

**American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency**

**American Samoa**

**Watershed Management and Protection Program**

**FY17 Annual Report**



**Photo: A KASB group conducting a clean-up in Tafuna, American Samoa**

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# American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency

## Introduction

American Samoa received full approval of the American Samoa Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (also known as Watershed Management and Protection Program) on July 24, 2003. The program includes a monitoring strategy designed to track water quality and nonpoint source (NPS) management measures simultaneously to allow the Territory to evaluate the performance of the management measures, and to assess the success of the measures in achieving water quality objectives. This report describes the American Samoa Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program monitoring strategy and provides available information on improvement in water quality, implementation milestones, and reductions in NPS pollutant loadings for FY17.

## American Samoa Coastal Nonpoint Source (6217/319) Monitoring Strategy

The monitoring goal is to assess over time the success of NPS management measures in reducing pollution loads and improving water quality.

The monitoring objectives are:

1. To determine trends in water quality by tracking changes in designated use support for the watersheds of American Samoa
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for restoring impaired use

American Samoa utilizes four monitoring methods to achieve our monitoring goal: Baseline Monitoring (water quality and land use), Trend Monitoring (designated use support determinations and watershed trend assessments), Effectiveness Monitoring (for selected management measures), and Implementation Monitoring (management practice tracking techniques).

To achieve our monitoring objectives with the limited monitoring resources available, we assess trends in designated use support for the watersheds of American Samoa. Designated use support determinations are developed as part of the USEPA Clean Water Act, Section 305(b) process.

The 305(b) process requires the Territory to evaluate whether designated uses assigned to waterbodies are supported. The determinations are based on ambient water chemistry, biological assessments, habitat assessments, fish tissue contaminant levels and sediment chemistry. Where designated uses are impaired, the Territory identifies the pollutants causing water quality impairments, and the sources of those pollutants. Specific criteria used to determine attainment of these individual designated uses are in accordance with Guidance for 2006 Assessment, Listing and Reporting Requirements Pursuant to Sections 303(d), 305(b) and 314 of the Clean Water Act (USEPA 2005) and 2006 Integrated Report Guidance (IRG), supplemented by EPA's 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 memorandums.

American Samoa has determined that threatened or impaired designated uses in the Territory are due to point and non-point sources. There are seven identified point sources in the Territory. Six of the NPDES permittees discharge to Pago Pago Harbor. Recent analysis of NPDES monitoring data has demonstrated non-compliance by several permittees. Point sources are therefore likely to contribute to water quality impairment in watersheds influenced by point source discharges. For watersheds beyond the influence of point sources, watersheds identified as threatened or impaired are considered areas where NPS management measures have not improved water quality in the coastal zone. Threatened and impaired watersheds are targeted for enhanced management measures and water quality monitoring.

The total surface area of American Samoa is very small, only 76.1 sq miles. This small surface area is divided into 41 major watersheds, with an average size of approximately 1.5 sq. miles per watershed (Table 1). Water quality monitoring, along with coral / fish / benthic monitoring covers 32 out of the 41 watersheds, and also covers 99% of the population of American Samoa. Accordingly, tracking on a watershed scale is fully adequate to meet our monitoring objectives and goal. In 2015 census data from the 2010 census was used to update the Watershed Classification for American Samoa. The updated classifications are provided in Table 1.

To measure overall program effectiveness, baseline data collected during baseline monitoring, along with data collected in the trend monitoring effort, is used for designated use support trend analysis. BMP implementation information is collected during effectiveness monitoring and implementation monitoring. A database is used to track trends in designated use support, along with BMP implementation information, on a watershed-by-watershed basis.

The FY17 319 Annual BMP Summary database and database key are included in this report (Appendix A). In addition to the BMP information, we have included the latest (2016) Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report (305b) Use Support Summary (Appendix B). While we do not yet have sufficient data to completely evaluate the utility of our Watershed Management and Protection Program and its potential benefits to water quality and designated use support, preliminary evaluations demonstrate the efficacy of our BMPs in improving local water quality (see Water Quality Improvements section below).

### **Water Quality Improvements**

In 2010, AS-EPA removed the pollutant enterococcus for Watersheds 14, 18, 19, 28, and 34 (Waterbody Type Ocean Shoreline) from the 2008 303(d) list because the data used for previous listing was superseded by more recent credible and scientifically defensible data showing that the surface waters now meet the applicable numeric water quality standard. Sa'ilele Beach (Watershed 14), Alao Beach (Watershed 18), Auasi Wharf (Watershed 19), Maliu Mai Beach and Maliu Mai Swimming Hole (Watershed 28) were sampled weekly (approximately 100 samples) and Aunu'u Wharf (Watershed 34) was sampled monthly (24 samples) over FY08 and FY09. All beaches met both the single sample and geometric mean criteria for fully supporting recreational use.

AS-EPA removed Watersheds 14, 18, 19, and 34 (Waterbody Type Ocean Shoreline) from the 2008 303(d) list and placed them in CALM Category 2 for the 2010 Integrated Report because all pollutants for the waterbodies were removed from the list.

It has been shown that there is a significant relationship between rainfall and enterococcus counts on American Samoa's beaches (see *Localized beach contamination in American Samoa: Results from two years of weekly monitoring*, DiDonato and Pselio, Marine Pollution Bulletin 52, 2006). The correlation of beach contamination and rainfall can serve as a useful indicator of the efficacy of AS-EPA Watershed Management and Protection efforts. The decrease in enterococcus levels as reported above occurred in spite of above average rainfall for American Samoa; rainfall for FY08 was 113% of normal, and was 105% of normal for FY09 (see Pacific ENSO Application Climate Center, NOAA, 2010).

In 2014 AS-EPA removed the pollutant enterococcus for Matuu Watershed 26 (Waterbody Type Ocean Shoreline) from the 2010 303(d) list because the data used for previous listing is superseded by more recent credible and scientifically defensible data showing that the waters now meet the enterococcus numeric water quality standards for single sample and geometric mean criteria. The watershed is now fully supporting for recreational use. In addition, a 2013 TMDL for bacteria in beaches and streams (see Trend Monitoring page 6) found that at both beaches in Matuu watershed bacteria concentrations typically fall below the enterococcus WQS single sample maximum. However the watershed remains on the 303 (d) list due to a Partially Supporting use support determination for ALUS.

No waterbodies were removed from the 303(d) list in 2016. AS-EPA considered removing the pollutant enterococcus for the ocean shoreline in Watersheds 14 (Sailele), 32 (Nua-Seetaga), and 33 (Amanave) because the assessments for these watersheds changed from Not Supporting (fair) in 2014 to Fully Supporting in 2016. However, AS-EPA decided to wait until 2018 assessments are completed to ensure the removal is scientifically defensible.

Removal of the pollutant enterococcus from the 303(d) list for the beaches of these watersheds is a success story for the AS-EPA Watershed Management and Protection Program, especially the Piggery Compliance Program. Over the past 10 years AS-EPA has reduced the number of pigs kept in illegal piggeries by over 70% (from 8,373 to ~2142) resulting in a significant reduction of pig waste washed down streams and onto the beaches of American Samoa.

Another water quality improvement success story is demonstrated in a 2016 report titled *American Samoa Watersheds Health report: terrestrial sedimentation in Faga'alu and nutrient loading in Tutuila watersheds* (Greg McCormick, San Diego State University). Conclusions from the report are provided below:

“Island-wide water quality has improved over the last 10 years with overall decrease in nutrient discharge (concentrations of nitrate and phosphate) and lower nutrient thresholds of majority of the 45 watersheds tested according to local EPA water quality standards. Seasonal (dry vs wet) effects of nutrient concentrations show overall decrease in nitrate in 44 out of 45 watersheds. Additionally, there was a decrease in phosphate concentrations in 32 out of 45 watersheds in the dry season. During the wet season, there is decreased nitrate concentrations in 39 out of 45 watersheds; while phosphate decreased in 31 out of 45 sampled watersheds. Spatial patterns of disturbance ratios show elevated levels in the east side for nitrate and the central region for phosphate concentrations. Population density and

% of disturbed land show the highest are most signification variables important in driving nutrient concentrations in the watersheds around Tutuila.”

### Load Reductions

In FY17 AS-EPA collected all available quantitative load reduction data (Tables 2, 3 and 4). Data is limited as resources for modeling efforts are not available at this time.

### Program Implementation Milestones

#### **BASELINE MONITORING**

- **Reef Flat National Coastal Assessment Project:** The USEPA National Aquatic Resource Surveys (NARS) are a long-term monitoring effort to enable status and trend assessments of aquatic ecosystems across the U.S. NARS include National Coastal Assessments (NCA) and Wadeable Stream Assessments. The NARS statistical (or probability) sampling design provides the framework for unbiased, representative monitoring for condition of an aquatic resource with a known confidence level. Monitoring with this approach through time allows statistical detection of change (and subsequently trends) in condition. The NARS approach, when implemented over time, provides quantifiable estimates of the environmental benefits derived from the Agency’s protection and restoration strategies.

NARS have developed and tested ecological indicators as integrators of stressors and estimators of aquatic condition. An ecological indicator describes the condition of the ecosystem, and reflects an ecosystem’s biological, chemical, or physical attributes. NARS primarily uses biological indicators to integrate all the different stressors acting on an ecosystem. USEPA partners with EPA Regions, States, and Territories to aggregate local data into broader regional assessments.

In 2015, US EPA partnered with American Samoa EPA, CNMI BECQ, and Guam EPA to implement a Reef Flat survey effort in these Territories as part of the 2015 National Coastal Condition Assessment (NCA). For American Samoa, 50 sampling locations on reef flats of Tutuila and Aunuu Islands were surveyed within a probabilistic sampling framework. Ecological indicators were measured at all selected sampling sites. Indicators included *in situ* water column measurements (temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, salinity, PAR), water chemistry (chlorophyll *a*, total nitrogen, dissolved inorganic nitrogen, total phosphorus, dissolved inorganic phosphorus), microbiology (enterococci), and a bioassessment (characterization of the major floral and faunal composition). This 2015 condition assessment represents the second quantitative evaluation of condition for American Samoa reef flat waters (NCA 2015 and 2010).

In FY16 the survey data for American Samoa reef flats was compiled into a technically-sound environmental condition report *US EPA National Coastal Assessment 2015*

*American Samoa Reef Flats Project Report.* The Executive Summary from the report is provided below.

“Reef flat condition was characterized using three independent assessment indices including a Water Quality Index (WQI) based on NCA cut-points for tropical islands, a WQI based on American Samoa Water Quality Standards (ASWQS) and a Benthic Integrity Index (BII) developed by Peter Houk, PhD. The assessments provided a “snapshot” of reef flat water quality conditions in American Samoa for 2015.

Water quality condition for American Samoa reef flats is rated **FAIR** overall. This rating is consistent with the FAIR rating for each of the three independent indices, and comparable to the NCA 2010 rating of FAIR.

Elevated DIP at all except one site, and elevated DIN at 25 sites, contributed significantly to the **FAIR** rating for the NCA-derived WQI. The utility of DIP and DIN as an estimator of potential eutrophication in American Samoa reef flat waters is questionable; concentrations of DIP and DIN did not correspond with exceedance of NCA Chl *a* criteria.

The ASWQS-derived WQI rating of **FAIR** was influenced by exceedances for TN at 27 sites and Chl *a* at 26 sites. Indications are a significant nutrient input, most likely through non-point source contaminants from human and animal wastes in watershed uplands.

The BII rating of **FAIR** was influenced primarily by the poor floral and faunal composition at 27 sites. Prior to comparing the condition of benthic substrate assemblages across the reef flats, soft and hard-bottom habitats were separated to account for inherent natural variability. This stratification facilitated the development of gradients in reef flat substrate condition that best indicate the potential influence of watersheds and land-based pollution. The 2015 results did not provide evidence for consistent, geographic partitioning of reef flat integrity scores. Rather, hard-bottom reefs with lowest condition were: 1) closest to stream discharge points, 2) associated with the large and/or populated watersheds, and 3) associated with relative lower wave exposure (i.e., not subjected to high southeast exposure).

Relatively high phosphorus levels in reef flat waters may represent natural conditions (i.e., natural weathering of volcanic rock). Total Phosphorus levels in stream waters in pristine watersheds where there are no anthropogenic sources often exceed the ASWQS. This is a clear indication that the natural weathering of the geologic base is the probable source. That DIP was the majority of the total phosphorus pool in 2015 (as in 2010) also suggests a geologic source of phosphorus. Determination of an acceptable level for DIP as a water quality indicator for American Samoa marine waters requires further investigation.

Contrary to DIP, the concentrations of DIN made up only a small portion of the total nitrogen pool in 2015 (as in 2010). Organic forms of nitrogen therefore dominate the total nitrogen pool. Freshwater inputs likely carry organic forms of nitrogen to the reef flat waters. Inadequately treated human and animal wastes that are discharged directly to streams, or indirectly to groundwater via surface infiltration, cesspools, and leaking septic tanks are the most likely source of nitrogen inputs to reef flat waters. Increased inputs of nitrogen from anthropogenic sources, in the presence of naturally high DIP levels, could influence primary productivity in the reef flat water column, and increase the potential for an eventual shift from hard corals to turf and macroalgae on the reef flats (Lapointe et al., 2004). This potential is demonstrated by the abundance of green algae observed on Aunuu reef flats in the vicinity of a documented raw sewage discharge.

The principal environmental influence for each independent index rating of **FAIR** appears to be the watershed drainages that carry pollutants from upland activity to reef flat waters.

The influence of drainage discharges on reef flat water quality appears to be mitigated by reef flat flushing from wave and tidal actions. Clearly, the degree of flushing on a reef flat has mitigating effect on pollutant inputs from upland activities. Reef flats in watersheds that have better flushing did not exhibit the extent of water quality degradation observed for more sheltered waters. Greater flushing of reef flats from wave and tidal actions on exposed coasts compared to more sheltered locations probably has a significant influence on observed water quality degradation in American Samoa.

Although the reef flat waters were rated **FAIR** overall for both 2015 and 2010, the NCA results for this 5-year interval are only weakly comparable for American Samoa reef flat conditions. Marked differences in weather conditions prevailed during the respective survey events. Weather for the survey period of June-July 2010 was relatively calm and dry compared to the same period in 2015. During 2015 surveys, the weather was persistently squally with episodic rain and consistent trade winds of 15-25 knots during each day of field work. This weather had the overall impact of pushing actual sampling sites closer towards shore than was specified for the NCA-designated “x-spot”. NCA results for indicator components of the water quality indices for 2015 and 2010 likely represent baselines for the reef flat for “rougher-and-wetter” vs “calmer-and-drier” conditions, respectively.

Overall, this reef flat condition assessment shows that upland land use practices in American Samoa should remain the focus of the Territory regulatory agencies, particularly AS-EPA, ASCMP, and the PNRS Board. Enhanced regulatory controls on waste discharges from villages will improve water quality on American Samoa reef flats and will help sustain this valuable resource for current and future generations.”

National Coastal Assessments provide AS-EPA with cost-effective monitoring methodologies that simultaneously serve both levels of decision making; local information needs and federal reporting requirements. Cost-savings can then be used to address priority issues identified through the assessment process.

Future participation in NCAs (done every 5 years) will provide trend data to gauge protection needs and effectiveness. Data can also be utilized for a Pacific regional assessment.

- **Ridge to Reef Ecosystem Health in American Samoa:** American Samoa EPA in collaboration with partners from the Coral Reef Advisory Group, Department of Marine and Wildlife, National Marine Sanctuaries of American Samoa, and the University of Guam led a study to examine Ridge to Reef connectivity and ecosystem health status in the Territory. This project was funded under US EPA's Wetland Program Development Grant (WPDG) in the amount of \$291,944. The project is the first of its kind in terms of spatial and temporal scope to be conducted in American Samoa to systematically examine the trends in water quality and coral reef condition. This Ridge to Reef assessment provides a decision-making framework to assess and manage local stressors that threaten coral reef resilience through an ecosystem health index using water quality and coral reef monitoring protocols that can be used to assess the current status of streams and coral reefs, pinpoint specific sources of degradation, and provide spatially-explicit threat models highlighting areas where these stressors are found. This integrated approach leverages existing interagency collaboration in support of coral reef conservation and pulls existing resources and efforts together to better understand and manage priority conservation and management areas and address locally-relevant priorities. Through EPA WPDG assistance, AS-EPA and partners are able to conduct a whole-of-island systematic approach to determining the specific stressors that significantly drive coral reef condition. This project emphasizes local capacity building and providing village-based reef health report cards that will enable tracking of the success of local management actions and interventions and allow for temporal and spatial comparisons among watersheds and villages on Tutuila.

For Fiscal Year 2017, the following project activities were conducted:

- Two biological surveys for 28 sites completed with ~70 underwater hours, 4,368 benthic photos, 4,480 measurements of turf algae, 921 sea urchin and 44 giant clam counts, and 57,873 counts of 228 species of coral reef fishes
- 12 months (September 2016 to September 2017) of stream and reef flat water samples collected from 73 sites across 26 watersheds on Tutuila
- 1,800 water samples collected and successfully analyzed for Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen Analysis

Results show stream Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen (Nitrate-Nitrite-Ammonia) (DIN) average concentrations are largely attributed to human populations across watershed classes with minimal influence from watershed size (total watershed area), wave exposure and reef flat width. There is a significant relationship between DIN and population per area

that is evident only in extensive watersheds, while in intermediate and pristine watersheds DIN concentrations are low. Final project results will be available December 2017.

The outcomes of this project will not only provide the most comprehensive baseline to assess current ecosystem condition in the Territory but can also inform locally-relevant management priorities. These project outcomes will help communities make goal-oriented management decisions using the best-available scientific information on ecological condition, promote data transparency, and enhance collaborative opportunities with partners and the regulated community.

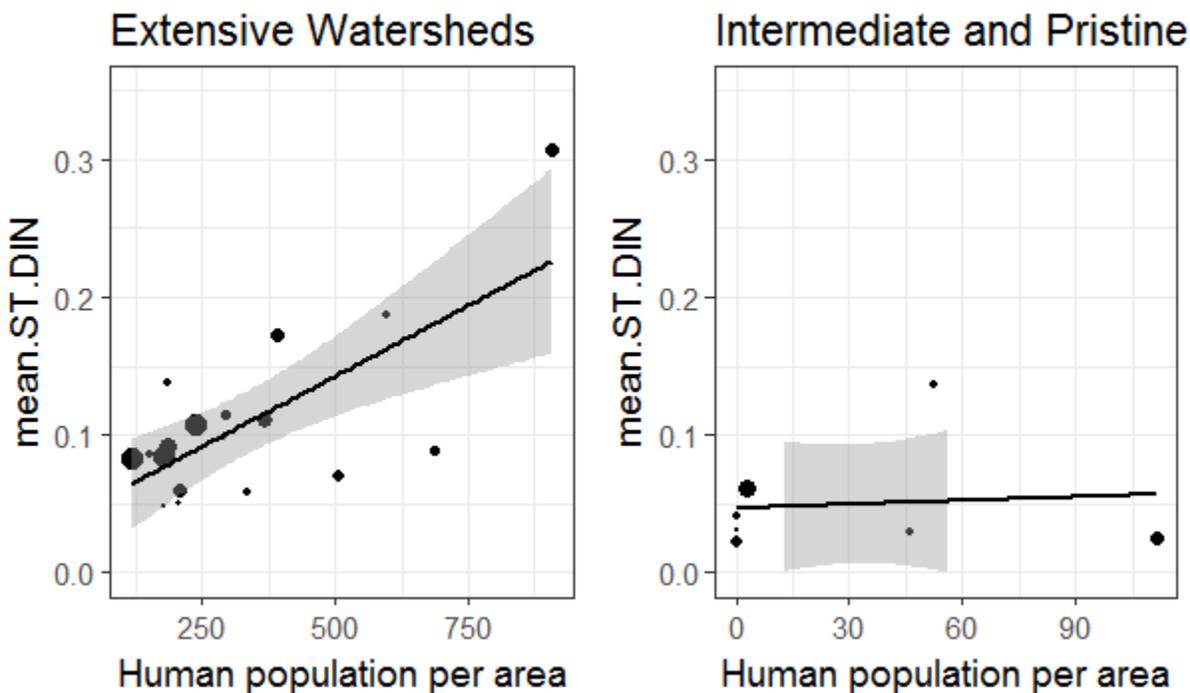


Figure 1. Mean stream DIN concentrations across extensive and pristine watersheds showing the significant relationship between population per area and DIN

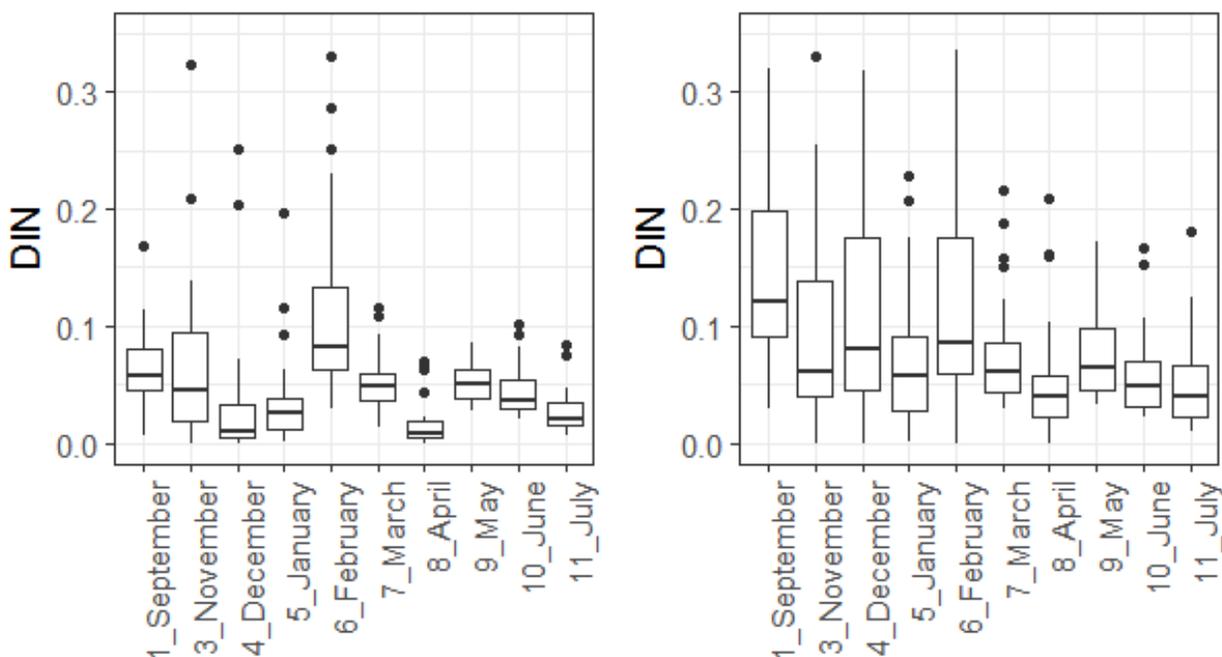


Figure 2. DIN concentrations Reef Flat (left panel) and Stream (right panel) over 10-months of sampling across 26 watersheds around Tutuila

## TREND MONITORING

- Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs):** In FY14 AS-EPA and US EPA completed *American Samoa Bacteria TMDLs for Beaches and Streams* for 29 watersheds listed as impaired for *Enterococcus*. The TMDLs were approved by US EPA Region 9 in September 2015. The overview from the report is provided below:

Several watersheds in American Samoa are listed as impaired for *Enterococcus*, an indicator bacteria, on the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) list. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are required to be developed for all 303(d)-listed impairments. The purpose of a TMDL is to attain water quality standards (WQS), thereby supporting designated uses of the waterbody. A TMDL is defined as the sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and natural background, such that the capacity of the waterbody to assimilate pollutant loading (i.e., the loading capacity) is not exceeded (40 CFR §130.2).

American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency (AS-EPA) uses the watershed as the primary unit of assessment. According to the 2012 Territory of American Samoa Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report (2012 Integrated Report or IR), 36 of 41 watersheds in American Samoa were assessed and a total of 29 watersheds were not supporting designated uses due to bacteria impairments in stream and/or ocean shoreline reaches (i.e., beaches). AS-EPA prioritized bacteria impairments as a high priority for TMDL development in the

2012 Integrated Report. The TMDLs presented in this report address the bacteria impairments for the 21 streams and 21 beaches that were identified on the 2012 303(d) list.

**Watersheds Addressed by the Bacteria TMDLs for American Samoa**

<b>Watershed No.</b>	<b>Watershed Name</b>	<b>Stream Impairment</b>	<b>Beach Impairment</b>
1	Poloa	●	
2	Fagalii	●	
3	Maloata	●	●
4	Fagamalo	●	
5	Aoloau Sisifo	●	
7	Aasu	●	
8	Fagasa	●	●
9	Fagatuitui	●	
10	Vatia	●	●
11	Afono		●
12	Masefau	●	●
13	Masuasi	●	●
14	Sailele		●
15	Aoa		●
16	Onoa		●
18	Alao	●	
19	Auasi	●	
20	Amouli		●
21	Fagaitua	●	●
22	Alega	●	●
23	Laulii-Aumi	●	●
24	Pago Pago	●	●
25	Fagaalu	●	●
26	Matuu	●	●
27	Nuuuli Pala	●	●
30	Leone	●	●
31	Afao-Asili		●
32	Nua-Seetaga		●
33	Amanave		●

These TMDLs used a hydrology-based framework, combining monitoring data with flow and precipitation information. This provided an expanded analysis of existing data, which allowed patterns to be examined based on estimates of flows conditions (e.g., wet versus dry). Classifying conditions under which water quality problems occur supports a meaningful transition to implementation efforts.

This TMDL report begins with a description of the setting and water quality impairments in American Samoa (Section 2). The applicable WQSs and the numeric targets are discussed in Section 3.2. A review of water quality data and the identification of potential sources are summarized in Section 4 and Section 5, respectively. Technical approaches are identified in Section 6, while application of the selected approach and the relationship between pollutant sources and receiving water conditions is described in the Linkage Analysis (Section 7). TMDL allocations, including the identified margin of safety (MOS), are provided in Section 8. Additional analyses and information to support implementation is presented in the individual water quality assessments for streams and beaches within impaired watersheds in Appendix A.

- **AS-EPA Nearshore Marine Water Quality Monitoring Program:** The program continued to test for non-point source pollutants. This program includes and implements Core and Supplemental Water Quality Indicators, Quality Assurance, Data Management, Data Analysis/Assessment, and Reporting Elements as part of the monitoring design. In FY17, the program continued to monitor local recreational beach areas. Forty two (42) of the most frequently visited beaches, as well as some remote beaches, were monitored on a weekly basis, while six (6) less frequented beaches were monitored on a monthly basis.

In 2011 AS-EPA evaluated all available water quality data for TN, TP, and Chlorophyll a in Open Coastal and Embayment waterbodies collected between 2001 and 2010. The data was compared to the new 2013 Water Quality Standards for American Samoa. Findings indicated that the Open Coastal and Embayment water quality is good, with data meeting the standards (calculated log-normal distribution line for data falls below standard line).

- **AS-EPA Stream Water Quality Monitoring Program:** The program was developed to address the need to monitor for effects of potential non-point source pollution on American Samoa stream ecosystems. In the first four years (FY04-FY07) the monitoring plan used a modified probabilistic design, whereby streams were selected at random and monitored for one year. Ambient physical, chemical, and habitat variables were measured at monthly intervals for eight (8) Tutuila streams each year. Data were used for 305b designated use assessments.

In FY10, data from the four year monitoring period was pooled and a report was completed by Dr. Guy DiDonato. The report presented a comprehensive assessment of the data, and determined whether there were statistical differences between watershed classes for the measured parameters, and whether future monitoring should be carried out under the modified probabilistic design. Findings of the report are summarized below:

Over the four survey years, 30 different streams were sampled, while two streams were sampled twice. Over that time the program did a reasonable job sampling the population of watersheds within each class and collecting data relatively free of place-based bias. With respect to the effect of watershed classes on stream variables, these data show several important findings. First, there was significant variability seen in the data at many scales: among stations within a stream, within

a stream across time, among streams in a watershed class, and among watershed classes. Second, after summarizing the data, the watershed orderings for most of the variables followed the *a priori* predictions. Third, there was often a statistical difference between the watershed classes. Of the 10 variables examined for effects on mean stream responses, 7 showed a significant watershed class effect. Of the 10 examined for effects on within-stream variability, 7 were significant and 1 was close to significant. Fourth, the least impacted watersheds and the most impacted watersheds were often at opposite ends of the spectrum and were statistically different from each other. Despite the great variability in the data, which was to a certain extent a result of the probabilistic sampling approach, a watershed class signal more often than not emerged from the noise.

In 2011 AS-EPA evaluated all available water quality data for TN and TP in streams collected between 2001 and 2010. The data was compared to the revised 2013 Water Quality Standards for American Samoa. Findings indicated that the water quality is good in the pristine watershed streams, with all data meeting the standards for TN and TP. However, water quality in streams overall (including all categories of watersheds) may be considered poor due to anthropogenic inputs because the data did not meet the TN standard (calculated log-normal distribution line for data does not fall below standard line). Overall stream data also did not meet the TP standard. However, there is indicative evidence that the majority of TP in streams is due to the natural weathering of the geologic base (volcanic basalt), and is not due to anthropogenic inputs.

Stream monitoring was limited to microbiological parameters in FY12 and FY13 due to equipment malfunctions and lack of technical staff. AS-EPA re-implemented stream monitoring for bacterial and physical parameters in FY14 and intends to add chemical parameters (nutrients) in FY18.

- **AS-EPA Coral Reef Monitoring Program:** The goals of the American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency (AS-EPA) coral-reef monitoring program are to conduct long-term monitoring activities to characterize the present condition and temporal dynamics of coral-reef assemblages adjacent to several village-based watersheds around Tutuila. This effort started in 2003 when six watershed-based monitoring sites were first established, and has expanded over the years to include 15 sites with temporal trends developed. The latest round of monitoring by Dr. Peter Houk (UOG Marine Lab) took place in 2013. The Executive Summary of his report *Watershed based coral reef monitoring across Tutuila, American Samoa: Summary of decadal trends and 2013 assessment* is provided below.

### Introduction

The goals of the American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency (AS-EPA) coral-reef monitoring program are to conduct long-term monitoring activities to characterize the present condition and temporal dynamics of coral-reef assemblages adjacent to several village-based watersheds around Tutuila. This effort started in 2003 when six watershed-based monitoring sites were first

established, and has expanded over the years to include 15 sites with temporal trends developed.

The design, spatial scale, and methodology of this monitoring program were selected to match management programs that are focused at the village level, and account for inherent natural variation that exists on Tutuila's reefs. On Tutuila, coral-reef assemblages on the northern shoreline are distinguishable from the south (*furthered within*). While both have well-developed reefs, they differ in taxonomic composition, as the many of the most common benthic substrates, corals, and fish differ in abundance based upon geography. This is likely an artifact of natural settings, geology of the underlying watershed bedrock, or some combination of both. While this topic is of interest for further study, the existing monitoring effort deals with the inherent variation by stratifying survey designs. Representative sites have been established within each reef type (north and south), along gradients of watershed size, land use, and human population density. Sites associated with uninhabited watersheds are used to provide an ecological endpoint from comparatively undisturbed watersheds, Fagatuitui (Tafeu) in the north and Fagatele-Larson in the south.

At each monitoring site we used standardized, transect-based protocols to gather data pertaining to the benthic substrates, coral, and fish assemblages with appropriate statistical confidence to detect change through time. Through monitoring, trends in coral-reef status indicators are being detected at time scales appropriate to assess management (1 – 5 years). The present report highlights decadal trends since the inception of monitoring in 2003, which encapsulates a time where a major disturbance (cyclone Heta in 2004) impacted Tutuila's reefs, and recovery occurred. We analyzed metrics of coral-reef recovery and present reef condition with respect to proxies of watershed pollution, grazing potential of herbivorous fishes, and wave exposure. Prior studies have shown that these variables represent the localized stressors and natural regimes of greatest significance to the condition of corals and benthic substrates.

### Decadal Trends

The most significant change to Tutuila's reefs since AS-EPA monitoring began has been the sharp decline (~15%) in coral cover following cyclone Heta, and subsequent recovery over the past decade. The decadal trends hypothesize a nearly full recovery of coral growth since the damage from cyclone Heta in 2004, however, these trends must be understood alongside the baseline that our monitoring efforts are founded upon. Previous studies suggested that island wide coral cover estimates may have been higher in the past (as high as 62% in 1982), substantially higher than the 2003 baseline we have noted. Thus, while we documented successful recovery, the overall trends were disproportionately driven by a few of the monitoring sites that had the greatest coral loss and growth potential (such as Fagaitua, Fagatele-Larson, Fagatuitui (Tafeu), and Aoa), while sites with less coral remained more static or had a slow, steady decline through

time (such as Fagaalu, Laulii, Fagasa, and Masefau). Therefore, successful recovery indicated that sites classified by high and low condition indices remained that way since 2003 when monitoring began. In support of these findings, EPA-based aquatic life use support rankings (i.e., the classification system used to assess reef condition) found that most (10 of 15 sites) of the aquatic life use support rankings did not change through time.

### Causes of impairment to Tutuila's reefs

More detailed insight into the causes of impairment to Tutuila's coral reefs was generated through examinations of the rate of recovery at each site using regression models and correlation analyses. Following the 2008 monitoring event, early stages of recovery from cyclone Heta were already noted based upon two ecological indicators, benthic substrate ratios and coral evenness. Benthic substrate ratios describe the ratio of calcifying versus non-calcifying substrate on the reef, and provide an overall indication of reef growth capacity. Coral evenness describes the extent to which the total coral coverage at each sites was distributed across many species. These initial results suggested that recovery rates were dependent upon both water quality and herbivore biomass, both in conjunction with wave exposure. Interestingly, the relative influence of water quality and herbivore biomass was equal for reefs along the southern shoreline, while herbivore biomass had a disproportionate influence for the reefs along Tutuila's northern shoreline.

The present monitoring effort used enhanced datasets to expand upon these findings. Regression models highlighted a similar magnitude of influence from pollution proxies and mean herbivore size for the reefs along Tutuila's southern shoreline, yet proxies to land-based pollution were components of more of the significant models examined. Similar to past reports, wave exposure was a required component for all models. For reefs along Tutuila's north shoreline, fewer sites were investigated and only exploratory correlation analyses were performed. Correlations also indicated that both herbivore size and proxies to pollution were associated with the recovery process and current reef condition. Examinations with coral evenness were strongest with mean herbivore size, while benthic substrates had greatest associations with pollution proxies and wave exposure. Notably, the influence of wave exposure differed between the north and south. In the south wave exposure had a negative relationship with recovery indices, while in the north the relationship was positive. This was attributed to the predominant weather patterns and wind directions around Tutuila (*furthered within*).

### ALUS rankings

The present condition assessment determined that 8 of the monitoring sites were considered either full or partially supportive for aquatic life use support, while 7 were considered not supportive. Sites that have consistently been described

with non- supportive ALUS rankings since the inception of monitoring include Fagaalu, Fagasa, Laulii, Alofau, Aoa. While their rankings are similar, the perceived causes behind the rankings differ based upon the decadal trend data. Alofau and Fagaalu had the lowest mean herbivore sizes, moderate to high proxies to land-based pollution, and relatively low wave exposure. In contrast, Fagasa and Aoa had highest proxies to land-based pollution, with moderate to low herbivore sizes and wave exposure. Last, Laulii had equal influence from high wave exposure, moderate to low herbivore sizes, and high proxies to land-based pollution.

Among the four sites with partially supportive ALUS rankings, three have remained in this category since monitoring began (Fagaitua, Leone, and Vaitogi), while Matuu has improved from a 2008 non-supportive ranking based upon trend data suggesting wave exposure is the most limiting environmental parameter for improved benthic substrate ratios, and a general improvement in the coral assemblage.

In addition to Fagatele and Fagatuitui (Tafeu) that have been ranked as fully supportive since monitoring efforts began, both Masausi and Alega now also considered to be fully supportive based upon recovery trends that depicted wave exposure as the limiting factor for non-significant improvements to the benthic and coral assemblages noted.

### Conclusions and future directions

The present study summarized decadal disturbance and recovery trends across Tutuila initiated by cyclone Heta in 2004. Over the past decade we report that coral cover appears to have rebounded to pre-disturbance levels, but we caution that pre-disturbance levels were based upon a snapshot of the reefs in 2003, and do not take into account changes that have occurred over longer periods of time (i.e., several decades). So, while overall recovery trends were encouraging, sites in good ecological condition (i.e., fully and partially supportive ALUS) were drivers of the trends. In contrast, sites with poor condition rankings remained more static. While high proxies to land-based pollution and small mean herbivore sizes both limited the recovery process, recovery along the south shore of Tutuila appeared to have more consistent ties with pollution proxies. One hypothesized driver of these findings is that the nature of freshwater input from the watershed to the nearshore reefs differs between the north and south shores, but spatial and temporal salinity profiles would be needed to further this hypothesis.

Continued efforts to better understand the influence of localized stressor upon Tutuila's nearshore reefs and to assess management regimes are long-term goals for AS-EPA's monitoring effort. Reports in the past indicated that pig densities per km<sup>2</sup>, alone or in combination with other pollution proxies, had significant ties with the ecological metrics used here. Over the years since the AS-EPA piggery program has started, pig densities have become less influential predictors of reef

condition, and the present analyses found no significant ties evident with pig densities. Clearly linkages such as these are speculative, but these findings can support further study directed at understanding the contribution of piggery waste to overall watershed pollution levels, and perhaps be useful in generating funding to perform such a study. Similarly, the Fagaalu watershed and nearby sewage treatment plant are the current (or proposed) topic for more descriptive study that can benefit from long-term ecological datasets. Cumulatively, the ALUS rankings generated here are currently being used to establish a watershed priority list that assists with maximizing the effectiveness of limited management budgets, and fulfills federal grant requirements.

The future goal of the AS-EPA coral monitoring effort is to conduct surveys on a bi-annual basis, tracking changes over time and drawing linkages with human disturbances. The existing program would benefit from increasing the number of sites visited along both the north and south shore to improve the (statistical) foundation for assessing the trends presented, or focusing the existing resources on either the south or north shore.

- **AS-EPA Village Public Water System Monitoring:** AS-EPA continued to test twice a year for pathogen indicators in five Village Public Water Systems that remain under USEPA Administrative Order. The results (all water samples tested positive for *E. coli*) were posted in village common areas and submitted to each mayor. AS-EPA also installed permanent signs in the 5 villages to educate residents on the health effects of drinking contaminated water and the importance of boiling before consumption.

ASPA completed the expansion of the water distribution system to service the last unserved villages of Fagamalo, Malota and Fagali'i on the far west end of Tutuila. The new water system consists of a new groundwater well to supply the system, two bolted steel water storage tanks for storage and fire flow, a booster station to supply water to the Fagamalo tank, and approximately 4.7 miles of PVC pipeline connecting the system from Poloa to Fagamalo village. This project was funded by DOI and USEPA. Extending the potable water system to these three villages accomplished ASPA's goal of providing water to all villages of American Samoa.

The villages of Afono, Vatia and Onenoa are each connected to ASPA's satellite distribution system water, however, the small percentage of homes which are thought to be connected to the potable ASPA supply piping does not allow the long-standing administrative orders (AOs) to be lifted. The AOs are still in place for Afono, Vatia, Onenoa, Fagamalo, and Fagalii.

- **American Samoa Power Authority (ASPA) Water Quality Monitoring:** ASPA continued to monitor raw and finished groundwater from operating wells for Primary Drinking Water Contaminants. ASPA is also conducting ongoing well Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GUDI) studies to determine if existing wells are under the direct influence of surface water. Currently, a GUDI study has been completed on 42 wells, and no new GUDI wells have been detected in the system other than the 9

wells that have already been determined GUDI. This is the cause of the current Boil Water Notice in areas of the ASPA water system. ASPA already shutdown 2 of the 9 GUDI Wells and is working diligently to drill replacement wells so the Boil Water Notice can be lifted. ASPA completed the drilling of eight new wells to assist in replacing GUDI wells in the system. All eight drilled wells yielded good water. Three of the eight wells with an estimated production of 700 gpm will service the BWN area. This will allow ASPA to replace at least three GUDI wells once these three wells are connected to the system by end of 2017.

ASPA secured funding from USEPA to begin replacement of approximately 20,000 linear feet of old Asbestos Cement (AC) pipes with new waterlines. The AC pipes are deteriorating and leaking at the joints causing high water losses and potential contamination in the water system. ASPA completed 5,000 linear feet of AC pipe replacement in the Leone area this year. More AC pipe replacement projects are in design and will be out for construction next year.

The high level of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) remains a top priority for ASPA. ASPA continued leak detection work with two in-house leak detection team to help reduce NRW in the central water system. An average of 150 leaks are detected/reported and repaired each month with an estimated loss of about 0.5 million gallons per day (MGD). This effort has resulted in noticeable improvements in the system pressure and flow. ASPA completed installation of 32 Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) at critical wells and booster stations to assist in the proper management of pressure in the system. The VFDs have assisted in lowering energy usage and reduce the amount of water going to leaks. ASPA was able to reduce the NRW from 60% last year to 57% at the end of FY16.

#### New Wells Project- Malaeimi (Wells 1, 2, 3) (USEPA Funded)

This project includes the installation of waterlines, two storage tanks, and a concrete road to the wells. The project objective is to provide clean water, replace GUDI Well 89 in Malaeimi and remove the Boil Water Notice (BWN) from Malaeimi to Futiga (30% of area currently under the BWN).

Construction is 70% complete with a projected completion date of December 31, 2017. Right of Way issues with landowner have caused schedule delays.

#### Well Exploration Project (Drilling) (USEPA Funded)

This project includes exploratory well drilling to find new non-GUDI water sources to replace GUDI wells and high salinity wells (8 Wells Total).

To date, three out of eight new wells have been successfully drilled. The angled well in Pago Pago village is 60% complete. Other Wells will be drilled in Aua, Lauili, Alega, and Aoa villages. The previous well driller's contract expired and was not renewed. Solicitations for a qualified angled well driller closed last month and contract negotiations are underway.

Lepine AC Pipe Replacement (USEPA Funded)

This project includes the replacement of old AC pipe from Airport Road to the dirt road in front of APECS in Malaeimi and is anticipated to result in water loss savings of ~ 100 gpm.

The project was awarded to Happy Trucking and construction started during the last week of August 2017.

Tramway Tank Phase II (USEPA Funded)

This project includes the installation of a new water storage tank to serve upper Utulei/Fagatogo area and the rehabilitation of the existing Tramway Tank. The project will result in better pressure for Upper residence and extend life of existing one million gallon tank on Tramway.

The recommendation to award this project is being reviewed by the ASPA Board of Directors.

Pago Pago to Fagasa Pass Service Area Project (Upper Pago Pago Water Improvement Project) (USEPA Funded)

This project includes the installation of waterlines and a water storage tank to serve the Upper Pago Vaipito Microfiltration Plant and Fagasa water system.

The project has been awarded to Happy Trucking and construction will start once materials arrive in October.

Replacement of Upper Amouli Tank (USEPA Funded)

This project will replace the old leaking Amouli water storage tank near the Sopoaga residence and is anticipated to improve water losses and improve the longevity of water storage on the east side.

The Project bid closed in September and SEB is reviewing bids for award recommendation.

New Wells Project- Nuuuli (Well 24) (USEPA Funded)

This project includes the installation of waterlines to connect newly drilled Well 24 in Nuuuli (Tauese area) to main water system and will result in better pressure in Nuuuli. The project is currently under design and is 80% complete.

Vaitogi AC Pipe Replacement (USEPA Funded)

This project will replace the old AC pipe in Vaitogi from Iiili intersection to Vaitogi village. The project is currently under design and is 70% complete.

Well Exploration Project (Connections W4, 5, 6 plus 5 more) (USEPA Funded)

This project involves the installation of waterlines to connect newly drilled Wells to System. (Wells 4, 5, 6, plus 5 more). The project is currently under design and is 60% complete.

New Wells Project- Malaeloa (Well 15) (USEPA Funded)

This project will install waterlines to connect new Well 15 and Well 70 to the Leone water storage tank. The project is currently under design and is 50% complete.

Aoa Water System Improvements (USEPA Funded)

This project includes the drilling of a new well to replace existing GUDJ wells in Aoa. The project will help to lift the Boil Water Notice and provide clean potable water to the Aoa residents. The project is currently under design and is 70% complete.

Manu'a Water System Sanitary Survey (USEPA Funded)

This project includes the drilling of new wells in Ofu and Fitiuta, replacement of water storage tanks in Fitiuta and Olosega, and the installation of waterline connections. ASPA is finalizing the RFP for solicitation next month.

Central Water System - Leone Waterline Replacement Project (DOI Funded)

This project includes the replacement of approximately 5000 LF of leaking AC pipe in the Leone area with PVC to reduce NRW. The project has been completed.

Central Water System -Water System Upgrades (DOI Funded)

This project will upgrade the existing HDPE & AC Pipes in areas where NRW is high to reduce losses. The project will cover areas in the Central Water System like Pavaiai and Mapusaga and is currently under design (40% complete).

ASP Microfiltration Project- Fagatogo Plant (DOI Funded)

This project includes the upgrading of the existing Fagatogo Microfiltration plant and repairing reservoirs and trail from reservoirs to plant.

The project is under way. ASPA is replacing old parts at Fagatogo Microfiltration Plant. The plant portion of this work is 20% complete. ASPA is working with Army Corp of Engineers to provide inspection and scope of work for proper repair of dams and pipeline to the Fagatogo Plant.

- **American Samoa Power Authority (ASP) and University of Hawaii (UH) Hydrological Monitoring Project:** ASPA and UH have been working collaboratively to install a hydrological monitoring network that consists of stream gauging sites, weather stations, and rain gauges distributed throughout Tutuila Island. ASPA also monitors groundwater levels and pumping water levels at operational wells. Weather station data collected from four sites (Poloa, Aasu, Mt Alava and Vaipito) are made available on ASPA's website under Public Notices for interested agencies and organizations. The stream gauge data (stream water levels and discharge) are collected from five sites (Maloata, Leone, Vaipito, Fagaalu, and Afono) on Tutuila Island and data collected including weather station data are sent to the University of Hawaii to be used by graduate students for modeling watershed areas, groundwater distribution and discharge, movement of groundwater contaminants and water budget modeling.

Some of the stream gauging sites have been installed in previous locations used by United States Geological Survey (USGS) with the aim of data continuity. However, there is still a large gap in the data available and a critical need for wider network coverage. ASPA has secured funding from USEPA to widen the network coverage for hydrological data, and is working together with UH to implement and install more hydrological stations not only for Tutuila Island but also Aunu'u and Manua Islands. This project shows the need to adapt to climate change and its observed impacts on American Samoa's Water Resources. Over the years, groundwater levels have receded and chloride levels are increasing in some of the production wells closer to the coast. There is a critical need to site more water sources, drill more wells and shut down wells that have incurred saline up coning. This hydrological monitoring network provides ASPA with information to assess sustainability of water resources on Island and make informed and well guided decisions on siting new water sources.

- **National Park of American Samoa Core Monitoring Program:** The Park has established a core monitoring program for marine waters on the north side of Tutuila Island. This program monitors fish, corals and substrate cover. All 30 sampling sites were randomly selected along the 30-m isobath and are sampled annually. Marine water and freshwater quality measurements began in 2009, and terrestrial ecosystem components are being phased into the program. Annual stream biota monitoring began in 2010 in several streams on Tutuila and Ta'u. Vegetation and landbird mapping began in 2011 and will be monitored at 5-year intervals. In 2015 the Park released a summary report for water quality. The abstract of the report titled *Water Quality in Streams of National Park of American Samoa* (National Resource Data Series NPS/NPSA/NRDS – 2015/753) is provided below:

This Natural Resource Data Series Report (NRDS) presents data collected from Amalau Stream, Fagatuitui Stream, and Leafu Stream on the island of Tutuila, and Laufuti Stream on the island of Tau, National Park of American Samoa, in American Samoa. This is a summary or “data report” as described in the Water Quality Vital Signs Monitoring Protocol for the Pacific Island Network Version 1.0, Natural Resource Report NPS/PACN/NRR-2011/418. This report is restricted to data presentation and limited description. The data presented in this report will be analyzed for the establishment of expected parameter value ranges and long-term trends in future reports published in the NPS Natural Resource Report (NRR) series. Lower concentrations of dissolved nutrients observed in Laufuti pools as compared to downstream flowing portions of Laufuti stream were consistent with hydrological conditions. Differences between parameter values measured in Amalau Stream forest and village sites were subtle. TDN measurements appear higher in downstream Leafu Stream village sites compared to upstream forest sites. Turbidity slightly exceeded the published water quality limit once in Fagatuitui Stream in 2010, but sampling was limited to times of low flow due to safety concerns.

- **Non-Point Source Related Research Projects:** Numerous research projects were conducted in American Samoa in FY 16/17. Partial abstracts/conclusions are provided below, complete documents can be obtained from AS-EPA.

- 1) *Assessing Water Quality and the Likely Sources of Nutrient Loads in American Samoa Watersheds* (G. McCormick, 2015): The concentrations of nitrate and phosphate decreased in the streams of Tutuila between 2005 and 2015, with the only increase seen at the stream near the market in Fagotogo (Watershed #24). Nutrient levels were highly correlated with population density and disturbed land.
- 2) *Expanding Monitoring and Modeling of Land-based Sources of Pollution to Priority Coral Reefs in American Samoa, Final Report* (T. Biggs, A. Messina, G. McCormick, M. Curtis, J. Newton, 2016): Turbidity and suspended sediment concentrations were clearly impacted by humans at Faga'alu (Watershed #25) while at Nu'uuli (Watershed #27) there is no significant impact of human activity on turbidity (turbidity was the same up and downstream from the village during storm flow, and was slightly higher at the downstream village site during baseflow. Nutrient concentrations at Nu'uuli are similar to the forested background, but are higher at Faga'alu for nitrate. Phosphate concentrations are typically lower downstream of both villages, though this could be due to sorption of phosphate onto suspended sediments in the stream rather than to lower concentrations of total phosphorus. Following mitigation activities at the quarry in Faga'alu, turbidity, SSC, and suspended sediment yield downstream of the village are still slightly elevated above the forest background. Several peer-reviewed publications and reports were produced from this work.
- 3) *American Samoa Watersheds Health Report: terrestrial sedimentation in Faga'alu and nutrient loading in Tutuila watersheds* (G. McCormick, 2015): Island-wide water quality has improved over the last 10 years with overall decrease in nutrient discharge (concentrations of nitrate and phosphate) and lower nutrient thresholds of majority of the 45 watersheds tested according to local EPA water quality standards. Seasonal (dry vs wet) effects of nutrient concentrations show overall decrease in nitrate in 44 out of 45 watersheds. Additionally, there was a decrease in phosphate concentrations in 32 out of 45 watersheds in the dry season. During the wet season, there is decreased nitrate concentrations in 39 out of 45 watersheds; while phosphate decreased in 31 out of 45 sampled watersheds. Spatial patterns of disturbance ratios show elevated levels in the east side for nitrate and the central region for phosphate concentrations. Population density and % of disturbed land show the highest are most significant variables important in driving nutrient concentrations in the watersheds around Tutuila.
- 4) *Baseline Assessment of Faga'alu Watershed: A Ridge to Reef Assessment in Support of Sediment Reduction Activities and Future Evaluation of their Success* (S. H. Rice, A. Messina, T. Biggs, B. Vargas-Angel, and D. Whitall 2016. NOAA Technical Memorandum CRCP 23): Sediment loading from Faga'alu has been tripled by the unmitigated runoff from the quarry prior to the

intervention. There is significant spatial variability in sediment stress on corals as a result of water circulation patterns over the reef, with the highest impacts near the stream mouth and on the northern reef. Sediment mitigation at the quarry should dramatically reduce sediment loading from the stream and sediment stress on the reef. Mean prevalence of coral disease were low overall. The historic landfill located on the premises of the current Matafao Elementary School site is potentially a source of contaminants, especially arsenic. Potential for sediment toxicity in the bay is relatively low. Possibly toxic levels were measured for at least one site for silver, arsenic, chromium, copper, zinc, nickel, chlordane and PCB but only two analytes (nickel and zinc) exceeded levels where probable toxicity was likely. Of the analytes that are elevated, most appear to have strong watershed sources and are likely entering the bay via the stream. An exception to this is arsenic, which appears to have some other source, possibly the legacy Department of Defense landfill on the north shore.

- 5) *Pollution in Surface Sediments in Faga'alu Bay, Tutuila, American Samoa* (Whitall, D. and S. Holst 2015. NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS/NCCOS 201): Pollution in the surface sediments of the Bay and in the watershed streams is generally low, although there are a few contaminants for which levels appear to be elevated above levels of concern including : arsenic, chromium, nickel, silver, zinc, chlordane, DDT and PCBs. In some cases (e.g., nickel, silver and zinc) these elevated levels may be due to natural erosion of bedrock, although this erosion may be accelerated by mining activities at the quarry. In other cases (arsenic, PCBs, DDT), there is some evidence that the legacy landfill beneath the elementary school may be a potential source of pollution through groundwater leaching.
- 6) *Land-Based sources of marine pollution: Pesticides PAHs and phthalates in coastal stream water, and heavy metals in coastal stream sediments in American Samoa* (B. A. Polidoro, M. T. Comeros-Raynal, T. Cahill, C. Clement, 2016): All sampled stream sediments contained high concentrations of diethyl phthalate and of organophosphate pesticides, above chronic toxicity values for fish and other aquatic organisms. Parathion, which has been banned by the US Environmental Protection Agency since 2006, was detected in several stream sites.
- 7) *Source Partitioning of Anthropogenic Groundwater Nitrogen in a Mixed-Use Landscape, Tutuila, American Samoa* (C. Shuler, 2016): In this study, land-use and hydrological data are integrated with water quality analysis in a N-loading and transport modeling framework for the purpose of quantifying and partitioning the water quality impacts from human land use in the Tafuna-Leone Plain. Results indicate that On-Site Disposal Systems contribute significantly more TN to the aquifer than piggeries or agriculture.
- 8) *A Baseline Chemical Contaminants Study in the Marine Sediments of the Nuuli Pala Lagoon Special Management Area (SMA), American Samoa* (A. Mason,

D. Whittal, 2017): In July 2017, scientists from NOAA's NCCOS conducted a baseline assessment of chemical contaminants in the Nu'uuli Pala Lagoon. The results from the one-time sediment sampling effort will quantify the magnitude and spatial extent of pollution within the lagoon from the collected sediment samples. Additionally, the magnitude of pollution will be put into ecological and regional context using sediment quality guidelines and existing National Status and Trends data from other locations in the region/nation. Twelve sites were selected using a stratified random sampling design. Three target sample sites informed by local stakeholders will also be sampled. At each site, targeted or random, surface sediments will be collected. In the case of hard pack sediment or sand at deeper sampling sites (>2m), SCUBA divers may be used to collect the sample. The samples will be analyzed for a suite of over 230 chemical contaminants including 59 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), 37 aliphatic hydrocarbons, 31 organochlorine pesticides, 83 polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and 16 trace and heavy metals. In addition to these chemical contaminants, indicators of human and animal waste such as fecal coliforms and *Clostridium perfringens*, along with possibly one-time water samples for caffeine/sucralose analysis will be included. These analyses will allow for the quantification of impacts to the lagoon from human and animal waste inputs from the watershed. Potential Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs) that may be analyzed as well include Current Use Pesticides (CUPs) and brominated flame retardants. The information generated from this study will provide local resource managers with information on the type and extent of chemical contamination within the Nu'uuli Pala Lagoon SMA and allow them to make informed decisions on where to focus remediation activities if needed. Results from this study will be included in a technical publication, as well as outreach materials used to communicate the findings of this study to the public.

- 9) *Olosega Nutrient Discharge Source Investigation (M. Comeros, C. Shuler, 2017)*: This investigation sought to identify sources of groundwater into the inshore coastal waters of Olosega lagoon. Our sampling yielded only one coastal spring discharging fresh water into the located at the easternmost end of the village. Since there are no perennial streams observed in the sampling area, water (after evapo-transpiration and lost to storm run-off) must discharge somewhere at the coast or offshore. A prevalence of hardened sand deposits (beach rock) was observed on the coastline fronting the village, with little to no groundwater escaping above. This may indicate that groundwater is temporarily confined under the beach rock and is discharging through the nearshore reef flat or possibly beyond the reef crest. The contributions of groundwater, locations and temporal patterns will need to be further investigated in order to improve our understanding of nutrient influences on persistent algal blooms and reef health in the Olosega lagoon. Additionally, the relative contribution of nutrient enrichment to the degraded state of the reef in Olosega (Garrison et al. 2007) with other disturbances and environmental factors need to be understood so that appropriate management actions are implemented. Impacts of elevated nutrients to adjacent coral reef ecosystems are well understood for the most part on

American Samoa, however definitive assessment of groundwater's role in nutrient transport and subsequently algae growth need to be conducted given the substantial and often underestimated nutrient contributions of groundwater to coral reefs.

- 10) *Nutrient Dynamics and Benthic Algae Cover in Vatia Bay, Tutuila, American Samoa* (D. Whittal, B. Vargas-Angel, A. Mason, G. Piniak, M. Curtis, 2017): NOAA scientists from NOS-NCCOS and NMFS-CRED are working with local partners (American Samoa Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources, American Samoa Community College and American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency) to conduct nutrient and biological monitoring to assess the relationship between potential nutrient pollution and benthic algal communities. Since May 2015, surface water and bottom water nutrients (nitrate/nitrite, ammonium, urea, total nitrogen, orthophosphate, total phosphorus, silica) are collected on a monthly basis at 16 sites. Salinity is also quantified in the field. Nutrient samples were collected under baseflow and stormflow conditions, using a YSI nutrient probe, as well as grab samples for lab analysis. Benthic communities were assessed with photo quadrats. The monitoring program will characterize key water quality parameters to allow coastal managers to assess the potential impact of nutrients and other stressors on coral reef ecosystems, as well as to detect change over time.

Conclusions so far:

- Evidence of habitat degradation with the most evident signs of LBSP impacts observable along eastern and western inner bay, ~5 – 10 m.
- Nutrient concentrations are elevated compared to a reference site, but appear to be relatively well mixed within the Bay
- Combination of silicate and salinity data suggests that submarine groundwater discharge is not a big contributor to the nutrient budget
- Preliminary tracer data confirms that human waste is reaching the Bay. Sucralose is correlated with urea.

- 11) *Groundwater Development Potential and Exploratory Drilling Recommendations for Tutuila, American Samoa. Phase I: Well Data and Provisional Conceptual Hydrogeologic Model* (Shuler et al. 2017):

As part of US EPA's Making a Visible Difference Program, the University of Hawaii's Water Resources Research Center is leading a study on Groundwater and Hydrologic Monitoring and Assessment in American Samoa. This study will provide a comprehensive and up-to-date reassessment of the existing conceptual hydrogeological model for Tutuila that can be used to inform exploration drilling targets that target new groundwater resources and for the sustainable development of new water supplies on Tutuila.

## EFFECTIVENESS MONITORING

- **Matu'u Watershed project:** Small-scale piggeries (1 to 20 pigs) with improperly constructed waste management systems caused Afuelo Stream in Matu'u watershed to be contaminated with high levels of bacteria and exposed the public to the disease leptospirosis. Regular stream water monitoring, public education and outreach, facility inspections, and enforcement of environmental and public health regulations helped reduce the leptospirosis risk and led to impressive declines in average *E. coli* concentrations, with preliminary data indicating the stream is now meeting water quality standards. Continued piggery enforcement actions have resulted in the closures of all illegal piggeries in Matu'u. The last remaining piggery is a legal dry litter piggery that uses composting for waste management and is in compliance with AS-EPA and public health regulations. Stream water quality effectiveness monitoring continues on a monthly basis. Water quality analyses are ongoing for bacteria.

In 2014 AS-EPA removed the pollutant enterococcus for Matuu Watershed 26 (Waterbody Type Ocean Shoreline) from the 2010 303(d) list because the data used for previous listing was superseded by more recent credible and scientifically defensible data showing that the waters now meet the enterococcus numeric water quality standards for single sample and geometric mean criteria. The watershed is now Fully Supporting for recreational use. In addition, a 2013 TMDL for bacteria in beaches and streams (see Trend Monitoring page 6) found that at both beaches in Matuu watershed bacteria concentrations typically fall below the enterococcus WQS single sample maximum. Early work on this project was posted on the USEPA 319 Success Story web page.

- **Confined Animal Facilities Waste Management:** In late FY07, a near shore water monitoring program was developed to enable AS-EPA to evaluate the effectiveness of environmental compliance and enforcement actions. 28 streams that are directly impacted by untreated wastes from illegal piggeries were geo-located during a piggery survey as part of the AS-EPA Piggery Compliance Program (PCP). 56 sample sites along these 28 streams (one upstream and one downstream site per stream) were selected for monitoring purposes. Water samples were collected and analyzed for enterococcus starting 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, FY07. Sample results and other monitoring data from four consecutive quarters represents baseline data and will be compared with future sampling results to evaluate the effectiveness of enforcement work done over time for the PCP.

In FY18, AS-EPA plans to evaluate the data collected to date and expand monitoring parameters to include nutrient analyses. These data, along with the baseline microbiology results, will be used to calculate load reductions and assess Non-Point Source Best Management Practices. AS-EPA has purchased a nutrient analyzer and in-house nutrient analysis is scheduled to begin in FY18.

## IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING

### AGRICULTURE

- Erosion and Sediment Control:** NRCS continued to record progress of management measures instituted for particular clients on a village/watershed basis. During FY17, NRCS was involved in erosion control and sediment reduction projects to include vegetated barriers (2,426 ft). This resulted in a total estimated load reduction of 57 tons/year of sediment into American Samoa waters (Table 2). No residue and tillage management activities were reported for FY17.

ASCC/LGP’s Forest Stewardship Program continued to provide trees that were planted throughout watersheds in the Territory.

- Pesticide Management:** In FY17 AS-EPA continued to enforce American Samoa’s pesticide regulations on the importation, distribution, storage, sale, usage, and disposal of pesticides. Activities include inspections of farms and monitoring activities to ensure consistency with FIFRA and other federal regulations. The program’s activities safeguard the health of workers who apply insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides; protect occupants of treated buildings and homes; and protect consumers of locally grown produce. The program’s monitoring activities prevent misuse or over-application of products.

Pesticide enforcement accomplishments included:

Village	Watershed	Inspections	Violations	Pesticide Applicators
Aoloau Sisifo	5	2		
Aoloau Sasa’e	6	1		1
Vatia	10			1
Auasi	19	1		
Fagaitua	21			1
Lauli’i-Aumi	23			4
Pago Pago	24	15	2	6
Fagaalu	25			1
Matu’u	26	1		
Nu’uuli Pala	27	13	4	6
Tafuna Plain	28	22	5	10
Leone	30	15	11	6
Nua-Se’etaga	32			1
<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>

	Inspections	Warnings Issued	Stop Sale, Seizures, Quarantine, or Embargo
Agricultural Use	35	9	
Non-Agricultural Use	14	6	
Non-Agricultural for Cause	2		
Marketplace	19	9	2
Restricted Use Pesticide Dealer	1	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>

In FY17, 7 pesticide applicator classes were held and 39 certifications were issued.

AS-EPA's FY17 pesticide management activities also included:

- Treated Lumber Importations: A total of 179 Certification of Treatment for Lumber & Plywood was sent in for review and Pre-Approval letters were also issued in order for A.S. Customs to release them from Port.
- Participated in the Island Wide Safety Day program hosted by ASCC-CNR Land Grant, which emphasized the importance of safety when using any pesticide products and tools for either farming or for in house cleaning activities.
- The Pesticide Staff attended a peer-to-peer training with US EPA Region 9 which covered the following:
  - Notice of Intent (NOI) Training for Customs
  - Overview of Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPP)
  - Overview of an Enforcement Response Policy (ERP)
  - Overview of the New 5700 template form for reporting
- **Confined Animal Facilities Waste Management:** In FY17 AS-EPA continued with implementation of the Piggery Compliance Program (PCP). Since the beginning of the program in 2006 AS-EPA has decreased the number of pigs kept in illegal piggeries by over 70% (from 8,373 to ~2,142), which has resulted in cumulative nutrient load reductions of 266,522 **pounds of Nitrogen** and 108,447 **pounds of Phosphorus** to waterbodies of the Territory. The program also achieved a large reduction in bacterial loading into the streams and onto the beaches. As a result, since 2010 beaches in five watersheds were removed from the 303(d) list of polluted waterbodies for the pollutant enterococcus. These beaches now fully support the recreational swimming designated use.

Piggery Compliance Program (PCP) activities are described below.

#### PCP Background Information

The PCP is multi-phased, incorporating environmental education, compliance assistance, and enforcement. The objectives of Phase I were to educate the public on the disease leptospirosis and on the laws governing piggeries, and to geo-locate pig facilities and assess piggery waste management systems. In Phase I AS-EPA provided education to over 1,000 community members and their families, and identified 1,017 illegal piggeries (8,373 pigs)

operating in American Samoa. The goal of Phase II is to bring all piggeries into compliance with local environmental and health regulations.

AS-EPA began Phase II in FY07 and work has been carried out through FY16. At each compliance visit to a piggery, inspectors re-educate and give verbal warnings to owners of non-compliant piggeries. A second education and technical consultation visit is conducted 15 days later, and another verbal warning is given for non-compliance. At the third visit, owners who have not achieved compliance are issued 30-day LOWs. After the 30-day warning period, enforcement officers issue citations to owners who do not demonstrate satisfactory progress by bringing their piggery into compliance. Examples of satisfactory progress include gradually or completely removing pigs from piggery, closing piggery, applying for an LUP, or providing AS-EPA with proposed designs for new or improved piggeries. Owners receiving citations are required to appear in District Court, and typically are ordered to comply with LUP requirements, or remove pigs and close piggery, or pay fines. AS-EPA also conducts village outreaches to disseminate information about risks of leptospirosis, and impacts to water quality from piggery wastes to a larger audience.

In addition to inspection and enforcement, technical assistance for design and construction of piggeries is offered with improved sustainable piggery designs that address the problems with nutrient management, and are affordable and manageable for the local farmers. Four options are approved for local farmers – a portable pigpen, a dry litter system and two wash down systems for farmers who can renovate their existing piggeries. All options minimize waste from polluting groundwater and streams, as well as odor problems from pig waste. These designs promote environmentally-friendly habits and teach good animal husbandry.

In 2009 demonstration piggeries were completed at the ASCC/LGP. All four AS-EPA-approved piggery designs are now on display (wash down system, portable, dry litter and Ihaka system) at the ASCC/LGP compound. This was a collaborative effort between CRAG, SWCD, ASCC/LGP and AS-EPA. Anyone who is interested in reconstructing old piggeries is referred to the demonstration projects to view first-hand what the designs look like post-construction, and to learn about the associated operation and maintenance requirements of each design prior to making a decision on the type of piggery they desire.

Initial operations of the different designs showed that the dry litter system is the most environmentally and financially beneficial design, and is preferred by nearly all the local farmers. The main advantage of the dry litter system is its use of wood chips as a bedding material that provides the carbon source for the composting process with the end result yielding a value added product, compost that can be sold. Once the demonstration project was in place, the local USDA-NRCS office was able to qualify existing piggery owners for EQUIP funded dry litter piggeries. To date 77 dry litter piggeries have been funded with an average cost of \$16,000 to \$40,000. It was anticipated that 15 to 12 dry litter piggeries per year will be funded through the EQUIP program. Most farmers build AS-EPA's standard 4-6 pen dry litter design but in FY13 two larger 10 pen dry litter systems (example pictured below) were constructed in Fagamalo and Leone.



AS-EPA conducts dry-litter management workshops to continue to educate pig farmers about the importance of maintaining a dry litter system and how to remain compliant with local and federal regulations. In addition, AS-EPA conducts Pre-Construction meetings with new applicants for Dry Litter Piggeries. The Pre-Construction meeting includes a 30 minute presentation on the design drawings, constructing the new pig pen from the footing, foundation, slab, posts and roofing. During this meeting we emphasize how and why this new technology is so important to the environment, the importance of maintenance, and consequences of poor maintenance.

To help ensure the success of the PCP AS-EPA, Natural Resource Conservation Services (USDA–NRCS), and the Community College Land Grant initiated an interagency group early in 2011. This inter agency’s mission is to join forces to better serve the farmers community in their ongoing efforts and to have better communication between the federal and local agency on piggery issues. The group is called the Interagency Piggery Management Group (IPMG) and it has improved communication, permit process, review and inspections of piggery cases. Additionally the IPMG conducts outreach efforts to primarily focus on the importance of having a dry litter system and the benefits it provides. The group meets every month to discuss problematic cases and find solutions to remedy problems farmers stumble upon through the process. In FY13 the group expanded to 6 members that include AS-EPA, ASCC Community and Natural Resources, AS Department of Health, AS Department of Agriculture, US Department of Agriculture, and US NRCS.

AS-EPA and ASCC Land Grant have shared local knowledge concerning Dry Litter technology operations with other Pacific Islands to encourage the use of the technology in their respective jurisdiction. The success of this effort was demonstrated in 2012 when the U.S. Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia participated in a ground-breaking ceremony for a new U.S. funded dry litter piggery demonstration project at the College of Micronesia National Campus in Pohnpei. Several dry litter projects were subsequently constructed in Pohnpei.

#### AS-EPA PCP FY17 Activities

In FY17, 23 Letters of Warnings and 23 citations were issued, 29 piggeries were closed, and 228 follow up inspections were conducted (Table below). Enforcement and compliance in FY17 resulted in annual load reductions of 4,323 pounds of Nitrogen and 1,644 pounds of Phosphorus to waterbodies of the Territory (Table 3). This significant increase in annual load reductions is attributed to the number of piggery closures in two watersheds (Olosega Sisifo – 38 and Ta’u Matu – 40) of the Manu’a Islands.

<b>Watershed</b>	<b>Watershed Number</b>	<b>Letter of Warning</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Closed</b>	<b>Number of Pigs (Closed)</b>
Afono	11	2	2	2	15
Tula	17	2	2		
Pago Pago	24			3	31
Faga'alu	25			1	4
Nu'uuli Pala	27	3	3		
Tafuna Plain	28	8	8	1	10
Leone	30	7	7		
Nua-Se'etaga	32	1	1		
Olosega Sisifo	38			10	33
Ta'u Matu	40			12	48
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>141</b>

NRCS EQIP Program FY17 Activities

In FY17 NRCS completed 2 new Modified Dry Litter Piggery Waste Management Systems that resulted in estimated load reductions of 695 lbs/year of nitrogen and 164 lbs/year of phosphorus (Table 4).

PCP FY17 Challenges

In FY17 the number of approved LUPs for piggeries decreased substantially compared to previous years. AS-EPA and NRCS agreed to slow down the piggery LUP approval process due to increased issues with existing piggeries. Problems include poor maintenance of the dry litter system, utilization of water to clean instead of composting the waste, and putting holes in the pen so farmers can use water to clean up. It has been a disappointing experience. In addition, the grant funding for NRCS was only able to assist a few farmers compared to past years due to limited funds available this funding cycle.

While the Dry Litter System is a big hit on island and the Territory’s most attractive design for the farmers, glitches continue to surface while operating this system. The leading cause of problems is the inadequate amount of available wood chips due to the low number of wood chippers on island, and the increased demand for chips due to the increase in the number of dry litter piggeries.

The American Samoa Land Grant owns, houses, and operates a commercial wood chipper. Land Grant also offers their services to chip farmer’s wood for their piggery by mobilizing a small scale chipper. The Coral Reef Advisory Group owns a few small scale machines that are also placed at Land Grant along with a few coconut shredders. Additionally, the AS Department of Agriculture and the Soil and Water Conservation District own

commercial wood chippers. Unfortunately, due to the lack of repair experts on island, these chippers are often out of commission for long periods of time and sometimes all chippers are non-functional at the same time.

In addition, the cost of wood chips has increased tremendously throughout the years and has elevated to unattractive prices. Farmers complain about the increased cost for woodchips and come into non-compliance as they turn to using a water hose to clean and clear waste from the pig pens. This changes the whole concept of “dry litter system” due to water usage and changes a legal system into an illegally operated piggery that warrants legal actions.

AS-EPA and NRCS are working diligently to address these challenges.

- **Pesticide and Fertilizer Management:** In FY17 the AS Department of Agriculture conducted numerous inspections at farms and uncovered many violations by some local farmers (use of toxic foreign labeled pesticides, use of pesticides with no US EPA registration numbers, overuse and abuse of fertilizer, and use of illegal fertilizer with foreign labels). The Governor ordered a temporary ban for the sale of locally grown vegetables except local taro, green bananas, ripe bananas, and hydroponically grown vegetables. The Governor also directed DOA, AS-EPA and other agencies to inventory chemical on farms, assess compliance with local laws, ascertain how chemicals and fertilizers are used, and to propose new legislation to improve local ability to monitor, control, and enforce against illegal uses.

#### URBAN AREAS

- **On-Site Disposal Systems (Inspections):** ASPA continued to conduct monthly inspections for adequate OSDS as a prerequisite for connecting water and electricity throughout FY16. Many of the villages on Tutuila that do not have access to the central sewage system have been inspected.
- **On-Site Disposal Systems (Facility Planning for Pago Pago Harbor):** In 2007 AS-EPA completed a study for wastewater management for Pago Pago Harbor villages that are not served by the municipal sewer system entitled *Small Community Wastewater Facilities Plan for Villages of Leloaloe, Aua, and Onesosopo*. The Villages of Leloaloe, Aua, and Onesosopo are located along the northern shoreline of Pago Pago Harbor. Currently there is no centralized wastewater infrastructure for Aua or for its smaller neighboring villages of Leloaloe and Onesosopo. Efforts at workable on-site wastewater management in these villages are impeded by population density, topography, soils characteristics, and complex land tenure among residents. High population density is the principal factor that exacerbates the difficulties of effective on-site wastewater management in this area where there is little buildable land, soils have high permeability, and land ownership is sometimes in dispute.

Water quality monitoring for Aua streams and near-shore waters shows that there is chronic bacterial contamination in the Aua embayment of Pago Pago Harbor. Contamination is primarily the result of non-point source pollution, although one point source was identified

in an investigation by AS-EPA. Residents of Aua and the two neighboring villages of Leloaloe and Onesosopo routinely consume fish and shellfish from the Aua embayment, and also use these waters extensively for recreational activities. Given the risks to public health, and the lack of practicable on-site wastewater treatment for the Aua embayment area, it is important to mitigate non-point source wastewater impacts through one or more alternative treatment systems that incorporate centralized or regional facilities.

Planning and developing small community wastewater infrastructure to alleviate identified non-point source and point source pollution in the Aua embayment area were the focus of the Small Community Wastewater Facilities Plan. The report presented engineering and environmental considerations for the selection of the best alternative for wastewater management for these villages. The study was completed by an off-island engineering and planning consultant, under the direction of Peter Peshut, AS-EPA Technical Programs Manager. The purpose of this project was to provide AS-EPA and the American Samoa Power Authority (ASPA) with reliable data for selection of the best wastewater management option for these villages. Seven alternatives were evaluated; several options looked at using the existing Utulei Wastewater Treatment Plant, other options considered construction of new treatment facilities within the villages. Representative Paopaoailua J. Fiaui (District 11), Senator Liufau T. Sonoma (District 11), and Ponausuia (Aua Village Council), met with AS-EPA Director Fanuatele Dr. Toafa Vaiaga'e and ASPA officials to discuss the findings of the report. A consensus was reached among the parties, and the selected alternative is to connect the three villages to the existing Utulei wastewater treatment plant, via a new pipeline that will be constructed in the existing Highway 001 corridor. Upgrades to the Utulei treatment plant will also be included. The final Facilities Plan included preliminary design of the selected alternative, which expedited the process of final design. USEPA committed funding for final design and construction. In March 2009 Lyons Associates Inc was awarded the contract for the design work.

Construction of the first phase, Utulei Waste Water Treatment Plant began in 2011, with other phases of the project started in 2012. The project is scheduled to be completed in 2017 at a cost of \$24 million. Approximately 360 houses including school buildings and churches will be connected to the ASPA sewer system once construction is completed. This project will increase the protection of the groundwater that affects the entire island and alleviate the potential of an epidemic disease outbreak in these villages from overflowing sewage on the ground, streams, lagoon, and nearby beach area on the shoreline.

Wastewater upgrade work also includes modification of the diffuser configurations for both Utulei and Tafuna sewer outfalls to increase initial wastewater dilution (\$215,000), manhole and old leaky pipe rehabilitation to reduce surface water inflow (\$917,000), and installation of UV disinfection at both treatment plants (\$7.7 million).

#### East Side Village Project Status (USEPA Funded)

Packages 2, 3 and 4 of the East Side Village Project were completed in FY 2017. This includes the repair and upgrade of Malaloa Lift Station as well as the installation of new force mains to handle future flows. The design and bidding processes are complete for

Package 5, Phase 1 and ASPA will award the Contract in the coming month . This Phase includes the installation of gravity mains and lift stations from Atuu to Aua.

#### Inflow and Infiltration Project (USEPA Funded)

This project included the repair of manholes and gravity sewer lines to eliminate sources of inflow and infiltration into the wastewater collection system. To date, ASPA has rehabilitated one-hundred and seven (107) manholes and approximately 300 linear feet of pipeline. Works will continue to identify and repair sources of I/I as part of ASPA's normal preventative maintenance program.

ASPA also intends to extend the Pago Pago wastewater collection system to the upper Pago area. This project will service 85 homes at an estimated cost of \$2.8 million. However, funding is not yet available.

- **On-Site Disposal Systems (Facility Planning for Leone):** ASPA intends to bring a centralized sewer system to Leone at an estimated cost of \$18 million. A schedule for design for this work has not yet been set.
- **On-Site Disposal Systems (Replacement by sewer hookups):** ASPA continued with its USEPA funded wastewater infrastructure construction program for extension of the municipal sewer system within the Tafuna Plains. Completed construction of the sanitary sewer allowed decommissioning of septic tanks/cesspools.
- **On-Site Disposal Systems (Cesspool Inventory):** AS-EPA continued the cesspool inventory to include the villages of Aoa, Vatia, and Aunu'u. As a result of the cesspool inventory last year, ASPA created the "Healthy Living Program" in which their remaining septic tanks were solely dedicated to protecting water quality by replacing cesspools that were in proximity to drinking water wells. In FY16 ASPA continued to evaluate homes with the potential to impact water resources in American Samoa. The sites which are determined to have the potential to impact these resources receive a free septic system which is designed for the site specific conditions. A total of 191 have been installed since 2011. In addition to the residential systems ASPA has also eliminated the illegal discharge from the Leone High School. The school is now served with several small septic and grey water systems.

ASPA installed seventeen septic systems in 2017. Each of these systems was approved by the AS-EPA and USEPA and are located near a water resource. This project will protect aquifers and surface waters from nutrient loading and fecal contamination.

- **New Development (Land Use Permits):** DOC continued to administer the Project Notification and Review System (PNRS) as a regulatory component of the Coastal Management Program. The PNRS board issues Land Use Permits (LUPs) that require implementation of appropriate erosion control measures on construction projects where there is a potential for detrimental impacts. AS-EPA continues to be a major participant in the PNRS weekly site visits and semi-monthly board meetings to ensure that residents understand AS-EPA regulations and that projects are in compliance. In FY05 DOC

implemented the use of an ArcIMS website where potential PNRS projects are assessed for susceptibility to flooding and landslide hazards. Projects are then designed using best management practices to protect the applicant and the area's natural resources. In 2006 DOC began enforcing the legal requirement for LUPs for piggeries.

During FY10 DOC started issuing citations for noncompliance with LUP regulations. Unfortunately, in April 2010 the Court determined that it lacks jurisdiction to hear the citations, and dismissed the citations without prejudice. The legal problem has not yet been resolved.

During FY17 806 permits were issued (see table below). The number of permits for piggeries has decreased substantially over the past 3 years, from 98 in FY14 to 24 in FY15, to 7 in FY16, and to 8 in FY17.

AS-EPA continued to aggressively promote that the onus of responsibility to meet land-use permit conditions is on the community and the individual landowner.

<b>PNRS Report FY 2017</b>	
<b>Project</b>	<b>Approved</b>
<b>FCC</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>New Construction</b>	<b>235</b>
<b>Utilities</b>	<b>237</b>
<b>Repair</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Extension</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Amendment</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Piggery</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Wall/Fence</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Demolition</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Road/Driveway</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Clearing</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Paving</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Renewal</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Convert</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Fill</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Staging Area</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Drainage</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Excavation</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>

- **New Development (Section 401 Water Quality Certification permits):** The American Samoa (AS-EPA) continued permitting activities under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act to regulate projects with potential impacts to waterways, coastlines, wetlands, or drainage pathways. In FY17, AS-EPA processed 1 Section 401 Water Quality Certification application. Best Management Practices (BMPs) and erosion control plans were evaluated to control runoff to territorial surface waters.
  - Section 401 Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2017 Nationwide Permit
  
- **Watershed Management (Education – AS-EPA):** EA&E’s media and mass communication coverage undertakes a big mission in supporting perspectives of environmental awareness. The influence of the media and mass communication is regarded as a powerful force in widening and creating public opinions, awareness, attitude and behavior through several kinds of programs here at AS-EPA about environmental issues. Therefore, EA&E division’s endless efforts of campaigns for the community’s awareness of our comprehensive messages and reminders to the public about our current AS-EPA programs that are tremendously in prompt progression. Following is the overview of the media and mass communication coverage through the fiscal year of 2016-2017:
  - Conducted 155 radio live interviews/talk shows appearances with significant announcements and reminders to the community of our on-going environmental programs and public participation of environmental inquiries and assistance.
  - Conducted 26 television interviews together with 30 minutes talk show programs on various environmental matters through joint efforts with partner agencies.
  - Submitted 1,700 newspaper advertisements and press releases on various environmental issues, promotion and awareness.
  - Broadcasted 3,600 radio advertisements through radio contracts to promote environmental awareness.

The Keep American Samoa Beautiful (KASB) program is still an on-going effort to address the constant presence of litter along the roadsides, inside of streams, on coastal areas and public places such as bus stops, recreational parks and so forth. The on-going goals and objectives of KASB is to create public awareness of environmental problems caused by littering, encourage behavioral change and instill a sense of pride and ownership within our community, while improving the appearance of roadsides, streams and coastal areas and public places. This year was the fourth year of this on-going anti-litter campaign.

During the fourth year of this initiative, EA&E assisted 261 clean-ups on the weekdays during after-hours and on weekends. The table below reflects the KASB Adopters and their areas of adoption.

<b>KASB Adopters</b>	<b>Total Clean-ups</b>	<b>Watershed</b>
Malaeloa SDA Pathfinder Club	29	Malaeloa-30
Fagatogo Catholic Church Youth	25	Fagatogo-24
Fa’ilolo Mayor and Family	24	Fa’ilolo-32
Ieova Nese Church Youth	23	Utulei- 24
Leone DA Church Youth	21	Leone-30

Iolani Misipeka Family	20	Pago Pago-24
New Apostolic Church Youth	19	Pago Pago-24
Apo & Family	16	Utulei-24
Heart of Worship Ministry	14	Tafuna-28
All People’s Pentecostal Church Youth	12	Pago Pago-24
Kanana Fou High School- JROTC	12	Tafuna-28
New Apostolic Church Youth	10	Tafina-28
Grafalen’s Landscaping Company	10	Nu’uuli -27
M.A.S.I. Organization- Nu’uuli	10	Nu’uuli-27
Iakina SDA Pathfinder Club	8	Iiili-28
ASCC Law & Criminal Justice Club	8	Mapusaga-28
<b>TOTAL CLEAN-UPS</b>	<b>261</b>	

One of the very successful accomplishments of the Education Division for this fiscal year was the collaborative efforts amongst agencies in implementing outreach programs to schools and organizations as well as island-wide events. The number of educational materials that were distributed in FY 2017 are outlined in the BMP Summary. Brochure topics are described below.

**Grand total brochures distributed for all events – 19,550**

“Leptospirosis Disease & Symptoms” and “Protect Your Family” brochures went to ongoing village education outreach, Public & Private Schools, Le Tausagi summer camps and also delivered upon request to other government agencies (DOH, CNR, DMWR, DOE, DOC).

“Watersheds of American Samoa” brochures were distributed to encourage the community to become watershed stewards by providing good management practices and help protect our watersheds.

“Safe Drinking Water” brochures were distributed to advise the public that everyone is responsible to protect our sources of drinking water and also explains simple steps to protect ourselves by reducing our exposures to lead in drinking water.

“Hazardous Materials (HazMat)” brochures were distributed. The goal is to improve the health and well-being of residents of American Samoa by maintaining compliance with the Federal and Local laws to protect territorial watersheds and aquifers from contamination by petroleum spills through taking appropriate enforcement action as necessary.

“Open Burning” brochures were distributed to notify the public to prevent the improper burning of solid waste that will affect the health and well-being of residents of American Samoa.

“AS-EPA Lube Cube Program” Brochures were distributed to protect territorial watersheds and aquifers from contamination by waste oil.

“Piggery Compliance and Enforcement” brochures were dispersed amongst the community. Since the implementation of this program ensued in direct improvements to the quality of surface water, and subsequently reduce the incidence of leptospirosis and other diseases.

“Cess-pool vs Septic Tank” brochures were distributed to protect territorial watersheds and aquifers from contamination by sewage.

“Pesticide” brochures were distributed to protect territorial watersheds and aquifers from contamination by pesticides.

The Education Division also conducts ongoing tours of the AS-EPA Green Building. It is the first LEED Platinum certified and Green Building in American Samoa and in the South Pacific. AS-EPA achieved the highest level of LEED certification for implementing practical and measurable strategies and solutions at achieving high performance in: sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection and indoor environmental quality. Therefore, the AS-EPA Green Building is a constant reminder to the community to reduce the overall impact to the environment on human health and the natural environment by:

- Efficiently using energy, water, and other resources
- Protecting occupant health and improving employee productivity
- Reducing waste, pollution and environmental degradation.

In FY17, AS-EPA conducted 20 Green Building Tours.

- **Watershed Management (Education – DMWR):** Four rain gardens were installed on Tutuila in 2016 in order to reduce the volume of stormwater and its pollutants reaching nearshore waters. One ~150 sqft rain garden was installed by level 6-8 students at Lau’i Elementary in the Lau’i-Aumi watershed after in-class lessons on watersheds and climate change were presented by CRAG staff. The other three of these BMPs were installed in the Nu’uuli Pala priority watershed. CRAG collaborated with the Le Tausagi summer camp to teach its 30 elementary-age campers about stormwater, its impacts, and its solutions. A ~600 sqft demonstration rain garden was installed in July during this summer camp. Students at Manulele Elementary were given a lesson on American Samoa’s watersheds and its stormwater issues before a ~480 sqft rain garden was installed on the campus by roughly 50 level 7 students. ASCC’s Land Grant students and staff received a two-hour seminar on watersheds, stormwater, and rain gardens. This was shortly followed by a collaborative design and installation of a stormwater ditch retrofit in the form of a ~1300 sqft rain garden. The collaboration with ASCC helped to build the capacity of the college to educate others about and proliferate stormwater best management practices.

Each of these locations will receive educational signage in the next year. All of these community participants were given informative rack cards on rain gardens and stormwater, as well as a rain garden installation guide. Outreach and BMP installations will continue in priority and non-priority watersheds throughout the territory in 2017. Work in priority

watersheds is funded by a NFWF grant; non-priority watershed work is supported by DOI funds.



**Rain garden installation at Manulele Elementary School**

- Watershed Management (Education – ASCC ACNR):** The American Samoa Community College Division of Agriculture, Community and Natural Resources (ASCC ACNR) contributes to reducing non-point source pollution of the territory’s watersheds by helping develop and promote best practices in forest stewardship and agricultural production.

*Taro:*

The taro leaf blight of the 1990s and the black leaf streak disease of bananas negatively impacted the production of taro and banana in American Samoa. The Agriculture Extension, Researchers, and tissue culture specialist continue to multiply the resistant and best taste varieties of traditional staples of American Samoa. In FY2017, the Agriculture Extension distributed 1200 improved taro setts and banana planting materials to 198 farmers. With the continued multiplication and distribution of improved varieties, farmers and producers now have a great diversity of disease-resistant products.

*Entomology:*

Worked with the horticulture lab to provide plant pest diagnostic services and recommendations for effective, environmentally sound pest control measures through our plant clinic services available to farmers, the general public, and extension agents. Use of appropriate, environmentally sound pest control measures reduces inputs of broad spectrum pesticides into the environment.

*Pig Waste Management:*

There is still a need to address the pig waste management problem, and to introduce biodiversity in the local pig gene pool to prevent inbreeding. The Programs continued to

use the AS-EPA funded piggery to demonstrate the four recommended waste management systems to farmers, students and the general public. Agents worked together with 5 local and federal partners in conducting 6 outreach workshops for piggery compliance. The ASCC-CNR piggery serves as a demonstration site for 51 farmers, 1300 students and public visitors. 51 farmers upgraded their stock by reducing inbreeding.

*Pesticides:*

The continued usage of illegal pesticides in American Samoa is still an issue. Importation and entry of pesticides into American Samoa are also challenging. Another issue is the improper way of handling pesticides before, during, and after usage. During FY 2017, ASCC-CNR conducted 4 Pesticide Applicator workshops. In FY 2017, Extension professionals trained and certified 36 participants. The EPA Pesticide officer was present to certify the participants. The certification allowed the participants to buy pesticides from the local Department of Agriculture and non-government vendors. As a result of the 4 pesticides workshops, farmers and users/applicators increased awareness of the Integrated Pest Management strategies and biological programs.

*Food and Farm Safety:*

In FY2017, questions have been posted on the quality of the produce sold to the public, especially the school lunch program. The Department of Health have cited or shut down farming business due to poor sanitation or illegal usage of pesticide. Local Produce have been rejected by the School Lunch Program because of poor quality due to lack of knowledge in better farming practices to ensure good quality produce. The Ag. Extension have conducted 4 Farm Safety Workshop and 4 Pesticide Training with Farmers, Schools and Partners. The FCS program conducted 15 food safety workshops. About 1600 participants acquired knowledge on Farm Safety and Food Safety tours, workshops, activities, and training. The Agriculture Extension program assisted Farmers with issues concerning Farm Safety.

*Forestry:*

In FY2017, the Forestry program provided technical assistance, conducted workshops and activities with landowners to maintain good care of their forest land and identifying invasive species. Forestry program conducted 15 workshops (350 participants) on conservation education, climate change and land management activities with landowners. Conducted 48 school tours (1200 participants) and 15 conservation education outreaches to eight (8) schools (750 participants). Also conducted workshops to 6 villages with 150 participants to support and strengthen the community's management planning and implementation of costal stabilization, traditional forestry practices, sustainable use of natural resources, and maintain a healthy rainforest.

- **Watershed Management (Education – National Marine Sanctuary of American Samoa):** The Sanctuary conducted “Sanctuary Summer Science in the Village” for students in 4 villages in FY17. Sessions provide hands-on activities and experiments about

coral ecology, climate change, threats to reefs, and how important it is for students to be great stewards and protectors of the oceans.

- **Watershed Management (Special Management Areas):** In 2007 AS-EPA completed a proposal to designate Malaeimi Valley as a Special Management Area (SMA). Significant water resources in Malaeimi Valley recharge the Tafuna-Leone Plain aquifer, which supplies a significant portion of potable water to the Island of Tutuila. The proposal was approved by the PNRS board and was forwarded to the Governor for adoption on April 30, 2007. The Governor has not yet adopted the proposal. In FY10 the aquifer under Malaeimi Valley was found to be contaminated with *E. coli* bacteria, which resulted in Boil Water Notices for the ASPA public water system. This contamination problem renewed interest in moving forward with the SMA proposal.
- **Watershed Management (Community Based Fisheries Management Program):** The American Samoa Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources (DMWR) continued to further its Community Based Fisheries Management Program in villages on Tutuila with 10 villages (Fagamalo, Poloa, Amanave, Matu'u & Faganeanea, Fagasa, Alega, Amaua & Auto, Alofau, Sa'ilele and Aoa). These communities have established and co-managed their Village Marine Protected Areas (VMPA) with DMWR. Additionally the village of Faga'alu officially signed the agreement on August 9, 2015 to join the CFMP program and further work has continued in 2016 to work with the Faga'alu village chiefs to finalize the process. The village of Vatia is currently not part of the program due to conflicts between village council members.

Coral Reef Monitoring Surveys are conducted in the Village MPAs with the involvement of the Management and Enforcement Committee to increase awareness and witness the changes since the implementation of the Village Marine Protected Areas. Monitoring survey protocols have been integrated with other fisheries programs to alleviate the delay and successful implementation of monitoring surveys.

Outreach activities are conducted in the CFMP villages, which youth groups are targeted. These outreach activities are conducted in regards to marine resource management issues that needed to be address in their villages and/or group such as; importance of coral reefs, piggery, sedimentation and run offs, Crown of Thorns, pollution, and fishery by-law. These where CFMP will work together and consult with partners which includes; DOC, EPA, NPS, NRCS, ASPA to present and aware the communities on issues that they are facing reading their resources.

Monthly community visits are conducted in all participating village communities in the Community-based Fisheries Management Program to get an update from community members regarding their Village Marine Protected Areas; such as opening and closing of VMPA's, problems that village communities are witnessing in their MPA's, and also CFMP staff will collect information on what kind of species that are caught by communities within the open areas of the village. In addition, it also allows the opportunity to inform community members of proposed program activities for their villages and has progressed to an interpersonal relationship between the communities and program staff.

These visits were conducted with village community representatives such as village mayors, pastors and other individuals and many other environmental issues are discussed including the whole watershed. Any issues that DMWR cannot deal with are passed onto the relevant ASG agency.

- **Watershed Management (DMWR DOI Grant):** In FY17 DMWR received a DOI grant of \$94,906. The grant will be utilized for several projects including:
  - Coordinate efforts to combat overfishing, climate change, land-based pollution, and population pressure in the priority watersheds (Faga'alu, Vatia and Nu'uuli).
  - Continue development of rain gardens and other BMPs to manage stormwater runoff.
  - Provide GIS mapping training and certification to better inform management of priorities across watersheds.
- **Watershed Management (DMWR Marine Debris Project):** The DMWR Marine Debris Project has continued in FY2016 through one-off grant funding from the NFWF (National Fish and Wildlife Foundation) for the '*American Samoa Marine Debris Prevention Program - MDPP*'. The project aims to decrease the amount of trash that ends up in the ocean while also removing trash that is already there to improve water quality to support coral reef health.

The MDPP has been conducted by three local agencies, the Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources' (DMWR) Marine Debris Program, the AS Department of Commerce's Coastal Zone Management Program (CZM) and AS Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), with support from the Coral Reef Advisory Group (CRAG). Each department focuses on trash reduction and removal in their specific program areas; EPA on streams and coastal roadways, CZM on mangrove and wetland areas and DMWR on beaches and debris in the water. Universal data sheets have been designed to ensure consistent data collection that is input into a MDPP database. Data will be used to identify sources of trash and to inform educational programs on the negative effects debris has on coral reef and coastal ecosystems. The data will be used to determine effectiveness over time, and to be used to guide other management outcomes in the future (e.g. policy, regulations, and expanded intervention areas).

Currently the project involves 10 groups, with focus on the Pago Pago Harbor and Nu'uuli Watershed areas, however continuing work is needed to initiate the program with another 10 groups in these areas. Continued outreach and education activities with schools and community groups is being undertaken to ensure the key messages about reducing marine debris and protecting the environment.

- **Watershed Management (AS-EPA Marine Debris Project):** Marine Debris is an emerging and significant issue in American Samoa. It has important effects in our ability to protect human health and the environment, and timely actions to address this major threat are needed, particularly in the face of other significant threats such as adverse impacts from climate change that can exacerbate its effects, complicate recovery, and reduce our resilience to bounce back from these impacts. To prepare for, and address this threat,

American Samoa EPA recently launched a Marine Debris Program (MDP) at the agency with the goals of building capacity in mitigating and minimizing sources of marine litter.

The objectives of the MDP are to: ensure a sustained marine debris program in the Territory, conduct scientific research and monitoring, initiate targeted source reduction projects, and to regularly and systematically engage with the community, and federal, regional and local partners.

Since its inception in 2015, the Program has met some significant milestones. Firstly, at the 2015 SPREP annual meeting in Apia, Deputy Director, Fa'amao Asalele, presented on marine debris initiatives by the Agency. This provided a platform for discussion of overlapping lessons and opportunities for collaboration with local, regional, and international partners. Secondly, in May 2016, a Marine Debris Action Plan workshop was convened by American Samoa EPA and US EPA Region 9 to provide background of the known and projected impacts of marine litter, share knowledge of existing initiatives to address this issue in the Territory at the federal and regional levels, and to discuss opportunities to develop action items to implement potential solutions and management actions. This workshop aimed to strengthen existing collaborative efforts at the local, federal, and regional levels and build & foster new activities and partnerships to address the problems of marine debris in and around American Samoa and the Samoan Archipelago. A key outcome of the action plan workshop was the identification of six priority projects that follow SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-related) objectives. These are: moving waste and recyclables off-island, ramping up education and outreach to improve environmental literacy, generating a village-based Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), passing legislation on banning Styrofoam, removal of the grounded longliner vessel, Seahawk, off of Coconut Point, and establishing a dedicated clean-up team for Pago Pago harbor. Additionally, there was keen interest in getting projects off the ground and in collaborating amongst the different agencies to realize these project goals. As such, a Marine Debris Coalition was formed with AS-EPA leading the charge and all participating agencies as part of the Steering Committee. The three-day Marine Debris Action Plan workshop reinforced the shared goals to protect and manage the resources in American Samoa.

- **Watershed Management (AS-EPA, ASU, DMWR Marine Debris Project)**

AS-EPA is partnering with Arizona State University (ASU) and the Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources (DMWR) to conduct a screening-level ecological risk assessment for microplastics in seafood in American Samoa. This project is led by Dr. Beth Polidoro from Arizona State University and enabled by NOAA's Marine Debris Grant awarded to ASU. This project is aligned with the 2016-2018 Strategic Objectives of AS-EPA's Marine Debris Program which prioritizes microplastics monitoring, research and risk assessment. The objective of this two-year project is to use an ecological risk framework to: 1) quantify the type and concentration of microplastics in water, sediment, and bivalves in three coastal study sites on Tutuila, 2) determine the type and concentration of hydrophobic organic contaminants in microplastics, water, sediments and bivalves at each study site, and 3) estimate toxicological impacts of microplastics and organic contaminants on locally consumed bivalves and fishes, in order to characterize ecological risk to marine ecosystems

and health risk to human populations in American Samoa. This two-year project will provide the first known in-situ field study on the relationship between microplastics and organic contaminants present in the near-shore marine environment and the type and quantity of microplastics and organic contaminants present in-situ, in locally consumed seafood. Results will fill a critical knowledge gap in quantifying bivalve uptake of microplastics and organic contaminants under complex, and often non-equilibrium conditions in the field. Results will inform ongoing environmental regulation, educational outreach, and marine conservation efforts in American Samoa.

- **Watershed Management (Alamea Eradication Project):** A Crown of Thorns starfish outbreak has been a territory-wide issue since late 2012 and has become a high priority for the DMWR coral reef monitoring program. Control efforts have included conducting COTS removal using SCUBA and snorkeling, and working with the National Park Service (NPS) of American Samoa by conducting rapid snorkel tow assessments to identify areas with COTS outbreaks. The DMWR monitoring team also conducted DropCam surveys between 50-150 ft and on offshore banks and pinnacles along the SW and NW coast of Tutuila with the aim of locating large COTS populations. Over 25,000 of the starfish have been killed since 2013.

Program staff have attended the inter-agency COTS working group and a priority list of sites has also been developed which identifies sites which should be checked on a regular basis for COTS outbreaks, with the aim of ensuring that the high biodiversity coral reef communities are protected in the event of a Territory-wide COTS outbreak. A USFWS grant was submitted to request funds for a COTS control program run by DMWR, and staff are continuing to work on the NEPA approvals prior to initiating the project. Further efforts have been undertaken to raise the profile of the COTS issue with the Governor and the ASG leaders through the production of a Statement of Concern and various media outreach efforts. Education and Outreach efforts have been conducted on the issue, which include topics related to land-based sources of pollution which are believed to cause COTS outbreaks elsewhere around the world.

Unfortunately a coral bleaching event occurred in January 2015 as a result of warmer water temperatures. When corals bleach the skeleton turns white and it looks just like the scars left by Alamea, making it difficult for scientists to find the starfish. Once the waters cooled down and the bleaching stopped scientists noticed a new outbreak on the north side of Tutuila. In particular, a heavy outbreak was identified just outside Fagasa where NPS divers killed 952 Alamea in one day. Almost 2,000 Alamea were killed in only six days near Fagasa. The NPS is currently working on outbreaks in Fagasa, Fagamalo, and Vatia with 315 Alamea killed in FY16.

As of 2017, the NPSA marine crew eliminated 26,258 alamea. These kills were from the north side of the Tutuila island including park waters, and in Ofu park unit. This number does not include the NPSA kills on the south side of Tutuila earlier in 2013 and kills from DMWR and the Sanctuary.

**Watershed Management (Endangered Species Act):** In FY 16 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed five animal species in American Samoa as federally endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The listing included the Pacific sheath-tailed bat, mao, the friendly ground-dove, and two land snails. This is the first time ESA protections have been applied to species in the territory. Listing these species will help focus additional resources, conservation efforts and attention on addressing primary threats to the species including habitat degradation and loss.

- **Watershed Management (National Park of American Samoa):** A campaign initiated in 2001 to eradicate the invasive tamaligi tree (*Falcatariamoluccana*) from park land and American Samoa continues. The tamaligi tree, which grows fast and has weak roots, out-competes native rainforest trees. The program was expanded in FY 10 to include the invasive red seed tree Lupa (*Adentherapavonia*). When these invasive trees replace native vegetation on the steep slopes of American Samoa, soil erosion tends to increase, especially during the rainy hurricane season as these large trees are more vulnerable to tipping over by strong winds. In addition, removing these trees reduces nitrates input to freshwater streams that negatively impact aquatic ecosystems, coral reefs, and water supply. NPSA worked cooperatively with the villages of Fagasa, Pago Pago, and Vatia, and the American Samoa Special Service Commission to control the tamaligi population on-island. By the end of FY12, the partnership removed all invasive tamaligi trees within the park (more than 6,000 trees), saving 1,800 acres of the forest. Park crew have replanted 6 acres of forest with 7,000 native tree saplings, such as ifilele and asi.

In FY17 the National Park Service engaged in the following tree removal activities:

- Removed 1,011 Tamaligi trees from Tutuila Island to restore native rainforest habitat.
- Removed 1,499 Lopa trees populations to reclaim Ta'u, Olosega, and Ofu Island rainforest
- Removed 18,413 Vaomigi plants along the Mt. Alava trail.

In FY17 NPSA received a grant of \$400,000 to combat infestations of the Lopa tree, to reduce impacts of invasive birds, and to restore wetland areas in Nuuuli.

- **Watershed Management (Priority Watershed Projects and Monitoring):** The continued monitoring of turbidity in Faga'alu stream and the collection and processing of devices that monitor sediment deposition throughout the bay continued December 2016. These efforts were supported by AS-EPA and CRAG and funded by NFWF grant awarded to SDSU. The goal of the project was to quantify the effectiveness of the BMPs and ensure they continue to function as intended. Results show the BMPs have been successful in reducing sediment loads when compared to similar sized storm events prior to their installation. A final report for work completed under the NFWF grant will be released at the end of February 2017. Dr. Alex Messina completed his PhD and his dissertation contains the methods and results of three studies in Faga'alu. In the coming year scientific journal articles will be published regarding Dr. Messina's work.

The nutrient dynamic study in Vatia led by Dr. David Whitall of NOAA's NCCOS has continued through CRCP funding. The study commenced in May 2015. Jurisdictional managers had expressed concerns that nutrients from the village of Vatia are having an adverse effect on the coral reef ecosystem in the bay. Excess nutrient loads can cause increases in algal growth and can have deleterious effects on corals, such as benthic algae outcompeting and overgrowing corals. The project quantifies the nutrient dynamics of the bay and concurrently measures benthic algal proliferation/blooms in order to assess the link between nutrient pollution and coral reef ecosystem health. This is accomplished with monthly water quality sampling (nitrate/nitrite, ammonium, urea, total nitrogen, orthophosphorus, total phosphorus). In addition to the standard suite of nutrients, samples were also taken for caffeine and sucralose in June 2016. Results for the first 6 months of sampling have been reported and are available from Dave Whitall (Email: [Dave.Whitall@noaa.gov](mailto:Dave.Whitall@noaa.gov)). Results from the caffeine surveys have also come back. This project also entails the establishment of a benthic structure and demographic baseline for the bay and the establishment of long-term monitoring stations (using photo quadrats) to track changes both in the coral and algal communities. To assist with this, Dr. Bernardo Varagas-Angel and his NOAA CRED Benthic team members conducted benthic monitoring surveys in November 2015 in Faga'alu, Vatia and Fagamalo, including the installation of permanent transects in Vatia Bay. DMWR has continued to monitor these transects every two months to document changes in algal growth in the shallow inner and middle bay area.

- **Pollution Prevention (Commercial NPS sources):** Pacific Energy Southwest Pacific Ltd and ASPA Power Plants conducted Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) related inspections of their Aboveground Storage Tanks (AST) and associated piping based on guidelines that are within their SPCC Plans (whether daily, weekly, monthly, immediately after a heavy rain event). Inspections ensure no risk of NPS or point source pollution from oil or fuel. Pacific Energy Southwest Pacific Ltd operates and maintains the "Tank farm" for fuel storage in American Samoa, as well as the Fuel Dock (Port), and aviation fuel storage at Tafuna International Airport. American Samoa Power Authority (ASPA) is the public utility that generates power for island consumption. ASPA has two Power Plants, one in Tafuna and one in Satala. The new Satala plant was dedicated in May 2017 and is now in operation. This new plant replaces the old one that was destroyed in the 2009 tsunami.
- **Pollution Prevention (Starkist Samoa):** In FY17 the cannery Starkist Samoa was fined \$6.3 million dollars by the U.S. Department of Justice after AS-EPA investigations revealed a discharge pipeline break at the facility which was spilling unpermitted wastewater into the inner Pago Pago harbor. Other violations found included improper storage of ammonia, butane, and chlorine gas. In addition to the fine Starkist is required to make upgrades to reduce pollution and improve safety, donate no less than \$88,000 worth of specified emergency response equipment to the AS Fire Services Bureau, improve the facility's ammonia refrigeration system and discontinue the use of chlorine gas and butane, and implement a new system for notifying the public in real time in the event of a release.

- **Pollution Prevention (Used oil recycling):** AS-EPA continues to implement the used oil collection program utilizing oil collection receptacles (“Lube Cubes”) installed at gas service stations on Tutuila. The public is invited to discard all their used motor oil at these service stations, and then the American Samoa Power Authority collects, cleans, and delivers the oil to Starkist Cannery to be burnt in their boilers. AS-EPA monitors the oil levels at all these stations and tests the oil with Chlor-D-Tect Q 4000 test kits.

The public’s initial reception of this program was tepid, and only 47 gallons were collected during the first year (FY02) of the effort. A campaign designed to increase the general public awareness of this program occurred in FY03. This public awareness campaign (“You dump it, you drink it!”) focused awareness on the threat of improperly discarded used motor oil on the Territory’s groundwater supply. The campaign was successful, and led to the collection of over 450 gallons in FY03 to 655 gallons of used oil collected in FY07.

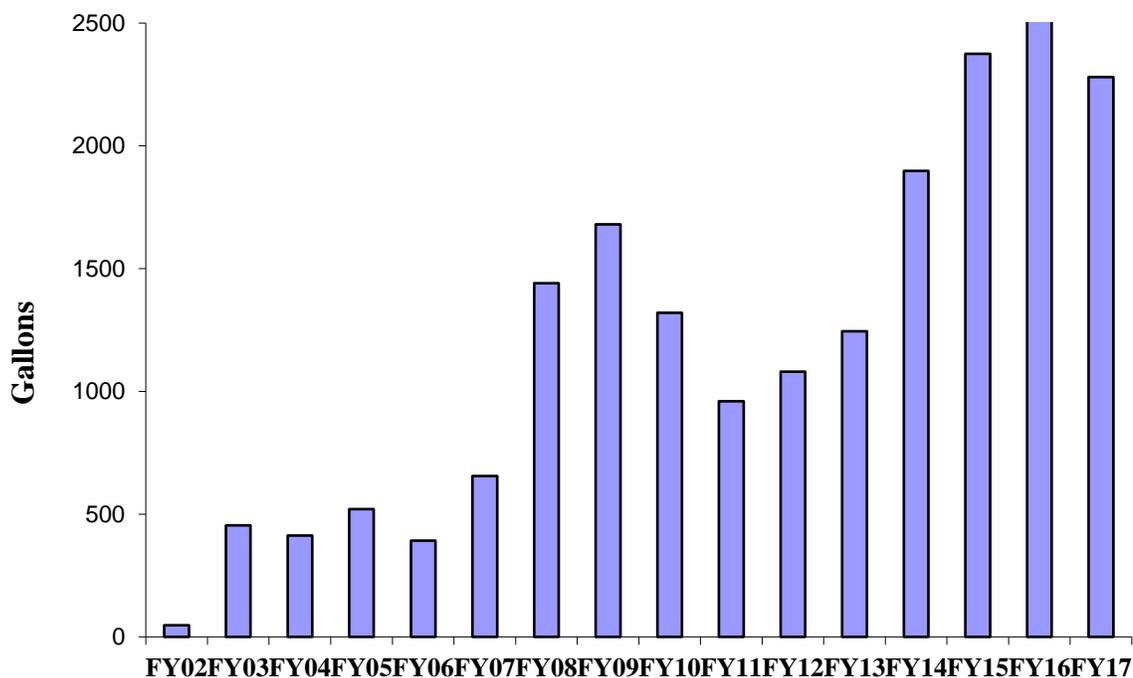
In May 2008, nine waste oil collection signs were installed at nine different service stations that have Lube Cubes. These signs were placed in conspicuous locations at the stations. To supplement collection efforts, AS-EPA ran media ads promoting the signs and the Lube Cube Program as part of the “You dump it, you drink it!” public awareness campaign. As a measure of the success of these recent efforts, 1440 gallons of oil was collected in FY08. In FY09 total waste oil collection continued to increase to a total of 1680 gallons, half of which came from three gas stations in the Tafuna watershed.

In the September 2009 Tsunami the lube cube at Pago Way Service Station in Pago Pago was swept away, and was never recovered, leaving eight lube cubes currently in use. As a result, the FY10 total waste oil collected in the lube cubes decreased slightly to 1320 gallons. In FY12 only 1080 gallons were collected. The decrease may have been due to a downturn in the local economy as a result of closure of one of the large tuna canneries. In FY13 waste oil collection increased slightly to 1245 gallon. In FY14 collections increased dramatically to the highest level yet with 1,898 gallons collected.

In FY16 collections again increased dramatically to 2,583 gallons collected. In FY17 collections decreased slightly to 2,280 gallons.

## Annual Performance

### AS-EPA Lube Cube Used Oil Collection Program



- Pollution Prevention (Hazmat Assessment Inspections):**

In FY17, AS-EPA conducted 44 inspections and responded to 8 oil spills.

- Pollution Prevention (Litter Control):**

In FY17, AS-EPA greatly enhanced enforcement capability by finalizing District Court Citation authority, so that AS-EPA can issue citations for littering under the KASB Act. The Solid Waste Compliance Program was developed with the objective to protect human health and the environment by enforcing compliance for proper solid waste disposal. To meet the objective, AS-EPA effectively regulates and enforces compliance through a concerted program of inspections, warnings, citations, follow-ups, and community outreach. The Compliance Program is divided into two components: (1) Compliance, and (2) Public Education.

For FY17, the AS-EPA Solid Waste Enforcement Officers conducted 255 inspections that resulted in the issuance of 116 Letters of Warning (LOW), 10 citations for Solid Waste, and 74 citations for Littering.

Outreach programs were also conducted on radio and television to inform the public of solid waste regulations and report on the progress of the KASB Program. Eighteen Active groups conducted cleanups every weekend at their designated areas. They were able to remove a total of 2,000 plus pounds of trash from roadsides, streams and coastal areas. The program has also improved recycling, by recycling 280 pounds of Aluminum Cans.

Watershed	Inspections	LOW Issued	Solid Waste Citations	Litter Citations	KASB Adopters
7	10	7	0	0	0
10	1	1	0	0	0
18	2	0	0	0	0
19	2	2	0	0	0
21	1	0	0	0	1
23	14	6	0	0	1
24	69	43	2	46	8
25	3	1	0	0	0
26	1	1	0	0	0
27	20	11	2	26	0
28	94	33	2	2	5
30	32	8	4	0	2
31	2	1	0	0	0
32	4	2	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>18</b>

- Pollution Prevention (Anti-Littering Campaign: Island Wide Clean-Up Committee):** In January 2015 the Governor issued an executive Order to develop and implement a strategic clean-up plan for the Territory through the Island Wide Clean-Up Committee (IWCC). The IWCC is chaired by the ASPA CEO and co-chaired by the AS-EPA Director. The IWCC organizes clean ups on a regular basis by various groups. The groups are not compensated for cleaning their area. The physical clean-up is headed by the Samoan Affairs and involves government (including village) as well as churches, businesses and families.
- Pollution Prevention (ASPA Pala Lagoon Project)**  
 ASPA's efforts to clean the Pala Lagoon area have resulted in the removal of one-hundred and two (102) tons of trash during FY 2017. Two staff members, Sanele Mulitalo and Enele Ta'atasi, have been assigned to the Litter Control Program. As of the date of this report, ASPA staff have not received ticket booklets to begin enforcement efforts.
- Pollution Prevention (Amendment of local litter laws under the Keep American Samoa Beautiful Act):** In FY 17 the KASB Act was amended to strengthen enforcement authority. The bill authorized additional agencies besides AS-EPA to issue litter citations including Samoan Affairs, ASPA, DOH, DMWR, P&R, and DPS. The bill also outlined fines or litter clean up hours to be imposed on violators by the District Court and requires a \$10 per conviction "litter enforcement costs offset fee".
- Pollution Prevention (Task Force to combat illegal dumping):** In FY17 the NPSA and villages around the park formed a task force to combat illegal dumping. Task force

members include village Pulenu'u, park representatives, and local agencies including ASPA, AS-EPA, DOC, and Samoan affairs. The task force will meet regularly to formulate action plans to address the issue and plan clean ups. Numerous cleanups were conducted during the year.

- **Pollution Prevention (Fautasi Coastal Challenge):** In FY17 DOC organized fautasi (longboat) villages in a Fautasi Coastal Challenge, a set of 5 challenges that highlight rich cultural traditions, coastal resources, and dependence on people, air, land, and sea for economic and cultural security. Challenges include: 1) Adoption of a coastal watershed area to eliminate trash and marine debris, 2) Installation of marine debris catchment nets in streams, 3) Monitoring and Enforcement to ensure appropriate land use and building permits are in place and report areas of trash and wetland filling, 4) Outreach and Awareness to build coastal stewardship, and 5) Fautasi Ecotourism.
- **Pollution Prevention (Oil Spill Prevention):** Pacific Breeze Fisheries LLC was convicted and sentenced at the federal court in Washington D.C. for discharging oil into the waters off American Samoa without the use of required pollution prevention equipment. The company agreed to pay a \$1.6 million fine, in addition to a community service payment of \$400,000 for use in the National Marine Sanctuary of American Samoa. The company also agreed to implement an extensive environmental compliance plan if it resumes operations.
- **Pollution Prevention (Plastic Shopping Bag Ban):** In FY14 AS-EPA conducted "Plastic Shopping Bag" enforcement inspections, resulting in the issuance of warning notices to four business establishments who were found utilizing illegal plastic shopping bags. Follow up inspections have shown complete compliance.
- **Pollution Prevention (Stray dog eradication):** In FY14 the Governor created the Animal Care and Control Task Force by executive order. The task force established a full time animal clinic with veterinary services at the DOA. The veterinary services issue licenses for all spayed or neutered dogs, maintain a computer database of licensed dogs and their owners, and implement a public awareness campaign.

On March 31 2014 the Governor issued an Executive Order that suspended importation of cats and dogs that are not spayed or neutered.

Kristen Jensen took over as territorial veterinarian in September 2015. At that time, the DOA Director Mel Purcell discontinued the village clinic program and DOA were no longer visiting villages to trap dogs. DOA did still continue trapping dogs from public spaces such as parks, government property, and schools, and also continued actively spaying and neutering at the veterinary clinic.

In October DOA conducted a village campaign with two non-profit groups Alofa Mo Meaola and Animal balance. 150 dogs were spayed, neutered, vaccinated and dewormed during the village clinic effort.

In FY16 395 dogs were trapped. Of these, 130 were euthanized. 182 were spayed, neutered, dewormed, vaccinated (including for leptospirosis), and adopted to families. The remaining 83 were spayed, neutered, dewormed, vaccinated and re-released where they were trapped (trap/neuter/release). DOA sterilized a total of 911 dogs in FY16. This should help tremendously to keep the dog population controlled on the island.

- Pollution Prevention (Executive Orders/Legislation for Climate Change Mitigation):** In FY 2012, the Governor issued Executive Order 03-2012 that prohibits the importation of soaps or detergents containing phosphates, prohibits the use of incandescent light bulbs in government facilities, prohibits importation of vehicles more than 10 years old, and orders all ASG departments to implement a recycling program. ASG intends to replace all of the territory's street lights with LED lamps by 2017. In FY15 AS-EPA responded to 1 request from Customs regarding compliance assistance in accordance with EO 03-2012, which prohibits the importation of soaps or detergents that are not phosphate free. AS-EPA inspected the detergent(s) and found that the label indicated the presence of phosphate. As a result, the detergent was returned at the importer's expense and minimized an increase in nutrient levels into the environment.
- Pollution Prevention (AS-EPA Adopt a Stream Program):** In FY13, as part of the KASB Program, AS-EPA organized individuals, families, businesses, government departments/agencies and other community organizations who want to beautify the islands, protect coral reefs, and keep the environment clean, to adopt a stream and associated roadside area for the duration of the year. The ultimate goal of the program is to increase public awareness of the environmental impacts caused by littering. AS-EPA provided trash bags and gloves for all participants and marked designated areas with "recognition signs" naming the group responsible for adopting the area.

The program is a big success to date with over 11,000 pieces of trash collected. Trash is sorted into activity categories including: shoreline and recreational, ocean waterway, smoking, dumping, and medical. The data is entered into a database to help focus public education efforts.

## HYDROMODIFICATION

- Restoration of Wetlands and Riparian areas:** AS-EPA's Riparian Restoration projects remain on hold pending reevaluation of effectiveness. Previous projects showed significant progress but were damaged during flooding events. Flooding occurs frequently in American Samoa due to its location within the South Pacific Convergence Zone, making successful riparian restoration difficult.

## WETLANDS

- Wetlands Protection (Restoration of Leone Village Coastal Wetlands Project):** The Restoration of Leone Village Coastal Wetlands project is funded by the US Fish & Wildlife Service's Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program (FY2013). Project implementation was initiated in January 2014 and has been extended until September 2017.

The key objective of the project is to implement community-based restoration of coral reefs and mangroves in Leone village, American Samoa. The project proposes to restore 18.3 acres of coastal wetland habitat with the aim of addressing the degradation and loss of coastal wetland and coral reef habitat in Leone Village, in particular to address damage resulting from the 2009 Samoan Islands Tsunami event. Project staff are based in the village and are tasked to work with the village community to implement project activities which include debris removal in the mangrove wetland area and coastal and coral reef areas, construction of a mangrove nursery and development and implementation of a mangrove restoration action plan, and construction of an underwater coral nursery and development and implementation of a coral restoration action plan.

Progress has been made with regards to the Leone project staff of three (Project Coordinator, Coral & Mangrove Technician and Coral Reef Officer) situated in the Leone village and working closely with the main DMWR management and technical staff, attending workshops, sharing information with the village council, working with various women and youth groups and various local government agencies who are partners in the interest of protecting the environment and implementing the goals/objectives of this unique project. The project staff worked closely with ASPA and ASEPA to review the no adverse impact for its debris removal approach and was granted permission to proceed under Section 7 Consultation of NEPA and having completed its Section 106 with American Samoa Historic Preservation Office. The six (6) critical areas identified by the Leone project staff with non-point source pollution includes the three (3) streams in Leone—Aualii, Leafu and Fuafua. For two years, the staff walked the entire village and the six critical areas for debris removal are as follows: (1) *Togatupu Area*; (2) *Inner Puna Mai II*; (3) *Inner Puna Mai I*; (4) *Puna Mai*; (5) *Pritchard's Bakery to the end of Fuafua Stream Entering Leone Bay*; and, (6) *Fuafua Stream from Border of Malaeloa-Leone to Pritchard Bakery Bridge*.

The DMWR-Leone staff also worked closely with the Department of Commerce (DOC) Coastal Zone Management Program to create outreach and awareness signs for the wetland and participated in marine sanctuary workshops for the youth in the village. Site visits were conducted with the various local elementary schools to showcase the importance of protecting the watershed and about non-point source of pollution. The non-point source pollution in the Leone village is occurring due to residents connecting pipes from their kitchen sink, shower, washing machine, piggery into the streams; use of excess fertilizers, herbicide and pesticide by farmers; leaking septic tanks and cesspools; car batteries; and dumping oil and other chemicals in the streams.

The Leone project staff were also showcasing its due diligence and documentation to Kathy Hollar from the US FWS Pacific Region Chief and E. Flinn Curren, Coordinator, who visited American Samoa in May 2016. The debris removal phase will be launched in the beginning of 2017.



NPS-Piggery runoff into Leone Mangrove



NPS-Sink/Shower runoff

- **Wetlands Protection (NPSA front from DOI):** In FY17 NPSA received a grant of \$400,000 to restore wetland areas in Nuuuuli along with other projects.

**Federal Support**

Federal support for the Watershed Management and Protection Program is received from USEPA, NOAA, the National Park of American Samoa, and NRCS. Federal support activities are documented above. All other supporting agencies are local.

**Table 1. Information and classification for watersheds of American Samoa (updated January 2016)**

Watershed	Number	Area (mi <sup>2</sup> )	Population <sup>1</sup>	Pop Density <sup>1</sup>	Longitude	Latitude	Classification <sup>2</sup>
Poloa	1	0.42	193	460	170° 50' 05.21" W	14° 19' 02.57" S	intermediate
Fagalii	2	0.80	247	309	170° 49' 34.48" W	14° 18' 24.30" S	intermediate
Maloata	3	1.08	8	7	170° 48' 59.11" W	14° 18' 14.45" S	pristine
Fagamalo	4	1.30	47	36	170° 48' 26.06" W	14° 17' 36.76" S	pristine
Aoloau Sisifo	5	0.62	0	0	170° 47' 27.50" W	14° 17' 25.16" S	pristine
Aoloau Sasae	6	2.05	nd	--	170° 46' 26.61" W	14° 17' 35.02" S	pristine
Aasu	7	3.27	1109	339	170° 45' 10.66" W	14° 17' 46.61" S	intermediate
Fagasa	8	1.35	831	616	170° 43' 18.75" W	14° 17' 13.56" S	intermediate
Fagatuitui	9	2.00	0	0	170° 42' 06.27" W	14° 15' 15.27" S	pristine
Vatia	10	1.89	640	339	170° 39' 54.64" W	14° 14' 50.92" S	intermediate
Afono	11	1.29	524	406	170° 38' 53.76" W	14° 15' 22.23" S	intermediate
Masefau	12	1.42	425	299	170° 37' 52.29" W	14° 15' 23.39" S	intermediate
Masausi	13	0.60	164	273	170° 36' 28.22" W	14° 15' 21.65" S	intermediate
Sailele	14	0.26	75	288	170° 35' 48.79" W	14° 15' 23.39" S	intermediate
Aoa	15	0.85	855	1006	170° 35' 14.58" W	14° 15' 41.95" S	extensive
Olenoa	16	0.30	150	500	170° 34' 48.48" W	14° 14' 58.46" S	intermediate
Tula	17	0.60	405	675	170° 33' 41.80" W	14° 14' 44.54" S	intermediate
Alao	18	0.52	495	952	170° 33' 48.76" W	14° 15' 47.17" S	extensive
Auasi	19	0.40	161	403	170° 34' 22.97" W	14° 16' 17.32" S	intermediate
Amouli	20	0.80	920	1150	170° 35' 16.32" W	14° 16' 38.19" S	extensive
Fagaitua	21	1.88	1629	866	170° 36' 47.93" W	14° 16' 05.14" S	extensive
Alega	22	0.51	98	192	170° 38' 14.33" W	14° 16' 48.05" S	intermediate
Laulii-Aumi	23	0.70	1078	1540	170° 39' 01.88" W	14° 17' 18.20" S	extensive
Pago Pago	24	4.00	9276	2319	170° 41' 58.11" W	14° 16' 20.29" S	extensive
Fagaalu	25	0.96	910	948	170° 40' 58.92" W	14° 17' 28.92" S	extensive
Matuu	26	1.00	662	662	170° 41' 20.33" W	14° 18' 07.33" S	intermediate
Nuuuli Pala	27	6.70	6707	1001	170° 42' 38.40" W	14° 18' 58.97" S	extensive
Tafuna Plain	28	5.50	18170	3304	170° 43' 26.26" W	14° 20' 51.99" S	extensive
Fagatele-Larson	29	1.23	0	0	170° 45' 34.39" W	14° 22' 25.49" S	pristine
Leone	30	5.67	6836	1206	170° 47' 11.99" W	14° 20' 56.08" S	extensive
Afao-Asili	31	1.07	406	379	170° 47' 57.98" W	14° 20' 02.84" S	intermediate
Nua-Seetaga	32	1.20	652	543	170° 48' 58.35" W	14° 19' 53.87" S	intermediate
Amanave	33	0.40	250	625	170° 50' 03.81" W	14° 19' 30.26" S	intermediate
Aunuu Sisifo	34	0.38	436	1147	170° 33' 38.94" W	14° 16' 58.98" S	extensive
Aunuu Sasae	35	0.22	0	0	170° 32' 47.75" W	14° 17' 04.82" S	pristine
Ofu Saute	36	1.78	176	99	169° 40' 09.18" W	14° 11' 08.81" S	pristine
Ofu Matu	37	1.06	0	0	169° 39' 28.09" W	14° 09' 56.41" S	pristine
Olosega Sisifo	38	0.80	177	221	169° 37' 54.65" W	14° 10' 08.65" S	intermediate
Olosega Sasae	39	1.20	0	0	169° 36' 33.94" W	14° 10' 21.85" S	pristine
Tau Matu	40	14.20	790	56	169° 28' 18.79" W	14° 12' 55.30" S	pristine
Tau Saute	41	3.3	0	0	169° 27' 35.81" W	14° 14' 57.18" S	pristine

<sup>1</sup>population data are taken from the US 2010 Census

<sup>2</sup>disturbance classification based on population density: pristine  $\leq 100 \text{ mi}^{-2}$ , intermediate  $> 100 \text{ mi}^{-2}, \leq 750 \text{ mi}^{-2}$ , extensive  $> 750 \text{ mi}^{-2}$

Table 2

**EXHIBIT B NRCS-American Samoa Erosion Control - FY 17**

**Resource Concerns: Excessive sediment, nutrients, and organics in surface water from eroded soils.**

The following table shows the sediment load reduction due to the installation of Vegetative Barriers (Vetiver grass) and by using residue management (to protect soil surface from erosion) by watershed..

Watershed		Best Management Practices	
		Vegetative Barrier	
No.	Name	Sediment Load Reduction	
		tons/year	Acres Treated
7	A'asu	3.8	2.3
27	Nu'uuli Pala	2	1.5
28	Tafuna Plain	38	4.8
30	Leone	7.6	5.8
1	Manua	5.4	0.3
<b>Totals</b>		<b>56.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>

**Total Sediment Load Reductions 56.8**

**Total Acres Protected from Erosion 14.7**

Note: Calculations and tabulation by: Jessica Moon Ludgate, SC, AS NRCS

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**Table 3 AS-EPA Closed Piggeries - Annual New Load Reductions of Nutrients to Waterbodies – FY17**

Watershed			Pollutant Source	BMPs Used	Load Reduction Nitrogen lbs/yr	Load Reduction Phosphorus lbs/yr
#	Name	Location				
11	Afono	170° 38' 53.76" W 14° 15' 22.23" S	CAFO (Piggeries)	Facility inspections, enforcement of regulations, removal of pigs (15)	459.90 lbs	174.90 lbs
24	Pago Pago	170° 41' 58.11" W 14° 16' 20.29" S	CAFO (Piggeries)	Facility inspections, enforcement of regulations, removal of pigs (31)	950.46 lbs	361.46 lbs
25	Fagaalu	170° 40' 58.92" W 14° 17' 28.92" S	CAFO (Piggeries)	Facility inspections, enforcement of regulations, removal of pigs (4)	122.64 lbs	46.64 lbs
28	Tafuna Plain	170° 43' 26.26" W 14° 20' 51.99" S	CAFO (Piggeries)	Facility inspections, enforcement of regulations, removal of pigs (10)	306.60 lbs	116.60 lbs
38	Olosega Sisifo	169° 37' 54.65" W 14° 10' 08.65" S	CAFO (Piggeries)	Facility inspections, enforcement of regulations, removal of pigs (33)	1011.78 lbs	384.78 lbs
40	Ta'u Matu	169° 28' 18.79" W 14° 12' 55.30" S	CAFO (Piggeries)	Facility inspections, enforcement of regulations, removal of pigs (48)	1471.68 lbs	559.68 lbs
<b>Total Load Reductions (lbs/yr)</b>					<b>4323.06</b>	<b>1644.06</b>

Table 4 EXHIBIT A NRCS-American Samoa Modified Dry-Litter Systems - FY 17

(Resource Concerns: Excessive Nutrients, Pathogens, and Organics in Surface Water)

The following table shows the amount of pig waste/nutrients retained and treated during the 2017 fiscal year. It lists the dry-litter waste management systems completed by watershed, and it also shows the total number of systems by pen size.

Watershed No.	Watershed Name	Pen Size	Number Completed	Animal Units <sup>1</sup>		Ave. Slurry <sup>2</sup> Volume Treated cuft/yr	Nutrients of Concern <sup>3</sup>	
							Nitrogen lbs/yr	Phosphorous lbs/yr
30	Leone	6	1	1.85		520	275	64
		9/10	0	0		-	-	-
		Com 8	0	0		-	-	-
		Com 16	0	0		-	-	-
28	Tafuna Plain	6	0	0		-	-	-
		9/10	1	2.95		800	420	100
		Com 8	0	0		-	-	-
		Com 16		0		-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>4.8</b>		<b>1,320</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>164</b>

Total Completed Dry-litter projects

6 pen systems	1
9/10 pen systems	1
Commercial 8	0
Commercial 16	0

## Appendix A FY 2017 Summary Key of Type of BMP's Reported per Watershed

Source Category	
<b>Agriculture</b>	
Erosion and Sediment Control ( NPS)	Number of trees planted
Erosion and Sediment Control ( NRCS)	Soil load reduction (tons)
CAFO Waste Management (ASEPA, NRCS, LGP)	Number of piggeries cited or LOW/closed/composting facility built
CAFO Waste Management- Follow-up (ASEPA)	Number of Follow-up inspections
Pesticides Management - Inspections (ASEPA)	Number of inspections/violations
- Operator Certifications (ASEPA & LGP)	Number of people certified in pesticide application
<b>Urban Areas</b>	
Development Management (ASEPA, ASCMP)	Number of LUP's issued (major/minor projects/ stop orders)
Dev. Mgt. - Inspections of Major Permits (ASEPA)	Number of inspections
New Sewer Hookups (ASPA)	Number of new sewer hookups with demolished septic tanks
Watershed Management - Education (ASEPA)	Number of brochures / booklets distributed
New OSDS Management (ASPA)	Number of new OSDS installed
Existing OSDS Management (ASEPA, P.Health)	Number of citations/ warnings issued
Pollution Prevention Commercial (B.P., ASPA)	Number of inspections/ problems corrected
Fuel Storage Tank Inspections, Spill Response (AS-EPA)	Number of inspections/oil spill responses/auto shop inspections
Used Oil Collection (ASEPA)	Number of gallons of used oil collected
Chemical Collections and Disposal (AS-EPA)	Number of collections and disposal
Stray Dogs -Trapping records (DOA)	Number of dogs euthanized
Litter Control - Prevention (ASEPA)	Number of inspections/LOW/accumulation citations/litter citations
Litter Control - Keep Am Samoa Beautiful (KASB) (ASEPA)	Number of adopter groups
<b>Hydromodification</b>	
Riparian Restoration (ASEPA, ASCMP)	Number of projects completed
<b>Wetlands</b>	
Wetlands Restoration (ASEPA, ASCMP)	Number of projects completed







VII 2016 Appendix B 305b Use Support / CALM Assessment Category Summary (FY14 and FY15 data only)

WATERSHED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41								
<b>Development Category</b>	in	in	pr	pr	pr	pr	in	in	pr	in	in	in	in	in	ex	in	in	ex	in	ex	ex	in	ex	ex	ex	in	ex	ex	pr	ex	in	in	in	ex	pr	pr	pr	in	pr	pr	pr								
<b>Waterbody Type Designated Use</b>																																																	
<b>Streams</b>																																																	
Aquatic Life	F		F	F									F								F		F	F	F	F						N <sup>f</sup>																	
Swimming	N <sup>p</sup>		N <sup>p</sup>	N <sup>p</sup>									N <sup>p</sup>							N <sup>p</sup>	N <sup>p</sup>																												
Drinking Water **																																																	
<b>CALM Assessment Category</b>	4a	3	4a	4a	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4a		3	3	3	3	3	3	4a	4a	3	4a	4a	4a	4a			3	3	5	3												3				
<b>Ocean Shoreline</b>																																																	
Aquatic Life																																																	
Swimming																																																	
Fish Consumption																																																	
<b>CALM Assessment Category</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4a	3	4a	4a	4a	4a	2	4a	4a	2	2	2	4a	4a	4a	4a	4a	4a	4a	2	4a	2	3	4a	4a	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3					
<b>Wetlands</b>																																																	
Aquatic Life																																																	
Agriculture																																																	
Cult./Ceremonial																																																	
Recreation																																																	
<b>CALM Assessment Category</b>										3		3			3		3	3			3			3						3						3	3	3		3			3						

Note: In watersheds where samples were taken at more than one site, the lowest level of use support was used for the summary.

Legend

Shaded areas indicate watersheds that do not have the waterbody type for evaluating designated use, or, the designated use does not apply for the waterbody in that watershed.

Designated Use Support Level
F - Fully Supporting (good)
N <sup>f</sup> - Not Supporting (fair)
N <sup>p</sup> - Not Supporting (poor)

Development Category
pr - pristine
in - intermediate
ex - extensive

CALM Assessment Category
1 - All Designated Uses (DUs) met
2 - Some DUs met; insufficient data to evaluate remaining DUs
3 - Insufficient data to evaluate any DUs
4a - Water is impaired; TMDL completed
5 - Water is impaired; TMDL needed

Note: Watershed 24 (Pago Pago) placed in Category 4a for Fish Consumption (TMDL completed in 2007) but remains in Category 5 for Swimming

Note: All Waterbodies (Streams) have only ASWQS Class 2 designated uses