Metrics: Communication and Information Management	2 / 2 (100%)	1 / 1 (100%)	1 / 1 (100%)
Overall	53 / 53 (100%)	25 / 25 (100%)	31 / 34 (91%)

Section

	Status		Expected Compliance Date
	Tier 1	Tier 2	
Section 1 Metrics: State Adoption and Infrastructure	✓	✓	
1.1 Formal Adoption	✓		
1.2 Promotion and Encouragement	✓		
1.3 Monitoring Tribal/Local Adoption	✓	✓	
1.4 Quantify Tribal/Local Adoption	✓	✓	
1.5 Establish Process to Communicate, Monitor and Implement NIMS	✓	✓	
1.6 State/Territory NIMS Coordinator	✓		
1.7 Funding Linked to FY06 NIMS Implementation	✓	✓	
Requirements	✓	✓	
1.8 NIMS Compliance Review as a Part of Grant Related Audits	✓	✓	
1.9 Monitor and Assess Outreach and Implementation of NIMS		✓	
1.10 Departments/Agencies NIMS Coordinator		✓	
Section 2 Metrics: Command and Management	✓	✓	
2.1 Implementation of NIMS-Prescribed ICS for All-Hazards Incident Response	✓		
2.2 Implementation of NIMS-Prescribed ICS for Preplanned Events		✓	
2.3 Consistent Application of Incident Action Planning		✓	
2.4 Consistent Application of Common Communications Plans		✓	
2.5 Incident Action Plan Concepts		✓	
2.6 Communication Plan Components		✓	
2.7 Encouraging Multi-Agency Coordination Systems (MACS)		✓	
2.8 Designation or Utilization of Multi-Agency		✓	

Coordination Systems		
2.9 MACS Functions Coordinated by State/Territory		✓
2.10 Public Information System (PIS) Included in Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)		✓
2.11 Types of Information That PIS Can Gather, Verify, Coordinate and Disseminate		✓
Section 3 Metrics: Preparedness Planning	✓	✓
3.1 NIMS Baseline Established	✓	
3.2 Utilization of Federal Preparedness Funding to Improve NIMS Preparedness and Response Activities	✓	
3.3 Quantify State/Territory Department/Agencies that have Incorporated NIMS with Emergency Management or Response Functions	✓	
3.4 Extent of NIMS Concepts/Principles Incorporation	✓	
3.5 Integration of Plans with Federal Response as Described in NRP		✓
3.6 Promotion of Intrastate and interagency Mutual Aid Agreements	✓	
3.7 Promotion of Mutual Aid Agreements with Private Sector and NGOs		✓
3.8 Types of Mutual Aid Agreements Trained and/or Exercised		✓
Section 4 Metrics: Preparedness Training	✓	✓
4.1 Training conformation to NIMS National Standard Curriculum	✓	
4.2 Quantity of Facilities Used to Deliver NIMS Training		✓
4.3 Communicate, Coordinate and Track NIMS Training		✓
4.4 Document Training Status of Personnel		✓
4.5 Quantify Trained Personnel	✓	✓
Section 5 Metrics: Preparedness Exercises	✓	✓
5.1 NIMS/ICS Incorporated into Exercises	✓	
5.2 Quantity of Exercises that Evaluate NIMS Implementation	✓	
5.3 Existence of an All-Hazard Exercise Program	✓	
5.4 Quantity of Exercises with Multi-Disciplinary and/or Multi-Jurisdictional Component	✓	
5.5 Quantity of Exercises Requiring Activation of NRP in FY06		✓
5.6 FY07 Exercises Incorporating Activation of NRP		✓
5.7 After Action Reports and/or Lessons Learned	✓	
5.8 Incorporation of Corrective Action Plans, After Action Reports, and/or Lessons Learned	✓	
5.9 Maintenance of Correction Action Program		✓
Section 6 Metrics: Resource Management	✓	✓
6.1 Inventory of Response Assets	✓	
6.2 Response Asset Inventory Developed		✓
6.3 Resource Typing for Response Assets		✓
6.4 Number of Local/Tribal Jurisdictions that have Provided Inventory of Resources		✓
6.5 Acquisition Adoption of Interoperability Standards	✓	
6.6 Incorporation of Standard Equipment List and Other		✓

Federal Standards Data		
6.7 State Validation of Inventory		!
6.8 Utilization of Response Asset Inventory		!
Section 7 Metrics: Communication and Information Management	✓	✓
7.1 Implementation of Communication Standards During Multi-Agency and/or Multi-Jurisdictional Events	✓	
7.2 Methods to Ensure Consistent and Accurate Information During Incident		✓

Symbol Legend

Complete		Status
✓ Completed	✓	Strength
✗ Not Completed	!	Weakness
NA Not Applicable (blank) Not Completed, or No Criteria Established		

IV. Priorities

National Priority 1: Implement the NIMS and NRF

A. Accomplishments

B. Current Capabilities

NIMS/NIMSCAST:

See Compliance section of this State Preparedness Report.

C. One-Year Targets

NIMS/NIMSCAST:

For “National Priority 1: Implement the NIMS and NRF”, States and Territories must only provide One-Year Targets. The One-Year Targets for NIMS Implementation reflect those activities that must be completed by the end of FY 2008 (September 30, 2008). As currently projected, the FY 2008 required NIMS activities are as follows:

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Designate a single point of contact within each of the jurisdiction’s Departments and Agencies	2008	Open
Monitor and assess outreach and implementation of NIMS Requirements	2008	Open
Establish public information system to gather, verify, coordinate, and disseminate information during an incident	2008	Open
Complete training—ICS-300, ICS-400	2008	Open

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Validate that inventory of response assets conforms to FEMA Resource Typing Standards	2008	Open
Utilize response asset inventory for Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) requests, exercises, and actual events	2008	Open
Develop systems and processes to ensure that incident managers at all levels share a common operating picture of an incident	2008	Open
Adopted NIMS for all government departments and agencies; as well as promote and encourage NIMS adoption by associations, utilities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector incident management and response organizations	2008	Open
Monitor formal adoption of NIMS by all tribal and local jurisdictions	2008	Open
Establish a planning process to ensure the communication and implementation of NIMS requirements, providing a means for measuring progress and facilitate reporting	2008	Open
Designate a single point of contact to serve as the principal coordinator for NIMS implementation	2008	Open
To the extent permissible by law, ensure that federal preparedness funding to State and territorial agencies and tribal and local jurisdictions is linked to satisfactory progress in meeting FY2006 NIMS implementation requirements	2008	Open
To the extent permissible by state and territorial law and regulations, audit agencies and review organizations routinely included NIMS implementation requirements in all audits associated with federal preparedness grant funds, validating the self-certification process for NIMS compliance	2008	Open
Manage all emergency incidents and pre-planned (recurring/special) events in accordance with ICS organizational structures, doctrine and procedures, as defined in NIMS. ICS implementation must include the consistent application of Incident Action Planning and Common Communications Plans	2008	Open
Coordinate and support emergency incident and event management through the development and use of integrated multi-agency coordination systems , i.e. develop and maintain connectivity capability between local Incident Command Posts (ICP), local 911 Centers, local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), the state EOC and regional and/ federal EOCs and /NRP organizational elements.	2008	Open
Institutionalize, within the framework of ICS, the Public Information System (PIS), comprising of the Joint Information System (JIS) and a Joint Information Center (JIC).	2008	Open
Establish NIMS baseline against the FY 2005 and FY 2006	2008	Open

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
implementation requirements		
Develop and implement a system to coordinate and leverage all federal preparedness funding to implement the NIMS	2008	Open
Revise and update plans and SOPs to incorporate NIMS and National Response Plan (NRP) components, principles and policies, to include planning, training, response, exercises, equipment, evaluation and corrective actions	2008	Open
Participate in and promote intrastate and interagency mutual aid agreements, to include agreements with the private sector and non-governmental organizations	2008	Open
Leverage training facilities to coordinate and deliver NIMS training requirements in conformance with the NIMS National Standard Curriculum	2008	Open
Complete training—IS-700 NIMS: An Introduction, Complete IS-800 NRP: An Introduction; ICS-100 and ICS-200	2008	Open
Incorporate NIMS/ICS into training and exercises.	2008	Open
Participate in an all-hazard exercise program based on NIMS that involves responders from multiple disciplines and multiple jurisdictions	2008	Open
Incorporate corrective actions into preparedness and response plans and procedures	2008	Open
Inventory response assets to conform to FEMA Resource Typing standards	2008	Open
Develop state plans for the receipt and distribution of resources as outlined in the National Response Plan (NRP) Catastrophic Incident Annex and Catastrophic Incident Supplement	2008	Open
To the extent permissible by state and local law, ensure that relevant national standards and guidance to achieve equipment, communication and data interoperability are incorporated into state and local acquisition programs	2008	Open
Apply standardized and consistent terminology, including the establishment of plain language communications standards across public safety sector	2008	Open
Support the successful adoption and implementation of the NIMS	2008	Open
To the extent permissible by law, ensure that Federal preparedness funding, including DHS Homeland Security Grant Program and the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), support NIMS implementation at the State and local levels Incorporate NIMS into existing training programs and exercises	2008	Open
Coordinate and provide technical assistance to local entities regarding NIMS institutionalized used of ICS	2008	Open
Incorporate NIMS into Emergency Operations Plans (EOP)	2008	Open

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Promote intrastate mutual aid agreements, to include agreements with private sector and non-governmental organizations	2008	Open

D. Initiatives

NIMS/NIMSCAST:

Component	Implement NIMS and NRF : (Aligns with all Targets)
Description	Continue with NIMS, ICS and NRF programs across the emergency management organization within the Territory of American Samoa
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The ASDHS management team will coordinate the effort with input from the Homeland Security Advisory Committee (HSAC) and its working groups.

E. Resources

Resources Allocated in FY 2007

Planning	\$75,000
Equipment	
Training	\$63,038
Exercises	\$18,400
M&A	\$ 5,285

Future Resources Required

Planning	\$225,000
Equipment	
Training	\$189,114
Exercises	\$ 55,200
M&A	\$ 15,855

National Priority 2: Enhanced Regional Collaboration

A. Accomplishments

B. Current Capabilities

Inter-State Regional Collaboration:

American Samoa is a single tier government with the territorial government serving as both state and local administration. Within the territorial government all offices and departments come under the direct chain of command starting from the Governor.

The American Samoa Department of Homeland Security (ASDHS) was established by the Governor through Executive Order 003-2007 on February 06, 2007 within the Executive Branch consolidating the following offices: Office of Vital Statistics (OVS), Territorial Emergency Management Coordinating Office (TEMCO), Territorial Office of Homeland Security (TOHS), Office of Territorial and International Criminal Intelligence and Drug Enforcement (OTICIDE) which houses South Pacific Islands Criminal Intelligence Network (SPICIN) and U.S. INTERPOL Pacific Sub-Bureau.

Within a single tier government, formal mutual aid agreements are not required among government offices and departments. When dealing with Federal agencies with offices and facilities located within the territory, formal agreements are an appropriate method of ensuring consistent cooperation. Likewise when working with private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) formal agreements lay the groundwork for clear and unambiguous collaboration.

Currently there is a lack of formal agreement between Territorial and some Federal agencies, Territorial and private Sector companies and between Territorial and NGO partners. What is in place is a network of informal agreements based one on one relationships and previous experience. In meeting with stakeholders on this issue, there was universal agreement regarding the need to initiate agreements formalizing relationships and expectations. This will be a priority target area as we move forward.

The Department of Public Safety is the lead first responder agency. As such the 9-1-1 call in system is the main communication link in the detection and response phases of emergency operations. A call is received through 9-1-1 and based on the call down list in place; calls are made to the designated offices, agencies or departments.

Existing plans describe how the Department of Health Mass Prophylaxis Plans (drug dispensing and vaccinations) are coordinated under the overall Territorial Incident Management System, through the EOC, with medical treatment facilities, public safety, communications, and other key response partners. Linkage within the Unified Health Command is accomplished through electronic integration of respective partner EOP, and the Epi-Team, during an infectious disease incident.

Intra-State Regional Collaboration:

The American Samoa Department of Homeland Security is housed and shares staff with the OTICIDE, SPICIN and INTERPOL. These organizations have vast regional contacts and

connections. OTICIDE operates under approved guidelines established through the US Department of Justice CFR 28 part 23. Linkage and access is established with the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems (NLETS), the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), the Western States Information Network (WSIN) via the Honolulu Hawaii Police Department and through the INTERPOL Pacific Sub-Bureau of which OTICIDE and SPICIN are control centers. The ASDHS office is shared by OTICIDE and SPICIN and functions as a regional intelligence gathering, analysis and distribution fusion center. All Hazards emergency information may be coordinated through this fusion center as the concept is more fully developed. Past references to the concept of a fusion center overlooked the existence of such a center within OTICIDE. With the establishment of the ASDHS, utilization and expansion of the Criminal Intelligence fusion center to include all hazards will become a reality.

The Territory has applied for the PSIC grant to improve the territory's ability to communicate between agencies and across the island footprint. In conjunction with PSIC, SCIP was completed and is currently being reviewed. Both SCIP and PSIC will upon approval and implementation, improve the territory's ability to communicate locally and regionally.

Some agencies have agreements in place in the event that an emergency situation exceeds the territory's ability to respond.

Coast Guard has call down plans in place to request assistance from Hawaii in response to emergencies exceeding their capacity. As set forth in reference National Response Plan, the Coast Guard will provide waterborne and airborne resources to assist in patrolling and securing port facilities, commercial vessels, Coast Guard assets and waterfront facilities under threat of a WMD or terrorist incident. The Coast Guard will provide these same resources for multi-agency Search and Rescue (SAR) operations associated with response to an actual WMD or terrorist incident. The Coast Guard may provide transportation assistance to federal agencies, particularly to the FBI, DOE, and DOD, to facilitate their response.

The office of Territorial Petroleum Officer has an agreement with Hawaii Clean Island Council (CIC) to request assistance for petroleum incidents which exceed their capacity to respond.

The Airport Rescue Fire Fighters (ARFF) has agreements in place to request regional assistance in case of an Airport emergency which exceeds their capacity to respond.

The Public Health Department has agreements in place with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to assist in public health emergencies.

C. Three-Year Targets

Inter-State/ Intra-State Regional Collaboration:

Activities will focus on expansion of fusion center activities and increasing collection, analysis and distribution capacity.

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Expand fusion center concept to incorporate all hazards response and link Emergency Management stakeholders into this improved	2010	Open

fusion center and information sharing network.		
Assist agencies in development of memo of agreements to formalize collaborative duties and responsibilities using existing or available templates.	2010	Open
Create two 2 person volunteer technical assistance teams (VTAT) to be activated in conjunction with the activation of the EOC	2010	Open
Implement Reverse 911 system	2010	Open
	2010	Open

D. Initiatives

Inter-State/ Intra-State Regional Collaboration

1. Enhance Fusion Center function

Component	Inter-State/ Intra-State Regional Collaboration : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1, #2,
Description	This initiative will build upon the existing fusion center concept and widen the scope to include all hazards. Along with the information gathering and dispersal activities, emergency management stakeholders will become partners in the information sharing process. Protocols and agreements between fusion center partners from the public, private, federal U.S. Armed Forces and NGOs will ensure security concerns are addressed. This initiative spans significant portions of National Priority 4, Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The OTICIDE management team will coordinate the effort with input from the Homeland Security Advisory Committee (HSAC) and its working groups.

E. Resources

Resources Allocated in FY 2007

Planning	\$75,000
Equipment	\$80,000
Training	\$57,500
Exercises	\$18,400
M&A	\$ 5,285

Future Resources Required

Planning	\$225,000
Equipment	\$240,000
Training	\$172,500
Exercises	\$ 55,200
M&A	\$ 15,855

National Priority 3: Implement the NIPP

A. Accomplishments

B. Current Capabilities

Definition

The capability of public and private entities to identify, assess, prioritize, and engage in protecting critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) in order to detect, prevent, deter, degrade, and mitigate deliberate efforts to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit the critical infrastructure and key resources.

Outcome

Critical infrastructure is identified; risk assessments are conducted, documented, and standardized; assets are prioritized; decisions are made regarding protective and preventative programs; protective and preventative plans are implemented; and the risk to, vulnerability of, and consequence of attack to critical infrastructure is reduced.

Current Capabilities

Nation-wide, Critical Infrastructure Protection Program (CIPP) entails all the activities directed at safeguarding indispensable people, systems (especially communications), and physical infrastructure associated with the operations of 17 critical infrastructure sectors. Not all of these 17 sectors are relevant to American Samoa. The American Samoa Government has identified the following 11 Territory critical infrastructure sectors:

- Information technology
- Telecommunications
- American Samoa Power Authority, power/water/waste
- Transportation, including decentralized transit system
- Aviation
- Maritime shipping and docks
- Petroleum tank farms, pipelines and tankers
- EMS/health care/public health
- Public safety and security
- Government facilities
- Commercial facilities (canneries)

Despite inclusion of Critical Infrastructure Protection as a part of emergency operations planning and extensive discussion in the American Samoa Enhancement Plan, there is a lack of methodical coordination between the critical facilities identified within these documents. Each sector and facility has implemented security plans and has in placed various individual scenario based response plans.

The US Coast Guard has limited jurisdiction over several of the identified facilities which results in the only multi facility uniformity. Regulated facilities in American Samoa are:

- Origin Energy
- BP Fuel Dock
- Main Container Dock
- StarKist Samoa
- COS Samoa Packing

The Coast Guard enforces CFR regulations applicable to these facilities and conducts regular inspection.

- 33 CFR 105: Maritime Security: Facilities
- 33 CFR 126: Handling of Dangerous Cargo at Waterfront Facilities
- 33 CFR 127: Waterfront Facilities handling Liquefied Natural Gas and Liquefied Hazardous Gas
- 33 CFR 154: Facilities transferring Oil or Hazardous Material in Bulk

The American Samoa Maritime Community and the Coast Guard have established and are members of the Area Maritime Security Committee (AMSC). The AMSC is guided by the regulations found in 33 CFR 103. Goals of the AMSC are:

- 1) Identify critical port infrastructure and operations;
- 2) Identify risks (threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences);
- 3) Determine mitigation strategies and implementation methods;
- 4) Develop and describe the process to continually evaluate overall port security by considering consequences and vulnerabilities, how they may change over time, and what additional mitigation strategies can be applied; and
- 5) Provide advice to, and assist the COTP in, developing the AMS Plan.

U.S. Army, Forces Command (USAFORSCOM) is the principal planning agent for Defense Support to Civil Authorities. DOD coordination with federal agencies will be accomplished through the Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO) assigned to the Joint Field Office (JFO). USAFORSCOM may direct establishment of a Joint Task Force Homeland Defense (JTF-HD) to coordinate the military forces called to respond. Under this scenario, the DCO would serve as the executive agent for the Key Asset Protection Program (KAPP). The Coast Guard is concerned with planning protection of Key Assets that are located on navigable waterways. Waterside protection of Key Assets by CG forces will only be implemented if shoreside security is provided. The Continental United States Armies (CONUSA) is responsible for shoreside protection of Key Assets.

Over the past five years, there have been a limited number of CIPP exercises and various training opportunities available both on and off island. However, a lack of follow-up and coordination has made these efforts less effective and of little lasting benefit. To this point there is no evidence that the territory has made any effort to pursue Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) accreditation.

The DAP or TEOP and the American Samoa Homeland Security Strategy (ASHSS) are being revised as part of the reestablishment of homeland security functions. Existing documents have discussed the issue of critical infrastructure protection but no inclusive program has ever been initiated. In discussion with stakeholders representing individual identified critical

facilities, they have addressed each of the six areas of the Risk Management Framework (RMF) however these facilities are responding individually to risks to their facilities as they have assessed their needs. These discussions indicate that the facilities are looking forward to leadership through the American Samoa Department of Homeland Security to assist in setting up a working group to begin to coordinate prevention, protection, response and recovery plans and procedures in accordance with the RMF.

C. Three-Year Targets

Critical Infrastructure Protection Program:

American Samoa intends to develop a Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource (CI/KR) protection program based on the RMF. Planning, risk and vulnerability assessment, communication and coordination within and between sectors, equipment and training needs assessment, prioritization and procurement will be addressed.

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Establish Territorial CI/KR Coordinating Council	2008	Open
Conduct vulnerability assessments of CI/KR facilities	2008	Open
Prioritize high risk CI/KR for consideration of protective measures	2008	Open
Develop a CI/KR protection plan	2009	Open
Develop a CIP information sharing mechanism which supports coordination among security partners	2009	Open
Establish sector security goals with measurable outcomes that allow partners to allocate security resources and to track progress	2010	Open
Create a GIS template for CI/KR	2010	Open
Assess equipment and training needs	2008	Open
Secure equipment required to meet priority risks and associated training to best use this equipment	2010	Open
Develop and conduct exercise programs to test CI/KR protection plans	2010	Open

D. Initiatives

Critical Infrastructure Protection Program:

1. Establish a coordinated framework for Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource Protection procedures in the Territory of American Samoa.

Component	Critical Infrastructure Protection Program : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1,- #7)
Description	This initiative will increase CI/KR protection by establishing a territorial CI/KR

	Coordinating Council which will identify and prioritize high risk CI/KR for consideration of protective measures, conduct vulnerability assessments of CI/KR facilities, develop a CI/KR protection plan and include all CI/KR data in a series of GIS layers. Initiative will begin in FY 2008 and continue through FY2010.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The management team for Critical Infrastructure Protection Program is the HSAC working group on Critical Infrastructure Protection

2. Develop and prioritize training and equipment needs.

Component	Critical Infrastructure Protection Program : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #8, - #10)
Description	This initiative will begin to standardize equipment and training for CI/KR protection across the territory through regular meetings and input from the CI/KR Coordinating Council.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The CI/KR Coordinating Council will direct the efforts of this initiative.

E. Resources

Resources Allocated in FY 2007

Planning	\$ 50,000
Equipment	\$187,500
Training	\$ 57,500
Exercises	\$ 18,400
M&A	\$ 5,285

Future Resources Required

Planning	\$150,000
Equipment	\$562,500
Training	\$172,500
Exercises	\$ 55,200
M&A	\$ 15,855

National Priority 4: Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration

A. Accomplishments

B. Current Capabilities

Definition

Intelligence/Information Sharing and Dissemination capabilities are necessary tools to enable efficient prevention, protection, response, and recovery activities. Intelligence/Information Sharing and Dissemination is the multi-jurisdictional, multidisciplinary exchange and dissemination of information and intelligence among the Federal, State, local and Tribal layers of government, the private sector, and citizens. The goals of sharing and dissemination are to facilitate the distribution of relevant, actionable, timely, and preferably declassified or unclassified information and or intelligence that is updated frequently to the consumers that need it. More simply, the goal is to get the right information, to the right people, at the right time.

An effective intelligence information sharing and dissemination system will provide durable, reliable and effective information exchanges (both horizontally and vertically) between those responsible for gathering information, analysts, and consumers of the threat-related information. It will also allow for feedback and other necessary communications in addition to the regular flow of information and intelligence.

Outcome

Effective and timely sharing of information and intelligence occurs across Federal, State, local, Tribal, regional, and private sector entities to achieve coordinated awareness, preparedness, protection, prevention of, and response to terrorist activities. To meet the desired outcome the following objectives must be achieved: (1) All pertinent stakeholders across all disciplines are identified and incorporated into the information flow through a clearly defined information sharing system; (2) Information flows vertically (from the Federal level through regions, States, locals and Tribes and back) within Law Enforcement and other appropriate agencies in a timely and effective manner; (3) Information flows across disciplines (among fire, EMS) units, public works, the private sector, etc.) at all levels and across jurisdictions in a timely and efficient manner.

Current Capability

Intelligence and Information Sharing and Dissemination Capability:

American Samoa is a single tier government with the territorial government serving as both State and local administration. Within the territorial government all offices and departments come under the direct chain of command from the Governor.

The American Samoa Department of Homeland Security (ASDHS) was established by the Governor through Executive Order 003-2007 on February 06, 2007 within the Executive Branch consolidating the following offices: Office of Vital Statistics (OVS), Territorial Emergency Management Coordinating Office (TEMCO), Territorial Office of Homeland Security (TOHS), Office of Territorial and International Criminal Intelligence and Drug Enforcement (OTICIDE)

which houses South Pacific Islands Criminal Intelligence Network (SPICIN) and U.S. INTERPOL Pacific Sub-Bureau.

The Department of Public Safety is the lead first responder agency. As such, DPS maintains the 9-1-1 call in system as the main communication link in the detection and response phases of all emergency operations. A call is received through 911 and based on the incident described, and the call down list in place, calls are made to appropriate agencies across the territory. Within ASDHS, OTICIDE, SPICIN, and INTERPOL function as a regional intelligence gathering, analysis and distribution fusion center. As a result of ASDHS working with and being housed in the same building with OTICIDE, SPICIN and INTERPOL broadened all hazards information gathering, analysis and dissemination can take place. Past references to the concept of a fusion center overlooked the existence of such a center within the OTICIDE/SPICIN /INTERPOL office. With the reconstitution of the American Samoa Department of Homeland Security, utilization and expansion of the Criminal Intelligence fusion center to include all hazards will become a reality.

Counter-Terror Investigations and Law Enforcement Capability:

The American Samoa Department of Homeland Security shares staff with the OTICIDE, SPICIN and INTERPOL. These organizations have vast regional contacts and connections. OTICIDE operates under approved guidelines established through the US Department of Justice CFR 28 part 23. Linkage and access is established with the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems (NLETS), the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), the Western States Information Network (WSIN) via the Honolulu Hawaii Police Department and through the OTICIDE which SPICIN and INTERPOL are control centers. The ASDHS office is shared by OTICIDE, SPICIN and INTERPOL functions as a regional intelligence gathering, analysis and distribution fusion center.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) is designated lead federal agency for terrorism response within U. S. Territories. DOJ assigns lead operational responsibility to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Under this arrangement, the (FBI) is designated lead federal agency for crisis management for terrorism response and is responsible for operational law enforcement. The FBI's jurisdiction includes espionage, sabotage, terrorism and other domestic security matters, including violent civil unrest. The United States Coast Guard and FBI have an inter-agency agreement on general law enforcement and a memorandum of understanding on response to terrorists. CGIS also provides investigative services for terrorism and civil disturbance situations. FBI also leads the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF). The state of Hawaii's JTTF is made up of FBI and other federal agents, local and state police and sheriffs, and military analysts: it investigates and sends terrorist threat info to the officials who need it. It also works with police and intelligence agencies throughout the Pacific Rim. Local, state and territorial police forces have primary responsibility for maintenance of law and order within their jurisdictions, including jurisdiction over the coastal (out to 3nm) and inland state and territorial waters. These police forces may have specialized teams to respond to hostage or barricaded-subject situations.

Identification of fraudulent and illegal documentation is under close scrutiny through OTICIDE within ASDHS. Reorganizing of the Office of Vital Statistics under ASDHS has contributed to an increased effort to pursue the concept of secure identity. American Samoa has upgraded its drivers' license system to enforce thorough background check for issuance/re-issuance of driver's license.

C. Three-Year Targets

Intelligence and Information Sharing and Dissemination Capability:

Activities will focus on expanding capacity, redefining formal procedures and training and exercising to demonstrate effectiveness.

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Identify stake holders for inclusion in development of comprehensive information sharing network	2009	Open
Refine information sharing network standards to be interoperable, compatible, secure and sustainable	2010	Open
Define formal procedures and MOAs to clarify roles and responsibilities	2010	Open
Expand existing CI fusion center to include all hazards	2010	Open
Develop regulatory, statutory and or privacy policies	2010	Open
Train appropriate personnel on intelligence/information sharing and disseminate processes and procedures	2010	Open
Conduct exercises in accordance with HSEEP guidelines to test vertical and horizontal information sharing and dissemination	2010	Open

Counter-Terror Investigations and Law Enforcement Capability:

Activities will focus on review and revision of plans, development of formal agreements.

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Review and revise existing infrastructure by which States and local governments can exchange terrorism and crime information	2010	Open
Develop MOAs with armed services to ensure capability to operate together in mutually supportive and complementary roles	2010	Open
Develop and implement an interagency terrorism-investigation training and exercise plan in accordance with HSEEP guidelines that ensures commonality in terrorism investigation	2010	Open
Ensure that legal protocols on handling and disseminating information related to an ongoing investigation	2010	Open
Develop regional MOAs to allow access to specially trained operations teams as needed	2010	Open
	2010	Open
	2010	Open

D. Initiatives

Intelligence and Information Sharing and Dissemination Capability

1. Enhance vertical and horizontal information sharing among defined stakeholders within established guidelines

Component	Intelligence and Information Sharing and Dissemination Capability: (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1, - #5)
Description	This initiative will support the development of a comprehensive network of stakeholders who will benefit from accurate and timely data sharing and information gathering. Agreements and controls will be developed in conjunction with the expansion of the all hazards fusion center (see priority 2 initiative 1.)
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The HSAC and its working groups will function as the coordinators for the management of this initiative with advice and input from OTICIDE.

2. Develop training programs and conduct exercises

Component	Intelligence and Information Sharing and Dissemination Capability : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #6, #7)
Description	This initiative will define training needs and determine appropriate sources of funding and provision of training which meets strict guidelines for management of secure communication and information. Training will be verified through exercises conducted in accordance with HSEEP guidelines.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	OTICIDE management will oversee this initiative along with input from the HSAC and relevant work groups

Counter-Terror Investigations and Law Enforcement Capability

1. Review and revision of plans and development of formal agreements

Component	Counter-Terror Investigations and Law Enforcement Capability : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1, - #5)
Description	This initiative will review and revise according to accepted practice, methods by which the territory can exchange terrorism and criminal information. Concurrently, agreements with partners will be developed which meet protocols for dissemination of information and access to specially trained operational teams as required.

Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide with regional and national coordination
Program Management	OTICIDE management will oversee this initiative along with input from the HSAC and relevant work groups

E. Resources

Resources Allocated in FY 2007

Planning	\$26,000
Equipment	\$79,000
Training	\$10,000
Exercises	\$18,400
M&A	\$ 5,285

Future Resources Required

Planning	\$ 78,000
Equipment	\$237,000
Training	\$ 30,000
Exercises	\$ 55,200

National Priority 5: Strengthen Interoperable and Operable Communications Capabilities

A. Accomplishments

Acquired an Interoperable Communication System comprised of radio cache, a JPS ACU-I000 interoperability device and other accessories. EAS components are on-island awaiting installation.

B. Current Capabilities

Definition

Communications interoperability is the ability of public safety and service agencies to talk within and across entities and jurisdictions via radio and associated communications systems, exchanging voice, data and/or video with one another on demand, in real time, when needed, when authorized.

Outcome

A continuous flow of critical information is maintained as needed among multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary emergency responders, command posts, agencies, and governmental officials for the duration of the emergency response operation in compliance with National Incident Management System (NIMS). To accomplish this, the jurisdiction has a continuity of operations plan for public safety communications to include the consideration of critical components, networks, support systems, personnel, and an appropriate level of redundant communications systems in the event of emergency.

Current Capability

ASTCA operates the local telephone and long distance services with a network of approximately 9,500 phones. The telecommunication infrastructure, a 7 digital telephone exchange system, enables communication for all inhabited islands. A small cellular phone infrastructure is in place and approximately 3,000 cell phones are in use on the islands. Other modes of communication on the islands include voice, data service, telex, telegraph and internet/e-mail. In the event of downed telephone lines, 24-hour telecommunication to and from the islands are possible through a domestic satellite system consisting of two satellite dishes. The island has one AM radio station, four FM stations; one television broadcast station, one cable television station and three newspaper companies.

As a requirement of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the American Samoa Government had to develop and test each jurisdictional Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP). The method by which the jurisdictions used to test the Plans was to conduct a modified full-scale exercise (FSE). In 2006, under the aegis of a separate mandate of the Homeland Security Act and funding, the American Samoa Government executed an FSE. The specific scenario designed and implemented was based on a Improvised Explosive Device (IED) event. While there were many outcome objectives targeted for assessment of the exercise, of highest priority was the evaluation of the recently adopted "Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP)". The TICP was generated jointly in 2005 by the Territorial Emergency Communications Committee (TECC) and USDHS. TECC which is a communications, planning and development sub-unit of the HSAC is chaired by ASTCA.

ASTCA is an ASG executive agency that administers and manages all facets of electronic communications in the territory including landlines, wireless, long-distance, and the attendant hardware and software technologies for each. ASTCA is identified as the lead agency in the development of the territory's Interoperable Communications Project. The agency is qualified and able to provide the expertise and support in all areas of communications. It controls and maintains communications assets vital to the development of the interoperable communications capabilities with existing hardened facilities, communications tower sites with back up power capabilities and a solid communications infrastructure.

The current emergency communications system consists of an analog infrastructure for low band UHF frequency pairs serving 6 (six) emergency radio communications channels. The signals are transmitted via four transmitter sites (three on Tutuila Island and one on Ta'u Island in the Manu'a Group).

The "After Action Report and Improvement Plan" and the Interoperable Communications Scorecard that resulted from the TICP 2006 Full Scale Exercise included an interoperable communications analysis and recommendations to enhance interoperable communications based on the SAFECOM interoperability continuum elements, Standard Operation Procedures, Usage and Governance.

The Territory has applied for the PSIC grant to improve the Territory's ability to communicate between agencies and across the island footprint. In conjunction with PSIC, a SCIP is currently being reviewed. Both SCIP and PSIC will upon approval and implementation, improve the territory's ability to communicate locally and regionally.

Emergency Public Information and Warning Capability:

American Samoa has an EAS Plan in place. The EAS is managed by the EAS Committee, a committee of representatives of the local communications profession and chaired by the American Samoa Telecommunications Authority (ASTCA). Included is the government television station KVZK and the AM and FM radio stations on island. While the plan calls for a NOAA weather radio system and a public outdoor alert warning system, currently the NOAA weather radio system is the only functional part of this system due to funding constraints. Emergency information is received through the NOAA weather radio and relayed to the television and radio stations who then broadcast the information to the public. Due to the rugged terrain of the island there are areas which are outside of the broadcast “footprint” these areas are to be served by the public outdoor alert system. Radio station 2AP broadcasting from the independent country of Samoa reaches many of these areas of American Samoa which are located on the western facing portions of the islands. For this reason, although there is no formal agreement with radio 2AP, this station serves to provide many residents of the territory with emergency warning information.

C. Three-Year Targets

Communications Capability:

Tasks will continue with the interoperability plans and implementation

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Complete a comprehensive assessment of territorial and individual stakeholder/directorate interoperable communication needs by FY 2009.	2008	Open
Recognize the need for continuity and stability of current capacity/capability in order to not adversely impact current preparedness, response and recovery systems.	2008	Open
Ensure that territorial technology plan has flexibility for the incorporation of near and far future needs, requirements, goals, i.e., SAFECOM P25 and 700 MHz compliance or utilization.	2009	Open
Conduct training and exercises to validate systems in accordance with HSEEP guidelines	2010	Open

Emergency Public Information and Warning Capability:

Tasks will focus on completion of public warning system

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Coordinate with NOAA for completion of the weather radio system by FY 2009	2009	Open

Distribute equipment to appropriate entities and individuals in an accountable manner	2009	Open
Redefine the communication footprint and review feasibility of outdoor warning system.	2010	Open

D. Initiatives

Communications Capability:

1. Complete planning and begin implementation of interoperable communications systems

Component	Communications Capability: (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1, - #4)
Description	This initiative continues with the development of a functional, adaptable system of interoperable communications across the first responder network. Progress will be measured to ensure that at all times secure and operable communications exist. Additionally, training exercises will be run to familiarize users and test the system to ensure functionality.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	This initiative will be managed by the Territorial Emergency Communications Committee (TECC), which is a communications planning and development sub-unit of the Homeland Security Advisory Council. The TECC subset of the Homeland Security Advisory Council is directed and chaired by the American Samoa Telecommunications Authority (ASTCA).

Emergency Public Information and Warning Capability:

1. Continue with development and implementation of early warning systems

Component	Emergency Public Information and Warning Capability : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1, #2, #3)
Description	This initiative will continue with the development and distribution of NOAA weather radios and will include training and followup to ensure correct operation and utilization. The initiative will also redefine the communication footprint for the territory to include the Manu'a group and Swains atoll. Previous studies of an outdoor warning system will be reviewed and determination will be made on the continued feasibility of this project. Additionally, training exercises will be run to familiarize users and test the NOAA weather radio system to ensure functionality.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	This initiative will be managed by the Territorial Emergency Communications Committee (TECC), which is a communications planning and development sub-unit of the Homeland Security Advisory Council. The TECC subset of the

	Homeland Security Advisory Council is directed and chaired by the American Samoa Telecommunications Authority (ASTCA).
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E. Resources

Resources Allocated in FY 2007

Planning	\$90,000
Equipment	\$60,000
Training	\$57,500
Exercises	\$15,000
M&A	\$ 5,285

Future Resources Required

Planning	\$270,000
Equipment	\$180,000
Training	\$172,500
Exercises	\$ 45,000
M&A	\$ 15,855

National Priority 6: CBRNE Detection Capability
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Definition

The capability to protect against weapons of mass destruction (WMD) through deployment of systems that ensure early detection of the import, transport, manufacture or release of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials. The CBRNE Detection target capability is not just about technology, but rather the ability to recognize and resolve potential CBRNE threats through equipment, education, and effective protocols. The importance of training, communication, and close coordination with the intelligence community (with special attention to fusion centers and processes) was recognized as critical enabling elements of the two performance objectives. However, only the CBRNE detection specific tasks to these cross-cutting elements have been identified in this capability. The CBRNE Detection target capability does not include actions taken to mitigate the consequences of a CBR (Chemical, Biological, Radiological) release or activities to render any CBRNE device safe. The needs of these important functions are identified in other target capabilities.

Outcome

Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and/or explosive materials are rapidly detected, identified and safely managed at borders, critical locations, events and incidents. To meet the desired outcome the following objectives must be achieved: (1) CBRNE detection at key interdiction points. This objective has a primary focus on fixed locations where federal, tribal, state, or local entities have authority to inspect people and/or goods for safety or security reasons. Examples include customs inspections at points of entry and weigh stations or

agricultural inspection points within the U.S. (2) CBRNE surveillance. This objective refers to general area monitoring, ad hoc inspection points, or targeted area search. Examples include community, venue, or mass transit system monitoring for CBR release, explosives screening of vehicles and personnel entering an event, and searches to locate unauthorized radioactive material in a venue or community.

A. Accomplishments

B. Current Capabilities

CBRNE Detection Capability:

Currently, there is no preventative radiological or nuclear detection in place in the territory of American Samoa. However the Coast Guard has a small CBRNE program, the Maritime Radiation Detection training school. During this 5 days school, they train CG members in radiation detection with the use of a small pager like detection device. Primary goal of the program is to detect radioactivity prior to the entry of a vessel into a U.S. port. The Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighters (ARFF) station has 25 of their firefighters who have participated in nuclear and radiological training in the state of Nevada. No equipment or supplies were obtained to compliment this training. In the event of a need to identify radiological and or nuclear materials the territory would rely on regional assistance from various agencies. Currently, no MOU or inter agency agreements are in place to adjudicate radiation alarms.

Explosive Device Response Operations Capability:

Definition

The explosive device response operations capability is to coordinate, direct, and conduct IED (Improvised Explosive Device) and/or explosive device response operations after initial alert and notification. Coordinate intelligence fusion and analysis, information collection, and threat recognition, assess the situation and conduct appropriate Render Safe Procedures (RSP). Conduct searches for additional devices and coordinate overall efforts to mitigate CBRNE threat to the incident site.

Current Capabilities

Explosive device response operations are limited to identification of potential threats by first responders such as officers from the DPS Fire Bureau and ARFF. The US Army has a reserve detachment and facility in American Samoa but no interagency agreements are in place for requesting and receiving emergency support to adjudicate explosive threats. However, in the example of discovery several years ago of a WWII unexploded mortar shell, first responders identified the potential threat and then contacted the US Department of the Army who sent a response team from the state of Hawaii who came and detonated the device despite the lack of formal, in place agreements. Some discussion has been held between ARFF and Emergency Medical Services and the DPS Fire Bureau about developing and agreement to allow EMS and FD access to the Airport facility in the event of an emergency which required their services. Such a document is necessary due to the airport being a secure federal facility.

ARFF has the Computer Aided Emergency Management (CAMEO), Mapping Application for Response Planning and Local Operational Tasks (MARPLOT) and Arial Locations of Hazardous

Atmospheres (ALOHA) software suite and a mobile command center vehicle but needs follow-up training to maintain the effectiveness of these resources.

WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination Capability:

Definition

The capability to assess the incident, including: test and identify all likely hazardous substances on-site; provide protective clothing and equipment to responders; conduct rescue operations to remove affected victims from the hazardous environment; conduct geographical survey searches of suspected sources or contamination spreads and establish isolation perimeters; contain and fully decontaminate the incident site, victims, responders and equipment; manage site restoration operations, including collection of all hazardous substances; and implement standard evidence collection procedures.

Outcome

Rapidly identify, contain, and mitigate a hazardous materials (HaZMaT) release; rescue, decontaminate and treat victims exposed to the hazard; limit and restore the affected area; and effectively protect responders and at-risk populations.

Current Capabilities

The POC for CBRNE is the Fire Bureau of DPS. The Fire Bureau has limited HazMat response gear (PPE) and trained personnel. The Fire Bureau has responsibility for island wide incidents and as such, is the lead agency. Under the National Contingency Plan (NCP), either the EPA or the USCG has pre-designated a Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) to direct federal response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance. The federal response may include, but is not limited to, agent identification, hazard determination and reduction, environmental monitoring, decontamination, and long-term site restoration. The EPA co-chairs the NRT, a multi-agency group which includes Coast Guard (Co-chair), to provide technical expertise and advice in planning for and responding to hazmat and oil spill incidents and maintains the Radiological Emergency Response Team to support FOSC responses to incidents involving radioactive materials and whenever the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) is implemented. The EPA, through its Emergency Response Team, provides first responder training to local, state, and federal emergency responders.

Several teams of various levels of ability and capacity to deal with certain HazMat incidents exist in the Territory. The LBJ Tropical Medical Center, the only local hospital, has limited decontamination capability. Portable isolation units are available through the Department of Public Health.

The airport fire response unit ARFF also has HazMat capacity. ARFF is charged by its Federal status with protecting the airport facility. In order for ARFF to work outside of the airport facility, requires an approved MOA which does not currently exist. Similarly, in order for local agencies such as the DPS Fire Bureau and EMS to respond and assist in an emergency at the Airport, a MOU must be in place. Currently this MOU is not in place.

The U.S. Coast Guard has a small detachment in American Samoa which is charged with marine related responsibilities for CBRNE incidents. The U.S. Coast Guard also has the capacity to request regional assistance when local capacity is exceeded in the marine environment. U.S.

Coast Guard District 14, Honolulu, has developed and the honed the D14 Contingency Response OPLAN 9840-07. This plan can be found, and downloaded on the Coast Guard's official website Homeport: <http://homeport.uscg.mil/honolulu>

Under the D14 OPLAN, U.S. Coast Guard District 14 may deploy the 93rd WMD Civil Support Team (Hawaii) and the 94th WMD Civil Support Team (Guam) who maintains the capability to mitigate the consequences of any WMD/NBC event, whether natural or man-made. They are experts in WMD effects and NBC defense operations. These National Guard teams provide DoD's unique expertise and capabilities to assist state and territorial governors in preparing for and responding to chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) incidents as part of a state's emergency response structure. Each team consists of 22 highly skilled, full-time National Guard members who are federally resourced, trained and exercised, and employ the federally approved CBRN response doctrine.

The American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency (ASEPA) are on call 24/7 to respond to WMD/Hazardous Materials incidents. They have four staff who are HAZWOPER certified. ASEPA is a member of the Oceanic Regional Response Team who provide backup to American Samoa in the event of an event which exceeds the territorial capacity to respond.

Computer Aided Emergency Operations CAMEO software is available and in place at ASEPA, and ARFF which includes plume modeling.

The American Samoa Petroleum Officer coordinates petroleum incidents and incidents related to the ASG fuel dock. If local capacity to respond to a petroleum incident exceeds local capacity, agreements are in place to request regional assistance through the Hawaii Clean Island Council (CIC). In the event of a large Hazardous Material Response, oil spills that can not be contained in less than a day, the Coast Guard will serve as the Lead Federal Agency (LFA)/Federal On-Scene Commander (FOSC) and will follow instructions IAW the Honolulu Area Contingency Plan.

The private sector led by the local tuna canneries possess capability to respond to certain hazardous material events centered around chemicals and processes associated with their operations. The DPS Fire Bureau provides backup for incidents at the canneries and other private sector facilities.

C. Three-Year Targets

CBRNE Detection Capability:

Planning and coordination are the focus of the initial targets. Gathering and sharing information and needs will lead to improved coordination and emergency detection capability.

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Re-establish the HazMat CBRNE First Response Team by FY 2009	2009	Open
Review, revise and maintain plans and processes for CBRNE detection, response and decontamination operations by FY 2009	2009	Open
Create threat level assessment for businesses ASG departments and hospital/public health centers identifying chemicals, HazMat	2010	Open

and evacuation		
Begin standardization of HazMat response equipment, materials and supplies	2010	Open
Review and revise protocols for resolving CBRNE alarms	2010	Open
Review and revise procedures on how to notify appropriate officials of CBRNE detection	2010	Open
Maintain training certifications for HazMat responders	2010	Open
Develop MOU with regional, federal and the Armed forces	2009	Open

Explosive Device Response Operations Capability:

Appropriate equipment and training for the explosive threat level in the Territory is to be determined and addressed. Mutual aid agreements to aid in response are to be developed and citizen notification will be improved.

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Establish policies and agreements to facilitate sharing and dissemination of information on CBRNE incidents among stakeholders by FY 2009	2009	Open
Establish coordination and mutual aid agreements with regional CBRNE detection, response and recovery agencies	2010	Open
Implement plans and develop capabilities for citizen notification, evacuation and sheltering to include special needs population	2009	Open
Provide training to public safety personnel in recognition of explosive hazards, device components and precursors and how to take appropriate action to maintain public safety	2009	Open
Provide bomb threat awareness training and information to the general public and private sector	2010	Open

WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination Capability:

Planning and coordination are the focus of the initial targets. Gathering and sharing information and needs will lead to improved coordination and emergency response and decontamination capability.

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Revise and redistribute the American Samoa Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan by FY 2009	2009	Open

Pre-identify resources (personnel and equipment) to provide rapid response to a hazardous materials incident	2009	Open
Develop training plan for HazMat first responders	2009	Open
Establish a fixed site HazMat training facility	2010	Open
Procure portable decontamination units	2010	Open

D. Initiatives

CBRNE Detection Capability:

1. Coordinate HazMat personnel and operations

Component	CBRNE Detection Capability : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1, - #5)
Description	This initiative will support the reorganization of the HazMat first response team comprised of members from public and private sectors. Operations will come under the control of the DPS Fire Bureau. Equipment and alarm notification protocols will be standardized and certification and training will be prioritized and delivered in an ongoing basis. Formal agreements between local, regional, federal and armed forces will be developed as required to permit full utilization of resources.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The management team will be chaired by the DPS Fire Bureau and coordinated with the HSAC and its HazMat working group

Explosive Device Response Operations Capability:

1. Develop coordinated sustainable explosive device response framework

Component	Explosive Device Response Operations Capability : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1, - #5)
Description	This initiative supports leveraging existing local expertise and augmenting that with regional, federal and armed forces knowledge, equipment and personnel in a measured response capacity to the threat of explosive device incidents. Appropriate training will be provided to identify first responders in explosive device methodology. Guidelines for the public will be included at the local level through community outreach efforts.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The management team will be chaired by the DPS Fire and coordinated with the HSAC and its HazMat working group

WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination Capability:

1. Coordinate WMD and HazMat response and decontamination efforts

Component	WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination Capability : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1, - #5)
Description	This initiative supports the review, rewrite and redistribution of the American Samoa Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan. It also supports the pre- The management team will be chaired by the DPS Fire and coordinated with the HSAC and its HazMat working group identification of equipment and personnel for WMD HazMat scenarios and includes provision for personnel training, an identified training site and the acquisition of portable decontamination units.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The management team will be chaired by the DPS Fire and coordinated with the HSAC and its HazMat working group

E. Resources

Resources Allocated in FY 2007

Planning	\$ 50,000
Equipment	\$227,500
Training	\$ 57,500
Exercises	\$ 18,400
M&A	\$ 5,285

Future Resources Required

Planning	\$150,000
Equipment	\$682,500
Training	\$172,500
Exercises	\$ 55,200
M&A	\$ 15,855

National Priority 7: Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities

A. Accomplishments

Several workshops and table top exercises have been conducted that have Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), or Mass Prophylaxis elements. Most of these have been specific for pandemic influenza, including Operation ReadyFlu 1, conducted in collaboration with the Territorial Office of Homeland Security, June 13-14, 2006; Mass Vaccination Clinic field exercise, January 7,

2007; Antiviral Distribution TTX, ReadyFluMeds, conducted by the Department of Health, September 20, 2007; and the Pandemic Influenza Workshop/TTX conducted in collaboration with the Joint Task Force – Homeland Defense, November 6-8, 2007, which had a strong SNS direction. After Action Reviews were conducted after each of these exercises, and AAR and Improvement Plan were developed for all but the Mass Vaccination Clinic exercise. The later exercises included questions and evaluation specifically to determine if recommended improvements from earlier AAR had been implemented (copies available).

These exercises evaluated public information and communications, security, inventory management, and prophylaxis distribution and dispensing procedures, but did not adequately evaluate tactical communications. Treatment centers coordination are not an issue since dispensing sites are treatment centers as well.

B. Current Capabilities

Mass Prophylaxis Capability:

Definition

The mass prophylaxis capability is to protect the health of the population through administration of critical interventions in response to a public health emergency to prevent the development of disease among those who are exposed or are potentially exposed to public health threats.

This capability includes the provision of appropriate follow-up and monitoring of adverse events medical care, as well as risk communication messages to address the concerns of the public.

Anticipated Outcome

Appropriate drug prophylaxis and vaccination strategies are implemented in a timely manner upon the onset of an event to prevent the development of disease in exposed individuals. Public information strategies include recommendations or specific action individuals can take to protect their family, friends, and themselves.

Current Capabilities

The legal foundation for mass prophylaxis operations, including credentialing of staff and volunteers is provided by the recently enacted American Samoa Emergency Health Powers Act of 2007. The Governor of American Samoa has signed an MOU with the Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, based on the approved Department of Health SNS Plan, which makes American Samoa eligible to receive, store, disburse, and dispense, the SNS assets shipped to American Samoa in response to any overwhelming public health emergency.

The American Samoa SNS Plan is a component of the Department of Health all-hazards Emergency Operations Plan. The DOH EOP and all its sub-component plans (SNS, TFHC EOP, Risk Communications Plan, and Special Needs Populations Plan)s are electronic plans linked together, and with the LBJ Tropical Medical Center (primary dispensing site).

The American Samoa SNS Plan includes component plans for: transport and tracking SNS medical supplies and equipment, and inventory management; procedures for obtaining mass prophylaxis supplies from the receipt, staging, and storage (RSS) site, and distribution to dispensing from Points of Delivery; plans, procedures, and protocols for mass prophylaxis dispensing operations; and, SOPs for security of SNS assets during receipt, storage,

transportation, and dispensing operations. In American Samoa, designated dispensing points are also the treatment centers. The TFHC EOP includes a Mass Drug Dispensing component with procedures and protocols for individuals receiving medications (information sheets, dosage charts, consent forms, etc.). The Department of Health Special Needs Populations Plan includes policies and Standard Operating Procedures for field dispensing to Special Needs Populations who cannot access dispensing points.

Existing plans describe how the Department of Health Mass Prophylaxis Plans (drug dispensing and vaccinations) are coordinated under the overall Territorial Incident Management System, through the EOC, with medical treatment facilities, public safety, communications, and other key response partners. Linkage within the Unified Health Command is accomplished through electronic integration of respective partner EOP, and the Epi-Team, during an infectious disease incident.

The Department of Health Crisis Emergency Risk Communications Plan addresses all relevant issues regarding public information during an event or incident requiring mass prophylaxis dispensing, including dispensing site location, hours of operation, and procedures, and information handed out at dispensing sites on the drugs being dispensed.

Medical Surge Capability:

Definition

The medical surge capability is to provide triage and then to provide medical care. This includes providing definitive care to individuals at the appropriate clinical level of care, within sufficient time to achieve recovery and minimize medical complications. The capability applies to an event resulting in a number or type of patients that overwhelm the day-to-day acute-care medical capacity. Medical Surge is defined as the increased need of personnel (clinical and non-clinical), support functions (laboratories and radiological), physical space (beds, alternate care facilities) and logistical support (clinical and non-clinical supplies) in a coordinated fashion.

Outcome

Injured or ill from the event are rapidly and appropriately cared for. Continuity of care is maintained for non-incident related illness or injury.

Current Capabilities

The health care system in American Samoa consists of one acute care hospital (LBJ Tropical Medical Center) which includes the EMS Division; the VA Clinic; one Community Health Center, that can admit to folding cots (capacity 100); and two six-patient, stand-by mobile medical facilities that serve as Alternative Care Facilities (ACF) when permanent facilities are overwhelmed by mass casualties or epidemics/pandemics. In addition, the LBJ TMC has received a sub-grant of \$400,000 to purchase a mobile field hospital with showers and hand washing facilities, rest/sleep quarters for staff, clean water and waste water systems, A/C and generator. Unfortunately, these funds have been frozen pending restructuring and reorganization of the Territory Homeland Security Program. The only laboratory is the clinical laboratory at the LBJ TMC, which also carries out public health tests for DOH. There are no nursing homes, private care facilities, home health care agencies, or private practice clinics.

In spite of these challenges the Territory has developed an adequate level of medical surge capacity, based on territory-specific hazard vulnerability and risk priorities. There are a number of medical surge critical elements that cannot be addressed at national capacity measure levels due to resource limitations, geographic isolation, and other constraints not related to planning, exercising, or funding. This puts the medical care system in a vulnerable position, and makes continuity of operations planning even more important.

As with Mass Prophylaxis, discussion based exercises have provided opportunities to capture information and data to support evaluation of preparedness, but opportunities for evaluation of actual performance have not been presented through actual incidents or operational exercises, such as drills, functional exercises, and full field exercises. Thus, only the following activities related to plans, procedures, programs, systems, training and exercises are included in this Current Capabilities section.

- LBJ Tropical Medical Center and Tafuna Family Health Center (DOH) have facility-specific EOP, and have a Mutual Aid Agreement, which enhance territory medical surge capacity by sharing human and material emergency resources. These two facilities and the Department of Health are also partners in planning and implementing the SNS Plan, the Antiviral Distribution Plan, and Mass Prophylaxis Dispensing Plans.
- The Department of Health administers the HHS Hospital Emergency Preparedness, and CDC Public Health Emergency Preparedness Programs, and has engaged in developing territory medical surge capacity for several years, with the support of these two federal programs. These two programs have been responsible for helping develop plans and procedures to increase preparedness for emergencies and disasters that require medical surge capacity. However, medical surge capacity must be built on a base of adequate health care infrastructure to be sustainable, and hospital financial, medical care, and administrative problems have presented the hospital with enormous challenges just to maintain routine patient care. Progress toward Critical Targets and Benchmarks are reported twice annually, using established national performance measures and metrics.
- With substantial federal funding from the above two emergency preparedness programs, the Department of Health, LBJ Tropical Medical Center, and Tafuna Family Health Center have purchased and stockpiled adequate emergency stores of PPE, antibiotics, equipment (decontamination, ventilators, collapsible isolation rooms, mobile medical facilities, emergency crash carts and supplies, standby generators, and other essential material.
- While island resources make it virtually impossible to ensure additional staff to supplement the employed health care workforce, Continuity of Operations Plans establish contingency plans for mitigating the impact of pandemic influenza patients on health care facilities, and medical evacuation to Tripler Army Hospital in Honolulu during and following mass casualty incidents helps relieve pressure on the only hospital.
- The LBJ Tropical Medical Center and Tafuna Family Health Center utilizes the VA VisTa Patient Information Management System which allows patient care monitoring and results.
- First level medical surge capacity for beds derives primarily from excess bed capacity (average daily census about 45%). However, because the great majority of physicians, nurses, and other specialty hospital workers already are employed by LBJ TMC, there are few options for developing staff surge capacity to staff those extra beds in operation. The ESAR-VHP program has registered a few retired physicians, nurses, and military corpsmen, but

these volunteers would not meet the staffing needs of the hospital during a major surge, such as that expected during a pandemic. The same holds true for mobile facilities, and Alternative Care Facilities.

American Samoa has met the following target metrics for the established performance measures for this Activity:

- The health care system has the capacity to:
complete triage, treatment, and initially stabilize 500 cases per million population (30 cases) for patients with symptoms of acute infectious disease.
complete triage, treatment, and initially stabilize 50 cases per million population (3 cases) for patients suffering burn or trauma (hospital does not have a burn center or trauma center – minor to moderate severity cases only)
- A process is in place to project demand for Medical Surge (pandemic influenza only)
- A scalable patient tracking system is in place
- Hospital has capacity to maintain, in negative pressure isolation, at least one suspected case of a highly infectious disease or a febrile patient with a suspect rash or other symptoms of concern who might be developing a highly communicable disease
- Sufficient supplies of PPE are available for current and surge health care personnel to work safely within the limits defined by their SOPs.
- Plans address the use of existing facilities
- Plans address the identification and setting up of additional facilities when needed.
- Plans address patient and resource transportation.
- Plans to operate without public utilities for 72 hours are in place
- Plans for the set up of alternate care facilities are in place (not staff, or operations yet)
- Plans address dissemination of accurate, timely, accessible information to public, media, and support agencies.
- LBJ TMC and TFHC personnel have participated in several workshops and table top exercises with medical surge scenario elements, but no operational exercises have been conducted.
- Training, preparedness and exercise programs for health care personnel have been based mostly on risk vulnerability assessment (highest priority to biological and natural emergencies/disasters, with pandemic influenza #1)
- Hospital personnel and other health care personnel have not received competency-based training in recognition and treatment of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive hazards.
- Although several discussion-based exercises have included surge elements, these have only tested preparedness, not response capabilities. No operational exercises for surge capacity have been conducted.

American Samoa has met the following target metrics for the established performance measures for this Activity:

- 100% of all hospitals are NIMS/Incident Command System compliant (only one hospital)
- 100% of all hospitals are NIMS/Incident Command System compliant (only one hospital)
- 100% of all hospitals participate in exercises consistent with national (HSEEP compliant) (only hospital is not a member of JCAH)

- Tafuna Family Health Center and DOH have exercise programs that conform with HHS, CDC, MIMS, and DHS (HSEEP), but not LBJ TMC.
- Territory participates in ESAR –VHP Program.

C. Three-Year Targets

Mass Prophylaxis Capability:

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
<p>Target 1 - Exercises: American Samoa will conduct at least four functional or full field exercises to evaluate critical tasks for mass prophylaxis capability. These HSEEP compliant exercises will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a functional exercise of TFHC dispensing operations; (2) a field exercise for mass vaccination at a single vaccination clinic site; (3) full field exercise of SNS activities including; receipt, storage, transportation, disbursing, and dispensing activities; and (4) a functional exercise for antiviral distribution. <p>Following each exercise and After Action Review will be conducted, and an Improvement Plan developed. Improvement Plan recommendations will be included in future exercises, or response to actual events.</p>	2010	Open
<p>Target 2 - Training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ DOH Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Director will attend formal SNS training by CDC in Atlanta, GA, in 2008. ■ RSS Coordinator and key SNS staff will participate in SNS Pacific Region Workshop in Honolulu, Hawaii in 2008. ■ American Samoa DOH PHEP Program will conduct training seminars for SNS public health, medical, support staff, and other government agency partners on SNS Plan and procedures, and roles and responsibilities, ■ PHEP Program will conduct trainings and workshops prior to field exercise for Mass Drug Dispensing at TFHC 	2010	Open
<p>Target 3 - Supplies and Equipment: PHEP Program will develop, or acquire, (1) an inventory system to track and monitor SNS assets shipped to American Samoa, and (2) a system to track/monitor the disbursement and dispensing of prophylactic drugs, and vaccine, including adverse events.</p>	2010	Open

Medical Surge Capability:

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Tafuna Family Health Center will conduct at least one operational exercise to test surge capacity. Exercise will include test of capability to surge staff for primary care services, and to deploy and staff folding cots to augment surge capacity at LBJ Tropical Medical Center under existing MAA. Exercise will be HSEEP compliant, and be followed by AAR and Improvement Plan.	2010	Open
<p>LBJ Tropical Medical Center will conduct, or participate in, at least one operational exercise to test surge capacity for an infectious disease outbreak/epidemic that seriously affects the hospital workforce. Exercise will include activation and mobilization of hospital COOP, including a range of surge response strategies such as selective discharge, admission constraints, MAA, staff redistribution, etc. Exercise will be HSEEP compliant, and be followed by AAR and IP.</p> <p>LBJ Tropical Medical Center will conduct a field exercise involving deployment, set up ready for operations, and demobilization of its mobile medical facilities in a location away from the hospital grounds. Exercise will be HSEEP compliant, and include AAR and IP.</p>	2010	Open
	2010	Open

D. Initiatives

Mass Prophylaxis Capability:

Initiative 1: Assessing Mass Prophylaxis Capability through evaluating preparedness for Critical Tasks that can only be measured through response to actual events, or operational exercises. Successful completion of all elements of Initiative 1 will achieve 3-Year Mass Prophylaxis Target 1.

Description: Initiative 1 will enable PHEP to evaluate activities, and capture data needed to assess preparedness and performance for activities that have not been evaluated through previous discussion-based exercises. This initiative will basically be accomplished by implementation of the existing Department of Health PHEP Cooperative Agreement approved work plan and budget.

Geographic Scope: Exercises will be conducted only on Tutuila Island, AS, but scenarios will include consideration for mass prophylaxis dispensing to the Manu'a Island populations, as well.

Program Management: This initiative is contained in the CDC Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement for 2008, and is described in the approved PHEP work plan and budget. The exercises listed in the 3-Year Target Descriptions are included in the PHEP HSEEP Exercise Strategy and Schedule.

Initiative 2: Improving plans and preparedness for Mass Prophylaxis through staff training

Successful completion of Initiative 2 will achieve 3-Year Mass Prophylaxis Target 2.

Description: This initiative will basically be accomplished through implementation of the existing Department of Health PHEP Cooperative Agreement approved work plan and budget.

Geographic Scope: Trainings will be conducted only on Tutuila Island, AS

Program Management:

The PHEP HSEEP Exercise Strategy includes a continuum of training, exercises, evaluation, and improvements. The training of local SNS staff and partners listed in the 3-Year Target Description will be conducted prior to the planned exercises. Training and exercises will result in recommendations for revision and improvement of plans and procedures. CDC PHEP funds have been budgeted in the 2008 Cooperative Agreement for formal SNS training of new PHEP Director, and the SNS regional workshops,

Medical Surge Capability:

Initiative 1: Develop and implement a three-year exercise strategy and schedule to include operational exercises to test surge capacity of the Tafuna Family Health Center

Completion of Initiative 1 will achieve 3-year Medical Surge Target 1

Description: This initiative will basically be accomplished through implementation of the existing Department of Health PHEP Cooperative Agreement approved work plan and budget.

Geographic Scope: Exercises will be conducted only on Tutuila Island, AS.

Program Management: This initiative is a Department of Health responsibility and will be managed during the three-year period by the DOH PHEP Director as part of the approved CDC Cooperative Agreement work plans and budgets.

Initiative 2: Operational exercises to test LBJ Tropical Medical Center surge capacity preparedness and response performance. Completion of Initiative 2 will achieve 3-year Medical Surge Target 2.

Description: This initiative will be a joint effort by the LBJ Tropical Medical Center and the Department of Health HHS-funded Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program. The hospital will work with DOH to design, plan, and conduct the exercises, with a DOH evaluator, and joint development of AAR and IP following each HSEEP compliant exercise.

Program Management: Hospital emergency preparedness staff will assume management responsibility for hospital participants and exercise objectives. DOH will be responsible for assuring HSEEP compliance, venue, convening pre-exercise planning meetings and AAR and IP.

E. Resources

Resources Expended in FY 2007

All resources expenditures are estimates, since emergency preparedness programs do not capture expenditures by capability area.

Mass Prophylaxis: Estimated total expenditures FY 2007 **\$ 20,000**
Source: CDC-funded Public Health Emergency Preparedness
Cooperative Agreement and HHS-funded Hospital
Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement

Medical Surge: Estimated total expenditures FY 2007 **\$ 220,000**
Source: HHS-funded Hospital Emergency Preparedness
Cooperative Agreement

FY 07 Homeland Security identified funding

Planning	\$42,500
Equipment	\$99,000
Training	\$47,500
Exercises	\$21,000

Future Resources Required

Mass Prophylaxis: FY 2008 – **\$20,000**, FY 2009 – **\$20,000**, FY 2010 – **\$20,000**

Medical Surge: FY 2008 – **\$150,000**, FY 2009 – **\$550,000***, FY – **\$150,000**

- (includes \$400,000 frozen DHS funds granted to LBJ TMC for field hospital)

FY 08-10 Homeland Security identified funding

Planning	\$127,500
Equipment	\$297,000
Training	\$142,500
Exercises	\$ 63,000

National Priority 8: Strengthen Planning and Citizen Preparedness Capabilities

A. Accomplishments

B. Current Capabilities

Planning Capability:

Definition

This capability is the foundation on which all other capabilities are developed and enhanced. Specifically, all hazards planning is a mechanism to develop, validate, and maintain plans, policies and procedures describing how the federal, state, local and tribal governments will prioritize, coordinate, manage, and support personnel, information, equipment and resources to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from incidents such as those described in the National Planning Scenarios.

Outcome

The planning capability ensures the ability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies. The planning process and the resultant plans incorporate an accurate hazard analysis and risk assessment.

Current Capability

As stated in the current federal guidance for the Planning Target Capability, this capability is the foundation on which all other capabilities are developed and enhanced. Specifically, all hazards planning is a mechanism to develop, validate, and maintain plans, policies and procedures describing how the federal, state, local and tribal governments will prioritize, coordinate, manage, and support personnel, information, equipment and resources to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from incidents.

The following acts, plans and legal references that provide authorizations and operational guidelines for the allocation and assignment of territorial resources in response to emergencies are structured on the Emergency Support Functions that correspond in format to the National Response Plan (NRP)

Currently the Territory of American Samoa operates under the Disaster Assistance Act of 1978 which provides the necessary authority for conducting emergency operations. This act has been through trial by fire and is judged to be adequate, feasible and acceptable.

The DAP or TEOP as signed by the Governor is published in accordance with the Act and provides overall territorial authorities and responsibilities. It describes the functions and operations of the American Samoa Government at all levels during extraordinary emergencies, including terrorist activities and/or war-related emergencies. The Territorial Emergency Operations Plan shall be in effect throughout the Territory. Section 26.0106(e) of the act states "that any part of the Plan may be incorporated in rules or executive orders which have the force and effect of law. All departmental or agency emergency plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS) are, therefore, considered to be extensions of the ASG DAP or TEOP.

The current version of the DAP or TEOP is under review and revision. It is felt that with the reorganization of the ASDHS, a major task is the review and possible revision of all emergency plans and procedures including Department Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Plans will be reviewed by peers and evaluated for adequacy, feasibility and acceptability.

In addition to the DAP or TEOP, the following plans are under review:

- State Enhancement Plan (to be replaced with the State Preparedness Report (SPR))
- State Homeland Security Strategy
- American Samoa Continuity of Operations Plan
- American Samoa All Hazards Mitigation Plan

Outside of the territorial government various stakeholders have response plans in place.

- The American Samoa Red Cross has a Disaster Operations Plan in place
- The U.S. Coast Guard, in accordance with the National Response Plan will provide waterborne and airborne resources to assist in patrolling and securing port facilities, commercial vessels, Coast Guard assets and waterfront facilities under threat of a WMD or terrorist incident. The Coast Guard will provide these same resources for multi-agency SAR operations associated with response to an actual WMD or terrorist incident. The Coast Guard may provide transportation assistance to federal agencies, particularly to the FBI, DOE, and DOD, to facilitate their response.

Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Capability:

The road system in the territory is made up of a single main road off of which are a series of unmarked secondary and lesser quality roads. In many cases alternate routing is not possible and during natural disasters such as Cyclones or monsoon flooding, travel along many roads becomes impossible or dangerous or both. Public warning and alert improvements are needed to facilitate mass care. As the primary agency for evacuation, the American Samoa Department of Education (DOE) has responsibility for planning and organizing evacuation of persons to designated shelters. The DOE also works in a collaborative effort with the Office of Protection and Advocacy (OPAD) on evacuation and mass care plans for the disabled and elderly populations. The DOE has school busses assigned to every government school in the territory. This ensures that at all times, emergency evacuation transportation is nearby and ready for evacuation assignment.

OPAD and the Territorial Administration Office on Aging (TAOA) do an excellent job of representing the disabled and elderly population and coordinating with the Department of Education for evacuation and mass care.

The American Red Cross supports shelter in place with individual assistance, bedding, hygiene items, emergency supplies and emergency water.

Hazardous area studies have been done for Tsunami run up and FEMA FIRM maps are available and in use.

Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services) Capability:

The American Samoa Department of Education, as the primary agency, is responsible for evacuation of citizens to shelter facilities in a declared emergency where evacuation is proscribed. In most cases government school buildings have been identified as the mass care shelters. A list is available and village officials are clear as to the identified mass shelter facility in their locale. The Department of Education is also the provider of food services for evacuees through the school lunch program facilities. The school lunch program has staff, supplies and transport capability to service the mass care shelters following and emergency.

The American Samoa Red Cross will assist in Mass care activities. Red Cross has a warehouse with supplies including, cots, comfort kits and potable water for initial response. As part of the review and revision of plans, special emphasis is placed on formalizing plans and MOAs to ensure timely and efficient delivery of mass care service.

The Department of Health Crisis Emergency Risk Communications Plan addresses all relevant issues regarding public information during an event or incident requiring mass prophylaxis dispensing, including dispensing site location, hours of operation, and procedures, patient tracking, and information handed out at dispensing sites on the drugs being dispensed. Public Health also has plans in place to collect, identify and care for human remains in the event of casualties. Determination of cause of death and notification of next of kin are also part of these plans. The American Red Cross is also trained to deal with fatalities, storage and identification. The American Red Cross also has quick access to Welfare information which can be posted on website when families off island are concerned and trying to locate whereabouts or status of individuals. The Department of Health Special Needs Populations Plan includes policies and Standard Operating Procedures for field dispensing to Special Needs Populations who cannot access dispensing points.

Community Preparedness and Participation Capability:

The Citizen Corps in the territory was active between 2004 and 2006. An extensive series of meetings, trainings and events were conducted. Unfortunately very little accurate electronic documentation was kept of these activities. Fortunately the Samoan culture and the traditional village governance which covers better than 80% of the islands, is a very effective service delivery system. Each village has a mayor or Pulenu'u. They serve as a contact point between the territorial government through the Office of Samoan Affairs and the village council of Chiefs made up of the ranking family chiefs (Matai) of the village. Each village has an organized group of young men (Aumaga) who serve the chiefs and the village. The Aumaga provide security, manual labor and general service to the chiefs and village under the leadership of the Matai taulele'a. It is through this traditional network that the Citizen Corps has worked and although the Citizen Corps itself has become dormant, the traditional village system remains vibrantly in place.

Reorganizing the Citizen Corps and reestablishing connections through the Office of Samoan Affairs and the villages should be accomplished with out much difficulty and building on the previous training and work should allow for resumption of effective Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) at the village level for emergency response.

The American Samoa Red Cross has a system in place for activating, recruiting and training volunteers in the face of emergency situations. It is anticipated that agreement will be

developed and put in place whereby VOAD, and faith based groups can partner with Red Cross to organize and train volunteers as required by the emergency situation.

Continuity of Operations / Continuity of Government:

American Samoa Government Continuity of Operations Plan is in place. Each of the following components of the current continuity of operations plan are included as part of the plan:

- COOP program management roles and responsibilities
- Essential functions and supporting dependencies
- Supporting personnel, vital records, equipment, supplies and vendors
- COOP employee roster
- Hazard and vulnerability assessment
- Orders of succession
- Delegation of authority
- Alternate facilities
- Interoperable communications
- Devolution of direction and control
- Vital records

Since the revision of ASDHS, questions have been raised as to the feasibility of this plan. Therefore review and revision of the existing plan is the first target task for this capability.

Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution Capability:

Definition

The capability is to identify, dispatch, mobilize, demobilize, and accurately track and record available human and material critical resources throughout all incident management phases. Critical resources are those necessary for preservation of life, safety, and security.

Outcome

Critical resources are a. inventoried and tracked, b. available to incident managers and emergency responders upon request for proper distribution and necessary response efforts to aid disaster victims in a cost effective and timely manner, and c. demobilized as necessary.

Current Capability

The American Samoa Government Department of Procurement is the focal point of logistics and supply in the territory. From the ASG inventory on hand, a pre event inventory walk through is conducted which leads to a supplies list which is distributed to TEMCO which makes the list available to other departments and agencies. Inventory control and gated 24 hour security provide the basis for the ASG Office of Procurement to be the logistics staging area (LSA) in a declared disaster event. This has been the case in previous disaster events for over 20 years. In federally declared events, FEMA logistics has identified the Office of Procurement as the main Point of Distribution (POD) and set up the site as a main staging area used to carry out the full operation of response, recovery and demobilization. The Office of Procurement has the capability during a disaster event, to access its inventory of on island suppliers and initiate local purchasing processes in a one day turnaround. During the response phase of the event, the office is staffed and operational 24/7 providing and tracking materials and supplies as

requested and issued. All equipment is catalogued by the Office of Procurement so that resources can be shared and recovered. Equipment issued on a temporary loan basis is only issued after a signed agreement of terms with the party to be issued the equipment. Recovery of temporary loaned equipment is initiated upon completion of tasks for which the equipment was issued. This has been a source of trouble in the past but a recent event in which 200 chain saws were issued to village mayors and other organizations, resulted in all machines being recovered and returned to inventory. The Office of Procurement is aware of the NIMS and Incident Command Structure (ICS).

The American Samoa Red Cross organization maintains a warehouse directly across the street from the ASG Office of Procurement. This warehouse is stocked with emergency supplies such as cots, family comfort kits and emergency water for immediate distribution in the event of an emergency. The Red Cross has a Disaster Operations Plan and is ready 24/7 to respond to Territorial need.

C. Three-Year Targets

Planning Capability:

Activities will focus on review, revision and validating current and future emergency planning.

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Review and revision of all emergency plans and procedures including department Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).	2009	Open
Develop necessary stand-by contracts and MOAs and MOUs with appropriate private sector and non-governmental organizations to augment government resources	2010	Open
Verify that plans include specific references to special needs and elderly persons	2010	Open
Include correctional facilities in DAP or TEOP	2010	Open
	2010	Open

Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Capability:

Activities will focus on review and revision of existing evacuation and shelter in-place plans. Formalizing of documents of agreement or understanding with government and private agencies providing for evacuation and sheltering in place and exercising plans for validity and timely execution.

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Validate all evacuation plans as complete, synchronized and exercised in accordance with HSEEP guidelines	2010	Open

Update Evacuation Plan every two years	2010	Open
Develop required MOA, MOU, SOP with partners	2009	Open
Implement plans and develop capabilities for citizen notification, evacuation and sheltering to include special needs population	2010	Open
Explore development of "Walk Out" plans as a fallback to bus evacuation	2010	Open
Educate citizens to be able to rely upon themselves for up to 48 hours following an emergency	2010	Open

Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services) Capability:

Activities will focus on review and revision of existing plans. Formalizing of documents of agreement or understanding with government and private agencies providing mass care and sheltering and exercising plans for validity and timely execution.

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Validate all mass care plans as complete, synchronized and exercised according to HSEEP guidelines	2010	Open
Secure technical assistance for and assessment of the vulnerability of identified shelters	2009	Open
Harden Shelters (schools)	2010	Open
Review and revise Standard Operating procedures for Mass care and Sheltering	2009	Open
Review and revise as required the identified emergency shelters	2009	Open
Coordinate Mass care plans with the Office of Samoan Affairs	2010	Open

Community Preparedness and Participation Capability:

Activities will focus on reorganization of the Citizen Corps concept and developing linkages with volunteer organizations such as Red Cross, VOAD and faith based groups.

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Re establish the Citizen Corps	2009	Open
Establish a strategic plan for the Citizen Corps to engage all residents in preparedness, training, drills, exercises and volunteer support.	2009	Open

Establish and maintain a database of the territory's non-governmental assets which include those that manage trained and skilled volunteers, unaffiliated volunteers and donated goods	2010	Open
Utilize AM/FM radio, KVZK and cable television, ASDHS website and quarterly newsletter for citizen awareness	2010	Open
Re-establish the Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) in the territory	2010	Open

Continuity of Operations / Continuity of Government:

Activities will focus on review and revision of the continuity of operations plan and validation through exercise of plans.

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Review and revise AS Continuity of Operations plan	2009	Open
Plan and implement a COOP exercise in accordance with HSEEP guidelines	2010	Open

Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution Capability:

Activities will focus on formalization of roles and interagency agreements on the local and Federal levels to improve timely performance, distribution, tracking and justification of effort

Target Description	Projected Completion Year	Status
Review and revise standard operating procedures for emergency operation of the Office of procurement	2009	Open
Develop MOA between ASG and Red Cross for emergency distribution plans	2009	Open
Consider developing County PODs for emergency situations	2010	Open

D. Initiatives

Planning Capability:

1. Plans review and revision

Component	Planning Capability : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1, #2, #3)
Description	This initiative supports planning review and revision of essential emergency planning documents for adequacy, feasibility, acceptability and sustainability.

	Provisions will be made for special needs population and elderly as well as those incarcerated in territorial correctional facilities. Plans to be reviewed and revised include the Disaster Assistance Plan (DAP) or Territorial Emergency Operations Plan (TEOP), State Homeland Security Strategy (SHSS), American Samoa Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP), American Samoa All Hazards Mitigation Plan and associated Standard Operating Procedures. This initiative also covers the Continuity of Operations / Continuity of Government component of this Priority.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The management team for emergency planning review and revision will be TEMCO and the HSAC through a planning work group.

Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Capability:

1. Review and revise evacuation and shelter-in place plans

Component	Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Capability : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1, #2, #3, #5)
Description	This initiative will review and revise evacuation plans and associated standard operating procedures. Evacuation methods and routes will be clearly defined and memos of agreement formalized between agencies involved in these tasks. Plans will be updated every two years and validated with exercises conducted in accordance with HSEEP guidelines.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The management team for this initiative is led by TEMCO and coordinated with the Citizen Corps in conjunction with the Department of Education and VOAD partners.

2. Citizen awareness regarding emergency evacuation

Component	Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Capability : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #4, #6)
Description	This initiative will convey consistent information to the citizenry regarding emergency evacuation and options for shelter-in-place. Citizens will be made aware of the necessity of having backup plans for self evacuation and be able to take care of themselves and their families for at least 48 hours following an emergency.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The management team for this initiative is led by TEMCO and coordinated with the Citizen Corps.

Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services) Capability:

1. Review and revise mass care planning

Component	Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services) Capability : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1, #2, #3)
Description	This initiative will review and revise mass care plans and associated standard operating procedures. Initiative will also clearly identify shelter sites, secure technical assistance to assess each identified shelter’s vulnerability, propose hardening as required. Initiative will also define roles for village organization through the Office of Samoan Affairs and also pursue formal agreements with volunteer agencies including the AS Red Cross.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The management team for this initiative is led by TEMCO and coordinated with the Department of Education, the Office of Samoan Affairs and VOAD partners.

Community Preparedness and Participation Capability:

1. Reorganization and re-activation of Citizen Corps

Component	Sample Initiative: (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1, #2, #3)
Description	This initiative will reorganize the Citizen Corps within TEMCO and develop plans and strategies to disseminate information and serve as a point of contact for citizens. The initiative will also serve to promote the establishment of a database of assets and strengthen through formal agreements, the contributions of private sector and VOAD partners. Initiative will also promote active media cooperation and development of a quarterly citizen awareness newsletter.
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The management team for this initiative is led by TEMCO and coordinated with the Office of Samoan Affairs and VOAD partners.

Continuity of Operations / Continuity of Government:

See Planning Capability, Initiative 1.



Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution Capability:

1. Formalization of agreements and roles in critical resource logistics and distribution capability

Component	Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution Capability : (Aligns with the following Three-year Targets: #1, #2, #3)
Description	This initiative will review and revise standard operating procedures for emergency operations of the Office of Procurement and proceed with development of formal agreements with the AS Red Cross for coordinated emergency distribution plans. This initiative will address all emergency phases from preparation to response and recovery and consider development of county Points of Distribution (POD).
Geographic Scope	This initiative will be implemented statewide.
Program Management	The management team for this initiative will be led by TEMCO in coordination with the Office of Procurement and the involvement of AS Red Cross.

E. Resources

Resources Allocated in FY 2007

Planning	\$242,500
Equipment	\$210,000
Training	\$87,000
Exercises	\$21,000
M&A	\$5,285

Future Resources Required

Planning	\$727,500
Equipment	\$630,000
Training	\$261,000
Exercises	\$63,000
M&A	\$15,855

Appendix A

AMERICAN SAMOA HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL				
MEMBERS				
	NAME	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY	Phone #	Fax #
1	Commissioner Sotoa M.S. Savali	Department of Public Safety	633-1111	633-7964/7296
2	Attorney General Fepulea'i Ripley	Department of Legal Affairs	633-4163	633-1838
3	Matagi Ray McMoore	Department of Port Administration	633-4251	633-5281
4	Ufagafa Ray Tulafono	Department of Marine & Wildlife Resources	633-4456	633-5944
5	Apefa'i Taifane	Department of Agriculture	699-9272	699-2896/4031
6	Sione Kava	Office of Petroleum Management	633-2731	633-2747/5101
7	Mike Keyser	American Samoa Power Authority	644-2772	644-1337/4222
8	Aleki Sene Sr.	American Samoa Tele-Communication Authority	633-1121	633-9032
9	Patricia Tindall	L.B.J. Tropical Medical Center	633-7540/1222	633-1869/4590
10	Toafa Vaiaga'e	Environmental Protection Agency	633-2304	633-5715
11	Taeatui P. Tilei	Department of Public Works	633-4141	633-5958
12	William Haleck	Transportation Security Agency-TSA	699-5601	699-5611/5612
13	Lt. Scott Mercurio	U.S. Coast Guard	633-2299	633-1933
14	Mark Granger	Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)	633-1313	633-3313
15	Brett Butler	Starkist Samoa Inc.	644-4231	644-2440
16	Alfonso Pete Galea'i	COS Samoa Packing Company	644-5272	644-5102
17	Etuale Tuileta	BP Southwest Pacific	633-7373	633-7389
18	Tutuila Sataua	Mobil Oil American Samoa Inc.	633-5002	633-5004
19	Gaea Peleforti	Department of Treasury	633-4155	633-4100
20	Fuapopo Avegalio	EMS	633-2166/5003	633-5112
21	Tusipasi Suiatua	TEMCO	699-7828	699-6414

Appendix B

Staffing

American Samoa Department of Homeland Security

Acting Director: Michael R. Sala
Acting Deputy Director: Jacinta G. Brown
State Hazard Mitigation Officer: David Kulberg
Special Projects: John Goeke
Special Assistant: Sione Kava
Finance and Personnel: Fili Fetuao
Information and Technology: Karl Prendergrast

TEMCO

Manager: Tusi Suiiaunoa

OTICIDE

Director: Michael R. Sala
Deputy Director: Jacinta G. Brown

Vital Statistics

Registrar: Taifita Solomona