



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

American Samoa

TOGIOLA T.A. TULAFONO

GOVERNOR

FAOA A.I. SUNIA

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 03-2012

AMERICAN SAMOA CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION RULES

AUTHORITY.

This Executive Order is issued under the authority granted to the Governor in Article IV, Sections 6 and 7 of the Revised Constitution of American Samoa, and Section 4.0111 of the American Samoa Code Annotated.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, American Samoa recognizes that the impacts of global climate change will heavily affect Pacific island nations in the future, especially through:

- Loss of coastal lands due to increased erosion stemming from sea level rise, and coastal inundation from storm systems;
- Increased dependence on off-island food sources due to projected decreases in local food production due to changes in precipitation trends (i.e. floods, droughts), severe storm systems, higher rates of pest infestation, and decreases in near-shore fish stocks;
- Coral reef ecosystem degradation stemming from changes in ocean water temperature and acidity trends;
- Economic and environmental damages caused by intensified tropical cyclones and associated changes in precipitation trends;
- Increased health risks from the transmission of diseases, potential decreases in available potable water resources, and other associated risks; and
- Other, as yet unforeseen, repercussions arising from climate change.

WHEREAS, Climate change will have detrimental effects on American Samoa's industries, including tourism, agriculture, recreation, commercial fishing, and American Samoa's fragile and unique natural resources. Accordingly, the Territory must reduce its own negative impact on the environment and prepare to respond the effects of climate change. The American Samoa Government ("ASG") recognizes that actions must be taken to diminish the Government's impacts on greenhouse gases, while also understanding that adaptation is the realistic future for American Samoa.

WHEREAS, On February 1 and 2, 2011, the ASG hosted a Climate Change Summit, entitled "Making Climate Change Local: Building Climate Resilient Communities in the Pacific" with participation from scientists, academics, historians, government agencies, business and non-profit organizations, schools, and members of the public. The Summit produced a Climate Change Summit Report detailing recommendations provided by Summit participants and leaders for the Territory to address the effects of climate change. The Climate Change Summit Report is adopted and incorporated herein.

WHEREAS, These strategies will be reinforced during the US Coral Reef Task Force meeting taking place in American Samoa in August 2012, through the discussion of local, regional and national efforts to improve both coral reef and community resilience to climate change.

To help mitigate its greenhouse gas emissions, the ASG shall implement the following rules:

THE AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION RULES

Section 1 Prohibition of Older Motor Vehicle Imports.

1.01 Prohibition.

It shall be prohibited to import any vehicle to American Samoa that is more than ten years old. The age of the vehicle shall be determined based on the vehicle's model year and the calendar year.

1.02 Projects and Classic Car Waiver.

A limited temporary waiver may be granted for a vehicle unavailable in American Samoa under a showing of a specific required need for a short term project, a long term project, or for a special classic car exception. To qualify for such an exception, the individual shall submit a written request for a waiver from the requirements of this section to the Governor's Office for processing.

1.03 Implementation

Customs and the Office of Motor Vehicles shall be charged with implementation and enforcement of this section through their existing enforcement powers, in consultation with the American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency ("AS-EPA"). Enforcement shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in General Memorandum 125-2012, attached and incorporated to this Order.

Section 2 Government Vehicle Purchasing Policy for Hybrids and Super Cars.

2.01 Hybrid Purchases.

All ASG vehicle purchases shall be hybrid vehicles or super cars, as defined in General Memorandum 125-2012, except as justified in section 2.02 of this Order.

2.02 Purchasing Policy.

If sufficient justification exists, a purchasing agency shall submit a written request for waiver of this section to the Office of Procurement. All waiver requests shall be subject to the ASG vehicle purchasing policy outlined in General Memorandum 126-2012, attached and incorporated to this Order.

2.03 Implementation.

All ASG departments and agencies shall implement and comply with this section in their vehicle purchases. The Office of Procurement shall be charged with review of purchase orders and enforcement of this section through their existing enforcement powers, in consultation with the AS-EPA. Enforcement shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in General Memorandum 126-2012, attached and incorporated to this Order.

Section 3 Energy Star Appliances and Devices.

3.01 ASG Energy Star Purchasing Policy.

All purchases by the ASG of appliances and electronic devices shall require a United States Environmental Protection Agency Energy Star approval.

3.02 Exceptions and Waiver.

If an Energy Star approval is not available on the type of appliance or device in question, then the purchasing department shall submit a written request for a waiver from the requirements of this section to Procurement for review by the necessary departments.

3.03 Implementation.

All ASG departments and agencies shall implement and comply with this section in their vehicle purchases. The Office of Procurement and the Information Technology Department shall be charged with review of purchase orders and enforcement of this section through their existing enforcement powers, in consultation with the AS-EPA. Enforcement shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in General Memorandum 127-2012, attached and incorporated to this Order.

Section 4 Prohibition of Phosphates in Detergents.

4.01 Zero Percent Phosphates in Detergents.

It shall be prohibited to import soaps or detergents containing any amount of phosphates. All soaps and detergents must have zero percent phosphates. The importer shall bear the burden of proving that any detergent imported meets the requirements of this section. Any detergent which cannot be shown to be compliant, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture and removal from the Territory at the importer's expense.

4.02 Exceptions and Waiver.

The requirements of this section shall not apply to approved cleaning agents used exclusively in hospitals, health care facilities, and in biological and chemical research facilities. Request for waiver shall be submitted in writing to the AS-EPA for approval.

4.03 Implementation.

Customs shall be charged with review of purchase orders and enforcement of this section through their existing enforcement powers, in consultation with the AS-EPA. Enforcement shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in General Memorandum 128-2012, attached and incorporated to this Order.

Section 5 Prohibition of Incandescent Light Bulbs.

5.01 Prohibition on Incandescent Light Bulbs.

ASG will immediately begin replacing all incandescent light bulbs currently used in ASG facilities with LED bulbs where possible. If it is not possible to use LED bulbs, then the incandescent bulbs shall be replaced with compact florescent bulbs. All new lamps and lighting purchased by ASG shall be LED compatible.

5.02 LED Street Lamps.

It shall be the goal of ASG to replace the Territory's street lights with LED lamps by 2017. To this end, the American Samoa Power Authority shall prepare a report and plan for implementation, including potential funding sources. This plan shall be submitted to the Governor by August 1, 2013.

5.03 Implementation.

All ASG employees shall be charged with implementation of section 5.01. The American Samoa Power Authority shall be charged with implementation of 5.02, but may request assistance from other departments and agencies as necessary.

Section 6 ASG Recycling Programs.

Recognizing the value of recycling, all ASG departments, agencies, and offices shall create recycling programs for their office. The departments may request assistance from the Territorial Energy Office, but the responsibility for creation and implementation of the programs lies with the department. All departments shall have a program beginning no later than August 1, 2013.

Section 7 Miscellaneous.

7.01 Supersedes Previous Order or Memorandum

This Executive Order supersedes Executive Order 010A-2007 and General Memorandum 041-2008.

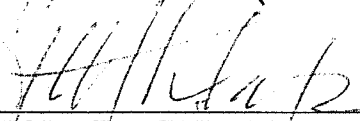
7.02 Review and Updates

This Executive Order shall be reviewed for effectiveness and changing circumstances at least every three years. All departments charged with implementation in this Executive Order shall provide a report on implementation and enforcement within their ASG quarterly report.

By taking these initial steps, the American Samoa Government will motivate local vendors to bring hybrid and higher fuel efficiency vehicles as well as other energy efficient products to our islands. This will make these vehicles and products more attractive and readily available to the public. The new options available to consumers will stimulate the economy and create new job opportunities.

The increased use of higher efficiency, lower emission vehicles and products on the island by both ASG and the public will appreciably decrease the amount of fossil fuels consumed and greenhouse gases released by American Samoa. This decrease will be an initial step by American Samoa in doing our part to fight the worldwide problem of climate change and global warming.

This order shall take effect immediately upon signing.



TOGIOLA T.A. TULAFONO
GOVERNOR, AMERICAN SAMOA

August 21, 2012

Date



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

American Samoa

21 August 2012

TOGIOLA T.A. TULAFONO

GOVERNOR

FAOA A.I. SUNIA

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Serial #:

GENERAL MEMORANDUM NO. 128 - 2012

TO: Distribution List

FROM: Governor of American Samoa

SUBJECT: Implementation of Executive Order 03-2012, Section 1: Prohibition of Older Motor Vehicle Imports.

I. Prohibition of older vehicle imports

Vehicles are responsible for a significant portion of greenhouse gas emissions throughout the world. These greenhouse gases contribute to climate change, which is a significant threat to American Samoa. Older vehicles often lack the same standards and controls that newer vehicles have, using more gasoline and contributing to more pollution. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has raised emissions standards several times over the past few decades, resulting in vehicles that have higher fuel economy standards and operate in a cleaner manner. Additionally, in recent years the market has changed, making an array of efficient vehicles such as hybrids available and more prevalent. Prohibiting older vehicle imports would increase the number of efficient vehicles imported, requiring less gasoline and making them better for the environment.

There are other benefits to prohibiting older vehicle imports. By doing this, the government of American Samoa is demonstrating effective leadership by encouraging the use of newer, more efficient and environmentally-friendly technology. The people in American Samoa will also need to spend less money on the repairs and retrofits necessary for older vehicles. In addition, prohibiting the import of older vehicles will also reduce the high costs associated with removing the scrap metal pieces and older cars that have broken down. In order to effectuate the prohibition of older cars set forth in the American Samoa Climate Change Mitigation Rules ("Rules") as outlined in Executive Order 03-2012 section 1, the following actions shall be performed:

The Department of Treasury, Customs Division shall inspect all vehicles being imported into American Samoa for compliance with model year limitations set forth in the Rules. If a vehicle is found to be non-compliant, the vehicle shall be denied entry into American Samoa. The

prospective importer shall be responsible for all expenses related to the removal of the vehicle from American Samoa.

The Office of Motor Vehicles shall not register any vehicle imported into American Samoa if the vehicle is found to be non-compliant with the Rules.

II. Waiver Requests

Prior to importation, an importer may request a waiver from these rules if they meet the requirements for one of the waivable categories:

1. Classic Show Cars;
2. Temporary Project Vehicles; or
3. Long Term Project Vehicles.

The waiver committee shall be composed of representatives from Customs, AS-EPA, and DOC, and the Governor's Office, who shall review applications by owners and/or importers who wish for a waiver to import an otherwise prohibited vehicle into American Samoa. All applications shall be addressed to the Governor's Office and include the name, address, contact information of the person requesting the waiver, information about the vehicle, and justification for the waiver. The waiver committee shall review only those applications that directly address one of the waivable categories, and consider them pursuant to the limitations below. In addition to the standard conditions noted below, the committee may add additional conditions as it sees fit. A violation of any condition is grounds for the committee to revoke the waiver. The waiver applicant, whether or not still the vehicle owner, shall be liable for removal of the vehicle from the Territory upon revocation of a waiver.

The committee shall submit their decision to Customs. Upon issuance of a waiver by the committee, Customs may proceed consistent with the conditions of the waiver. Customs shall forward the decision to the importer. If the waiver is denied, Customs shall not permit the importation of the vehicle into the Territory.

1. Classic Show Cars

The committee shall review vehicle applications to determine if vehicles are eligible for "Classic Show Car" status using the following criteria:

- Certificate of Title must be presented upon application for "Classic Show Car" status to be issued.
- Vehicle must be 25 model years or older. There are no weight restrictions.
- The vehicle must have been maintained in or restored to a condition, which is substantially

in conformity with manufacturer's specifications.

- Reproductions of vehicles are not allowed under the “Classic Show Car” exemption.
- The term “Classic Show Car” includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles and other motor vehicles.
- Owner must provide information regarding how vehicle will be stored and maintained in order to keep the vehicle in “Classic Show Car” condition.
- A vehicle, which has undergone substantial alterations from its original specifications and appearance, or has had its horsepower or dimensions changed, shall not be eligible for “Classic Show Car” status.
- Trailers are not eligible for “Classic Show Car” status. The following conditions apply to all vehicles that are issued “Classic Show Car” status:
 - Vehicle must pass OMV inspection within 10 days of the application for “Classic Show Car” status being approved, or the vehicle arriving on island, whichever comes last.
 - In the event the vehicle is transferred, the “Classic Show Car” Status expires and the new owner must reapply by paying the appropriate fees.
 - Applicant will pay an additional \$100 for initial “Classic Show Car” Status registration.
 - Applicant will pay an additional \$25 for the initial title fee.
 - Regular registration fees will be assessed yearly.
 - All other applicable motor vehicle fees apply in the same manner as other vehicles.
 - A number license plate will be assigned to the vehicle in the same manner as other vehicles. This plate may be displayed only on the rear of the vehicle if the vehicle was not originally manufactured to display a license plate on the front.
 - The “Classic Show Car” registration expiration period will be the same as other vehicles.
 - Any motor vehicle registered with “Classic Show Car” status shall be used only for participation in exhibits, tours, parades and similar uses, but in no event shall it be used for general transportation.

2. Temporary Project Vehicles

The committee shall review vehicle applications to determine if vehicles are eligible for “Temporary Project Vehicle” status using the following criteria:

- Certificate of Title must be presented upon application for “Temporary Project Vehicle” status to be issued.
- Vehicle must be a specialized vehicle or specially modified to perform a task required for a specific project/job.
- No vehicle able to perform the same specialized task is located in American Samoa.
- The term “Temporary Project Vehicle” includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, heavy equipment, Vans, and other motor vehicles.
- Owner must provide information regarding how and when the vehicle will be removed from American Samoa.

The following conditions apply to all vehicles that are issued “Temporary Project Vehicle” status:

- A bond, in an amount sufficient to secure transportation of the vehicle back to its point of origin after the expiration of its waiver period, must be secured prior to the importation of the vehicle.
- A waiver period shall be no longer than one year for any vehicle.
- Under a showing of good cause, the waiver period may be extended. In no case shall a “Temporary Project Vehicle” remain on island for a total of more than two years.

3. Long Term Project Vehicles

The committee shall review vehicle applications to determine if vehicles are eligible for “Long Term Project Vehicle” status using the following criteria:

- Certificate of Title must be presented upon application for “Temporary Project Vehicle” status to be issued.
- Vehicle must be a specialized vehicle or specially modified to perform a task required for a specific project/job.
- No vehicle able to perform the same specialized task is located in American Samoa.
- The owner issues a certification that the estimated life of the vehicle is more than 10 years from the date of waiver application. The owner must also accept all liability for removal of the vehicle from the Territory in the event that the vehicle ceases to function before 10 years has passed.
- The owner must conduct emissions tests before importing the vehicle to the Territory, and

must submit the results of all tests to the waiver committee. The committee has discretion to determine whether the tests are sufficient.

- The owner must retrofit the vehicle with the latest emissions reduction equipment and ensure that the vehicle is in good working order. All records of such upgrades and repairs must be submitted to the committee. The committee has discretion to determine whether the upgrades are sufficient.
- The term “Long Term Project Vehicle” includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, heavy equipment, Vans, and other motor vehicles.
- Owner must provide information regarding how and when the vehicle will be removed from American Samoa.

The following conditions apply to all vehicles that are issued “Temporary Project Vehicle” status:

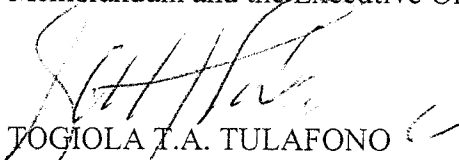
- The owner must produce a bond to the American Samoa Government equal to the import excise tax. This bond will be returned when the vehicle is removed from the Territory. If the vehicle ceases to function, and the owner has not removed it from the Territory, the bond shall be used to remove the vehicle from American Samoa.
- The owner shall ensure that the vehicle’s emissions remain low, and continue to use the latest emissions reduction technology. OMV shall be responsible for reviewing the emissions of the vehicle.
- The owner shall conduct annual emissions tests of the vehicle and submit them to the waiver committee.
- When the vehicle ceases to function, the owner shall submit notice to the waiver committee and shall remove the vehicle from the territory.

III. Implementation

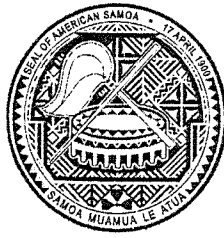
The Department of Commerce, American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency, and Customs shall designate an individual to sit on the waiver committee. The individual must be available to attend all waiver committee meetings and speak on behalf of the department. The Governor’s Chief Legal Counsel is hereby appointed to represent the Governor’s Office on the committee.

All other departments and agencies of the American Samoa Government are expected to cooperate fully in the implementation of this General Memorandum and Executive Order 03-2012, and shall assist as needed.

I trust that you will extend your usual cooperation in making sure the directives in this General Memorandum and the Executive Order are carried out expeditiously and effectively.



TOGIOLA T.A. TULAFONO
Attachment: Executive Order 03-2012
Distribution: As per standard list.



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

American Samoa

21 August 2012

TOGIOLA T.A. TULAFONO

GOVERNOR

FAOA A.I. SUNIA

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Serial #:

GENERAL MEMORANDUM NO. 129 2012

TO: Distribution List

FROM: Governor of American Samoa

SUBJECT: Implementation of Executive Order 03-2012, Section 2: Government Vehicle Purchasing Policy for Hybrid/electrics and Super Cars.

I. Government vehicle purchasing policy for hybrid/electrics

Hybrid/electric vehicles utilize technology that requires less gasoline than conventional vehicles. By offering an improvement in the achievement of miles per gallon, hybrid/electric vehicles result in less greenhouse gas emissions contributing to climate change. Transforming the vehicle purchasing policy offers the territory a great opportunity to significantly reduce the carbon footprint of the fleet of government vehicles.

By purchasing hybrid/electric vehicles, the government is securing a place as a good leader and model for environmental stewardship. In addition, the government is taking a leadership role by introducing hybrid/electric vehicles into the local market, increasing the probability that other consumers will follow suit and purchase hybrid/electrics as well. Purchasing hybrid/electric vehicles will also save the government money over time, as these cars mean fewer and less expensive visits to the gas station.

In order to effectuate the prohibition of older cars set forth in the American Samoa Climate Change Mitigation Rules ("Rules") as outlined in Executive Order 03-2012 section 2, the following actions shall be performed:

The Chief Procurement Officer ("CPO") is charged with ensuring that all vehicle purchases processed through the Office of Procurement, pursuant to the existing procurement framework, comply with the American Samoa Vehicle Purchasing Policy as noted below. Any vehicle not complying with the policy shall not be approved for purchase.

Purchasing departments shall submit all required documents and justifications to the CPO prior to purchasing a vehicle. If a purchasing department desires to request any vehicle not considered a Super Car, the CPO shall forward the request to the American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency (“AS-EPA”) for review. AS-EPA may approve, approve with conditions, or deny the request. Upon approval by AS-EPA, the CPO may permit the purchase to proceed consistent with the conditions of the approval.

II. American Samoa Vehicle Purchasing Policy

The following methods and procedure shall be followed when attempting to purchase a vehicle for the American Samoa Government (“ASG”). This framework for purchasing Government vehicles shall be a simple tiered preference:

1. Super Cars;
2. Light Truck (2WD);
3. Heavy Truck (4X4)

Note that every ASG vehicle purchase request shall first be for a hybrid/electric vehicle. If a hybrid/electric vehicle is not available, or is not sufficient to perform the required work, an explanatory report must be submitted and approved by AS-EPA prior to purchasing a non-hybrid/electric vehicle.

1. Super Cars

All vehicle purchases must first request a hybrid/electric vehicle in the specification for bid. The vehicle must meet USEPA class size specification of Midsize or Compact Car and meet or exceed all of the following specifications:

- Utilize electric motors, or a combination of gasoline engine and electric motor through the use of one of the following methods/technologies: Regenerative Braking, Electric Motor Drive/Assist, and/or Automatic Start/Shutdown;
- Have a minimum USEPA City fuel rating of 35 MPG;
- Have a maximum U.S. Department of Energy GREET Model annual greenhouse gas emission of 5.0 tons.

Upon a finding that no hybrid/electric vehicle is available or feasible, alternative purchase specifications may be issued for a midsize or compact super car. These specifications shall include:

- A USEPA class size specification of Midsize or Compact Car;
- An engine size of no more than 4 cylinders;
- Wheel size of no more than 15-inches;
- A minimum EPA Combined Fuel efficiency of at least 25MPG
- An EPA Greenhouse Gas Score of 6 or higher (please see Appendix 3 for more details).

Most ASG vehicle purchases should fall into the Super Car category. Very few departments, agencies and offices can justify the need for trucks or SUVs, and even fewer can justify the need for 4WD vehicles.

2. Light Truck (2WD)

Factors in determining if a Light 2WD truck is necessary and a Super Car will not suffice are:

- Justifiable and sufficient show of need to work in off-road, unpaved area on a consistent basis exceeding 2 trips per week;
- Justifiable and sufficient show of need to haul heavy equipment exceeding 300 pounds on a consistent basis exceeding 2 trips per week.

All purchases must first request a hybrid/electric vehicle in the specification for bid. The vehicle must meet USEPA class size specification of Sports Utility Vehicle and meet or exceed the following specifications:

- Utilize electric motors, or a combination of gasoline engine and electric motor through the use of one of the following methods/technologies: Regenerative Braking, Electric Motor Drive/Assist, and/or Automatic Start/Shutoff;
- Have a minimum USEPA City fuel rating of 30 MPG;
- Have a maximum U.S. Department of Energy GREET Model annual greenhouse gas emission of 6.3 tons.

Upon a finding that no hybrid/electric vehicle is available or feasible, alternative purchase specifications may be issued for a Light Truck (2WD). These specifications shall include:

- A USEPA class size specification of Standard Truck (2WD);
- An engine size of no more than 6 cylinders;
- Wheel size of no more than 15 inches;
- A minimum EPA Combined Fuel efficiency rating of at least 20 MPG;
- An EPA Greenhouse Gas Score of 5 or higher (please see Appendix 3 for more details).

Most ASG truck purchases should fall into the above Light Truck (2WD) category. Very few departments, agencies and offices can justify the need for 4WD vehicles.

3. Heavy Truck (4X4)

Factors in determining if a Heavy Truck (4X4) is necessary and a Light 2WD truck will not suffice are:

- Justifiable and sufficient show of need to work in off-road, unpaved area on a consistent basis exceeding 4 trips per week;
- Justifiable and sufficient show of need to haul heavy equipment exceeding 300 pounds on a consistent basis exceeding 4 trips per week.

All purchases must first request a hybrid/electric vehicle in the specification for bid. The vehicle must meet USEPA class size specification of Standard Truck and meet or exceed the following specifications:

- Utilize electric motors, or a combination of gasoline engine and electric motor through the use of one of the following methods/technologies: Regenerative Braking, Electric Motor Drive/Assist, and/or Automatic Start/Shutoff;
- Have a minimum USEPA City fuel rating of 20 MPG;
- Have a maximum U.S. Department of Energy GREET Model annual greenhouse gas emission of 9.6 tons.

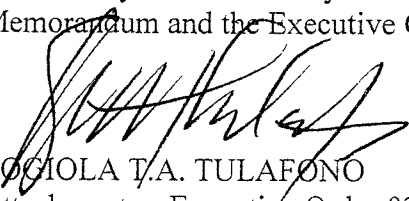
Upon a finding that no hybrid/electric vehicle is available or feasible, alternative purchase specifications may be issued for a Light Truck (2WD). These specifications shall include:

- A USEPA class size specification of 4X4 truck;
- An engine size of no more than 6 cylinders;
- Wheel size of no more than 16 inches;
- A minimum EPA Combined Fuel efficiency rating of at least 20 MPG;
- An EPA Greenhouse Gas Score of 5 or higher (please see Appendix 3 for more details).

III. Implementation

All departments and agencies of the American Samoa Government are expected to cooperate fully in the implementation of this General Memorandum and Executive Order 03-2012, and shall assist as needed.

I trust that you will extend your usual cooperation in making sure the directives in this General Memorandum and the Executive Order are carried out expeditiously and effectively.

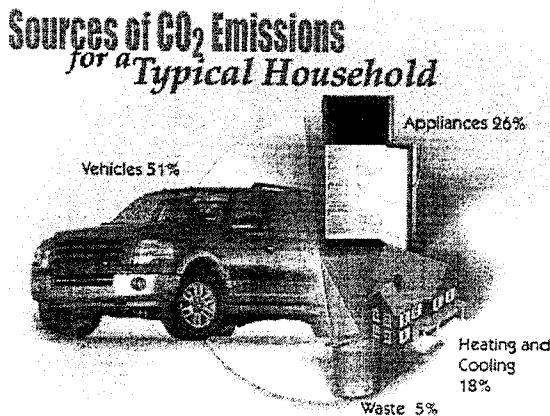


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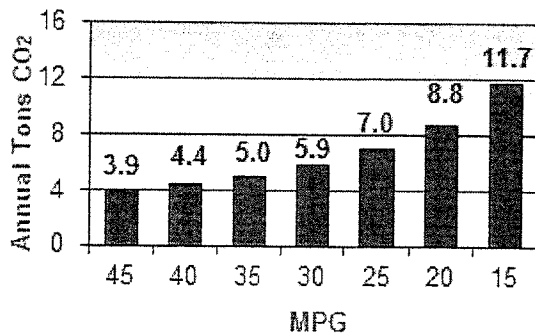
Appendix 1: Environmental Benefits of Fuel Efficient Vehicles

(adapted from <http://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/climate.html>)

Increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) are trapping more of the sun's energy in the Earth's atmosphere, causing global climate change. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) from burning fossil fuels is the most important human-made GHG. Highway vehicles account for 26% of the country's CO₂ emissions (1.7 billion tons each year) and 95% of the GHG emitted from highway vehicles is CO₂.



Each gallon of gasoline burned creates 20 pounds of CO₂ and the average vehicle emits around 6 to 9 tons of CO₂ each year. Choosing a vehicle with greater fuel efficiency can greatly reduce its annual CO₂ emissions, and thus lessen the impacts of climate change:



Appendix 2: Financial Benefits of Fuel Efficient Vehicles

(adapted from <http://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/savemoney.html>)

Smaller cars cost less than larger cars. They also require less fuel and are cheaper to maintain and service. As such, less money is required to operate a small, fuel efficient car when compared to a large SUV or truck. The average savings in fuel alone is very substantial.

Please note that the figures below are simple rough estimates and also do not take into account the additional, yet significant, financial savings related to maintenance (cheaper tires, cheaper auto parts, etc...) or the added capital savings from purchasing a cheaper car in the first place.

Appendix 3: Comparison of Fuel Efficiency Savings of Different Vehicle Types

	Hybrid	Super Car	Light Truck (2WD)	Heavy Truck (4x4)
Fuel Price (\$/gallon)	\$3.95	\$3.95	\$3.95	\$3.95
The average mile per gallon is...	45 mpg	30 mpg	20 mpg	18 mpg
ASG annually drives this car approximately _____ miles	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
ASG will own this car for _____ years	7	7	7	7
Annual Fuel Cost	\$1,756	\$2,633	\$3,950	\$4,389
Total Fuel Cost During Vehicle Lifetime	\$12,289	\$18,433	\$27,650	\$30,722

Smaller cars save money.

Over the course of a single vehicle's lifetime, a hybrid/electric vehicle will save more than \$17,000 in fuel expenses alone when compared to a Heavy Truck. Again, this does not take into account the financial savings related to cheaper maintenance or the added capital savings from purchasing a cheaper car in the first place.

If we include more cars, the savings are significant. For example, if 10 vehicles from just the Department of Commerce were hybrid/electrics rather than Heavy Trucks, the Department would save more than \$184,330 in fuel costs over a period of seven years, or about \$26,300 in fuel savings each year.

Appendix 4: Frequently Asked Questions

Have other places in the United States implemented similar programs?

Numerous local governments have already made the switch to hybrid/electric technology for government vehicles:

- New York City is converting its entire taxi fleet to hybrid/electrics by 2012;
- Baltimore is converting to hybrid/electric buses by 2014;
- Atlantic City is converting the entire city fleet to hybrid/electric and bio-diesel;
- Colorado Springs recently purchased 92 new hybrid/electric vehicles.

How does the life expectancy of a hybrid/electric differ to regular cars?

- Most hybrid/electric vehicles tend to offer warranties of between 5 and 8 years and/or 80,000 to 100,000 miles;
- Studies have shown that hybrid/electric vehicles often hit 100,000 miles before the maintenance costs become greater than the value of the vehicle;
- Battery replacement tends to happen around the 8 year/80,000 mile mark and currently costs around \$5,000 (note that this will undoubtedly decline in coming years as these vehicles become more common. Additionally, the 8/80,000 mark is approximately the life expectancy of a current ASG vehicle);
- Maintenance/operation costs for hybrid/electric vehicles tend to be relatively equal in most aspects – some areas are a bit lower (brakes) while some are a bit higher (battery). As these vehicles become more common in the years ahead, prices for maintenance/parts are projected to decrease while demand increases.

How do different fuel types come in to play?

- Natural Gas vehicles are good, but the feasibility here is simply not practical due to a lack of local infrastructure. These vehicles require a completely different type of fuel, and a totally different method of storage, transportation and dispensing than currently exists on island. The investment/effort required is impractical for the projected benefits.
- Bio-diesel and flex fuel/E85 is a more feasible alternative; however, they require a separate storage facility way from other fuels. Additional infrastructure would need to be built in order to segregate the fuel. If American Samoa chooses to expand its fuel choices, this will require a significant investment in additional infrastructure to accompany this increase in diversified fuel options.

Conclusion:

Overall, at this time, the most practical and beneficial means to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions and operational costs is to transition as many trucks to hybrid/electric vehicles as possible.



TOGIOLA T.A. TULAFONO
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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

American Samoa

21 August 2012

Serial #:

GENERAL MEMORANDUM NO. 130 - 2012

TO: Distribution List
FROM: Governor of American Samoa
SUBJECT: Implementation of Executive Order 03-2012, Section 3: Energy Star Appliances and Devices.

I. Energy Star Appliances and Devices

A practical and beneficial way to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions and operational costs is to transition to as many Energy Star appliances and devices as possible. Many other American cities are in the process of doing this in order to save money and to minimize greenhouse gas emissions.

By requiring the purchase of Energy Star appliances and devices by government agencies, energy efficiency can be increased throughout government offices in American Samoa. Qualified Energy Star appliances and devices include lighting fixtures, ventilation fans, refrigerators, dishwashers, and washing machines. These appliances use advanced technologies that require 10 to 50 percent less energy than conventional appliances. Energy efficiency is an essential part of the fight against pollution and climate change, because efficient appliances and devices require less energy to operate and are therefore responsible for less greenhouse gas pollution.

There are also many other benefits to requiring the purchase of Energy Star appliances. Efficient appliances and devices save money through substantial energy savings and lower utility bills. Energy Star appliances also use components of higher quality, resulting in higher performance, fewer mechanical issues and longer equipment life. The government of American Samoa has the opportunity to demonstrate environmental leadership by introducing Energy Star appliances and devices to the territory and educating consumers about the many benefits of efficient products. In order to effectuate the purchase of Energy Star devices set forth in the American Samoa Climate Change Mitigation Rules ("Rules") as outlined in Executive Order 03-2012 section 3, the following actions shall be performed:

The Office of Procurement and the Information Technology Department are charged with ensuring that all appliance purchases processed through their respective departments, pursuant to the existing procurement framework, include an Energy Star rating. Any appliance without an Energy Star rating shall not be approved for purchase.

II. Waiver

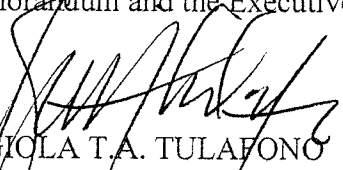
Only if there is no available Energy Star compliant appliance may a department request waiver from this rule. To do so, the purchasing department must submit a written request to the Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) detailing why an Energy Star appliance is not available, or is not sufficient to perform the required work.

The CPO shall forward the request to AS-EPA for review. AS-EPA may approve, approve with conditions, or deny the request. Upon approval by AS-EPA, the CPO may allow the purchase to proceed consistent with the conditions of the approval.

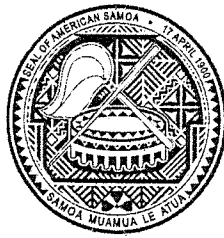
III. Implementation

All departments and agencies of the American Samoa Government are expected to cooperate fully in the implementation of this General Memorandum and Executive Order 03-2012, and shall assist as needed.

I trust that you will extend your usual cooperation in making sure the directives in this General Memorandum and the Executive Order are carried out expeditiously and effectively.



TOGIOLA T.A. TULAFONO
Attachment: Executive Order 03-2012
Distribution: As per standard list.



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

American Samoa

21 August 2012

TOGIOLA T.A. TULAFONO

GOVERNOR

FAOA A.I. SUNIA

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Serial #:

GENERAL MEMORANDUM NO. 131. 2012

TO: Distribution List

FROM: Governor of American Samoa

SUBJECT: Implementation of Executive Order 03-2012, Section 4: Prohibition of Phosphates in Detergents.

I. Prohibition of phosphates in detergents

Prohibition of phosphates in detergents is necessary to maintain water quality in American Samoa. The use of phosphates in detergents can be detrimental to the health of the ecosystem, because phosphates enter the water system and through a process called eutrophication cause algae growth. This creates hypoxia, or the depletion of oxygen available for fish and other animal populations. By requiring the use of phosphate-free detergents, the government is reducing pollution and ensuring water quality throughout American Samoa.

Prohibiting phosphates in detergents can also save money, as this will avoid the need for the costly and time-consuming cleanup and removal of phosphates from the water system. Maintaining a healthy ecosystem also ensures that the fish are healthy and available for consumption. In order to effectuate the prohibition of phosphates in soaps/detergents set forth in the American Samoa Climate Change Mitigation Rules ("Rules") as outlined in Executive Order 03-2012 section 4, the following actions shall be performed:

The Customs division of Treasury shall deny importation of any soap or detergent containing phosphates into the Territory. Customs shall work with the American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency ("AS-EPA") to determine which soap and detergents are allowable for importation. The burden of compliance shall fall on the importer to show that the soap and/or detergent they wish to import are free from phosphates. Any soap and/or detergents arriving to American Samoa that does not comply with Executive Order 03-2012 shall be removed from the territory at the owner/importer's expense.

II. Waiver for Medical Facilities

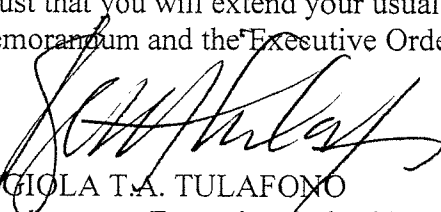
Medical facilities may apply to Customs for an exception to this ban. Medical facilities must show true need and necessity for any soap and/or detergents that contain phosphates to Customs prior to importation.

1. A waiver is required for every shipment into the Territory. To apply for a waiver, the importer shall submit the following documents to Customs prior to importing the soaps to American Samoa:
 - Description of the soap/detergent, including name of product, amount imported, ingredients, phosphate levels, and point of origin;
 - Documentation that the soap/detergent will be used in a medical facility; and
 - Explanation as to why it is necessary that the soap/detergent with phosphates is necessary, and why there are no viable alternatives.
2. Customs shall forward the request to AS-EPA for review. AS-EPA may approve, approve with conditions, or deny the waiver request. The decision shall be put in writing and submitted to Customs.
3. The committee shall submit their decision to Customs. Upon issuance of a waiver by the committee, Customs may proceed consistent with the conditions of the waiver.
4. Customs shall forward the decision to the importer. If the waiver is denied, Customs shall not permit the importation of the soap/detergent into the Territory.

III. Implementation

All departments and agencies of the American Samoa Government are expected to cooperate fully in the implementation of this General Memorandum and Executive Order 03-2012, and shall assist as needed.

I trust that you will extend your usual cooperation in making sure the directives in this General Memorandum and the Executive Order are carried out expeditiously and effectively.



TOGIOLA T.A. TULAFONO
Attachment: Executive Order 03-2012
Distribution: As per standard list.



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

American Samoa

21 August 2012

TOGIOLA T.A. TULAFONO

GOVERNOR

FAOA A.I. SUNIA

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Serial #:

GENERAL MEMORANDUM NO. 132 - 2012

TO: Distribution List

FROM: Governor of American Samoa

SUBJECT: Implementation of Executive Order 03-2012, Section 5: Prohibition of Incandescent Light Bulbs.

I. Prohibition of Incandescent Light Bulbs

Incandescent light bulbs require a great deal of energy to use. Using alternatives such as light emitting diodes (LED) lamps instead of incandescent bulbs will result in much greater efficiency. Because of this, alternatives to incandescent light bulbs allow for exceptional energy savings and emit fewer greenhouse gases to accomplish the same task. For instance, an Energy Star- qualified bulb uses 75% less energy and can last as long as five years, compared to 11 months for an incandescent bulb.

There are other benefits to prohibiting the use of incandescent light bulbs as well. Often, the lower energy costs result in substantial savings over the lifespan of the light bulb. Alternatives to incandescent light bulbs also run at a cooler temperature, reducing the need for cooling. By banning the use of incandescent bulbs, the government is demonstrating leadership in efficiency and encouraging consumers to look into alternatives that save money, energy, and the environment. In order to effectuate the prohibition of older cars set forth in the American Samoa Climate Change Mitigation Rules (“Rules”) as outlined in Executive Order 03-2012 section 5, the following actions shall be performed:

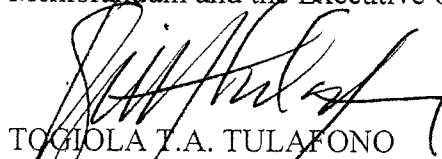
The Office of Procurement and the Territorial Energy Office (“TEO”) are charged with ensuring that all light bulb and light fixture purchases processed through the respective departments, pursuant to the existing procurement framework, comply with this policy. Any bulb or lamp not in compliance shall not be approved for purchase. In the event that the Office of Procurement has questions relating to the compliance of a purchase, the Chief Procurement Officer shall forward the matter to the TEO for review. The TEO may approve, approve with conditions, or deny the

request. Upon approval by TEO, the CPO may allow the purchase to proceed consistent with the conditions of the approval.

II. Implementation

All departments and agencies of the American Samoa Government are expected to cooperate fully in the implementation of this General Memorandum and Executive Order 03-2012, and shall assist as needed.

I trust that you will extend your usual cooperation in making sure the directives in this General Memorandum and the Executive Order are carried out expeditiously and effectively.



TOGIOLA T.A. TULAFONO
Attachment: Executive Order 03-2012
Distribution: As per standard list.