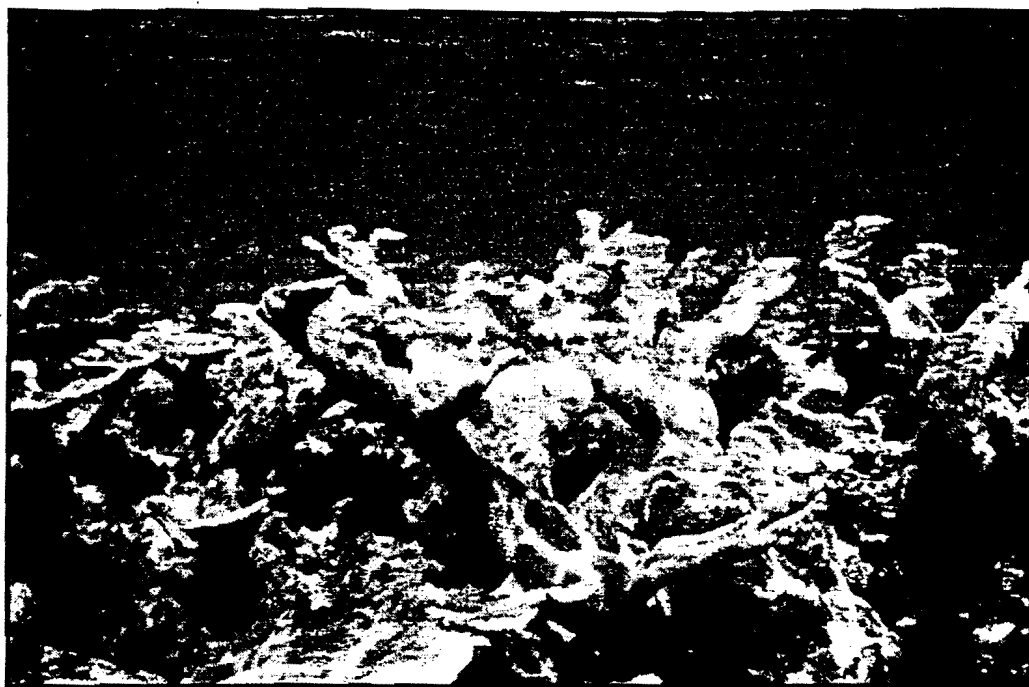


CORAL REEFS UNDER NATIONAL PARK SERVICE JURISDICTION

*OVERVIEW OF AREAS, PROTECTION,
AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
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Coral reef at Buck Island Reef National Monument
Greater Antilles

BACKGROUND

The National Park Service manages nine areas with tropical coral reef resources (Table 1). Two of them are in southern Florida, three in the U.S. Virgin Islands, two in the Hawaiian Islands, and two in the Pacific. Four are small national historic parks with coral reef resources within their designated boundaries.

Coral reef resources under National Park Service jurisdiction and management comprise 245,794 acres of which 240,167 acres are in the southern Atlantic-Caribbean and 5,627 acres in the Pacific. The largest single NPS unit is Biscayne National Park with a marine area of 168,552 acres and the second largest is Dry Tortugas National Park with 64,661 marine acres. Both units are in southern Florida. Together, the remaining units comprise fewer than 12,600 acres of coral reef and coastal marine habitat.

The earliest establishment of an NPS unit with coral reef resources was Fort Jefferson National Monument by presidential proclamation in 1935. Commercial fishing was prohibited in park waters at that time. But not until Public Law 96-287 was passed in 1980 was the marine conservation mission of the monument made explicit and the boundaries expanded to include a more ecologically complete unit of coral reef resources. Virgin Islands National Park was established in 1956, but offshore coral reef areas were not added for protection until 1962. Buck Island Reef National Monument was created at the same time. Biscayne

(National Monument) was created in 1968 *to preserve and protect for the education, inspiration, recreation, and enjoyment of present and future generations a rare combination of terrestrial, marine and amphibious life in a tropical setting of great natural beauty.* The remaining NPS units with coral reef resources have been established since the late 1970s. Thus, unlike the terrestrial natural parks most of which have been protected since the early 1900s, protection of the most significant coral reef areas did not begin until the 1960s.

LEVEL OF PROTECTION

None of the NPS units with coral reef resources currently provides total protection at the no-harvest or non-exploitation level (Table 2). The 2,550 acres of tropical marine resources in the National Park of American Samoa perhaps come the closest. This unit's enabling legislation specifically prohibits fishing and gathering of marine life in the park, except for subsistence in the traditional manner and by traditional methods. All other NPS units with coral reef resources either have legislative stipulations that mandate fishing be allowed to continue or be allowed under NPS management regulations and policy that provide for recreational fishing unless it is specifically prohibited by the enabling legislation. Six of the nine NPS units with coral reef resources allow commercial fishing in accordance with mandated legislative provisions. Only two parks, Buck Island Reef National Monument and Virgin Islands National Park, have offi-

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Table 1. National Park System units with Coral Reef Resources

Park/Date Established	Marine Area (acres)	Total Park Area (acres)	Legislation	Resources
Caribbean/Southern Florida:				
Biscayne N.P. 10/18/68 N.M. 6/28/80 N.P. (305-230-1144)	168,552	172,925	P.L. 90-606 (16 USC 410gg)	tropical bay, islands, coral reefs, seagrass, turtle nesting, marine mammals.
Buck Island Reef N.M. 01/04/62 (809-773-1460)	704 3.2 mi. coastline	880 (all federal)	Pres. Proc. 3443 Amd. 4346 and Amd. 4359 (16 USC-431)	offshore island; barrier reef; unusual elkhorn coral formations; sea turtle nesting; historic ship wrecks; prehistoric conch middens
Dry Tortugas N.P. 1/04/35 N.M. 10/26/92 N.P. (305-242-7728)	64,661 (all oceanic)	64,700 (61,480 federal)	Proc. 2112 P.L. 96-287, II P.L. 102-525	isolated atoll like coral reef area with lagoonal patch reefs, barrier reef, and tropical seagrass beds.
Salt River Bay N.H.P. 02/24/92 (809-773-1460)	600 5 miles shoreline 500 coral reefs	912	P.L. 102-247 (16 USC 410tt)	mangrove forests; seagrass beds; fringing reefs, submarine canyon
Virgin Islands N.P. 12/01/56 (809-775-6238) (Biosphere Reserve)	5,650 36 miles coastline	14,689 total (12,910 federal)	70 Stat. 940 (16 USC 398)	boundary up to 1 mile offshore (variable); tropical beach; fringing reefs; patch reefs; seagrass beds; tropical islands; sea turtle nesting; submerged prehistoric and historic sites.

continued

Table 1 continued

Park / Date Established	Marine Area (acres)	Total Park Area (acres)	Legislation	Resources
Pacific:				
American Samoa 10/31/88 (684-633-7082)	2,550 20 miles coastline	10,520	P.L. 100-571	boundary extends 1/4 mi. offshore (6 fathom depth); 3 coastal units; fringing coral reefs; spur and groove reef formations; giant clams; sea turtle nesting; humpback whales tropical beach intertidal pools.
Kalaupapa N.H.P. 12/22/80 (808-567-6802)	2,000 marine under coop agreement with state DLNR	10,797 6 miles coastline	410j.j.1-9 (23 federal)	boundary to 1/4 mi. offshore. Includes coral patch reefs; sea turtles; monk seals; humpback whales.
Kaloko-Honokohau 11/10/78 (808-329-6881)	75 marine 1.7 miles coastline	1,161 (616 federal)	P.L. 95-625 (16 USC 396d-e)	tropical bay, fish ponds, tide pools and coral reefs.
War-In-The-Pacific 8/18/78 (671-472-7240)	1,002 marine 4 miles coastline	1,960 total (916 federal)	P.L. 95-348 (16 USC 410dd.)	tropical beach and fringing coral reefs, lagoon and grassbeds.

Table 2. Type of resource exploitation and governing regulations for National Park System units with coral reef resources.

NPS Unit	Fisheries	Regulations
Caribbean/Southern Florida:		
Biscayne	recreational and commercial fish and shellfish (mandated)	state regulations apply additional park restrictions lobster and sponge closed areas tropical fish protected
Buck Island Reef	recreational and commercial fish and shellfish trap, seine and castnet (mandated)	territorial regs apply with additional restrictions by park; 1/3 of park (235) designated "marine garden" and is closed to all fishing; spearfishing prohibited
Dry Tortugas	recreational small charter boats finfish only (gen cfr regs.)	state regulations apply commercial harvest prohibited lobster and conch prohibited tropical fish protected spearfishing prohibited
Salt River Bay	recreational and commercial cast net, fish trap, rod, handline and spear; fish and shellfish	state regulations applied
Virgin Islands	recreational and subsistence fish and shellfish (mandated)	state regulations apply spearfishing prohibited wire traps prohibited but wood traps permitted trunk bay (apprx. 52) closed to fishing.

-- continued --

Table 2 continued

NPS Unit	Fisheries	Regulations
Pacific:		
American Samoa	subsistence only no public recreational	only traditional subsistence (methods and gear traditional as per enabling legislation)
Kalaupapa	recreational and commercial nets, spear, hook and line, seaweed, shell (mandated)	state regulations applied. no additional special park restrictions
Kaloko- Honokohau	commercial, recreational, and subsistence fish and shellfish mullet stocked by state) (mandated)	state regulations apply no additional special park restrictions
War-in-the-Pacific	recreational, commercial and subsistence fish and shellfish (mandated)	territorial regulations apply no additional special park restrictions.

cially established *no-take zones* in which all forms of resource exploitation and harvest are prohibited. The special no-take area in Buck Island National Monument comprises 235 acres. Virgin Islands National Park prohibits fishing in Trunk Bay, where there is an underwater interpretive trail, which protects only about 51 acres of coral reef habitat. Neither of these no-take areas is large enough to allow the development of a completely natural, unexploited coral reef community in the protected zone.

In every coral reef park, with the exception of the National Park of American Samoa where recreational and commercial fishing are prohibited, state or territorial fishing regulations have been adopted, often with additional park-specific restrictions. Park-specific regulations are promulgated through either special CFR regulations, or by the superintendent's compendium of additional regulations currently in force. In most cases, these special regulations prohibit the taking of tropical aquarium fishes from park marine waters or close or limit the harvest of specific species in specifically designated areas. Only three of the coral reef marine parks (Buck Island, Dry Tortugas, and Virgin Islands) specifically prohibit spearfishing.

Many of the parks with coral reefs adopted special regulations for boat anchoring in the vicinity of coral reefs to provide protection of reef corals and other benthic organisms. Biscayne, Buck Island, Dry Tortugas, and Virgin Islands have designated anchorage

areas for certain types of boats or have mooring-buoy requirements in one or more of the popular reef areas. Other actions to specifically ensure the protection of coral reef areas in these parks include developing oil spill contingency plans, prohibiting certain types of boating activity such as water-skiing, limiting the number of commercial dive boats, limiting the size of boats in the area, closing beach access to protect turtle nesting, scientific monitoring and research, and vigorously pursuing cost-recovery in instances of boat groundings or resource damage. Actions to provide additional protection for marine resources are park-specific (Table 3).

MAJOR MANAGEMENT ISSUES

The two most frequently cited management concerns in NPS units with coral reefs are ongoing and potential impacts from adjacent land or water area use and overharvest of reef fishes and shellfishes (Table 4). All nine of the coral reef parks have identified both concerns as major management issues. Impact concerns from adjacent area use include increased sedimentation and degradation of water quality from shoreline developments, increased boating traffic from urban coastal development, direct runoff pollution, effects of commercial harvest from immediately adjacent water areas, and offshore oil exploration in adjacent waters.

The largest marine NPS unit with coral reefs is immediately adjacent to the metropolitan Dade County area, which has a population

Table 3. Special actions for the protection of coral reef resources in National Park System units.

Park	Special Actions
Biscayne National Park	1. tropical fish protected 2. sea turtles and eggs specifically protected 3. coral specifically protected 4. sponging prohibited 5. biscayne bay closed to lobster harvest 6. mooring buoys at some reefs 7. oil spill contingency plan completed
Dry Tortugas National Park	1. prohibit take of all shellfish 2. prohibit tropical fish collection 3. prohibit spear fishing 4. require special use permit for dive boats 5. limit size of charter fishing boats 6. prohibit commercial fishing 7. oil spill contingency plan 8. active research and monitoring program
Virgin Islands National Park	1. prohibit commercial fishing 2. prohibit spear fishing 3. limit number of conch, whelk and lobster 4. mooring buoys at some reefs 5. limit anchorage of large boats to specific locations 6. oil spill contingency plan 7. water skiing prohibited 8. active research program
Buck Island Reef National Monument	1. established a no-take marine sanctuary area 2. prohibit spearfishing 3. limit number of conch, whelk and lobster 4. turtle nesting beach protected 5. mooring buoys required at popular reef sites.
Kalaupapa National Historic Site	1. none - reefs under state management
Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Site	1. none - reefs under state management
National Park of American Samoa	1. none - reefs protected from exploitation except for subsistence fishing
War-In-The-Pacific	1. none - reefs subject to jurisdictional claims of the territorial government.

Table 4. Major management issues in National Park System units with coral reef resources.

Resource Issue	Affected Parks
Impacts from adjacent land or water area use, e.g., sedimentation, commercial harvest, oil exploration, increased boat traffic through area, direct runoff pollution	Biscayne, Buck Island Reef, Dry Tortugas, Kalaupapa, Kaloko-Honokohau, National Park of American Samoa, Salt River Bay, Virgin Islands, War-in-the Pacific
Overfishing of reef fishes and shellfishes	Biscayne, Buck Island Reef, Dry Tortugas, Kalaupapa, Kaloko-Honokohau, National Park of American Samoa, Salt River Bay, Virgin Islands, War-in-the Pacific
Loss of water quality from activities in and outside the parks	Biscayne, Buck Island Reef, Dry Tortugas, Kalaupapa, Kaloko-Honokohau, Salt River Bay, Virgin Islands, War-in-the Pacific
Potential oil spills from near by tanker ship traffic	Biscayne, Buck Island Reef, Dry Tortugas, Salt River Bay, Virgin Islands, Kalaupapa
Recreational diver and snorkeler impacts	Biscayne, Buck Island Reef, Dry Tortugas, National Park of American Samoa, Virgin Islands
Illegal harvest of fish and other marine resources	Biscayne, Buck Island Reef, Dry Tortugas, National Park of American Samoa, Virgin Islands
Boat groundings or anchor damage	Biscayne, Buck Island, Dry Tortugas, Salt River Bay, Virgin Islands
Damage from commercial or recreational fishing gear	Biscayne, Kalaupapa, Virgin Islands, War-in-the-Pacific
Inventory and mapping information needs	Kalaupapa, Kaloko-honokohau, National Park of American Samoa
Exotic species invasions and damage	Biscayne (coastal mangrove areas), Buck Island (sea turtle nesting areas)
Coral disease, crown-of-thorns	National Park of American Samoa, Salt River Bay
Management authorities	War-in-the-Pacific

of more than 2 million people. Upland marshes adjacent to the park have been extensively drained, and all natural overland flow of water is now controlled and delivered to the coast through an extensive network of canals. Flood control gates at the mouth of each of these canals regulate the flow of water into the park. A multi-million dollar redistribution study is underway in South Florida to address the issue of water control and delivery to Biscayne and Everglades national parks. In the Virgin Islands, Virgin Islands National Park, Buck Island Reef National Monument and Salt River Bay National Historic Park are subjected to the influence of heavy coastal development and increased concomitant sedimentation from upland erosion. In Hawaii, major land use changes have occurred over the past two decades near the two NPS units with coral reefs, Kaloko-Honokohau and Kalaupapa national historic parks. Kaloko-Honokohau is on the North Kona coast of the island of Hawaii near the town of Kailua and only three miles south of the Keahole Airport. An industrial park is located immediately adjacent to the park, and much of the land around the park is now classified for urban development. Although Kalaupapa National Historic Park on the island of Molokai is much more remote and contains perhaps the most pristine reefs in the Hawaiian Islands, freshwater inflow diversions in the Waikolu valley and reservoir retention of water on the Molokai highlands for agriculture are potential impacts on the water quality and coral reefs in the park. At National Park of American Samoa and War-in-the-Pacific National

Historic Park, recent increases in tourism, coastal development, and increased sedimentation associated with land use changes are identified concerns.

Unsustainable fishing of reef fishes and shellfishes comprises impacts from recreational and from commercial harvest (where allowed). In addition, five coral reef parks specifically have identified the illegal harvest of fish and marine organisms as a major management problem. At Biscayne National Park, the level of commercial and sport fishing and the impacts of gear used in the commercial fisheries are concerns. Biscayne National Park supports very large lobster and crab trap fisheries, and the loss of traps, buoy lines, and related fishing gear is of primary concern. The bottom trawl bait-shrimp fishery at Biscayne has a high level of potential impact on marine bottom communities and juvenile nursery habitats. Lost long-line commercial fishing gear is also occasionally found on the reefs. Dry Tortugas National Park has enjoyed a relatively high level of defacto protection of its resources by its isolation from the mainland (approximately 65 miles from the closest mainland road access point). However, recreational boating activity has greatly increased in this park over the last decade, and concerns are growing over the management of recreational fishery harvest. Currently, Dry Tortugas National Park is in need of baseline data about the exploitation of its reef fishes. In Virgin Islands National Park, the illegal harvest of fish and the effects of lost fish traps are two of the most important

management issues of marine resources. Park legislation in the Virgin Islands has consistently provided for a continuance of native trap fisheries and the harvest of reef fish by local inhabitants. The use of fish traps, although limited in type and size, increases the burdens on the reef resources. The Hawaiian Department of Land and Natural Resources has not relinquished management authority over offshore waters of in the National Park Service areas of Hawaii, and therefore the waters and fisheries of Kaloko-Honokohau and Kalaupapa national historic parks are regulated by the State of Hawaii. In both parks, the current fishery catch is believed to be moderate, but baseline data are needed to evaluate current and future growth in the fisheries. In Samoa and Guam (War-in-the-Pacific National Historic Park), fishery concerns are focused primarily on the effect of gear on reefs and the overharvest of particular reef species, such as the Giant Clam (American Samoa).

Impaired water quality from activities in the parks and from degradation outside the parks is a major management concern at eight parks with coral reefs. In-park concerns for loss of water quality are related to high levels of boating and recreational activity or impacts from private and park septic systems and visitor facilities. External water quality concerns are closely linked with local urban development, local sewage discharge, commercial shipping traffic, and potential oil spills. Six of the NPS units with

coral reefs have indicated a high threat of oil spill pollution from the proximity of shipping lanes.

Boat groundings or improper boat anchoring has caused major harm to resources in NPS units with coral reefs. Boat groundings and anchor damage are major management concerns in five such parks. Ship groundings on coral reefs in Biscayne, Dry Tortugas, and Virgin Islands national parks in the last ten years caused massive destruction, other impacts, and alterations of the reef structure. Full recovery requires hundreds of years. Also of concern at these and other parks is damage of the coral reefs from numerous groundings and improper anchoring by small recreational boats. Parks deal with this issue by marking designated anchorage, requiring the use of mooring buoys, and public education.

Other management issues mentioned by the NPS units with coral reefs include damage by recreational divers at six parks (Biscayne, Dry Tortugas, Virgin Islands, Buck Island Reef, Salt River Bay, and American Samoa); invasion and damage by exotic species (mangrove areas in Biscayne; sea turtle nesting beaches on Buck Island); coral diseases and epizootic (Salt River Bay, American Samoa); lack of basic inventory and mapping of resources (American Samoa, War-in-the-Pacific); and lack of adequate management authority over reef resources (War-in-the-Pacific).

Table 5. Zoning protection of coral reef resources in general management plans of National Park System units.

Unit	Date of Management Plan	Protection
Biscayne	Sep 1978	Natural Zone Outstanding Natural Feature Sub-Zone (also allows establishment of some Environmental Protection Sub-Zones at a later date)
Dry Tortugas	Mar 1983	Natural Zone Natural Environment Sub-Zone
Virgina Islands	Sep 1983	Natural Zone Outstanding Natural Feature Sub-Zone
Buck Island Reef	Sep 1983	Natural Zone Outstanding Natural Feature Sub-Zone Some Natural Environment Sub-Zone One Protected Natural Area Sub-Zone
Salt River Bay	incomplete	
Kaloko-Honokohau	Jul 1994	Natural Zone Natural Environment Sub-Zone
Kalaupapa	Dec 1980	Natural Zone Natural Environment Sub-Zone
National Park of American Samoa	Oct 1997	Natural Zone
War-in-the-Pacific	Mar 1983	Historic Zone

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

Current park-specific plans (Table 5) guide the management of coral reefs. Most of the NPS units with coral reefs are in need of an update and revision of their general management plan as required by Executive Order 13089. Only Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park and the National Park of American Samoa have general management plans that are less than 15 years old. Two parks, Biscayne and Dry Tortugas national parks have been expanded and changed from national monuments to national parks since their last general management plans were completed. Salt River Bay, an area added to the National Park System in 1992, has not yet completed a general management plan.

Coral reef resources in all NPS units except in War-in-the-Pacific National Historic Park have been placed in the *Natural Zone* management category. In accordance with NPS Management Policies, lands and waters in this zoning designation *will be managed to conserve natural resources and ecological processes and to provide for their use and enjoyment by the public in ways that do not adversely affect these resources and processes.* At Biscayne and Virgin Islands National Park and in Buck Island Reef National Monument, the parks' coral reef resources have also been given the added designation of the *Outstanding Natural Feature* subzone classification. The Outstanding Natural Feature classification means that these resources are recognized as *possessing unusual intrinsic values and are to be*

managed to conserve these values and that public appreciation of these values is sought through interpretive emphasis.

In War-in-the-Pacific National Historic Park, all of the Park's marine waters, including the coral reef resources, have been placed in the *Historic Zone* management category because of their significance in relation to the beach invasions and the cultural resources they contain. Lands and waters in historic cultural zones will be managed *for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings and to provide for their use and enjoyment by the public.*

POTENTIAL ACTION IN RESPONSE TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 13089

Based on the above analysis of National Park System units with coral reef resources, the following actions are suggested for consideration in response to Presidential Executive Order 13089 that calls for the increased preservation, protection, and restoration of health of coral reef resources:

1. Increase the level of current protection in parks: Most of the coral reef resources in the national parks are subjected to various levels of fishery exploitation (Table 2). A national level of identification of potential no-take areas in these parks would greatly increase the protection of coral reefs, provide areas that could serve as scientific controls to better determine the effects of exploitation in other reef areas,

and allow the public to view and experience coral reef areas with nearly pristine ecological character. This action may require Congressional approval for many parks because their enabling legislations include specific fishery provisions.

A second, less comprehensive approach, may be an increase of regulations of fishery harvest in many parks. Most parks with coral reef resources have few, if any, restrictions beyond those of the general fishing regulations by the state. Many parks could increase the level of protection of the coral reef organisms with additional regulations of harvest limits, size restrictions, seasons, and locations of take. In nearly all cases, such regulations would have to be developed in consultation with the states.

2. Create a system of marine wilderness areas: The concept of wilderness has rarely been applied to marine areas, and no national system of marine wilderness areas exists. Expanding the concept of wilderness to some of the nearly pristine and valuable marine areas with congressional designation and a national standard of permissible uses in such areas could provide a very high level of protection and help ensure the preservation of these resources for many future generations. This concept could also be broadened to many different types of marine areas (not just coral reefs), and such areas could be designated in the jurisdictions of many different management agencies just as the current system of terrestrial wilderness operates.

3. Expand some national park areas to increase the protection of coral reef resources: There are several opportunities for expansion of existing national parks to either include adjacent coral reef resources or to provide more holistic protection of the reef ecosystems in parks (Appendix). The potential of such expansion is high for several NPS units. Three parks in Hawaii without reef resources could be expanded to include adjacent reefs.

4. Create one or more new national parks with coral reef resources: Only nine NPS units have coral reef resources and only three of them are areas designated primarily for their natural resources. No NPS unit in the Pacific has been specifically created for the protection and enjoyment of its coral reef resources. An NPS unit with coral reefs in the Hawaiian Islands or Indo-Pacific region would represent a missing link in the national heritage of resource preservation. The opportunities for designation of such a park are many and include potential sites in the Hawaiian Islands, current refuges by the US Fish and Wildlife Service in many locations, and areas under the administration of the Department of Defense.

5. Establish better navigational controls or aids in parks: One of the major resource management issues in most NPS units with coral reef resources is damage from boat groundings and anchoring (Table 4). Increasing the number and type of navigational aids on site, requiring better alarm systems on ships sailing off-course, and

placing greater restrictions on boat operations in parks can be pursued and reduce the level of this damage to coral reefs.

6. Increase mapping and monitoring of resources and their condition to better understand needed management: Many NPS units with coral reef resources have very little understanding or documentation on the extent or condition of such resources within their boundaries. These units may have problems of which they are unaware and cannot ensure adequate protection of their coral reefs without additional information.

Under the department funding initiative for increased coral reef protection in FY 2000, the National Park Service submitted requests for base increases (total \$1.6 million) that will help implement the critical evaluation, mapping, and monitoring of coral reef resources in all NPS units with coral reefs. Funded activities would include:

(1) new or expanded monitoring of populations or coral reef species, upland runoff, oceanic water quality, recreational use impact, and other environmental influences;

(2) evaluation of possible no-take zones in parks with recreationally exploited coral reef fish;

(3) expanded law enforcement for coral reef protection; and,

(4) mitigation of decreased water quality, fishery, and other impacts.

National Park System units in the Caribbean, where the threats are greatest, would receive approximately \$1.06 million. The monitoring program being tested in Virgin Islands and Dry Tortugas national parks and on Buck Island National Monument would be fully implemented., new monitoring and restoration provided for Biscayne National Park, and enforcement capabilities increased in all four units. In the Pacific, combined increases of \$545,000 for Kaloko-Honokohau, Kalaupapa, and War-in-the-Pacific national historical parks and the National Park of Samoa would focus on assessment and monitoring for the development of information to manage and protect coral reef resources. In addition, funding for a science advisor in Hawaii would provide technical support for implementing coral reef protection programs in these parks and serve as liaison for additional research.



Reef fish in Virgin Islands National Park
Greater Antilles

Appendix. Information about areas surrounding National Park System units with coral reef resources.

Park	Surrounding Area
Parks in the Caribbean and in southern Florida:	
Biscayne	BISC is bordered on the south by John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park and the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary. To the east is the Gulf Stream and the Atlantic Ocean. To the north and west of Biscayne is the megatropolis of Miami and metropolitan Dade County Florida. Bill Baggs-Cape Florida State Park lies just outside Biscayne's northern boundary on the southern end of Key Biscayne.
Buck Island Reef	BUIS lies approximately 1.5 miles off the north coast of St. Croix island. Additional coral patch reefs, deep water spur and groove reefs, as well as tropical seagrass beds, surround the park. The continental drop off is just north of the park dropping to depths greater than 1000 ft. in less than 1/2 mile. This zone is habitat for open pelagic fish and a migratory route for nesting sea turtles. The resources surrounding the park are under Virgin Island's territorial jurisdiction, from shore to three miles out.
Dry Tortugas	The Park lies within the much larger Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and is surrounded by the oceanic waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Marine sanctuary areas around the Tortugas are being considered for a "no-take" ecological preserve.
Salt River Bay	Salt River Bay is located on the island of St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Coral reefs, emergent and deepwater shelf areas, exist both north and south of the park boundary and are an extension of the shoreline reef system along St. Croix's north shore. These reef areas are under the jurisdiction of the Virgin Islands territorial government.
Virgin Islands	Park occupies approximately 54% of the island of St. Johns with much of the coastal coral reefs. Additional reef areas outside the present park boundary occur in the Cruz Bay and Rendezvous Bay area of the island, around the east end peninsula and on the west side of Coral Bay. All of this is either privately owned or Virgin Island Government land.
Parks in the Pacific:	
American Samoa	Coral reefs in the park are a portion of the islands' fringing coral reef systems which are owned by the Territorial Government. At least some areas adjacent to the one of the island units (Ofu) is designated a Territorial Reef Park. (There may be other areas). Surrounding Federal land status not known.

Park**Surrounding Area**

Kalaupapa

Located on a flat peninsula along a remote coastline. Bordered to west by Palaau State Park. Sheer cliffs down to the sea to north and south. Reef areas scattered along north shore of Molokai adjacent to park but patchy. Present boundary to 1/4 mi. Offshore. Tropical marine. No adjoining Federal lands, submerged lands owned by DLNR.

Kaloko Honokohau

Park is adjoined by commercial development to the north and south. To the north is the Kona Airport and the town of Kailua Kona is to the south. Kaloko Industrial Park lies across the road from the park entrance. Some state lands adjoin the Park. Coral reef resources occur in Honokohau Bay and surrounding areas.

War-in-the-Pacific

Coastal marine habitat occurs in two units (Asan Beach and Agat Bay). Most of the coastal area to north and south is developed and belongs to private or Guam Government. U.S. Naval Base is located on the Orote Peninsula to the north of the Agat Unit. Much of coast to the south has been designated a Territorial Seashore Park. Some of the surrounding area has been designated as marine sanctuary by the Guam Government.

Possible additions (parks with adjacent coral reef resources):**Haleakala**

Park is located in the remote regions of Maui. Currently has less than one mile of coastal shoreline. This is a rocky coast line with tidepools and coral and tropical marine areas offshore adjacent to the park. No federal lands adjoin the park. The town of Hana lies approximate 6 miles to the north along the coastline. Current park boundary is at mean high tide line.

Hawaii Volcanoes

Park is located on the Island of Hawaii with approximately 30 miles of remote coastline. Little development occurs to the north or south. This is a tropical Pacific coastline with mixture of beaches, lava flows and vegetation; Tidepools, corals and seagrass areas offshore adjacent to the park. Park boundary does not currently include resources below tide line.

Pu'honua O Honaunau

This park is located on the island of Hawaii and is one of three National Historical Parks on the west coast of the Honaunau island. Currently the park boundary is at the mean high tide line and does not include sub-marine resources. However, Honaunau Bay contains nice coral reef formations that are used recreationally.
