



AMERICAN SAMOA
TITLE II FORMULA FY
21 THREE-YEAR
PLAN
2021-2023

AMERICAN
SAMOA
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
PLANNING
AGENCY

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Introduction

American Samoa is an island nation territory under the United States of America. A young developing nation of just 122 years as a territory. While it slowly adopts and initiates federal standardized statutes and mandates, it also preserves its cultural traditions and customs allowing incorporated procedures to govern its people and country. American Samoa is an “unincorporated” territory of the United States with an estimated population of 50,000. American Samoa is located in the South Pacific about 2,300 miles southwest of Hawaii; over 4,100 miles southwest of San Francisco; and 1,600 miles northeast of New Zealand. It is located at 14 degrees south latitude and about 170 degrees west longitude. American Samoa’s remote location from the U.S. mainland continues to pose challenges in communication and information sharing amongst local law enforcement and federal agencies.

‘Aiga’-Family is the core center of the Samoan culture and way of life. When a Juvenile is stopped or apprehended by law enforcement officers, it is the law to immediately inform their parents and or guardians (45 A.S.C.A § 45.0202) The decision for further proceedings are made collaboratively among parents/guardians and law enforcement with consultation from the Attorney General’s Office.

The youth of American Samoa are its pride esteemed measina- priceless treasures. The future guardians and chiefs of its land and government. The prioritized objective of the Juvenile Justice system is to restore, protect and support families.

American Samoa Criminal Justice Planning Agency

The American Samoa Criminal Justice Planning Agency (ASCJPA/CJPA) was created in 1981 under the Office of the Governor of the American Samoa Government in response to an identified need for a standing body to work on the overall criminal justice policies planning and

administration in American Samoa. The agency interacts and collaborates with various departments and agencies which are part of the American Samoa Criminal Justice system to undertake strategic planning initiatives to control crime and delinquency in the territory.

American Samoa affirms that the Criminal Justice Planning Agency (CJPA) is the Designated State Agency (DSA) for supervising the preparation and administration of the three year plan [**34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(1)**].

In accordance with the code of laws and statutes of the Territory of American Samoa as prescribed under Title 46 of the American Samoa Code Annotated, the Criminal Justice Planning Agency serves as the local clearinghouse for the federal grant programs awarded to the Territory of American Samoa under the Omnibus Crime Control & Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. Authority to implement the three year plan for Title II Formula grant program, conduct site visits and collect data from facilities has also been firmly reiterated under the Governor's EXECUTIVE ORDER NO: 001-2010 to ensure compliance with federal and local statutes. [**34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(2)**]

American Samoa Executive Order #001-2010

The American Samoa's Executive Order Number 001-2010 grants "The Criminal Justice Planning Agency (CJPA) the authority to collect from the Department of Public Safety's Criminal Investigations and Intelligence Bureau (CIIB), the Tafuna Correctional Facility, the Juvenile Detention Facility and any American Samoa government departments and agencies, such public information, data, reports, statistics or other materials which are necessary to carry out the functions for the Criminal Justice Planning Agency."

The aforementioned titles and sections of the American Samoa Code Annotated in conjunction with the executive order provide the Criminal Justice Planning Agency in partnership with other government and non-government agencies working with the youth the authority necessary to implement appropriate plans for the juveniles as well as conducting compliance monitoring, including inspection of and collection of data from all secure facilities in the monitoring universe.

The Criminal Justice Planning Agency is responsible for:

1. Implement Strategic Programmatic plans
2. Data Collection/Verification: Review of facility records submitted and filing reported data;
3. Facility Inspection: Review of processes and areas used to process and hold youth in custody, pending release to parents/guardian, or transfer to another facility;
4. Enforce Sanctions when violations are not corrected.

Consequently, the Criminal Justice Planning Agency has made tremendous progress in the administration and planning of the American Samoa Criminal Justice System through its role as the designated State Administrative Agency, responsible for the administration and monitoring of the following federal grant programs awarded the Territory of American Samoa from the Office of Justice Programs - U.S. Department of Justice.

- Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA):
 - Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program
 - Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program
 - State Criminal Alien Assistance (SCAAP) Program
- Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (OJJDDP):

- Title II Formula Grant Program
 - S.T.O.P Violence Against Women (VAWA)
 - S.T.O.P VAWA Formula
 - Office for Victims of Crime (VOCA) Act
 - VOCA Formula

In this respect, the CJPA is submitting this application for funding under OJJDP FY 2021 Title II Formula Program on behalf of the American Samoa Government.

American Samoa State Advisory Group (SAG)

American Samoa assures that membership requirements for the State Advisory Group (SAG) in compliance with JJRA mandates are documented through the SAG roster submitted as an attachment in JustGrants. The American Samoa Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC). JJAC members are appointed by the State Governor with recommendations from the Criminal Justice Planning Agency and serve as the American Samoa’s state advisory group (SAG) required under Title II of the JJDP Act. Pursuant to A.S.C.A. §4.0111 30 SAG members were appointed by the Governor based on membership requirement qualification per the JJDP ACT and was published in General Memorandum NO.056 – 21. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(3)(A)]** SAG members hold quarterly meetings to review quarterly reports from the facilities in the monitoring universe to discuss issues pertaining to the facilities and to develop strategies/ programs to improve the juvenile justice system thereby ensuring compliance with the JJDP Act.

During the development of the 3 year plan, the SAG had been newly reestablished and this plan currently being drafted by the DSA, will be reviewed with the SAG. Any necessary changes will be made, and the plan will be submitted to OJJDP reflecting those changes. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(3)(B)]**

The SAG will be afforded the opportunity to review and comment, not later than 45 days after their submission to the advisory group, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the American Samoa Criminal Justice Planning Agency. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(3)(C)] Currently, applications are submitted to the DSA based on a given time frame publicly announced, the Juvenile specialist will scan all applications and send them out to SAG members via email for prior review. During SAG quarterly meetings, applications submitted will be discussed for approval, disapproval and justification. Any late submission will not be eligible for review.

The SAG plays a critical role by providing recommendations and advising the Designated State agency and the Criminal Justice Board. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(3)(D)(i)] American Samoa affirms that a report including necessary recommendations regarding compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) will be submitted to the chief executive officer and the legislature of American Samoa every two years. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(3)(D)(ii)] Currently, there are no available recommendations to attach because the state administering agency, together with the new SAG are collaborating in efforts to reinstate the Title II Formula program in American Samoa. Once reinstated, the DSA will collaborate with the SAG to develop and submit the biennial plan.

American Samoa affirms that contact and regular input is sought from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the JJ system. Juveniles held in JDC may join a SAG quarterly meeting via video chat ensuring their identity is not compromised to share their experience within the JDC and their input regarding the American Samoa Juvenile Justice System, juveniles released from the JDC will also be invited to join at least one SAG meeting annually to share their experience

and provide their inputs. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(3)(D)(iii)]

The requirement for the SAG advising on local and supervisory or criminal justice advisory boards does not apply to American Samoa. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(3)(E)(i)]

American Samoa affirms that the SAG reviews progress and accomplishments of projects funded under the territory's three year plan. At the end of each fiscal year, final reports of project expenditures and progress will be compiled by the DSA for SAG members to review and question. Reports will be sent out via email to SAG members prior to meeting in person to encourage pre-review by SAG members and spur better discussions. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(3)(E)(ii)]

Plan Development

American Samoa affirms that, it will provide for the active consultation with and participation of units of local government or combinations thereof in the review of the territory plan which adequately takes into account the needs and requests of units of local government, except that nothing in the plan requirements, or any regulations promulgated to carry out such requirements, shall be construed to prohibit or impede the territory from making grants to, or entering into contracts with, local private agencies or the advisory group. Members of the SAG which are employees of unit of local government and the community will provide feedback in regard to recommended changes taking into account the needs and requests of their respective agencies and local communities for the services they provide. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(4)]

American Samoa affirms that, it will meet the requirements for pass-through funds under 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(5) which is documented and reported in the territory's

budget narrative submitted as an attachment to our OJJDP Program Manager via email and in Justgrants, as well as to the SAG for their review and reference. As reported in the American Samoa budget and budget worksheet, at least 66 2/3 per centum of funds received under Title II are required to pass through to units of local government or combinations thereof. **[34 U.S.C. §11133(a), Section 223(a)(5)]** American Samoa also affirms that it will provide for an equitable distribution of the assistance received under section 222 [34 U.S.C. § 11132] within the territory. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(6)]** The DSA and the SAG will review funding program allocation and proposals from various organizations with appropriate programs serving the youth of American Samoa.

Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems and Needs

American Samoa is a unique territory. Unlike other states, American Samoa's population consists of mostly Samoan. Majority of the American Samoa population are Pacific Islanders, 80% Samoans and less than 3% are Tongans. Around 4% of the ethnic population is Asian and less than 3% mixed and others. To date, most Juveniles who have entered and exited the system are of Samoan descent. The Samoan cultural system revolves around aiga (family). It takes a village to raise a child. This is usually the reason why the extended family and the whole village comes together to offer solutions and de-escalate a problem. Sadly, with the rising of drug cases in American Samoa, the youth are not the only victims in this chaos. Families are breaking up and the youth are caught in the midst. Nevertheless, American Samoa prioritizes aiga-family. Pursuant to [A.S.C.A § 45.0202](#) police officers responsible for taking a juvenile(s) into temporary custody are to immediately inform the juveniles' parents or legal guardians and have them present during the interview.

- Police officer will inform parents/legal guardians of probable reasons for taking the juvenile in temporary custody

- Through this interview, the status of the juvenile is determined.
- Status offenders are usually released back to their parents after prompt hearing unless their safety is at risk, then they will be placed in a shelter.
- A juvenile is only taken into secure confinement when they are a threat to public peace, safety, community, to their families and to themselves.

American Samoa assures that consideration will be given to, and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(17)]

As families deteriorate, children are going to school with myriad issues that are often beyond the scope of educational professionals to address. Child abuse, neglect and poverty are some of the issues that lead to truant behavior and sadly to suicide. Poverty is a pressing issue in American Samoa. There are limited resources utilized by the government to keep and maintain the Juvenile Center. Renovations to the center are incomplete. The Juvenile Center does not have a vehicle to transport juveniles to court hearings, social service and medical appointments. The Juvenile center depends on other divisions within the Department of Public Safety for transportation assistance.

A recent report from the Juvenile Center records a total of ten students taking classes in the Juvenile center. Five walk-in students who were released are ordered by the court to continue their education in the Juvenile center ensuring school attendance so they may successfully complete Secondary Instructions. The other students are currently detainees in the Juvenile Center. Data collection by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) reported in 2018, identified disorderly conduct as the leading crime committed by juveniles at 28.4%, assault at 20.3%, burglary at 10.8%, larceny at 9.5%, drugs related cases at 8.1 %, property damage reported a

total of 1.4% and other petty crimes which includes vandalism, weapons (carrying, possession) drug abuse violators, gambling, driving under the influence, offenses against the family and children was reported at 21.6%. This analysis shows the need to establish and or support programs that will help the youth in regard to mental health issues, emotional support in schools and other positive developing activities. All juveniles arrested and charged are held at the Juvenile Detention Center in American Samoa without exceptions. 90% of the delinquent population are Samoans, males and are U.S nationals. The other 10% consists of Pacific Islanders and Asians. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(7)(A)]

American Samoa Juvenile Detention Center Report

October - December 2020

Month	Body Count	Admission	Release	Confined Detainees:
October	5 males	1 male	4 males	2 males
November	2 males	4 males	2 males	4 males
December	4 males	9 males / 1 female	9 males	4 males / 1 female

The American Samoa Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) was initiated and established using a federal grant provided by the Department of Justice awarded through the American Samoa Criminal Justice Planning Agency (ASCJPA). Over the years, some local funds and allocated awards from the department of justice were utilized to run the place and make ends meet ensuring the safety, welfare and justified services to the youth held at the Juvenile Center. The goal of ASCJPA is to bring in funding opportunities to better serve the youth with mandated and appropriate services. It is imperative the youth held at the Juvenile Center are given the chance to a justified hearing, timely educational instructions, and safety in all aspects of the facility, rehabilitation and a chance to choose a different route upon release. Moreover, the Justice System in American Samoa intentionally exhausted all diversion options before settling on securing the juvenile in the JDC, submitting to the justice system.

American Samoa affirms that, to the maximum extent practicable, a system has been implemented to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to that juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of the court will be made known to the court. The AG's office and the Department of Public Safety will be able to determine whether the juvenile or the family is involved in a child welfare case and provide relevant information to the court for establishing a pre-trial release and treatment plan. The court JustWare system containing all court records and housed in the Judicial Department, is accessible to all judges and probation offices. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(26)]

System Description

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the Territorial Administrative Department of the Juvenile Detention Center. They provide security and mandated services to ensure the best assistance is provided for the detainees in the Juvenile Justice system. The Department of Education provides authorized Educational Services so students can successfully complete and transition back to the education system. The Department of Human Social Services provides counseling services to juveniles upon recommendations from the court. Additional educational activities can be initiated by subordinate service providers based on lawful requirements and procedures by the court. The Criminal Justice Planning Agency is the designated State Administrative Agency that deals with funding application, budgeting and reporting to the federal and local government.

Figure 1.1, which follows, presents a conceptual outline illustrating the continuum of stakeholders, consumers, and program components that begins with delinquency prevention and flows through juvenile justice programmatic aftercare. This diagram is an attempt to summarize

systems and components integral to the continuum and programs. This complex, multidisciplinary service network requires ongoing collaboration to effectively serve the state's at-risk and juvenile justice-involved youth population. Often the same agencies surface at multiple intervention points while working with this population.

Figure 1.1

Components:	Prevention and Early Intervention	Immediate Intervention	Community Confinement/Supervision	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>System Responsibility and Programs</p>	<p>Department of Education After School Tutor for at risk drop outs both in elementary and secondary education</p> <p><i>Extra-curricular Activities:</i> -sports -Academic competition -School clubs</p> <p>Department of Youth and Women’s Affairs <i>After School Tutor</i></p> <p><i>Open Gymnasium for workout and games</i></p> <p>Department of Human Resources <i>Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP)</i></p> <p>Department of Human and Social Services (DHSS) <i>Anger Management counseling</i></p> <p><i>988 Suicide Prevention line (Mental Health Talk)</i></p> <p>Territorial Administration on Aging (TAOA) <i>Out to school mentoring</i></p>	<p>Department of Public Safety Community Policing Investigation</p> <p>Local Government-Samoan Affairs Village Councils and Policing (Aumaga)</p> <p>District Court Hearing Sentencing</p>	<p>Department of Human and Social Services (DHSS) Shelter Placement Counseling</p> <p>Temporary Custody A.S.C.A 45.0201 Taking children into custody: Law Enforcement Officer</p> <p>Juvenile Officer</p> <p><i>-Without court order</i> <i>- ASCA 45.0202 :</i> <i>When a child is taken into temporary custody, the officer shall notify a parent, guardian, or legal custodian as soon as possible</i></p>	<p>Probation Frequent Visits based on court recommendations</p> <p>Behavior Monitoring</p> <p>Juvenile Detention Secure Center Placed upon court order Counseling Mandatory Classes</p> <p><i>Special Programs</i> <i>Faith Based Programs</i> <i>Fafaga I Upu ma Tala Project by American Samoa Community College</i></p>	<p>Transition</p> <p>Court/Counselors Follow Up</p>

Juvenile Apprehension Policies and Procedures

Once a Juvenile is apprehended by Police Officers, their parents or legal guardians are notified immediately. A parent/guardian shall be present when the Juvenile is interviewed by a Police Officer. Pursuant to 45 A.S.C.A § 45.0202 “When a child is taken into temporary custody, the officer shall notify a parent, guardian, or legal custodian as soon as possible and within 12 hours, and inform him that, if the child is placed in detention pursuant to paragraph, all parties have a right to a prompt hearing to determine whether the child is to be detained further. The notification may be made to a person with whom the child is residing if a parent, guardian, or legal custodian cannot be located. It is the duty of the law enforcement officer taking the child into custody to make the notification.” The police officer will contact a Prosecutor for recommendations. If the juvenile poses a threat to himself or to the community, they will be held in the Juvenile Detention Center awaiting a court date and further proceedings.

Nevertheless, first time Status offenders or any child taken into temporary custody as defined in 45 A.S.C.A § 45.0201 (a)(2), when he is abandoned, lost, or seriously endangered in his surroundings or seriously endangers others and immediate removal appears to be necessary for his protection or the protection of others; or (a)(3) when there are reasonable grounds to believe that he has run away from his parents, guardian or legal custodian, may be placed in a shelter facility.

Juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C 675).
[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(27)]

Juvenile Identification

American Samoa is a close knitted family community. Juveniles can be identified by the village they reside in. The officers will contact and pick up a parent/guardian and bring them in to confirm and so they may be present when the juvenile is interviewed. However, any cases involving a juvenile will strictly disclose juvenile identification such as name, village or age from the public.

Mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, referral, and treatment

The Child Protective Services Division of the Department of Human Social Services collaborates with the Attorney General and the Public Defender to identify and present challenges and factors faced by each juvenile in their respective cases. The Court would suggest having the juvenile evaluated by a specialist at the Behavioral Health Center (BHC) to confirm mental health issues, if any. Personalized evaluation by mental health professional will determine the next step for juvenile.

Juveniles who are apprehended based on drug related charges will undergo drug test, evaluation, and assessment. After diagnosis, juveniles will be counseled and treated accordingly with appropriate actions provided by the Department of Human and Social Services (DHSS) partnered with the Department of Health (DOH). Upon release, juveniles will be placed on probation and will have to come in for testing based on probation officer requirements. Juveniles will be screened and will be monitored after release from the justice system.

The American Samoa Juvenile Justice System operates on evidence-based methods that will be used to conduct mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, referral, and treatment for juveniles who (i) request screening; (ii) show signs of needing a screening; or (iii) are held for a period of more than 24 hours in a secure facility that provides for an initial

screening and will seek to the extent practicable to provide or arrange for mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment for juveniles determined to be in need of such treatment. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(30)]

Evidence Based and Trauma Informed Programs

Evidence-based and trauma informed programs and practices allow for individualized oriented experiences modify to fit each juvenile’s special case. Recommendations from counsels and healthcare professionals create a plan or a specific procedure considering what the juvenile needs with court approval. One hat does not fit all and while some juveniles encompass recreational activities to help redirect them accordingly, others require more dynamic interventions. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(7)(B)(viii)]

Additional programs such as ‘Fafaga i Upu ma Tala’ initiated by the American Samoa Community College Samoan Institution will be sponsored if allowed by the court to host rehabilitation activities such as utilizing the Samoan Language and culture to help Juveniles find their voices and direct inspiration to the pacific and their motherland despite their ethnicity in American Samoa. American Samoa is a rural area with only one Juvenile Detention Center. Funds allocated for the Juveniles all goes into developing the Juvenile center ensuring stability and maintained services

American Samoa provides for the coordination and maximum utilization of juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and provide agencies and organizations and other related programs in the territory. This occurs through quarterly meeting with stakeholders, as well as the involvement of SAG members who have connections to various programs throughout the territory. There are cross-system collaborations in place that allow for planning and coordination through committee meetings and regional collaboration groups. Information

gathered from regional and subcommittee groups is shared at the SAG meeting to consider how to incorporate into the state plan. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(28)]**

American Samoa plans to develop an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the state through the local entities involved with the juveniles led by CJPA dedicated to providing high quality data, research and evaluation services to an array of entities including federal and local government. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(10)]** In addition, the SAG has supported as evaluation of a state-funded juvenile diversion programs; this evaluation has yielded useful information leading to improvements in the operations of diversion programs, including training for staffs involved in those programs.

Assurance of Compliance

American Samoa complies with the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and the documentation can be found on pages 4-7 of the information submitted in the compliance tool. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(11)]**

American Samoa affirms compliance to; Provide that Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent or juveniles within the purview of paragraph (11) will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates; and (B) There is in effect in the state a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and such adult inmates, including in collocated facilities, to have been trained and certified to work with juveniles, the documentation can be found on pages 8-10 of the information submitted in the compliance tool. Also, fully complete and sign certification form. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(12)]**

American Samoa complies with the requirement to “Provide that no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lock ups for adults except... can be found submitted in the

compliance tool on pages 12-15 in the compliance tool. Also, fully complete and sign certification form. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(13)]**

American Samoa complies with the requirement to provide for an effective system of monitoring jails, lock-ups, detention facilities, and correctional facilities to ensure that the core requirements are met and for annual reporting of the results of such monitoring to the Administrator, and the documentation can be found on pages 16-41 of the information submitted in the compliance tool. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(14)]**

American Samoa provides assurance that youth in the juvenile system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income and disability. Also affirming compliance with the requirement that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(16)]**

American Samoa does not use the valid court order exception as explained and described in the compliance tool on page 6. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(23)]**

Priorities for Funding

It is critical that the community comes together to collaborate and find ways to improve the structure of family. To empower the youth, ensure safety among the people and prevent Juvenile Delinquency in American Samoa. In this respect, the Title II Formula funding has been allocated as listed in the budget narrative submitted to OJJDP via email. The budget allocation of the Title II award directs 64% of funds for compliance monitoring (Program Area (PA)-W), delinquency prevention programs (PA-C), and child abuse and neglect programs (PA-D). **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(7)(A)]**

Compliance monitoring focuses on monitoring the American Samoa Juvenile System for compliance with the core requirements and providing training and technical assistance on the core requirements to staff within each secure facility. This allocation is mandatory in the territory because the last year American Samoa was receiving Title II funding was in 2013. Considering the analysis of crimes committed by the juveniles in American Samoa, funding programs for the 2021 Title II includes Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention programs which involve collaboration among local agencies to comprehensively improve and or establish evidence based policies and procedures in the services they offer to the youth. Additional programs under prevention and child abuse about needs includes counseling, training and mentoring programs that will help juveniles process their emotions, pinpointing the cause of outbursts which leads to other crimes. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(7)(A)]**

Performance Goals

American Samoa has not received funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention for the last eight years; the five focus areas bulleted below reflect the efforts the DSA will undertake to reestablish a working and supportive relationship with the SAG and the Service Provider agencies of the Juvenile System in American Samoa. These performance goals and priorities for funding is a result of the DSA's commitment to reinstate the Title II Formula program in American Samoa ensuring all of its requirements are met and satisfied creating a network between service providers agencies, SAG members and the community to benefit the youth.

- Reinstatement of the Title II Formula program in American Samoa by ensuring compliance and gathering information to provide intention and assurance of meeting the 33 requirements of the JJDP Act.

- Provide training to service providers working with juveniles ensuring they are aware of core requirements of the JJDP Act.
- Work together with service providers to establish secure data sharing for annual reviews, reports and developing of evidence-based services such as gender-based specifics and other necessary programs to benefit the youth taking into consideration their circumstances, struggles and dreams.
- Collaborate with the State Advisory Group in reviewing submitted program proposals from the community and establishing and reinforcing the State Three Year Plan.

Support Care Programs which shelter youth victims. American Samoa is putting together all requirements to be eligible for the Title II funding. It is also in the process of analyzing juvenile crime for the last 10 years to identify trends and social factors that contribute to delinquency in American Samoa and develop effective programs that can be reviewed by the SAG and used to inform funding decisions.

There are various nonprofit organizations in American Samoa who work closely with the youth. Several practical and cultural projects are implemented depending on organizations' objectives, vision and mission. Local entities in the American Samoa government such as the Department of Youth and Women's Affairs (DYWA), Department of Education (DOE)-extra-curricular activities and other youth recreational engagements implies additional support directing the youth to numerous beneficial possibilities and opportunities.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ANTICIPATED OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

2021 TITLE II GRANT

PRIORITY #1 **PROGRAM AREA NAME:** State Advisory Group (SAG)

Anticipated amount of funding to be use toward this Program Area: \$10,000

Goal 1: To have a newly constituted State Advisory Group (SAG) that is trained on the requirements of the JJDP Act, the SAG mandated responsibilities, the current three year plan, and the status of American Samoa's compliance with the 4 core requirements.

Describe how the provision of this activity/service/project(s) meets an identified juvenile crime problem and/or juvenile justice and delinquency prevention need of the state or Indian Tribe based on the information provided in the crime analysis.

The SAG is a vital component for fulfilling the requirements of the JJDP Act and providing an opportunity for American Samoa to access Title II funding.

Specifically, and concretely, describe how the project design and implementation steps will assist in achieving the stated goal and objective(s).

The SAG will have quarterly meetings to discuss various Title II concerns. One example is assuring the priority program areas within the 2021-2023 and that programs and projects to assist in addressing those program priorities are made, that the funded programs implement the programs and collect and report data which will be reviewed by the SAG.

Objective 1A: The JJ Specialist will develop a list of training and topics for discussion with the SAG.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided: The list of items will be brought forward to the SAG which will then lead to future SAG meeting agendas including one or more items to discuss.

Objective 1B: SAG will be provided training on their role with the JJDP Act requirements.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided: JJ Specialist will submit a TTA request to CCAS for SAG 101 training to be provided to their newly constituted SAG.

Objective 1C: The SAG and JJ Specialist will have meetings devoted to discussions regarding the 33 requirements of the JJDP Act, and how compliance is established in American Samoa, and what role the SAG may have in those processes.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided: For any of the 33 requirements that involve the SAG, a plan of action will be developed for meeting that requirement.

Objective 1D: The SAG and JJ Specialist will review the SAG By Laws and Operating Procedures and make revisions as necessary to reflect current needs.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided: Reinstate the Title II Formula program in American Samoa by ensuring compliance and gathering information to provide intention and assurance of meeting the 33 requirements of the JJDP Act and assist the SAG in review of their structures and processes so that they reflect processes to meet the requirements of the JJDP Act. These will be captured in a revised set of By Laws and Operating Structures.

Anticipated outputs and outcomes of this goal and the associated objectives and activities/services/projects: The SAG will have a better understanding of their role and responsibilities and how they work and collaborate with the Designated State Agency (DSA). They will be

prepared for participating in the processes required for development of American Samoa's 2024-2027 three year plan juvenile justice and delinquency prevention plan.

PRIORITY #2 PROGRAM AREA NAME: Planning and Administration (P&A)

Anticipated amount of funding to be use toward this Program Area: \$9,842.00

Goal 2: The Designated State Agency will have sound policies, procedures and practices in place that will allow it to appropriately administer the Title II Grant Program as well as meet the needs of the SAG so they can in turn operate effectively and functionally.

Describe how the provision of this activity/service/project(s) meets an identified juvenile crime problem and/or juvenile justice and delinquency prevention need of the state or Indian Tribe based on the information provided in the crime analysis.

The Title II program is a vital component of the American Samoan juvenile justice and delinquency prevention system for several reasons: promotion of the core requirements, an emphasis on data driven planning and priority area selection to encourage focusing on most imperative issues effecting the JJ system, and funding to accomplish some of this important work. The JJ Specialist and the SAG need training and technical support to assure their work is done in compliance with the JJDPA but also efficiently and effectively.

Specifically, and concretely, describe how the project design and implementation steps will assist in achieving the stated goal and objective(s).

The JJ Specialist will be able to manage the mechanics of the Title II program (awarding funds and managing funded projects) more efficiently. The SAG will, with the JJ Specialist's support and understanding about what they need, also operate more effectively and efficiently.

Objective 2A: JJ Specialist will request JJ Specialist Training from CCAS

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided: JJ Specialist training will provide comprehensive information about the responsibilities of a JJ Specialist allowing the JJ Specialist to structure their work and processes in a way that is in compliance with the JJDPA but also in a way that meets the grant management laws, rules, regulations for receipt of federal funding.

Objective 2B: The JJ Specialist will review grant management policies and procedures of the DSA and request revisions for the Title II program processes that will reflect what is required by the JJDPA and federal laws, rule and regulation for managing federal funding.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided: The JJ specialist will effectively assist the SAG in planning, monitoring and compiling reports of title 2 funding to the federal government effectively and in a timely manner.

Anticipated outputs and outcomes of this goal and the associated objectives and activities/services/projects: The Title 2 Formula program will be well established in American Samoa with sound written guidelines, a systematic process ensuring compliance with federal regulations to continue for each annual application submission.

PRIORITY #3

PROGRAM AREA NAME: Compliance Monitoring

Anticipated amount of funding to be use toward this Program Area: \$ 25,000

Goal 3: To maintain compliance with the JJDP Act Core Requirements of Separations, Deinitializations of Status Offenders, and Jail Removal

Describe how the provision of this activity/service/project(s) meets an identified juvenile crime problem and/or juvenile justice and delinquency prevention need of the state or Indian Tribe based on the information provided in the crime analysis.

In order to ensure compliance with the core requirements, the staff responsible with the incarcerated youth directly should understand the vital role they play in keeping the juveniles safe and to not have them exposed to adult inmates. This understanding in their role and responsibilities will help focus time and efforts into helping the juveniles overcome their struggles and minimize returning offenders.

Specifically, and concretely, describe how the project design and implementation steps will assist in achieving the stated goal and objective(s).

Compliance Monitoring will provide staff training about the core and the 33 requirements, distribution of the compliance manual and the three year plan to secure facilities and police stations will promote uniformity among staff members during data collections and annual site visits as reported and documented in the American Samoa Compliance Manual and 3 Year Plan.

Objective 1A: Provide training to staff members employed with local service providers ensuring they understood written policies and procedures accordingly as documented and reported in the American Samoa compliance manual and the three year plan.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided: Distributing the Compliance Manual to the secure facilities reported in the monitoring universe in the American Samoa Compliance Manual and police stations around the island. Staff may send questions or request for Technical Assistance

from the Juvenile Specialist regarding information reported in the Compliance Manual and the Three Year Plan.

Objective 1B: Effectively collect and verify data from facilities and conduct site visits to monitor for compliance and assist facilities to maintain and/or achieve compliance when find out of compliance.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided: The compliance monitor will collect required data from secured facilities and conduct site visit to monitor state compliance for the 4 core and 33 requirements by the JJDP Act.

Anticipated outputs and outcomes of this goal and the associated objectives and activities/services/projects: By conducting compliance monitoring activities, the Juvenile Specialist together with the SAG will be able to review territory data to ensue juvenile safety when entering and exiting the American Samoa juvenile system and submitting mandatory reports through the PMT as required under the JJDP act.

PRIORITY # 4

PROGRAM AREA NAME: Delinquency Prevention

Anticipated amount of funding to be use toward this Program Area: \$25,000

It is important for the DSA to work together with service providers to establish secure data sharing for annual reviews, reports and developing of evidence-based services such as gender-based specifics and other necessary programs to benefit the youth taking into consideration their circumstances, struggles and dreams.

Describe how the provision of this activity/service/project(s) meets an identified juvenile crime problem and/or juvenile justice and delinquency prevention need of the state or Indian Tribe based on the information provided in the crime analysis.

The SAG in collaboration with the DSA will review ongoing programs in place for the youth both by the government and nonprofit organization specifically programs that will help the youth mentally and emotionally process their experiences. These efforts coincide with government plans to decrease juveniles disorderly conduct, theft and other crimes committed by juveniles.

Specifically, and concretely, describe how the project design and implementation steps will assist in achieving the stated goal and objective(s).

The Juvenile Specialist will inform the SAG about government and nonprofit organizations ongoing program assisting the youth. In collaboration, the SAG and Juvenile specialist will review each program based on their studies, goals and overall impact. The SAG and the Juvenile Specialist will then decide on programs to support and fund when organizations submit their proposals for funding.

Objective 1A: Provide support to organizations with evidence based strategies to address mental and emotional issues among the youth.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided: Proposal from organizations will include the request to submit studies and general findings of what and how their methods alleviate juvenile crimes in American Samoa.

Objective 1B: Support programs within the Juvenile Detention Center catering to the holistic wellbeing of the juveniles.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided: Provide support to the JDC by assisting them with juvenile needs so they are given the chance to refigure their decisions and to not graduate into the adult facilities.

Anticipated outputs and outcomes of this goal and the associated objectives and activities/services/projects: Collaboration among service providers and data sharing will benefit the youth by implementing appropriate evidence based programs and addressing prominent issues data

PRIORITY #5

PROGRAM AREA NAME: Child Abuse and Neglect Programs

Anticipated amount of funding to be use toward this Program Area: \$13,575

Goal 1: Provide immediate and necessary support for youth victims of crimes and abuse.

Describe how the provision of this activity/service/project(s) meets an identified juvenile crime problem and/or juvenile justice and delinquency prevention need of the state or Indian Tribe based on the information provided in the crime analysis.

While disorderly conduct and assault are leading juvenile crimes in American Samoa, leading adult crimes includes domestic violence and sexual assaults involving children. It is important for the children to receive the support they need within the shelter they are placed in so they are able to recover.

Specifically, and concretely, describe how the project design and implementation steps will assist in achieving the stated goal and objective(s).

Programs assisting youth victims will submit proposals for the DSA and SAG to review.

Proposal review will determine appropriate allocation and assistance provided to each program.

Objective 1A: Identify needs required by youth victims housed in shelters

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided: Appropriation of funds will result from DSA and SAG review of programs assisting youths in shelter based on reported needs.

Anticipated outputs and outcomes of this goal and the associated objectives and activities/services/projects: The goal of the American Samoa government is to assist and/or establish programs that will directly address victim needs for their healing and recovery process.

Implementation of Funds

American Samoa affirms that it provides for the coordinated use of funds provided under this title with other Federal and Territory funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs. As reported in our budget submitted to OJJDP as an attachment via email, funds are allocated to Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, compliance monitoring, and child abuse programs that will address the rise of disorderly conduct, assault, burglary and other drug related crimes. The DSA will work together with service provider agencies to compile necessary data and information for annual review of progress, planning, reporting, and making future funding decisions.

Funds provided under Title II with other Federal and State funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs will be coordinated among the SAG, stakeholders and SAA. Collaboration will also take place with the Department of Education (DOE) receiving assistance under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C 6311 et seq.) to develop and implement a plan to ensure that, (A) the student records of adjudicated juveniles, including electronic records if available, are transferred in a timely manner from the educational program into which the juveniles will enroll; (B) the credits of adjudicated juveniles are transferred; and (C) adjudicated juveniles receive full or partial credit toward high school graduation for secondary school coursework satisfactorily completed before and during the period of time during which the juveniles are held in custody, regardless of the local educational agency or entity from which the credits were earned to support educational progress. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(32)]**

American Samoa affirms that any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including partial displacement, such as reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee; activities assisted

under this act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(19)]**

American Samoa has a strong internal fiscal controls and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title. The Financial Management and Internal Controls questionnaire has been completed and signed by the Financial Point of Contact and is attached in the application package submitted. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(20)]**

American Samoa assures that federal funds made available under this part will be used to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other non-federal funds that would be used in the absence of such federal funds made available for these programs, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other nonfederal funds. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(21)]**

American Samoa intends to give priority to the extent practicable in funding programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based. American Samoa is prioritizing dissemination of evidence-based practices by supporting training and technical assistance for agency staff and service providers. Some projects include evaluation components; others include programmatic fidelity requirements. **[34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(7)(B)(viii)]**

American Samoa also affirms that when sub award applications are reviewed, prior programs performance is considered as one of the factors for funding. [34U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(22)(C)]

American Samoa affirms that if the state receives an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount received under this section in FY 2000, all such excess would be expended through of for programs as part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services. American Samoa did not participate in FY 2018 and did not receive any award. 5% of the award will be reserved to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(24)]

American Samoa assures that not less than 75% of the total Title II funds provided to the state/territory less the amount set aside for the SAG, shall be used for, through grants or contracts with priority in funding given to entities meeting the criteria for evidence-based or promising programs detailed through (A)-(W) (“Program Areas”). [U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(9)]

Gender-specific services

The American Samoa Juvenile System is traditionally geared towards male offenders because female are rarely incarcerated in the Juvenile Detention Center. Data collected from the JDC shows more males admitted and secured than females. While there are currently no specific programs to address girls’ issues in American Samoa, the DSA, service providers’ agencies and the SAG will collaborate to initiate a study by gathering information from previous female delinquent cases to identify risk factors of why females enter the system. This is one of the funding goals for American Samoa initially stated. Programs to address female issues will result from data analysis and findings when the study concludes. While less than 7% of juveniles entering the system are females, it is critical to formulate gender-specific services for the

prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. It is understood and has been proven by research that females unlike males have unique contributing delinquency risk factors such as living in poverty, exposure to domestic violence, substance abuse, experienced sexual, physical and or emotional abuse and experienced academic failure with a history of running away. Identifying and addressing these risk factors by creating appropriate programs to help the youth succeed can minimize juvenile delinquency and decrease crime rates in American Samoa.

[U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(7)(B)(i) and [U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(7)(B)(ii)]

American Samoa is an entirely rural island with a population less than 50,000. Programs created by the government, community members and nonprofit organizations directly serve the youth from different walks of life throughout American Samoa. **[U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(B)(iii)]**

The American Samoa Juvenile Detention Center is divided into two holding sections. The left section is designated for females. It has bathrooms, shower stalls and a washing machine for laundry. The section on the right is designated for males. It has a bathroom and shower stalls. Both sections have 5 individual rooms. Connecting the two sections, in the middle is the classroom, Counselor offices and kitchen. Juveniles follow a strict schedule of school time, breakfast and lunch time and holding time.

Assuring appropriate privacy

Procedures has been established to protect the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regards to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan. **[U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(18)]** All agency that contracts with the CJPA are compliant with HIPAA and other relevant laws related to information sharing and privacy concerns. Policies are in place ensuring that delinquents held in

the Juvenile center are safely secured in the building provided with the space they need to reflect and maintain privacy. [U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(18)]

Alternative Services

American Samoa affirms that, it has a plan to provide alternatives to detention for status offenders, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, and others, where appropriate, such as specialized or problem-solving courts or diversion to home-based or community-based services or treatment for those youth in need of mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorder services at the time such juveniles first come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

[U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(7)(B)(iv)]

Pursuant to [A.S.C.A § 45.1015](#), each child committed to the Juvenile Detention Center is examined and evaluated prior to institutional placement or other disposition. A professional psychological and medical examination is completed within 30 days. (b) Each child is then placed by the Bureau appropriately as indicated by the examination and evaluation and the limitations on physical capacity or programs at the Juvenile Detention Center. (c) When the Bureau determines that child requires placement in a facility for the mentally ill or developmentally disabled, it places the child in the appropriate facility in which the child has been placed.

Status offenders, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation and others where appropriate at the time such juveniles first come into contact with the juvenile justice system will be placed in a government approved shelter with licensed social workers where they will receive the treatment they need in regards to safety, counseling and appropriate treatments for their experiences. Youth in need of mental health, substance abuse and co-occurring disorder services will be placed with the Behavioral Health Center (BHC) with licensed healthcare providers located next to the LBJ

hospital in Faga'alu upon court order or parents and legal guardians' digression. American Samoa also affirms that it has a plan to reduce the number of children housed in secure detention and corrections facilities who are awaiting placement in residential treatment programs by placing them with the BHC for an appropriate amount of time or with family while undergoing treatment by healthcare providers. [U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(7)(B)(v)] The American Samoa government is also undergoing plans for drug rehabilitation centers that will help with the rising numbers of drug addicts in our territory.

One of the most common community-based services used are through the various religious groups and churches on the island. American Samoa is a dominantly Christian community and so majority of the children are exposed and familiar with these religious groups. Many in fact have been a part of or are currently active members of their church. And it is not uncommon for parents or families of the juvenile to reach out to their religious leaders for help when trying to get their youth out of a risky lifestyle. [U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(7)(B)(vii)]

The practice for domestic human trafficking victims' identification or those at risk of such trafficking includes screened by child protective services if contacted by law enforcement the case. Upon intake, the victim will be transported to the hospital for physical examination and will be placed under a safe shelter of victim preference, whether a close family member or the shelter. It is critical, victims are diverted accordingly to ensure their safety and they receive the treatment and help they seek. These procedures were verbally communicated while the DSA works with the Children and family services division of the Department of Human Social Services to obtain written documentation of the process to be followed. [U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(33)]

Restraints

Juveniles are only restrained during the time of the arrest for safety purposes. When they are in the Juvenile center, they are not restrained; this has always been the practice in American Samoa. They are only isolated when placed in secured rooms for holding time after following through with their daily schedule and activities. Pregnant Juveniles Since the establishment of the JDC, pregnant juveniles, during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery, are not restrained unless credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others. The use of abdominal restraints, leg and ankle restraints, wrist restraints behind the back, and four-point restraints on known pregnant juveniles are also not permitted in American Samoa as documented by the Department of Public Safety in their policies and procedures. **[U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(7)(B) (ix) and (x)]**

Staff Training

Guards on duty at the American Samoa Juvenile Detention Center are Police Officers who undergo 6 months training and have graduated from the American Samoa Police Academy. Recruits in training with the Police Academy practice policies and procedures to eliminate the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restrains, and unreasonable isolation by developing effective behavior management techniques. Counselors are screened and hired by the Department of Human Resources (DHR) and Department of Human Social Services (DHSS). Staff received training regarding Juvenile state law and federal regulations before they are allowed to work in the Juvenile Detention Center. **[U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(29)]**

Authority

The Criminal Justice Planning Agency is the planning and monitoring authority in the state. There is only one Juvenile Detention Center in American Samoa separated and stand-alone from the Adult Correctional Facility. The Criminal Justice Planning Agency is responsible with:

1. Data Collection/Verification of facility records submit and file reported data;
2. Facility Inspection: Review of processes and areas used to process and hold youth: in custody; pending release to parents/guardian or transfer to another facility;
3. Enforce sanctions when violations are not corrected.

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Council appointed by the State Governor with recommendations from the Criminal Justice Planning Agency meeting appropriate membership credentials set forth by JJDP holds quarterly meetings to discuss issues pertaining to the Juvenile center, develop strategies/programs to improve the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and review quarterly reports, ensuring compliance with the JJDP Act.

Placement

Juveniles incarcerated in the detention center are often ordered to attend school (offered in the center) along with counseling. Parents or legal guardians of the juvenile are also required to attend counseling in order to engage them with the process of juvenile's release. [U.S.C. § **11133(a), Section 223(a)(7)(B)(vi)**] The typical focus of parent services are Parenting Counseling and Anger Management. This is to prepare parents for when the juvenile transition back in to the family home. Department of Human Services and Catholic Social Services are the only facilitators of these counseling programs that have been used by the American Samoa Court System for the past several years.

Juveniles will be placed according to their situations assessments including recommendation from the Attorney General's Office, Public Defender if approved by the court.

Juveniles with family trauma will be placed under a court approved guardian or in the last resort, a shelter with case workers. It is the ultimate goal of the juvenile justice system to reunite the children with their parents or at least members of their immediate family who have the capacity and desire to nurture the children. This is in hopes to reduce, if not eliminate, the number of children housed at the detention center. It has been proven that children who are surrounded by familiar and familial persons are happier and excel in various areas of life, leading them away from a life of delinquency.

No juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults. Pursuant to A.S.C.A § 45.020010(f)(1) No child under 18 years of age may be detained in jail, lockup, or other place used for the confinement of adult offenders or persons charged with crime without exception. This requirement has been stated and confirmed in the American Samoa Compliance Manual in section 2, subsection B-Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups in page 15 submitted as an attachment to the OJJDP in the compliance tool. **[U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(13)]**

Racial and ethnic disparities are not an issue in American Samoa in the same way as seen in the mainland. A majority of the population are of Samoan descents and are U.S Nationals. More than 50% of Juveniles entering the justice system are Samoan descent and are also U.S Nationals. Nevertheless, American Samoa implements policy, practice, and system improvement strategies to identify the disproportionate amount of Samoans entering the system. The American Samoa SAG is composed of juvenile justice stakeholders including representatives of the educational system at the state and local level to advice efforts by state to identify the disproportionate amount of Samoan youths entering the system. The SAG is responsible with reviewing and analyzing data on race and ethnicity at decision points in the territory to determine

which such points Samoan youth come into contact with the juvenile justice system and developing and implementing a work plan that includes measurable objectives for policy, practice or other system changes based on the needs identified in the data collection. [U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(15)]

No funds will be set aside per U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(25) to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units.

3 Year Plan Effective date

The SAG will review its plan twice a year and submit to the DSA an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of the territory and local needs, that it considers necessary. [U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(22A)] The American Samoa Juvenile Center system will be analyzed and evaluated based on following policies and procedures under Federal guidelines. Policies and Procedures aligned with this 3-year-plan will be reinforced and were reinforced since December 21, 2020.