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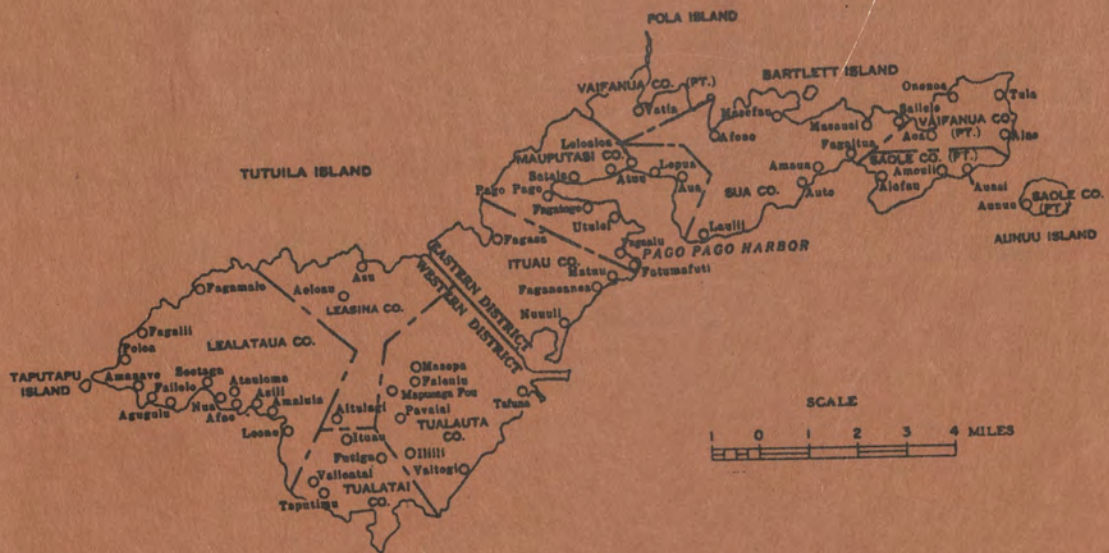
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1972 PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

AMERICAN SAMOA

"Our goal is to develop the resources that will enable the people of American Samoa to be fed and housed and clothed and educated as well as anyone else in the rest of America."

President Richard M. Nixon
August 5, 1969



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May 15, 1970

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Governor's Message	1
Program Summary and Source of Funds	3
FY 1972 Selected Outputs at Alternative Funding Levels Compared to Base Year FY 1971	4
Situation and Need	5
Broad Objectives	5
Major Planning Assumptions	6
Progress Indicators	8
1972 Major Issue -- Income and Employment	10
Other Significant Increases	
Education	16
Health and Medical Services	19
Transportation and Communications	21
Water, Sewerage, Solid Waste and Power	23
Fire Protection	26
Other Major Increases	27
Appendix	
Multi-Year Program and Financial Plans	

GOVERNOR'S PROGRAM MESSAGE

The United States acquired the Territory of American Samoa in 1900. By Executive Order in February of that year, the U.S. accepted responsibility for taking care of the needs of the American Samoan people in return for their ceding their lands to the U.S. Today, some seventy years later, a realistic appraisal indicates that the U.S. has failed substantially to meet this legal and moral obligation.

Under President Nixon's promise of August 5, 1969 to the American Samoan people that "... the problems of American Samoa are as important as those of any other U.S. territory ..." and that "... Our goal is to develop the resources that will enable the people of American Samoa to be fed and housed and clothed and educated as well as anyone else in all the rest of America ...", it is imperative that programs be instituted immediately that will remedy the errors of the past and provide correctly for the future.

The program proposed for fiscal year 1972 would provide the resources necessary to carry out this Nation's commitments. It places priority in 1972 on the basic needs of the 28,900 people--potable water, adequate sewage disposal, education and medical services--all so vital for survival and economic development.

A Balanced and Comprehensive Plan

Since taking office in August 1969, this Administration has sought to determine the problems and needs of the Territory and develop a balanced and comprehensive plan to best meet them. The macro-economic development report prepared by Wolf Management in 1968 has been reviewed in the light of current needs. This report has been supplemented by extensive studies in the fields of education, medical services, marine resources, agriculture, transportation, land management, water supplies, electrical generation, water and ground pollution, recreation, civil defense, public safety, and general management. Every effort has been made to obtain the best advice of persons skilled in their profession. There now has evolved an expertise and knowledge to develop a balanced and comprehensive plan for fiscal year 1972 and the out-years.

Total Needs

In the current fiscal year, American Samoa's program totals \$14.6 million. This goes to \$15.0 million in fiscal year 1971. In fiscal year 1972 a total of \$32.4 million is being proposed.

As shown in the table of selected outputs (page 4), higher wages, increased school enrollments and a growing population require about a 15 percent increase in funds over FY 1971 just to maintain services at the same level in FY 1972.

The funds requested for fiscal 1972 would give 80 percent of the population safe drinking water and 50 percent sewerage disposal facilities. The proposed program would enable the Education Department to hire the needed teachers and re-orient its approach to raise the standard of achievement of Samoan boys and girls. The proposed program would also go a long way in giving impetus to economic development in the private sector, while safeguarding the beauty and natural environment of these islands.

Major Program Thrusts

Education. The successful early childhood education program will be expanded to reach, on a part time basis, 98 percent of the 3 1/2, 4 and 5 year olds by 1972.

On the secondary level, more emphasis will be given in 1972 to developing English skills through classroom teacher instruction. This emphasis will remedy the adjustment problems the students have when changing from the Samoan language to English.

In order to meet employment and income projections, a skilled labor force will be needed. The community college will be in full operation by 1972 and, by 1974, will be graduating approximately 425 students. Additional training will be derived from extension services in both fisheries and agriculture and on-the-job training. All of these programs will be coordinated by the territory-wide government employment office which will be established in 1972.

Health. Medical services are increasing from \$2.4 million in 1971 to \$3.3 million in 1972. This is largely to take care of more patients resulting from an ever-expanding population and also as part of a five-year program to upgrade the quality of the staff.

Water, Sewerage and Power Systems. The first phases of accelerated water and sewerage programs and construction of a second generating plant will be initiated in FY 1972. The island-wide water main construction in conjunction with this installation of sewage treatment plants will provide potable water to more Samoans and will protect the environment from the presently severe pollution. The construction of a second power generating facility will provide, by 1973, reliable power to meet the increasing load demands of the Territory.

These programs will require major capital outlays in fiscal 1972 and the out-years if the goals of providing these basic needs are to be met. These will benefit not only the inhabitants, but will spur economic development through natural resource utilization and tourism. Total proposed programs for these activities in FY 1972 will cost \$5.9 million as compared to FY 1971 costs of \$1.1 million.

Transportation and Communications. An isolated island area such as Samoa is wholly dependent on communications and transportation systems. If these are inadequate or fail, serious problems of survival confront its inhabitants and its economy can suffer serious setbacks. The 1972 program will intensify the road-building program. For villages inaccessible by road, moorings or harbor facilities will be constructed. An airstrip is proposed for the island of Tau to give the isolated Manu'a Islands a safe and rapid link with the main island of Tutuila. The two eastern and western population centers will have a 300 terminal telephone exchange to provide them with emergency services for the first time.

Economic Development. To reach employment and income projections, 335 jobs per year have to be created, and 150 jobs per year presently held by non-Samoans must be filled by Samoans. In order to meet these goals, a 3.6 percent annual labor rate of expansion and an annual income expansion of 12 percent are projected. The proposed plan will provide the impetus for this economic growth through expanded tourism and natural resource development. Emphasis will be placed on the development of marine resources whose potential appears to be substantial. The annual proposed operating programs of \$.2 million for marine resources will have a payoff of approximately 450 new jobs and an increase in annual payroll of \$1.2 million by 1976.

John M. Haydon
Governor of American Samoa

PROGRAM SUMMARY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

Program	Use of Funds			FY 1972 Sources of Funds		
	Budget	Change	Proposed	Interior	Local	Other
	1971	1971-72	1972		Revenues	Agencies
Major Issue						
* Income & Employment	1.9	1.1	3.0	1.2	1.1	.7
Other Significant Increases						
* Education	6.1	1.3	7.4	5.4	1.1	.9
Health & Med.Serv.	2.4	1.9	3.3	.2	2.8	.3
Transportation	1.2	5.8	7.0	6.2	.8	-
Water /Swr /Pwr	1.0	4.8	5.9	5.9	-	-
Fire Protection	.1	.4	.5	.2	.3	-
Other Major Increases						
Maintenance and Rehabilitation	1.4	.7	2.1	2.1	-	-
Motor Pool Implementation	-	.2	.2	.2	-	-
Retirement Plan	-	.2	.2	-	.2	-
Disaster Relief Reserve	-	.1	.1	.1	-	-
Self Insurance Reserve	-	.2	.2	-	.2	-
Miscellaneous	2.0	1.5	3.9	2.3	1.3	.3
Total Program	15.0	17.4	32.4	23.2	7.1	2.1
* A/S/H Ed Duplicated in Issue	(1.2)	(.2)	(1.4)	(.6)	(.7)	(.1)

FY 1972 SELECTED OUTPUTS AT ALTERNATIVE FUNDING LEVELS COMPARED
TO BASE YEAR FY 1971

	Base Year 1971 Budget	Alternate Levels over BY '71 Bud.				1972 Proposed Level
		BY+ 0%	BY+5%	BY+10%	BY+15%	
<u>Education</u>						
<u>High School Teaching</u>						
Specialists	25	23	25	28	32	50
Classroom Const.	19	17	18	19	20	35
<u>Health & Med. Services</u>						
Immunizations	48,000	32,000	36,000	40,000	45,000	54,000
Infant Mortality/M	33	35	35	35	34	33
Doctors/M	1.0	.70	.75	.82	.90	1.1
Persons receiving dental care	12,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	18,000
<u>Transp. & Comm.</u>						
Paved Roads Con- structed (mi)	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Harbors Improved or Constructed	1	-	-	1	2	6
Telephone Terminals Added	-	-	-	-	-	600
<u>Water, Sewer, Power</u>						
% of Population-Water	60	58	58	58	58	80
% of Population-Adeq. Sewerage	20	20	20	20	20	50
Power deficiency(KW)	1	1	1	1	1	-
<u>Legal Affairs/Pub. Safety</u>						
% Pop. Minimal Fire						
Protection	34	45	45	45	45	95
Criminal Offenses	3,200	3,400	3,250	3,150	3,000	2,800
Crim. Invest. Capabi- lity	1,130	1,100	1,130	1,200	1,400	1,700
<u>Econ. Development</u>						
Permanent New Jobs/yr.	110	100	110	125	140	335
Increased income/yr. (\$000)	240	220	260	338	400	1,400

Note: Due to increased wages and population growth, program expansion cannot be accomplished until FY 1972 funding is in excess of 115 percent of Base year 1971 funding.

SITUATION AND NEED

Section (E) of the Congressional Act of February 20, 1929, states "until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all civil, judicial and military powers shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such matter as the President of the United States shall direct".

Until an organic act or other similar legislation changes the present situation, the United States, working with the Samoan people has the responsibility of providing, improving and maintaining a total economic, political, social and cultural environment.

Presently there are approximately 28,500 people in American Samoa. Almost every facet of the society exhibits sub-standard conditions. Approximately 60 percent of the people live in inadequate housing. Only 29 percent of the population has adequate fire protection and only 20 percent has adequate sewage disposal. Potable water is only provided to 60 percent of the population and approximately one-third of the 65 miles of road is unimproved and impassable at least 30 percent of the time. The per capita income is less than one-third of that in the United States, yet major elements of living costs are greater if one does not depend on subsistence. The secondary education system has been plagued by low achievement and there has been no vocational training other than teacher training to provide the needed skills on which an economic system can be based.

The Tropical Medical Center, although only four years old, is severely overcrowded and understaffed. The medical doctor rate for 1,000 population is only 0.23 in American Samoa as compared to 1.58 in the United States. Even including Samoan Medical Practitioners, whose training is vastly inferior to that of a medical doctor, the rate per 1,000 population is increased to only 1.0. Vital areas such as pathology and radiology have no physician staffing whatsoever.

In the past economic development has been delayed as a result of a lack of comprehensive planning, vocational training, adequate land and water transportation, and a territory-wide skills inventory. Further aggravation has been caused by the cultural differences of the Samoan people, limited resources of the territory, and the geographical isolation of the area.

BROAD OBJECTIVES

- (1) Employment opportunities equal to the employable Samoan labor force with commensurate income levels. The annual employment rate of increase will be 3.6 percent and the income rate of increase will be 12 percent.
- (2) Replacement by Samoans of 50 percent of non-Samoan held jobs by 1976, and the creation of an average of 335 jobs per year.

- (3) Development of Samoan capabilities for greater participation and management in governmental programs and operations conducted in the territory. The timing and pace of this will be in accordance with the pace of the political aspirations of the Territory.
- (4) An educational system that will train a labor force to satisfy the needs of American Samoa as well as to prepare those individuals who desire to emigrate to jobs or to further their education.
- (5) Medical services that will offer American Samoans health care equivalent to minimal stateside standards by 1976.
- (6) Sewage facilities that will eliminate all in-shore water pollution by the end of 1976.
- (7) A water system that will provide potable water to 98 percent of the population with enough pressure to afford adequate fire protection for high value and population centers by 1976.
- (8) Land or water transportation to all villages by 1974 to increase the economic, educational and medical well being of their inhabitants.
- (9) A solid waste program that will eliminate land and water pollution in 1972.
- (10) The provision of adequate housing for Samoans that will meet the general standards and building codes of the territory by 1980 as a result of initial economic expansion by the private sector in FY 1972, and governmental program thrusts in the outer years.
- (11) Social and economic development of the outer islands to provide the inhabitants with a standard of living comparable to the main island of Tutuila by 1980.

MAJOR PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

1. Samoan Participation

Members of both houses of the Legislature of American Samoa participated with the Governor through the Joint Budget Review Committee in developing the Program Memorandum from its inception. Departmental policies, operations and proposed program thrusts were discussed fully by the directors of the various departments with the Committee. The recommendations of the Committee have been incorporated in the following report.

2. Population Growth and Mobility

The base year 1968 population of 27,100 is projected by using a natural rate of increase of 3.8 percent in 1968 declining to 3.1 percent by 1976 at 0.1 percent annually. The change in employment of cash-paying jobs is projected at an average 3.6 percent per annum rate of increase. The emigration rate equals the added employment minus 85 percent of the natural increase or approximately 650 people in 1969 and 500 in 1976.

3. Community Development

In order to provide greater District Government participation, better police and fire services in outlying areas and development of commercial centers to relieve the overcrowded Bay area, two District Government Centers housing the District Governor's Office and police and fire sub-station will be constructed in 1972 in the Eastern and Western District population centers. Governmental decentralization will similarly proceed on the Manu'a Islands in the outer years.

4. Samdan Pay Equalization

Phase I of the wage equalization provided for the hiring of qualified Samoans to fill vacated stateside positions at 80 percent of the stateside salary has been fully implemented. Phase II of upgrading the salaries of Samoans who have filled the positions of statesiders will be implemented in FY 1971. Immediately following, phase III will be accomplished. This phase will realign and reclassify Samoan personnel in accordance with expected U.S. Department of Labor Salary Surveys recommendations. An overall salary increase of 20 percent is programmed for FY 1972.

5. Legislation

a. Pending legislation would establish in 1972 a full-time Legislature consisting of 41 members at salaries of \$6,000 per Legislator and \$7,500 for the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

b. Pending legislation recommends a retirement program for all G.A.S. employees. If the Governor's recommendation is accepted by the Legislature, this program will be in lieu of social security and will cost the Government an additional 2.3 percent of gross wages, or approximately \$200,000 per annum. If the Legislature does not eliminate the social security contribution, as presently established by law, this program could cost approximately \$700,000 in 1972 and as much as \$1 million by 1976.

c. The Joint Resolution of the Legislature of American Samoa to initiate projects to eliminate water and land pollution. A total of \$2.3 million is in the FY 1972 proposal to finance the initial program thrust.

PROGRESS INDICATORS
(All Dollars in millions)

	Fiscal Years				
	1960	1969	1971	1972	1976
<u>Total Population</u>	20,045	27,550	28,450	28,900	30,850
<u>Public Education</u>					
Early Childhood (Part time) Ages 3 1/2, 4, and 5					
Enrollment	-	1,100	2,200	3,400	3,900
% Enrolled	-	31.5	61.2	98.0	98.0
Deficient	-	1,700	1,100	100	100
Elementary (Grades 1-8)					
Enrollment	4,260	5,430	6,100	6,400	7,800
% Enrolled	85	99	99	99	99
Deficient	776	55	61	64	78
Pupil/Classroom Ratio	27	21	21	21	22
Achievement Deficiency (years) vs US	NA	2	2	2	-
% Qualified Teachers (1)	NA	50	82	85	93
Secondary(Grades 9-12)					
Enrollment	995	1,675	2,208	2,404	3,550
% Enrolled	75	94	95	96	97
Deficient	332	187	119	104	112
Pupil/Classroom Ratio	27	25	27	27	25
Achievement Deficiency (years) vs US	NA	3	3	2	-
% Qualified Teachers (2)	15	26	28	52	82
Community College Enrollment		35	2275	435	715
<u>Medical</u>					
Dental Patient Visits	3,000	9,226	12,000	18,000	24,000
Hosp.Outpatient Visits	37,000	95,294	98,600	100,000	108,000
Dispensary Patient Visits	70,000	125,279	175,000	200,000	250,000
Hospital Patient Days	18,000	29,618	32,000	34,300	38,000
Hospital Bed Ratio (3)	9.7	7.1	6.9	6.7	9.0
Infant Mortality Rate (4)	31	34	33	32	28
Nurses per M of population (Registered & Samoan Practical Nurses) (5)	5.2	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.8
Doctors per M of population (includes Samoan Medical Practitioners) (6)	.7	.8	1.0	1.1	1.6
(1) Samoa Standard - Feleti Degree					
(2) US Standard - College Degree					
(3) US Standard per M 1968 = 9.0					
(4) US Standard per M 1968 = 22.1					
(5) US Nurses per M 1967 = 3.13					
(6) US Doctors per M 1967 = 1.58					

	Fiscal Years				
	1960	1969	1971	1972	1976

Economic Development

Total Potential Labor Force (1)	NA	14,050	14,355	14,510	15,700
% Participation-Wages	NA	43	44	53	61
% Participation-Subsistence	NA	21	20	19	15
Gross National Territorial Product (\$ millions)	NA	26	32	55	70
Number of Tourists	NA	13,500	32,000	40,000	70,000
Income from Tourism (\$ millions)	NA	1.6	3.7	4.4	8.4
Agricultural Production (Acres)	3,900	6,300	6,700	6,900	7,900
Marine Resources - Value (\$ millions)	NA	25	26	27	40

Infrastructure

Roads

Paved Primary	10	32	35	40	80
Paved Secondary	-	8	8	13	69
Improved Unpaved	NA	-	4	5	40
Unimproved-Unpaved	NA	22	22	20	-
Total	10	62	65	78	189

% of Population with Potable Water	18	40	60	80	98
Adequate Sewerage Disposal	4	12	20	50	95
Electric Services	40	85	98	98	99

Electric Generation Firm Power (M.W.)	NA	6	9	9	15
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Other

% of Population with adequate fire protection	NA	30	29	65	70
Minimal fire protection (extinguisher only)	NA	5	5	30	27
Inadequate Housing	88	68	60	58	40

- (1) Total labor force consists of people between the ages of 15-64. Not everyone in this age group is necessarily employable or seeking employment.

1972 MAJOR ISSUE - INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

	FISCAL YEARS (\$ Million)							
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Long Range	-	-	-	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1
Proposed	1.1	1.1	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9
Interior BA	.3	.3	.7	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1
Other Agencies	.4	.4	.6	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8
Local Revenues	.4	.4	.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Present Situation and Need

The emigration of the prime work force (males aged 20-39) is slowly reversing as a result of an improved education system and an increased number of employment opportunities. The continuance of this situation, however, will be dependent upon initial capital infusions from governmental and private sectors, increased emphasis placed upon manpower development, promotion of business opportunities, and emigration control to ensure that aliens, who now hold nearly 25% of the cash paying jobs, do not usurp jobs American Samoans can fill.

Although Samoans have made substantial progress in their economic and social development, income and employment are still critical. The education system has not provided students with marketable skills that are usable in Samoa. Although the tourism industry could provide tremendous benefits, investment and development assistance has not been sought. Furthermore, even though the waters surrounding Samoa abound with fish, and the island soil is fertile, natural resource utilization has been very minimal. Consequently, per capita income is less than one-third of that in the United States. The major elements of the cost of living, however, are higher than the United States if one does not depend upon subsistence, an economy that is rapidly disappearing. (See Issue **Support Paper** 72-65-3)

Education

The major goal of the education system has been the teaching of English to all children so they would be equipped to broaden their education. While this is essential to any final solution of the problems in Samoa, it has a short term aspect of not providing for the development of a skilled labor force in the vocational areas. Vocational training was virtually ignored since it was theorized that students would go elsewhere to further their education, then return to work in the Territory. Those Samoans who did succeed in U.S. colleges and universities, however, failed to return to Samoa, since living conditions were more primitive and the salaries were lower than in the United States.

Increased employment opportunities averaging approximately 335 new jobs per year plus the training of Samoans to replace, by 1976, approximately 50 percent of the 1,600 jobs now held by non-Samoans, will require that at least 485 persons upgrade their skills each year in some form of vocational training, including on the job training.

Direct Employment Assistance

A problem that compounds the employment situation is the lack of a territory-wide employment agency to match worker skills to employer needs. A skills inventory must be developed to fully utilize vocational training.

Economic Development

The inability of American Samoa to sustain a physical and economic development program has resulted from the absence of detailed, comprehensive planning. Virtually no ultimate long range educational, medical, transportation, commercial and industrial, utility and recreational needs or goals have been identified. Thus, there has been no systematic industrial and commercial development to provide employment, income, and an expanding tax base for public investment and services.

Environmental and Natural Resource Utilization

In 1969 only 182 people worked for cash income on commercial farms while 3,000 remained subsistence workers even though one acre of taro will produce an annual net income of \$1,000. Farm sizes are small (average two acres) and technical ability is extremely unsophisticated.

Employment in the marine resource area has similarly been ignored. The local canneries annually process approximately 27,000 tons of fish, but not one American Samoan has taken advantage of fish harvesting. Instead, 3,300 Orientals perform this function at a wage loss to Samoans of approximately \$3 million. It is projected that a pole and line fishery can yield annually 20,000 tons of skipjack tuna to supply the cannery and a bottom fishery can supply annually 5,000 tons of fresh fish to the local market. Neither fishery, however, has been exploited.

The non-participation in these fields has been caused by the desire of Samoans to enter white collar employment, believing that "anyone" can do farm or fishery work. This situation has not been rectified in the past because of inadequate farm extension services and poor past experiences aboard Oriental fishing boats.

Objectives and Goals

The overall strategy is to raise employment income levels, to provide conditions for progressive economic and social development through the

development of skills and education of American Samoans and actively seeking private investment while simultaneously protecting the environment of the territory.

- a. Employment will be increased at an annual rate of 3.6%.
- b. Per capita income will be increased at an average annual rate of 12%.
- c. A complete island skills inventory will be developed in conjunction with a government-operated employment office in FY 1972.
- d. The community college vocational school will be fully implemented by FY 1972 to provide approximately 425 graduates per year by FY 1974.

Proposed Program

Education - Community College

Proposed Funding	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	.7	.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7

The community college was established in 1970 and will be placed in full operation during FY 1972 to provide a skilled labor force for American Samoa. Strong emphasis will be placed on English proficiency because the students who will participate in the program will not have the English skills required to assimilate the vocational concepts that will be taught. This heavy English emphasis, however, will be phased out of the community college program as it is developed within the high school curriculum.

Once the students have a working knowledge of the English language, they will be able to take classes that will prepare them for a trade. Initially, the curriculum will include shop related, secretarial, business, clerical, agricultural, fishery and restaurant-hotel courses. In addition, the teacher training program will be continued and the School of Nursing will become associated with the community college and accredited for Licensed Practical Nurse training by 1972 and Registered Nurse instruction by 1974.

This program will supply the labor force with skilled personnel and will multiply economic development since the necessary element of skilled labor will attract additional commercial investment. Program costs will be minimized by maximizing the use of existing staff and local talent.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE
 Adult Special and Higher Education - Projected
 Inputs and Outputs - 1971-1976
 (\$ stated in thousands)

	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976	
	Cost	Pupils	Cost	Pupils	Cost	Pupils	Cost	Pupils	Cost	Pupils	Cost	Pupils
<u>Vocational</u>												
Shop	\$ 140	80	\$ 210	120	\$ 230	140	\$ 250	140	\$ 280	140	\$ 270	140
Business	60	30	90	50	100	75	110	75	120	75	130	75
Services-Tourist Related	45	30	70	50	75	50	85	60	95	75	100	75
Agriculture	25	20	30	20	35	20	40	20	45	20	50	20
Fisheries	30	10	35	20	40	20	45	20	55	20	60	20
Distributive	70	30	85	50	90	50	100	50	110	50	120	50
Teacher Training	40	15	70	25	75	30	80	30	90	30	100	30
Nursing	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	95	45	100	45	110	45	120	45
<u>Academic</u>												
13th & 14th year	100	60	150	100	200	150	225	200	250	250	260	260
Sub Total	\$510	275	\$740	435	\$940	580	\$1,035	640	\$1,155	705	\$1,210	715
<u>Support</u>												
Scholarships	315	-	350	-	350	-	300	-	300	-	275	-
Research & Measurement	250	-	200	-	100	-	60	-	50	-	30	-
Other Overheads	125	-	110	-	110	-	105	-	95	-	85	-
Total <u>3/</u>	\$1,200	275	\$1,400	435	\$1,500	580	\$1,500	640	\$1,600	705	\$1,600	715

1/ Pupil statistics are full-time equated.

2/ The Nursing School will be affiliated with Community College in FY 1973 when it becomes a two-year study program. It is presently a three-year course with one year devoted to remedial academic work.

3/ Night courses are not shown.

Direct Employment

Proposed Funding	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	-0-	-0-	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1

A government-operated central employment agency will be established to coordinate private industry and the community college so that training programs can be developed to supply current and projected commercial and industrial needs. A skills inventory will be developed by individual testing and persons will either be placed directly with employers or recommended for vocational training. When students complete their vocational training, the central employment agency will place them in a job where their training will be of maximum benefit.

Economic Development

Proposed Funding	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	-0-	-0-	.1	.6	.5	.5	.3	.3

This development program will be focused about planning, promoting, contacting and negotiating with private industries. Basic information on industrial and commercial location factors will be researched and will include data on sites, labor, taxation, utilities, markets, tariff conditions and other business location considerations. This information will be published in a form to induce outside investors to join with American Samoans in developing their Territory. Establishing statistical gathering methods and program operation will cost approximately \$75,000 in 1972.

A detailed master plan for redevelopment and urban renewal of the Bay Area will be completed in 1972 at a cost of \$200,000. In conjunction with this study will be the general layout and zoning of two suburban shopping and cultural centers near the eastern and western population concentrations. The development of these centers will accelerate the growth of retail establishments including service and tourist related commercial enterprises while maintaining Samoan cultural elements.

In addition, an island-wide land use survey will be implemented in accordance with Bureau of Land Management recommendations. Surveys will be made to determine boundaries and ownerships to alleviate the many economic problems encountered when dealing with communal land ownership. This survey, to be started in 1972, will cost \$100,000.

The resources of American Samoa's Planning Office will be joined with those of the American Samoan Development Corporation, the Development Bank, and other governmental departments to encourage indigenous business formation and expansion. Private sector construction work will be encouraged. Increasing portions of Government construction work will be contracted directly with local craftsmen or indirectly through stateside engineering and construction firms who will be required to use and train Samoans. This program is expected to add approximately 10% to construction costs on those projects that are contracted. \$2 million of construction will be contracted out in 1972.

Environmental Development and Natural Resource Utilization

Proposed Funding	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	.4	.5	.5	.9	1.0	1.1	.9	.8

A viable program of educating American Samoans in the attitudinal acceptance of farm jobs as well as new methodological approaches to farming will be actively pursued during the next five years.

This lack of the development of an intensive on-island vocational training program has resulted in a population without marketable commercial and industrial skills. Thus, even though favorable U.S. tariffs and tourism potentials exist in American Samoa, industry is reluctant to enter since the cost of labor, in relation to worker output, is prohibitive. The development problem is further compounded since American Samoans do not have the skills, capital and concepts to implement local commercialization. Hence, there are virtually no service industries; and, in those businesses that are established, it is apparent that outmoded, inefficient techniques are in use.

In 1971 the high school pre-vocational training program, which was limited to less than thirty students prior to 1970, will be expanded to accommodate over three hundred students. This will prepare them for the first post-secondary vocational program which will be operated by the community college. Both secondary and post secondary programs in business and commercial areas are also planned in 1971.

Farm extension services will be expanded to provide the individual farmer with plant and poultry stock and more technical and land clearing assistance at an added cost of \$120,000. Furthermore, dairy and beef cattle operation will be implemented in 1972 at a cost of \$120,000. By 1972 domestic taro and banana production will supply the total needs of American Samoa. By 1980 it is expected that approximately 60 percent of the dairy and livestock needs will be also met by local production.

Marine resources will continue its program of expanded research and will offer Samoans employment and local entrepreneurship by promoting and implementing bottom and pole and line fisheries. Between 1972 and 1976 further research will be aimed at purse seine methodology and viability, sport fishing, a specialty fishery and agriculture projects. The program is operated in conjunction with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries which provides funds on a 3:1 matching basis. Total program cost will be approximately \$150,000 in 1972.

Expected Benefits

- (1) Vocational training in conjunction with the government-operated employment agency will efficiently provide a skilled labor force to meet the demand. It will also enable each individual to reach his maximum potential through vocational training and manpower development.
- (2) Increased employment opportunities combined with increased education and vocational training will raise the average per capita income to an acceptable level.

- (3) Basic economic expansion will permit American Samoa to reduce its economic dependence on the Federal Government by broadening its own revenue and tax base.
- (4) Land and sea resources will be used to their maximum economic extent to provide jobs, income and recreation for American Samoans.
- (5) Between 1972 and 1976 cash-paying jobs will be increased by approximately 1,373.
- (6) Total employment income for the period of 1972 through 1976 will be increased by \$5.2 million.

Alternatives

(1) Heavy emphasis could be put on vocational training during the students' high school career so that they would be eligible to enter the labor force immediately upon graduation. The students, however, could not be offered concentrated English classes. This would, therefore, make them less effective in the labor force since English usage and comprehension, the key to learning, would be inadequate. Furthermore, it is not socially acceptable because of the need for a balanced intellectual and vocational development for the young of this developing area. The proposed program, with its pre-vocational training offered in high school and more formal training offered in the community college, however, does afford the student a balanced intellectual and vocational growth.

(2) The Government Employment Office could be partially or fully funded by industry on a user basis. Although this alternative may be feasible after the office has been in operation for several years and after a detailed territory-wide skills inventory is developed, it is rejected because most industry is not financially able to fully cooperate at the present time. Thus, a very critical part of the employment and income program could not operate effectively under this alternative.

(3) The agricultural and marine development programs could be left to develop at their own pace without government support. However, when the agricultural product dollar drain of nearly \$2 million in 1969 and the economic benefits of fisheries are considered, the proposed programs have a high return.

PERMANENT INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

(\$ in thousands)

EMPLOYMENT AND
INCOME INCREASES
Total 5 yrs. 1972-1976

Total 7 yrs. 1969-1976

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES	FY'69 SITUATION				FY'72 POTENTIAL				FY'76 POTENTIAL				Total 5 yrs. 1972-1976		Total 7 yrs. 1969-1976	
	Employ.		Income		Employ.		Income		Employ.		Income		Employ.	Income	Employ.	Income
	Samoan	Non Samoan	Samoan	Non Samoan	Samoan	Non Samoan	Samoan	Non Samoan	Samoan	Non Samoan	Samoan	Non Samoan				
Commercial, Industrial & Ecological Development																
1. Manufacturing (other than fish)	74	7	\$158	\$ 90	105	9	\$249	\$129	180	12	\$468	\$189	78	\$279	111	\$409
2. Transportation	246	-	298	-	260	-	344	-	300	-	438	-	40	94	54	140
3. Wholesale & Retail Trade	626	150	1027	272	680	125	1224	250	800	80	1600	176	75	302	104	477
4. Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	47	5	162	74	60	5	228	81	70	6	294	105	11	90	24	163
5. Services-Tourism Related	441	157	772	165	700	120	1351	139	1166	150	2484	192	496	1186	718	1739
6. Services-Other	125	4	251	44	175	5	385	60	250	10	608	130	80	293	131	443
7. Construction-Privately Funded	207	68	365	120	426	106	960	240	633	112	1785	315	213	900	470	1615
Natural Resource Development																
1. Agriculture																
a. Produce (Taro, bananas, vegetables, fruits)	-	58	-	60	30	50	47	78	80	30	161	61	30	97	52	162
b. Copra	-	105	-	109	-	80	-	100	-	30	-	40	-50	-60	-75	-69
c. Livestock	-	19	-	20	5	20	8	31	12	24	24	48	11	33	17	52
d. Flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	40	-	20	40	20	40
e. Subsistence	2100	900	350	150	2000	850	330	140	1840	660	320	110	-350	-40	-500	-70
2. Fisheries																
a. Harvesting	12	-	9	-	56	-	150	-	150	-	400	-	94	250	138	391
b. Canning	694	298	1261	740	800	200	1605	540	1250	100	2750	301	350	906	358	1050
Government Sector	2187	693	5243	3629	3060	615	8398	4216	3400	200	11390	2020	-75	796	720	4538
Total by nationality	6759	2464	9896	5473	8357	2185	15279	6004	10151	1414	22762	3687	1023	5166	2342	11080
Total	9,223		\$15,369		10,542		\$21,283		11,565		\$26,449		1023	5166	2342	\$11,080
Total for subsistence	3,000		500		2,850		470		2,500		430		-350	-40	-500	-70
Total for wages	1,223		14,869		7,692		20,813		9,065		26,019		1,373	5,206	2,842	11,150

Education

	FISCAL YEARS (\$ Million)							
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Long Range	-	-	-	8.0	8.9	9.4	9.6	9.4
Proposed	4.2	5.0	6.1	7.4	8.0	8.7	9.3	9.0
Interior BA	3.3	4.0	4.8	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.8
Other Agencies	.3	.3	.4	.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5
Local Revenues	.6	.7	.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7
Operations								
Early Childhood	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Elementary	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.8
Secondary	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
*Adult, Special & Higher	.7	.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Capital Improvements								
Elementary	.1	-	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.4
Secondary	-	-	.1	.6	.6	.8	.7	.4
*Adult, Special & Higher	-	-	-	-	.2	.1	.1	.1

*These costs are included in the major program issue under the Community College section. They are duplicated here only to show total education costs.

Situation

The educational television system began its elementary operations in 1964 and phased in secondary levels in 1965. A major weakness of the system is that it was academically oriented to encourage Samoans to further their education in stateside colleges and then return to upgrade the economy.

This approach, however, ignored three major items:

- (1) Vocational skills were not developed to meet the expanding economic needs of the Territory.
- (2) English language instruction was not given enough emphasis. As a result, students' basic English language skills were not for the most part, adequate for them to broaden successfully their education in stateside schools.
- (3) Those few Samoans who had the abilities and opportunities to attend and graduate from stateside colleges had no reason to return to Samoa where they would find poor living conditions and less than 1/3 of the salary they could receive in the United States.

Early Childhood Education Program.

This part-time program is recognizing the special burdens of Samoan children which require them to learn a different language, to cope with

isolation and to bridge two cultures. Approximately 30% of the 2,800 three and one-half, four and five year olds are now reached by this program which has shown favorable results of increasing the student's learning capability and adjustment to school.

Elementary Education.

The elementary program has achieved considerable success based on levels of competence in English. In 1969, however, there was a need for 245 teachers, but only 120 were qualified (stateside or Feleti teaching certificates). Furthermore, there is a need to expand from the present five levels (instructional divisions) to six in 1971, due to the increased competence of students, and eventually to eight levels by 1975.

Secondary Education.

The secondary program, in contrast, has had less success due to the intense remedial problem in English. This was caused by an inadequate program of English instruction before 1965, which did not prepare the student for the television teaching methodology using English as its instructional medium. This problem was further compounded by the lack of qualified classroom teachers who were unable to reinforce television lessons. In 1969, for example, only 19 of the required 68 teachers were qualified.

Goals.

(1) To provide an effective Early Childhood Education program for 98% of the children between 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ through 5 years of age by 1972, in order to increase the student's ability to adjust himself during the first years of elementary school.

(2) To provide an elementary program which will enable students to approach U. S. standards and to successfully complete a secondary program.

(3) To provide a secondary education which will permit students to eventually compete successfully in Samoa and in the United States in academic or vocational training.

Proposed Program

Early Childhood Education.

By 1972, 3,500 children will be taught in village provided centers by Samoan men and women selected, trained and supervised by early childhood personnel. In addition, daily television and radio programs will be directed toward the children in their homes. Each child will attend school two mornings per week within familiar surroundings.

Elementary Education.

In order to continue the success of the elementary program and at the same time, meet the students' needs, one level (instruction division) will be added to the present five levels in 1971. In 1972 sixteen classrooms will be added at a total cost of \$200,000 to meet the increased enrollment demands of more than 325 students annually. Fourteen new teachers will be added and 85% of them will be qualified as compared to 50% in 1969 and 82% in 1971. Payroll costs will therefore be increased by \$85,000. By 1976 the elementary system will be expanded to the optimum eight levels which will require an overall addition of 12 television teachers and 3 producer-directors totalling an annual cost increase of approximately \$200,000.

Secondary Education.

Upgrading both the level of English competency and degree of content assimilation is needed in the secondary program. In order to accomplish these goals, the following will be done:

- (a) English instruction will be given by native English speakers to all students in the classrooms. This will require the staff addition of 25 stateside teachers at a total cost of \$275,000.
- (b) Those students identified as advanced will receive a rigorous classroom program.
- (c) The mentally retarded will be identified and given a special program.
- (d) A remedial program will be established for those in need.
- (e) The program for students who are not identified as advanced, remedial, or handicapped will be dependent upon the combined effort of both the television and classroom teachers.

Additional academic courses will be offered to the advanced student. Agriculture, homemaking and shop courses will be open to all students. Shop courses will lead to pre-vocational courses which will, in turn, be supported by course offerings in continuing education. Within this program, students' needs will be met by the courses offered at various levels of instruction in each grade. The curriculum expansion will cost approximately \$75,000 for increased equipment and material and supplies.

Twenty-one classrooms and multi-purpose classrooms will be added at a cost of \$425,000. Building and grounds modification will cost another \$125,000.

SUMMARY PROFILE - PRESCHOOL (PART-TIME PROGRAM)

Student & Teacher Profile	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total Population (3 1/2, 4, 5 year olds)	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
Enrollment	1.1	1.7	2.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Deficiency	1.7	1.4	1.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Teachers Required and Available	61	95	122	194	194	200	200	200

Classes are held in village donated "fales".

SUMMARY PROFILE - ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Student Population Profile (data in thousands)

Total population (ages 6-13)	7.0	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.4
Private school enrollment	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Public school population	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.9
Projected public school enrollment	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.8
Program deficiency	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1

Classroom Profile (data in classrooms)

Classrooms needed (22/rm in 1972, going to 24/rm in 1976)			276	290	304	318	318	326
Classrooms available	281	281	281	297	311	318	318	326
Program capacity (students-thousands)	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.7	7.9

Teacher Profile (data in teachers)

Teacher requirements (1/22 in 1972, going to 1/24 in 1976)	245	264	276	290	304	318	318	326
Teachers available	240	257	272	286	299	318	318	326
Certified teachers (Feleti Degree)	120	120	224	243	250	271	290	305
Deficit of teachers	-5	-7	-4	-4	-5	-	-	-
Deficit of qualified teachers	-125	-144	-52	-47	-54	-47	-28	-21

SUMMARY PROFILE - SECONDARY EDUCATION

<u>Student Population Profile (data in thousands)</u>	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total population	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8
Private school enrollment *	.2	.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Public school population	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7
Projected public school enrollment	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6
Program deficiency	-.2	-.2	-.1	-.1	-.1	-.1	-.1	-.1
 <u>Classroom Profile (data in classrooms)</u>								
Classrooms needed (25:1)	68	72	88	96	112	120	132	144
Classrooms available	64	73	76	88	109	120	132	144
Capacity deficit - classrooms	-4	-	-12	-8	-3	-	-	-
students (thousands)	-.1	-	-.3	-.2	-.1	-	-	-
 <u>Teacher Profile (data in teachers)</u>								
Classroom teacher requirements (25:1)	68	72	88	96	112	120	132	144
Teachers available	67	73	88	105	115	125	135	145
Qualified teachers (US standards)	19	19	25	50	60	75	95	120
Deficit of qualified teachers	49	53	63	46	52	45	37	24

* Assumes consolidation of Mapusaga Private High School into the public school system in 1971.

Health and Medical Services

	FISCAL YEARS (\$ Million)							
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Long Range	-	-	-	3.8	3.8	4.3	5.4	5.0
Proposed	1.9	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.9	4.4
Interior BA	.4	.3	-	.2	-	-	.8	-
Other Agencies	.1	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4
Local Revenues	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.0
Operations	1.9	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.4
Capital Improvements	.2	-	-	.2	-	-	.8	-

Situation and Need

The Tropical Medical Center was completed in FY 1968 and has a 194 bed capacity serving a population of 28,500. Although the hospital plant is one of the finest in the South Pacific, the staff and services are inadequate. This is primarily attributable to two conditions:

- (1) There are only six medical doctors on the staff, and
- (2) There is no medical training program to upgrade Samoan Medical Practitioners' and nurses' skills.

The rate of patient visits per year in Samoa is 7.1 as compared to 4.5 in the United States. Furthermore, there has been a 40% increase in outpatient visits over the last four years and it is expected that future years will show average increases of 7%. Medical staffing, however, has not kept pace. There are now only 0.23 medical doctors per 1,000 population in American Samoa as compared to 1.58 in the U. S. Even including Samoan Medical Practitioners, whose training is vastly inferior to that of a medical doctor, the rate would only be increased to 1.0. As a result of this inadequate staffing, the doctor must acquaint himself with a case, make a diagnosis and offer treatment within an average time of five minutes per patient.

Although over 75% of the staff are Samoan Medical Practitioners with limited skills, there is no regular training program to develop their capability. Furthermore, even though Samoan Practical Nurses are required to assume responsibilities that should be delegated only to registered nurses, the Samoan nurses receive training that is so inferior that their nursing certificate is not recognized in the U.S. The nursing school facilities are adequate, but teacher staffing must be upgraded. Thus, the teacher-student ratio of the Samoan nursing school, which is less than half of the U.S. average ratio of 1.10, must be improved.

Goals

To provide American Samoans with health services that are at least comparable to minimal stateside standards by:

(a) Increasing the medical staff to provide by 1976 the U.S. medical doctor ratio of 1.6:1,000 population.

(b) Improving the school of nursing to upgrade nurse capabilities comparable to U.S. standards. The school will issue transferable Licensed Practical Nurse degrees by FY 1972 and Registered Nurse degrees by 1974.

(c) Providing on-the-job medical training for Samoan Medical Practitioners and the present nursing staff.

Proposed Program

An increased staff will be provided in 1972 to professionalize several areas ignored in the past. The following positions will be filled by MDs: outpatient clinic general practitioner; an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist; pediatrician; pathologist; radiologist; and dermatologist. A dietitian will be added as well as a head housekeeper. Preventative and restorative dentistry will be implemented in 1972, and programs to serve outer areas will also start. This will require one additional dentist, two dental assistants and one dental lab technician. The first phases of regular equipment replacement will begin in 1972 for both hospital and dental programs.

The scope of public health will be broadened to include early detection and measurement of water pollution, odor control, restaurant customer protection, solid waste, vector control, and annual physicals for food handlers. Education through mass media will be directed at residents. Subjects will include nutrition, dental care, family planning and maternal and child health.

Staff training will be upgraded by affiliating the nursing school with the community college and by implementing a medical training program. The number of registered nurses will be doubled in 1972 to fulfill the nursing school and hospital staff requirements. The on-the-job medical schooling will be accomplished by developing the Tropical Medical Center into a teaching hospital having a core teaching faculty of 10 doctors. In addition to the more formal instruction carried on in the major fields, three-month refresher courses in various clinical specialties and some pre-clinical areas will be offered. This program of on-island training will ensure the development of a capable Samoan medical staff and will virtually eliminate the doctor emigration problem incurred in off-island training.

The increased program costs are summarized below:

Staff additions	\$250,000
Equipment replacement	150,000
Public health program expansion	100,000
Medical training	200,000
Materials, supplies and other operating expenses to meet increased needs of the population	<u>200,000</u>
	\$ 900,000

Transportation and Communications

	FISCAL YEARS (\$ Million)							
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Long Range	-	-	-	9.8	7.6	7.9	7.4	7.0
Proposed	1.5	1.1	1.2	7.0	7.0	8.2	8.9	6.5
Interior BA	1.1	.2	.6	6.2	6.2	7.0	7.7	5.1
Other Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.3	.5
Local Revenues	.4	.9	.6	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9
Operations (Cost)	.7	.8	.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Capital Improvement								
Roads	.4	.3	.2	2.1	3.7	4.2	5.4	3.7
Airports	-	-	.2	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.6
Harbors	.1	-	-	.3	.3	.5	.2	-
Vessels	-	-	-	.5	-	-	.2	-
Communications	.3	-	-	.3	.3	.4	.2	-

Situation and Need

Economic development has been retarded in American Samoa by the lack of adequate transportation facilities both on the main island and between and on other populated islands. Inaccessible villages have land and labor capability that will grow marketable crops in excess of their needs. Due to the lack of transportation, however, these villagers only produce for their immediate needs. This results in a sub-optimum utilization of 2,900 acres of prime agricultural land, and the abandonment of outer villages which strains the already overcrowded Bay Area commercial center. The education system is also hampered because inadequate transportation requires an instructional material preparation lead time of at least six weeks. This extended lead time does not allow the system to fully ascertain and adjust to the student's educational needs.

The present aircraft requirements can now be minimally met with the jet airstrip which was placed into operation in 1962. Jumbo jets will be operating on this route in FY 1971; although the present facilities can handle infrequent flights, they cannot meet the glide path and weight specifications or the on-ground maneuvering, servicing and loading requirements which will be posed by the regular operation of these jumbo aircraft. Moreover, with the increased traffic of light aircraft, a single airstrip is not adequate since unfavorable cross winds make it unusable approximately 25% of the time.

Only the central area of Tutuila has telephone service. Since heavily populated areas are not included in the telephone system, hospital, fire and police service are impaired.

Goals

(1) Where feasible, to provide all villages and agricultural areas with primary or secondary roads that have adequate surfacing and drainage so as to provide safe and reliable road transportation.

(2) Provide inaccessible northshore villages and outer island villages with adequate water transportation to meet commercial, educational, and emergency needs.

(3) Provide an airport facility which can safely and efficiently handle both small and large aircraft by 1976.

1972 Proposed Program

Continued emphasis will be placed on the upgrading of secondary roads, maintenance of existing roads, and safety. Moreover, a 45-mile Tutuila perimeter road that will serve all accessible villages will be started in 1972 and completed by 1976 (see detailed road construction chart attached).

Water transportation will be marked by continuing the program of dolphin moorage installation and harbor dredging so that by the end of 1972 all remote villages can be safely and reliably served by water. At Fagasa Bay, Aunu'u and Manu'a, the dolphins will provide interim moorage facilities until harbor construction, in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers is initiated in 1976. Two additional vessels will be purchased in 1972 to economically advance these remote areas. A total of \$.8 million is programmed in FY 1972 for harbors and ships.

In 1972 it will be necessary to remove 1,200,000 cubic yards of material from Logotala Hill to meet the minimum requirements of FAA for a Category I airport with a maximum elevation glide path of three degrees. The cost will be \$1.4 million to lower the hill. The material to be removed will be used at the central cut and fill solid waste disposal site. Also in FY 1972 will be the enlargement of the terminal apron at a cost of \$1.1 million. Additional runway and taxiway strengthening, service area expansion, and terminal and additional cargo facility construction will be accomplished in fiscal years 1973 through 1976.

A small airstrip will be constructed on Tau of the Manu'a Islands at a cost of \$200,000 for emergency evacuation of residents to Tutuila.

The telephone system will be expanded by adding 300 terminal exchanges at Leone and Fagaitua at a cost of \$150,000 each to provide emergency phone service for outlying areas. This will enable optimum utilization of health, police and fire services which will be decentralized and expanded simultaneously. Operating costs of the telephone system are expected to be recovered through user charges.

PROPOSED ROAD CONSTRUCTION - 1972

Description	Road Miles	Shore	Estimated Cost	Persons Served		Agriculture		Priority
				No.	Priority	Acreage Opened	Potential Yield Per Decade (\$ mill.)	
Perimeter Primary								
Aoa-Sailele	1.0	North	\$ 178,000	115	6	145	\$1.5	7
Aoa-Onenoa	.9	North	197,000	209	4	175	1.7	6
Poloa-Fagamalo	2.9	North	950,000	136	5	250	3.1	5
Sub-Total	4.8		\$1,325,000	460		570	\$6.3	
Paved Secondary								
Amouli-Aoa	1.5	North	148,000	245	3	300	3.7	4
Pava'ia'i -								
Aoloaufou	3.1	Central	365,000	560	2	600	8.0	1
Sub-Total	4.6		\$513,000	805		900	\$11.7	
Improved-Unpaved								
22a Tutuila								
Agricultural								
Laterals	1.5	Central	62,000	-	7	400	5.6	2
Tau	4.0	Manu'a Island	200,000	600	1	1,000	5.0	3
Sub-Total	5.5		\$262,000	600		1,400	\$10.6	
Total	14.9		\$2,100,000	1,865		2,870	\$28.6	

PROPOSED HARBOR AND MOORING CONSTRUCTION - 1972

Village	Estimated Cost	Persons Served	Location
Afono	\$ 15,000	299	North
Vatia	15,000	480	North
Aasu	15,000	122	North
Auasi	15,000)	(586	South
Aunu'u	15,000)		Aunu'u
Harbor Dredging - various	200,000		
Total	\$275,000	1,487	

Water, Sewerage, Solid Waste Disposal and Power

	FISCAL YEARS (\$Million)							
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Long Range	-	-	-	12.7	4.0	2.2	2.4	2.0
Proposed	.8	2.1	1.1	5.9	8.7	5.4	3.1	1.6
Interior BA	.8	2.1	1.1	5.9	8.7	5.3	2.8	1.2
Other Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Local Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.3	.3
Operations	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Capital Improvements								
Water	.2	.4	.4	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	.2
Sewer	.5	.5	.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	.2	.4
Solid Waste	-	.1	-	.6	-	-	-	.2
Power	-	1.0	-	1.8	5.1	1.4	1.7	.6

Situation and Need

Although annual rainfall is more than 200 inches, water is frequently rationed. Nearly half of the 1969 population did not have potable water; and, as a result of high contamination and low water pressure, present industry is forced to operate at reduced capacities more than 50% of the time--a limiting factor in attracting new industry.

Sewerage facilities are grossly inadequate with only 12% of the people being served. Raw sewage is dumped into waters adjacent to populated areas making Pago Pago Bay, several lagoons and the developed beaches unsafe for recreational use. Sewage systems are needed in major populated areas and villages where septic tank disposal is not practical due to the poor leaching qualities of coral, the closeness of the water level to the surface, and the low three year life of a cesspool.

Electricity on the island of Tutuila is provided by one power plant with a generating capability of 12,000 KW. Since October 1968, peak demand has exceeded firm power capacity causing electricity rationing and restrictions on commercial and industrial enterprises. There is no backup tie-in system to the virtually unprotected plant, so if a major failure or catastrophe occurred, the island would be completely without electric power until repairs could be made.

Goals

(1) To complete a basic water system in five years that will provide potable water to approximately 98% of the total population at pressures adequate for fire protection capability.

(2) In accordance with the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of American Samoa to eliminate water, air and land pollution by 1976 by constructing sewage treatment or septic tank systems for those villages that contaminate adjacent water supplies or waterways with sewerage and by providing, in 1972, adequate solid waste collection and disposal.

(3) To provide firm power by FY 1973 which will supply 98% of the population and meet the expanding industry requirements.

Proposed Program

Water

In 1972 the island-wide water main well hook-up and the first 10 mile phase of the extension to ultimately serve the villages from the eastern to the western ends of Tutuila will be completed. There will be some rehabilitation of the old water system in the Bay, Tafuna, and Leone areas (total 1972 construction costs - \$1.0 million). 1973 through 1976 will be marked by the continued extension of the island-wide main to serve all villages on the south shore of Tutuila from Amanave to Tula plus individual village systems for Tutuila north shore and Manu'a villages.

Sewerage

In 1972 a total of \$2.3 million is scheduled for an accelerated sewerage program to eliminate pollution by 1976. The Tafuna treatment plant will be completed as well as the distribution system for Nu'uuli and Mapusaga at a cost of \$950,000. Additional laterals will be installed in the Pago Pago-Lauli'ifou and Fagaalu areas at a total cost of \$400,000. The Leone treatment plant and the first phase of its distribution system to ultimately serve the villages of Leone, Vailoatai, Malaeloa, Auma and Taputimu will be installed at a cost of \$675,000 in the eastern district. The Fagaitua treatment plant and distribution system will be constructed for \$275,000. Lateral installation costs include individual house hook-ups since American Samoans cannot afford the high initial outlay.

In 1973 and 1974 major emphasis will be made to complete construction of sewerage systems in all villages. The more populated villages will be served by treatment plants whereas the less populated villages will be provided with septic tank systems if physical conditions permit. Indicated below will be the population served by the adequate sewage disposal facilities:

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Population Served	3,100	4,300	5,700	14,300	21,500	27,700	28,800	29,400

Electric Power

In 1972 engineering and design of a low profile, sound deadened, power plant located near the Tafuna Industrial Complex on Tutuila will be completed. Design costs of \$150,000 will be incurred in 1972. In addition, two 3,000 KW generators and related switch gear will be obligated in the amount of \$1,650,000. Because of the extended order lead time of at least eighteen months, this equipment must be ordered in 1972 so that it can be installed by the end of FY 1973.

The site preparation and plant construction will be undertaken in FY 1973 at a cost of \$3.6 million. Included in this figure is \$600,000 for the six mile 69 KV transmission tie-line and substations that will connect the Satala and Tafuna plants. It is expected that the plant will be able to "go on line" by the end of FY 1973. Thus, maintaining a firm power capability that is greater than demand will be maintained.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Projected Demand	5,990	6,600	7,200	7,700	9,000	11,000	13,000	15,000
Firm Power*	6,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

* The total generating capacity available minus the capacity of the largest unit.

Fire Protection

	FISCAL YEARS (\$ Million)							
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Long Range	-	-	-	.9	.7	.7	.7	.7
Proposed	.1	.1	.1	.5	.7	.4	.3	.6
Interior BA	-	-	-	.2	.4	-	-	.2
Other Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Revenues	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4
Operations	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4
Capital Improvements	-	-	-	.2	.4	.1	-	.2

Situation and Need

The fire fighting capability of the territory is nearly non-existent. Every major fire reported within the last year resulted in total property loss. Millions of dollars of construction and capitalized investment in the territory in the past few years have been permitted without consideration of fire protection. A \$20 million fish cannery complex is essentially without fire protection, the new Samoan Village, the Government office complex in Utulei, the Government power generating plant and other major values are totally without independent protection. A major fire in any of these buildings would result in a catastrophic loss. Outlying areas are also without independent fire protection and need local fire fighting capability.

Goals

To provide the major population and high value centers with adequate fire protection and to provide portable extinguishing equipment and instruction to remote villages.

Proposed Program

The district government centers in the Western and Eastern Districts will include fire sub-stations in order to provide fire protection for areas which are now totally unprotected. In FY 1972 a staff increase of 45 firemen will be required to provide a full-time, 24 hour a day, nucleus of three firemen at each substation and to more fully staff the central fire station. A volunteer firemen program will be developed to assist the full-time firemen during emergencies. Furthermore, on-the-job and community college training will be provided. One jeep and one Hale Pumper will be purchased for each sub-station and fire extinguishers and instruction will be supplied to all outlying villages which cannot be adequately served by the fire station network.

OTHER MAJOR INCREASES

<u>Program</u>	(\$ Millions)	
	<u>FY 1971 Budget</u>	<u>FY 1972 Proposed</u>
<u>Repair and Maintenance of Buildings and Utilities</u>	1.4	2.1
<p>High humidity and salt laden air causes rapid deterioration of buildings and equipment. Although physical plant has substantially increased, funds for maintenance have not. Adequate provision must therefore be made for maintenance and repair on buildings and utilities, the oncreased cost of labor, materials and services, and for major repair on backlogged projects.</p>		
<u>Motor Pool Implementation</u>	-	.2
<p>In the past, each department of GAS has budgeted for its own vehicles. As a result, there are now 253 vehicles ranging from 1958 to 1969 models with nearly 50% unable to meet GAS safety standards for licensing. By implementing a motor pool, vehicles will be maintained and replaced on a regular basis. In accordance with a study made by GSA, 60 foreign vehicles (average landed cost \$1900) will be purchased in 1972 to stock the motor pool with the recommended 200 cars. The Service Garage will also be equipped at a cost of \$50,000. Rental rates will cover operation, maintenance and replacement costs.</p>		
<u>GAS Employee Retirement Program</u>	-	.2
<p>The GAS has not had an employee retirement program since 1962. In 1968, the Samoan Legislature passed a bill to re-institute the retirement program. It is expected to be implemented in 1972 after annuity studies are completed.</p>		
<u>Disaster Relief</u>	-	.1
<p>In 1966 a disastrous hurricane swept the island. Although OEP offered aid, the GAS had to spend \$250,000 from construction funds to repair the damages. Consequently, deficiencies were created in the already tight construction program. American Samoa has frequent high winds and rains and averages a major hurricane every 5 years. To avoid "redistribution" of funds in the future, a disaster fund is requested to be reserved so that repairs can be initiated immediately under authorized procedures. Complete documentation as to the extent of damages and the scope of repairs will be submitted for each disaster expenditure.</p>		
<u>Self Insurance Reserve</u>	-	.2
<p>No funds have been allocated to cover costs of liability judgments against the Government of American Samoa. Consequently, when the government is liable to pay damages, these expenditures must be absorbed within the operating budget, thereby reducing approved program levels. With increased construction expected, the creation of this reserve is mandatory.</p>		

PROPOSED PROGRAM, FY 1972
 Multi-Year Program and Financial Plan, FY 1972
 (\$ in millions and tenths)

TERRITORIES - 2
 PFP Form 2-2 Worksheet
 Bureau Gov't American Samoa

TERRITORIES

CATEGORY	SUBCAT.	ELEMENT	SUBCATEGORIES AND ELEMENTS	FY 1969 ACTUAL	FY 1970 CURRENT ESTIMATE	FY 1971 BUDGET ESTIMATE Cost	FY 1972 Budget Estimate BA	FY 1972 Proposed Plan Cost	FY 1972 Proposed Plan BA	FY 1973 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 1974 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 1975 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 1976 PROGRAM ESTIMATE
65	04	00	<u>American Samoa</u>										
65	04	01	Public affairs	.2	.2	.2	-	.5	-	1.5	.5	.6	.6
65	04	02	Judiciary	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3
65	04	03	Legal affairs and public safety	.6	.7	.8	-	1.6	.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.1
65	04	05	Preschool education	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	-	.3	.3	.3	.3
65	04	06	Elementary education	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.8
65	04	07	Secondary education	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
65	04	08	Adult, special, and higher education	.7	.8	1.2	.4	1.4	.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
65	04	09	School construction	.4	-	.2	.2	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	.9
65	04	12	Public health	1.9	2.4	2.4	-	3.3	.2	3.5	3.9	4.9	4.4
65	04	15	Transportation and communications	1.5	1.1	1.2	.6	7.0	6.2	7.0	8.2	8.9	6.5
65	04	18	Resource development	.3	.5	.5	-	.7	.1	.7	.9	.7	.6
65	04	21	Commercial and industrial development	.5	.1	-	-	.4	-	.4	.4	.3	.3
65	04	24	Community development and services	.5	.1	-	-	1.0	.6	1.0	1.5	.9	.4
65	04	27	Water, sewerage, and power systems	.8	2.1	1.1	1.1	5.9	5.9	8.7	5.4	3.1	1.6
65	04	30	Maintenance and rehabilitation	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.1	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.1
65	04	50	General support	1.1	1.1	1.1	.2	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9
			Subtotal	13.1	14.6	15.0	8.2	32.4	23.2	39.4	37.4	36.2	32.3

02

PROPOSED PROGRAM, FY 19 72
 Multi-Year Program and Financial Plan, FY 1972
 (\$ in millions and tenths)
 TERRITORIES

TERRITORIES - 4
 PFP Form 2-2 Worksheet
 Bureau Gov't American Samoa

CATEGORY	SUBCAT.	ELEMENT	FY 19 69 ACTUAL	FY 1970 CURRENT ESTIMATE	FY 1971 BUDGET ESTIMATE Cost	FY 1971 Budget Estimate BA	FY 1972 Proposed Plan Cost	FY 1972 Proposed Plan BA	FY 1973 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 19 74 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 1975 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 1976 PROGRAM ESTIMATE
65	97	90					32.4		39.4	37.4	36.2	32.3
65	97	91										
65	97	92										
65	97	93				xx	-2.1	xx	-3.0	-3.2	-3.4	-3.9
65	97	94				xx	-7.1	xx	-8.2	-9.2	-11.0	-12.5
65	97	95				xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
65	97	97					23.2	23.2	28.2	25.0	21.8	15.9

PROPOSED PROGRAM, FY 1972
CONSTRUCTION ANNEX - BY PROJECTS
 Multi-Year Program and Financial Plan, FY 1972-1976
 (\$ in millions and tenths)
 Category TERRITORIES

FPF Form 2-6 Worksheet
 Bureau Gov't American Samoa

PROJECT	PROJECT DETAIL	CUMULATIVE COSTS THRU FY 1969	FY 1970 CURRENT ESTIMATE	FY 1971 BUDGET ESTIMATE	FY 1972 PROPOSED PLAN	FY 1973 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 1974 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 1975 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 1976 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	REMAINING COSTS FOR COMPLETION	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST
	Public Affairs										
	Legislat ure Building	NA	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.0
	Legal Affairs & Public Safety										
	Police/Fire substations (Leone Fagaitua)	-	-	-	.2	.1	-	-	.1	-	.4
	Police/Fire Central station	NA	-	-	-	.9	-	-	-	-	.9
	Prison	NA	-	-	.1	.1	-	-	.1	-	.3
	Education										
	Elementary	2.4	-	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.4	*	*
	Secondary	2.1	-	.1	.6	.6	.8	.7	.4	*	*
	Community College	-	-	-	-	.2	.1	.1	.1	*	*
	Public Health										
	Hospital Supply & Maint. Wing	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
	Hospital Patient wing - 90 bed	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-	3.0
					.1						.1
	Transportation & Communications										
	Motor pool bay addition	.2	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.3
	Roads										
	Tutuila perimeter primary	NA	.3	-	1.3	2.5	3.5	3.9	2.7	-	14.2
	Tutuila Secondary	NA	-	.2	.6	.9	1.2	1.0	.8	*	*
	Manu'a secondary	-	-	-	.2	.3	.5	.5	.2	*	*
	Airports										
	Pago Pago International expansion	NA	-	.2	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.0	10.3
	Manu'a Airstrip	-	-	-	.2	.1	-	.2	-	-	.5
	Water										
	Channel Construction & Moorings										
	Fagasa	-	-	-	.1	.1	.2	-	-	1.0	1.3
	Fagaalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
	Afono	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	.1
	Miscellaneous small projects	.6	.1	-	.2	.1	.3	.2	-	*	*
	Communications										
	Leone & Fagaitua exchanges	-	-	-	.3	-	.4	-	-	-	.3
	Fagatogo exchange expansion	.7	-	-	-	.3	.4	.2	-	-	1.6

PROPOSED PROGRAM, FY 1972
CONSTRUCTION ANNEX - BY PROJECTS
 Multi-Year Program and Financial Plan, FY 1972-1976
 (\$ in millions and tenths)

FFP Form 2-6 Worksheet

Bureau Gov't American Samoa

Category TERRITORIES

PROJECT	PROJECT DETAIL	CUMULATIVE COSTS THRU FY 69	FY 70 CURRENT ESTIMATE	FY 71 BUDGET ESTIMATE	FY 72 PROPOSED PLAN	FY 73 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 74 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 75 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 76 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	REMAINING COSTS FOR COMPLETION	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST
	Resource Development										
	Fishing Warf - Fagaalu	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	.1
	Miscellaneous small projects	NA	-	-	.1	-	.2	-	-	-	.3
	Community Development										
	Seawalls	.2	-	-	.4	.5	1.0	.6	.1	-	2.8
	Village Recreation Areas	1.0	-	-	.1	.1	.1	.1	-	*	*
	Pala Lagoon Recreation Area	-	-	-	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	-	.6
	District Government Offices	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
	Malae Development	-	-	.1	.1	.2	.2	-	-	-	.6
	Miscellaneous small projects	NA	-	-	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	*	*
	Water, Sewer, Solid Waste & Power										
	Island-wide water main	-	.3	.4	.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	.2	-	5.1
	Village water systems	2.4	.1	-	.2	.1	.2	-	-	-	3.0
	Sewerage Systems	2.0	.5	.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	-	.2	-	9.5
	Village septic tanks	-	-	-	-	.2	.3	.2	.2	.6	1.5
	Solid waste - cut & Fill Site Devel.	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	.6
	Tafuna elec. generating plant	-	-	-	1.8	3.6	-	1.2	-	-	6.6
	Underground distribution	-	-	-	-	.9	1.4	.4	.5	-	3.2
	Manu'a Island electrification	.6	-	-	-	.6	-	.1	.1	-	1.4
	Maintenance & Rehabilitation										
	Maintenance shops	1.6	-	-	-	1.0	1.1	.2	-	-	3.9
	General Support										
	Construction Equipment	NA	-	.1	.5	.7	.7	.5	.5	*	*
	Employee Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	.3
	Total		1.3	1.7	14.0	20.2	17.8	13.7	8.5		

* Continuing cost as population and demand for services increase.

SELECTED OUTPUTS
Multi-Year Program and Financial Plan, FY 1972-1976

PPP Form 2-7 Worksheet
Bureau Gov't American Samoa
Category TERRITORIES - 4

PROPOSED PROGRAM, FY 1972

Category	Subcat.	Element	Output	SUBCATEGORIES AND ELEMENTS	QUANTIFIED MEASUREMENT UNIT	FY 1969 ACTUAL	FY 1970 CURRENT ESTIMATE	FY 1971 BUDGET ESTIMATE	FY 1972 PROPOSED PLAN	FY 1973 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 1974 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 1975 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 1976 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	PLANNING PERIOD		
														TOTAL YEARS	TOTAL UNITS	
65	04	00		American Samoa												
65	04	02		Judiciary												
65	04	02	01	Court cases processed	No	2,211	2,350	2,500	2,750	2,900	3,050	3,200	3,400	8	22,361	1/
65	04	03		Legal affairs and public safety												
65	04	03	01	Criminal investigations <u>3/</u>	No	1,134	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,950	8	13,134	1,3/
65	04	05		Preschool education												
65	04	05	01	Preschool age population	No	2,800	3,100	3,350	3,500	3,650	3,775	3,850	4,000	8	4,000	2/
65	04	05	02	Number enrolled	No	1,100	1,700	2,200	3,400	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,950	8	3,950	2/
65	04	06		Elementary education												
65	04	06	01	Elementary school age population	No	7,000	7,400	7,700	8,000	8,300	8,600	9,000	9,400	8	9,400	2/
65	04	06	02	Number enrolled	No	5,400	5,800	6,100	6,400	6,700	7,000	7,400	7,800	8	7,800	2/
65	04	06	03	Students completing grade level	No	5,300	5,750	6,050	6,350	6,650	6,950	7,350	7,700	8	7,700	2/
65	04	06	05	Eighth grade graduates	No	470	500	550	650	700	750	800	850	8	5,270	1/
65	04	07		Secondary education												
65	04	07	01	Secondary school age population	No	2,100	2,400	2,400	2,600	3,000	3,200	3,500	3,800	8	3,800	2/
65	04	07	02	Number enrolled	No	1,700	1,800	2,200	2,400	2,800	3,000	3,300	3,600	8	3,600	2/
65	04	07	03	Students completing grade level	No	1,600	1,725	2,120	2,300	2,600	2,870	3,160	3,400	8	3,400	2/
65	04	07	05	Twelfth grade graduates	No	370	400	580	500	500	560	640	720	8	4,270	1/
65	04	08		Adult, special, and higher education												
65	04	08	01	Students assisted-higher ed	No	156	164	132	105	110	115	115	115	8	115	2/
65	04	08	02	Adults trained attending classes	No	382	650	650	670	690	700	725	725	8	725	2/
65	04	08	06	Trade and technical students	No	35	33	275	435	580	640	705	715	8	715	2/
65	04	08	07	Students awarded degrees	No	19	27	29	27	36	28	28	28	8	222	1/

1/ Cumulative during 8 year planning period.

2/ Annual level at end of planning period.

3/ Due to the social system (Fa'a Samoa) it is estimated that 40% of major felonies and 75% of the misdemeanors are not reported. As the social system changes, it is expected that more crimes will be committed and that a higher percentage of crimes will be reported.

SELECTED OUTPUTS
Multi-Year Program and Financial Plan, FY 1972-1976
PROPOSED PROGRAM, FY 19 72

PPF Form 2-7 Worksheet
Bureau Gov't American Samoa
Category TERRITORIES - 5

Category	Subcat.	Element	Output	SUBCATEGORIES AND ELEMENTS	QUANTIFIED MEASUREMENT UNIT	FY 19 69 ACTUAL	FY 1970 CURRENT ESTIMATE	FY 19 71 BUDGET ESTIMATE	FY 1972 PROPOSED PLAN	FY 19 73 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 1974 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 19 75 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	FY 1976 PROGRAM ESTIMATE	PLANNING PERIOD		
														TOTAL YEARS	TOTAL UNITS	
65	04	09		School construction												
65	04	09	01	Classrooms, repl pupil capacity	No	-	25	55	35	35	30	30	30	8	240	1/
65	04	09	02	Classrooms, new pupil capacity	No	9	3	28	35	18	12	20	20	8	145	1/
65	04	12		Public Health												
65	04	12	01	Persons immunized	No	37,000	42,000	48,000	54,000	58,000	60,000	62,000	64,000	8	425,000	1/
65	04	12	02	Patient days of hospitalization	M	29.6	30.5	32.0	34.3	35.0	36.0	37.0	38.0	8	38.0	2/
65	04	12	03	Out patients served	M	220.6	240.6	273.6	300.0	315.0	325.0	340.0	358.0	8	2,372.8	1/
65	04	12	04	Population/bed rate	Per M	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	9.4	9.0	8	9.0	2/
65	04	12	05	Communities rcvng sanitation servs	No	53	54	55	59	61	62	62	63	8	63	2/
65	04	15		Transportation and communications												
65	04	15	01	Roads constructed	Miles	40.5	43.5	43.5	54.5	71.5	94.0	129.0	149.3	8	149.2	2/
65	04	15	02	Docks constructed or improved	No	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	6	8	6	2/
65	04	15	07	Telephone subscribers	No	1,100	1,300	1,300	1,800	2,400	3,000	3,200	3,200	8	3,200	2/
65	04	18		Resource development												
65	04	18	01	Value of agricultural production	\$M	950	1,100	1,200	1,350	1,500	1,900	2,400	2,900	8	2,900	2/
65	04	18	02	New land in production	Acres	100	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	8	1,500	1/
65	04	18	03	Extension program customers	No	650	700	700	950	1,050	1,200	1,250	1,300	8	1,300	2/
65	04	18	04	Volume of commercial fisheries catch	M tons	27	28	28	29	34	34	40	44	8	44	2/
65	04	18	05	Gross value, commercial fishing	\$M	25,000	26,000	26,000	27,000	32,000	32,000	38,000	40,000	8	40,000	2/
65	04	18	06	Employment in commercial fishing	No	995	1,000	1,000	1,025	1,050	1,100	1,350	1,500	8	1,500	2/
65	04	21		Commercial and industrial development												
65	04	21	01	Industries established	No	-	=	1	1	2	-	1	1	8	6	1/
65	04	21	02	Commercial enterprises established	No	3	=	1	2	4	5	10	5	8	30	1/
65	04	21	03	Employment in C&I enterprises	No	3,300	3,500	3,750	4,017	4,300	4,600	4,900	5,315	8	5,315	2/

1/ Cumulative during 8 year planning period.

2/ Annual level at end of planning period.

SELECTED OUTPUTS
Multi-Year Program and Financial Plan, FY 1972-1976
PROPOSED PROGRAM, FY 1972

FFP Form 2-7 Worksheet
Bureau Gov't American Samoa
Category TERRITORIES - 6

Category	Subcat.	Element	Output	SUBCATEGORIES AND ELEMENTS	QUANTIFIED MEASUREMENT UNIT	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	PLANNING PERIOD		
						ACTUAL	CURRENT ESTIMATE	BUDGET ESTIMATE	PROPOSED PLAN	PROGRAM ESTIMATE	PROGRAM ESTIMATE	PROGRAM ESTIMATE	PROGRAM ESTIMATE	TOTAL YEARS	TOTAL UNITS	
65	04	27		Water, sewerage, and power systems												
65	04	27	01	Population served by potable water	No	11,000	13,000	17,100	23,120	26,460	29,200	29,800	30,200	8	30,200	2/
65	04	27	02	Pop served by sewage disposal facil	No	3,100	4,300	5,700	14,300	21,500	27,700	28,800	29,400	8	30,200	2/
65	04	27	03	Pop served by power systems	No	23,400	24,500	27,800	28,200	28,600	29,200	29,800	30,200	8	30,200	2/
65	04	50		General support												
65	04	50	01	Total government employment	No	2,880	2,700	2,650	3,675	4,000	3,920	3,800	3,600	8	4,000	2/
65	04	50	02	Samoans employed	No	2,187	2,250	2,325	3,300	3,450	3,500	3,500	3,400	8	3,400	2/
65	06	00		Guam												
65	06	09		School construction												
65	06	09	01	Classrooms, repl pupil capacity	No											
65	06	09	02	Classrooms, new pupil capacity	No											
65	06	21		Commercial and industrial development												
65	06	21	01	Employment in C&I enterprises	No											
65	06	24		Community development and services												
65	06	24	01	Urban renewal planning completed	Acres											
65	06	24	02	Urban renewal projects completed	No											
65	06	27		Water, sewerage, and power systems												
65	06	27	01	Sewer pipe laid	Miles											
65	06	27	02	Population served by sewer system	No											
				2/ Annual level at end of planning period.												

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