
NOAA Coral Reef Ecosystem Integrated Observing System (CREIOS) Workshops Report

J.A. Morgan and J.E. Waddell (eds.)

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National Ocean Service

Gary Locke
Secretary

Jane Lubchenco
Administrator

John H. Dunnigan
Assistant Administrator

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WORKSHOPS STEERING COMMITTEE:

Chairs: Jessica Morgan (Hawai'i workshop) and Jenny Waddell (Puerto Rico workshop)
Headquarters Team: Felipe Arzayus, Alicia Clarke, Sarah O'Connor, Britt Parker, Tracy Parsons, Anita Pritchett, Steve Thur, John Tomczuk, Cecilia Torres, and Dana Wusinich-Mendez
Pacific Regional Team: Valerie Brown, Kathy Chaston, Gerry Davis, Alan Everson, Meghan Gombos, Kris McElwee, Joyce Miller, Jason Philibotte, and Fatima Sauafea-Leau
Atlantic/Caribbean Regional Team: Eileen Alicea, Chris Caldow, Lisamarie Carrubba, Jocelyn Karazia, Greg Piniak, Simon Pittman, and Jennifer Schull
Facilitators: Stephanie Kavanaugh and Nancy Wallace

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

For more information about this report or to request a copy, please email (coralreef@noaa.gov) or fax (301-713-4389) your request to NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program or visit www.coralreef.noaa.gov.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program (CRCP) conducted two regional workshops in Hawai'i (November 2008) and Puerto Rico (May 2009) to address its national-level mapping and monitoring activities under the Coral Reef Ecosystem Integrated Observing System (CREIOS). NOAA scientists with technical expertise in mapping and monitoring coral reef ecosystems met with resource managers and local scientists from all U.S. coral reef jurisdictions, as well as representatives from Federal agencies and Fishery Management Councils. The facilitated workshops were successful in eliciting priority information needs from managers, and highlighting important issues of concern. This document presents a summary of the discussions held during both workshops, major outcomes, and next steps.

The objectives of the workshops were to:

- 1) identify mapping and monitoring needs to address management for coral reef conservation
- 2) identify possible products and solutions to meet management needs

Representatives from the following locations made presentations and participated in plenary and breakout discussions with the NOAA service providers: American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Hawai'i, the Pacific Remote Island Areas, Florida, U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Atlantic/Caribbean Region (including Navassa Island and Flower Garden Banks).

NOAA scientists presented on the following topics: bathymetric and benthic habitat mapping, physical and chemical monitoring, biological monitoring and assessment, near-shore water quality monitoring of land-based sources of pollution, and data dissemination.

It is clear from the results of the workshops that there is a need for:

- increased technical capacity within jurisdictions,
- improved communication of scientific information to general audiences,
- improved dissemination of NOAA data and information products, and
- increased emphasis on mapping and monitoring at finer scales in specific areas of importance to managers.

The information gathered at these workshops will help inform the CRCP about the most effective ways to build capacity and provide support for successful and productive partnerships to meet mapping and monitoring needs.

Section I: Introduction

The United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coral Reef Conservation Program (CRCP) is reviewing and revising long-term plans for its monitoring, mapping, and assessment activities, collectively known as the Coral Reef Ecosystem Integrated Observing System (CREIOS), to ensure they are cost-effective, aligned with management needs, and allow for the timely delivery of required products and services to all essential users, given funding constraints. As a first step in a strategic planning effort to strengthen the link between science and management goals, two workshops were held to address needs of coral reef managers in the U.S. Pacific and Atlantic/Caribbean States and Territories:

- Pacific CREIOS workshop, November 18-20, 2008, in Honolulu, Hawai'i
- Atlantic/Caribbean CREIOS Workshop, May 13-14, 2009, in San Juan, Puerto Rico

The purpose of these workshops was to gather input to guide the future direction of the CRCP's mapping, monitoring, and assessment activities, including:

- Bathymetric and benthic habitat mapping
- Physical oceanographic monitoring
- Biological monitoring
- Near-shore water quality monitoring of land-based sources of pollution (LBSP)
- Data dissemination

The objectives of the workshops were to:

- 1) identify mapping and monitoring needs to address management for coral reef conservation; and
- 2) identify possible products and solutions to meet management needs

The outcomes from these workshops are expected to inform strategic long-term funding decisions with regard to the CRCP's CREIOS program. These workshops were an opportunity for the local managers and NOAA service providers to provide input that will be used to frame various funding scenarios to be considered for fiscal year (FY) 2010 planning and beyond, together with the CRCP *Roadmap for the Future* and *Goals and Objectives*, and other strategic planning efforts currently underway.

Key Points

The CREIOS Workshops were successful in gathering information from participants on their priority needs for information. It is clear from the results of the workshops that there is a need for increased technical capacity within jurisdictions, improved communication of scientific information to general audiences, improved dissemination of NOAA data and information products, and increased emphasis on mapping and monitoring at finer scales in specific areas of importance to managers.

Specific monitoring and mapping needs developed by each management entity will be critical for the CRCP to evaluate its mapping and monitoring activities. These workshops gave participants from

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the management entities the opportunity to share their top mapping and monitoring needs with NOAA scientists and staff. The following is a summary of top needs for each location. More detailed information and a list of all needs described by each management entity can be found in Section II of this report.

American Samoa's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

- Mapping of marine resource distributions to support Marine Protected Area (MPA) design and the 'Two Samoas' initiative
- Information on near-shore oceanic currents to better understand connectivity among sites within and surrounding American Samoa
- Information on nutrient and sediment loading in near-shore waters

CNMI's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

- Bathymetric data to fill gaps in critical shallow-water areas
- An archipelago-wide hydrographic model to investigate larval connectivity

Guam's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

- Maps of Apra Harbor to assist with planning, assessment, and mitigation efforts associated with the military expansion
- Hydrographic data (*i.e.*, currents) to support planning many management efforts

Additionally, CNMI and Guam both indicated that they need assistance with integrating various types of data and information (benthic, oceanographic and fisheries) contained in the upcoming Mariana Archipelago Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program (RAMP) (MARAMP) report for 2003-2007.

Hawai'i's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

- Improved satellite imagery for critical areas in the Northwestern Hawai'ian Islands (NWHI)
- Filling in bathymetric data gaps in the Main Hawai'ian Islands (MHI)
- Acoustic surveys to understand the magnitude of legal fishing pressure and as a tool for enforcement in MPAs
- Integration of watershed information and addressing information gaps

Florida's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

- Consistent bathymetric and benthic habitat maps of unsurveyed areas
- *Acropora* monitoring and mapping
- Increased physical, chemical, and water quality properties monitoring
- Increased coverage for fishery dependent and fishery independent monitoring
- Hydrodynamic models for scenario testing and hindcasting

USVI's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

- Hydrodynamic models and water quality monitoring to understand LBSP issues
- Bathymetric and benthic habitat maps of near-shore marine environments and shallow bays

PR's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

- Consistent high-resolution bathymetric and benthic habitat maps of priority watersheds
- Predictive hydrodynamic models to understand watershed and LBSP issues

The Atlantic/Caribbean Regional/Connectivity team's mapping and monitoring priorities are:

- Consistent bathymetric and benthic habitat maps of unsurveyed areas
- Hydrodynamic modeling to understand connectivity, LBSP, and resilience to climate change
- Fish tracking and water quality monitoring in all jurisdictions
- Monitoring of reference sites with relatively low human impacts
- Centralized access to datasets from multiple sources

All jurisdictions indicated a need for hydrodynamic modeling at various scales (basin- to bay-) to investigate many issues, including larval connectivity, sediment and contaminant transport, thermal stress and capacitance (as a proxy for resilience to climate change), scenario testing and hindcasting to understand detrimental events (algal blooms, runoff events, bleaching events, alien invasions), management planning efforts, and determining locations for coastal uses.

The information gathered at these workshops will help inform the CRCP about the most effective ways to build capacity and provide support for successful and productive partnerships to meet mapping and monitoring needs. This report will be used by the CRCP in examining its portfolio of mapping, monitoring, and assessment activities, and be used as a preamble to the identification of priorities and the capacity assessments for each location (see Section IV for more information).

An initial outcome of this workshop has been improvements in communication between NOAA service providers and managers. Numerous short-term actions were identified and continue to be addressed by the CRCP. These are the first steps in continuing the after-workshop dialogue as implementation of the CRCP's *Roadmap for the Future*.

Workshop Structure

More than 50 representatives from local agencies of Hawai'i (HI), Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), American Samoa (AS), Florida (FL), the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI), and Puerto Rico (PR), as well as the following entities, attended these workshops (see Appendix C for a full list of participants):

- Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (PMNM)
- Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary (FBNMS)
- Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS)
- Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary (FGNMS)
- Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (WESPAC)
- South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (SAFMC)
- Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (GMFMC)
- Caribbean Fishery Management Council (CFMC)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

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- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Department of the Interior (DOI), including the National Park Service (NPS), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

NOAA scientists and service providers from the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the National Ocean Service (NOS), and the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) participated in order to discuss scientific capabilities and understand location-specific needs directly from the managers. The following offices were represented (see Appendix C for a full list of participants):

- NESDIS Coral Information System (CoRIS)
- NESDIS Coral Reef Watch (CRW)
- NMFS Coral Reef Ecosystem Division (CRED)
- NMFS Office of Habitat Conservation (OHC)
- NMFS Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (PIFSC)
- NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO)
- NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC)
- NMFS Southeast Regional Office (SERO)
- NOS Center for Coastal Monitoring & Assessment (CCMA) Biogeography Branch
- NOS Center for Coastal Fisheries and Habitat Research (CCFHR)
- NOS Office of Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) Coral Conservation Division (CCD)
- NOS Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS)
- OAR Coral Health and Monitoring Program (CHAMP)
- OAR Ocean Chemistry Division (OCD)

Prior to the workshop, preparation was required by both the managers and NOAA service providers to articulate management needs and evaluate current activities. The CRCP's "site visits" (a combination of one-on-one phone calls, group conference calls, email requests, and in-person meetings at each location) engaged decision-makers, managers, and scientists in developing location-specific lists of management and monitoring needs. The information collected from the pre-workshop site visits is summarized in the workshop materials and panel presentations, available on the CRCP website (see Appendix D for details).

Following these site visits, the facilitated workshops were intended to be fora for discussing managers' needs for monitoring and mapping data to achieve the common goals of increasing understanding of coral reef ecosystems and improving coral reef ecosystem condition. NOAA and other scientists participated alongside the managers in order to discuss scientific capabilities and identify location-specific needs directly from the managers. The full agendas can be found in Appendices A and B.

Breakout Groups: Defining Needs

Participants from the management entities met in breakout groups by location. Prior to the workshop, presentations were developed by each group to share with all workshop participants on the mapping and monitoring needs to address management efforts. During this first breakout session, the presentations were reviewed and participants from each location agreed on primary topics to focus on during the workshop.

Panel Presentation and Discussion: Mapping and Monitoring Needs

Each group presented their mapping and monitoring needs and participated in a panel discussion. The complete presentations can be viewed on the CRCP website (see Appendix D for details). A summary of the primary management needs was synthesized by location. There was a discussion period after each presentation.

Panel Presentation and Discussion: NOAA's Solutions to Address Management Needs

NOAA scientists shared information on NOAA capabilities and services that can address management needs for coral mapping and monitoring. NOAA panelists presented on the following topics:

- *Mapping*
- *Physical Monitoring*
- *Biological Monitoring*
- *Near-shore Water Quality Monitoring*
- *Data Dissemination*

See Section III of this report for summaries of these presentations.

Breakout Groups: Brainstorming Potential Products and Solutions

To develop solutions for specific management needs, each jurisdiction met with each NOAA technical group. The groups discussed NOAA products and services available to address their management needs and what could be developed in the future. See Section II of this report for summaries of these discussions.

Breakout Groups: Refining Potential Solutions

After the management communities met with all of the technical groups, they identified the primary products and solutions that would best fit their management needs. This information was then shared with all workshop participants. This information is also contained in Section II of this report.

Section II: Summary of Mapping and Monitoring Needs

NOAA capabilities for mapping and monitoring can be found in Section III. Presentations on mapping and monitoring needs, and NOAA presentations on capabilities, can be found on the CRCP website (see Appendix D for details).

American Samoa

CONTEXT

The AS team began the workshop by reviewing the results from the site visit interviews, and identifying priority needs for AS coral reef management and conservation that can be addressed via mapping, monitoring and assessment.

AS's management priorities are:

- Building local capacity
- Fisheries management
- Establishment of an MPA Network
- Habitat degradation and land-based pollution
- Population growth

AS's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

- Information on near-shore oceanic currents to better understand connectivity among sites within and surrounding American Samoa
- Mapping of marine resource distributions to support MPA design and the 'Two Samoas' initiative
- Information on nutrient and sediment loading in near-shore waters

AS also has the following related needs:

- Increased technical staff capacity in order to better utilize the available data, including possible reestablishment of the NOAA Geographic Information System (GIS) fellowship program sponsored by the NOAA Pacific Services Center
- Better data dissemination and increased communication on product availability from NOAA scientists
- Staff exchanges and personnel sharing among partners. An FBNMS Research Coordinator position should be backfilled and a NOAA Coral Reef Ecosystem Division (CRED) staff member could be located in American Samoa on a 1-2 year rotation to communicate monitoring results to the community and managers; AS proposed a shared position between Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary (FBNMS), CRED, and the American Samoa Government (ASG), which would benefit all parties, and would support National Park Service's work servicing sensor

MAPPING

- Information gaps for MPA process: A major management priority is the governmental mandate for establishing MPAs. The lack of base maps is a significant hindrance to choosing areas for MPAs. AS needs information in some areas, including integrated shallow-to-deep maps, habitat maps for the seamounts and banks around Tutuila, and maps of areas that have not been mapped (about 15% of the National Park) due to cloud cover over the island.
- Bathymetric data: AS needs good bathymetric data for hydrodynamic modeling. AS also needs a pseudo-bathymetric product; a composite product is available but may not include all the area and data needed. AS needs access to Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data from the Navy. Both Samoa and American Samoa need access to digital topographic data (for terrestrial areas) collected by New Zealand. AS National Park Service (NPS) has imagery but needs assistance to sort or process it. The priority is to gather data from multiple sources and begin integrating Samoa and American Samoa data.
- Benthic habitat map products: AS needs greater ground-truthing and evolution away from the coral-centric classification. AS needs help identifying what products (*i.e.*, maps, imagery) are available and applying the maps to support local monitoring and management via GIS expertise. Graduate student projects and partnerships with the NOAA Pacific Services Center (PSC) could help disseminate imagery, conduct analyses and re-interpret data. The priority is to develop seamless simplified substrate maps (*i.e.*, hard vs. soft surfaces) from the shoreline to 1000 m. AS does not necessarily need higher resolution.
- Airport expansion: AS needs an integrated GIS product that could inform this process.

PHYSICAL MONITORING

- Current modeling for larval dispersal/connectivity: AS needs coarse surface circulation information that could be used to identify finer-scale areas of interest, and information on currents and flushing for areas like Pago Pago Harbor and Vatia Bay. Several models could provide this information: Office of Naval Research (ONR) model, Hybrid Coordinate Ocean Model (HYCOM), Ocean Surface Current Simulations (OSCURS) model, and Delft3D model. AS needs ocean current and circulation data in areas of interest, and dedicated staff time and expertise to apply and validate models with existing *in situ* and satellite data.
- Hydrographic data for water quality modeling: AS needs data on flushing rates and water residency times for key embayments and near-shore areas, including Fagasa, Fagaalu Bay, and Alofau. AS Coastal Zone Management (CZM) has approached the Army Corps of Engineers about this work; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is active in Alofau, but does not have sufficient technical expertise to conduct this work.

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

- Regulatory Environmental Assessments: AS needs accurate coral growth rate measurements to be used in modeling recovery rates after vessel groundings or other disturbances (*e.g.*, airport expansion). AS Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may request assistance on this; U.S. EPA may also be able to help.

- Invertebrates: AS suggests that CRED's invertebrate sampling on RAMP cruises is marginally useful and could be reduced to allow for expansion of other sampling (*e.g.*, fish or benthic) efforts.
- Fisheries regulations: AS needs more assistance in gathering information that feeds into fisheries regulations. AS needs tow-board surveys and assessments to support fisheries regulation more frequently than every two years.
- RAMP cruise frequency: AS would like the RAMP program to continue with the current 2-year schedule or increase the frequency to every 6 months or every year. AS would be willing to provide in-kind support for NOAA to keep the ship at the current schedule (though they are aware of the fuel and budget issues) if that would be helpful.
- RAMP methodology: AS would like to improve communication with NOAA partners, regarding how best to use the data and any potential shift in the sampling methodology. Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources (DMWR) conducts coral surveys that closely replicate CRED methods, and the amount of coral cover seems to be commensurate. Similar methodologies and field sampling protocols were used, although CRED only monitors at the *genus* level due to the number of species present.

NEAR-SHORE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

- Change analysis: Change analysis is a priority, but AS needs products specifically tailored to areas of interest to deal with local issues such as topography and land cover/land use. AS requests information on how to get into the queue for coastal change analysis projects.
- Watersheds: AS needs site-based work within particular watersheds. Several sites were suggested, including Alofau, Fagasa, Vatia, and Pago Pago Harbor, which have issues with non-point source pollution and sedimentation. It was suggested that two watersheds be selected with input from the community to ensure that management of those areas is integrated with community efforts to reduce land-based sources of pollution as well as community-based fisheries management efforts.
- Nutrient monitoring: AS EPA monitors nutrients in a limited way, and although they can collect samples and download data (telemetered instruments are too expensive to deploy and maintain), they need assistance to analyze the samples. AS needs real-time data to close beaches or take legal action. In addition to monitoring, AS needs to bring agencies and communities together to effect change and to make information available to decision makers and fishing cooperatives.
- Sediment contamination: AS needs analyses of sediment contamination to determine their sources and rates of accumulation. The National Status and Trends (NS&T) program measures contamination of sediments and benthic and faunal community structure, but managers must first define the questions this information might help answer and identify potential actions that could be taken to reduce inputs.
- Contaminants and biota: AS needs to track contaminants in biota and use the data to pinpoint sources of pollutants. An oyster commonly found in Pago Pago harbor could be used for the study. There are various programs, protocols and laboratories that could be utilized in this effort, including NS&T Benthic Surveillance, Mussel Watch, and USDA impact of confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs). U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Honolulu has done some work on contaminated fish as well. CRED looks at algal infections on coral and sub-lethal effects of other coral diseases.

NOAA's *Coral Reef Ecosystem Monitoring Report for American Samoa (2002-2006)*

- Accessibility and analyses: AS needs a simplified *Coral Reef Ecosystem Monitoring Report* that is more accessible to readers. It would be useful to have training or a workshop to share the outcomes so that managers understand the implications of the data and can use the information to support management decisions. A first step would be translation of the information into an expanded executive summary. AS also needs further directed analysis of the monitoring data to answer local management questions.
- Feedback and evaluation: A report template was discussed with jurisdictions long ago, but there needs to be an evaluation form included during report distribution to make sure the template provides the information needed by the jurisdiction. The report template should be adaptable and more flexible. One way to do this would be to have a more formal review process on how to improve the process for the template.

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

CONTEXT

The CNMI team began the workshop by reviewing the results from the site visit interviews, and identifying priority management needs for the CNMI coral reef conservation initiative. After identifying their priorities they met with the Guam team to compare results, recognizing that they share similar goals and are both part of larger regional efforts (*i.e.*, the Micronesia Challenge). Through this discussion it was obvious that CNMI and Guam share similar management priorities and agreed management efforts should be carried out in a more regional context where appropriate.

CNMI's management priorities are:

- Land-based sources of pollution
- Fisheries management, fish and coral population issues, and connectivity
- Ecosystem links between trophic groups, understanding life history, and stock assessments

CNMI's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

- An archipelago-wide hydrographic model to investigate larval connectivity
- Bathymetric data to fill gaps in critical shallow-water areas
- Assistance with integration of various types of data and information (benthic, oceanographic and fisheries) contained in the upcoming MARAMP report for 2003-2007

CNMI also has the following related needs:

- Training for on-island managers, including having dedicated staff on the ground or having NOAA available to respond to requests when needed
- Social monitoring work is important and would help make education and outreach efforts more effective in causing behavior change

MAPPING

- Habitat maps: Benthic shallow water habitat mapping is being done by NOAA Center for Coastal Monitoring & Assessment (CCMA) at a smaller mapping unit in the Caribbean (funded by the NPS) and using a new classification system which is a dominant habitat cover scheme combining structure and cover (though it does not differentiate coral habitat by dominant species). CNMI expressed interest in learning more about this new classification system once it is finalized in the Caribbean.
- Change analysis: CNMI is interested in using maps and remote sensing imagery for change detection and expressed interest in leveraging purchasing power for new imagery through NOAA. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) had previously offered support with hyperspectral data.
- Bathymetric data: Bathymetric data has been collected by CRED in water depths of 15-1000 m, which leaves a gap in critical near-shore areas (<15 m) that are too shallow for the ship to enter, and to date has been filled by estimated depths derived from IKONOS imagery and shallow-water habitat maps. CNMI would like access to the Navy's LIDAR data to fill additional gaps in bathymetric data for some locations.

- Benthic habitat map products: CNMI needs to receive technical support on any new or updated map products, and requests more involvement in the design of future mapping surveys. CRED has addressed classification issues in deeper waters via a GIS database using a variety of layers (*e.g.*, rugosity and benthic complexity) rather than producing a final benthic habitat map. CNMI also needs a process for rapid and on-demand creation of GIS maps for managers to address specific and immediate questions.
- Map resolution: CNMI needs increased spatial resolution on their baseline shallow water habitat maps in selected areas, especially Saipan Lagoon (15-20 meters).
- Instrumentation: CNMI expressed interest in using the *R/V AHI* (Acoustic Habitat Investigator), as well as the independent use of the Towed Optical Assessment Device (TOAD).

PHYSICAL MONITORING

- Current modeling for larval dispersal/connectivity: An archipelago-wide hydrographic model is a high priority for CNMI to investigate connectivity questions (currents, larvae/plankton sources and sinks). A variety of modeling methods and options were discussed, some of which would include biological and physical data.
- ICON/CREWS Station: NOAA is funding the installation of an Integrated Coral Observing Network (ICON) /Coral Reef Early Warning (CREWS) station in CNMI. NOAA should continue coordination with CNMI to ensure that the location of the station is based on CNMI's specific data needs and objectives.
- Instrumentation: CNMI is interested in both archival data (to understand dynamics) and near-real-time data (for current conditions) but questioned the need for some of the CRED instrumentation in CNMI. Clarification of the management questions will help determine if archival data or (much more expensive) near-real-time data would be appropriate.
- Data delivery: CNMI expressed concerns with formatting of the CRED data available through the file transfer protocol (FTP) site. CNMI needs to have rapid access to the data to be able to make its own graphs and maps. CRED is working on making the data accessible in network common data form (NetCDF) format rather than as raw data.

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

- Change analysis: CNMI needs change analyses, and cause and effect information, which is critical to engage legislators into making management decisions.
- Fisheries data: CNMI needs information on fisheries life history that can be used for stock assessments, particularly in relation to the deeper depth ranges (*i.e.*, from 30-100 meters), where the fish stock size and structures are unknown. Options were discussed including the addition of fishery-focused RAMP cruises or the harvest of fish during regular RAMP cruises. CRED will have increased capacity to get information on deeper ranges (>100 meters) through a partnership with Woods Hole to use an autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) for benthic still photography, which would benefit CNMI if the technology allows for assessment of fish.
- RAMP objectives: CNMI needs to understand NOAA's national mandates and responsibilities, the purpose for the RAMP cruises, the questions driving federal research efforts, and how CNMI fits within those priorities. CNMI would like NOAA to clarify its objectives so that both can work together better. CNMI views NOAA monitoring activities as focusing on regional questions not local ones, and voiced concern about current products not meeting their local

needs. CNMI is concerned that CRED's regional focus may not address local management questions.

- RAMP methodology: CNMI expressed concerns about CRED's monitoring sampling design and statistical robustness of the resulting data, as well as concerns with the lack of flexibility to modify methodologies. CNMI prefers that monitoring efforts spend more time and gather more details in specific sites, rather than do more assessments in a higher number of sites. CNMI is concerned about the excessive variety of information gathered by CRED at the cost of more focused, detailed and higher quality data.
- RAMP data dissemination: CNMI is concerned with NOAA's timeliness in providing data. Although the need for quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) is well understood, data that is 1-2 years old is no longer timely or useful to managers. Inquiries were made about NOAA's policy on data management and whether there are any time requirements for release of federally-funded data. Since CNMI participates in the acquisition of that data, it is seen as an inefficient use of their time. CNMI is interested in quick resource feedback before the final polished product is available.
- RAMP report: CRED is working on development of the MARAMP report, which is modeled after the American Samoa report. CRED will be adding more socioeconomic information. CNMI reiterated the need for assistance with the integration of the various types of data (benthic, oceanographic and fisheries), since they do not have enough resources to dedicate to data analysis and interpretation or pulling out the information that will be of interest to managers. CRED is working with Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology (HIMB) to create better linkages between the data, and is working with CNMI and Guam to discuss other improvements to the report.

NEAR-SHORE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

- Watersheds: CNMI needs an inventory of watersheds with land-use classifications to allow them to begin focusing their efforts on priority areas.
- Contaminants: CNMI is interested in the NOAA tools and services related to conducting pollution and water quality monitoring, including Mussel Watch and the Jobos Bay partnership with USDA; CNMI needs information on what services are available and how to access them. CNMI also requested information regarding costs of analytical chemistry.
- Science funding: CNMI voiced concern about the loss of CZM funding for the 310 Program, which allowed for funding of land-based sources of pollution (LBSP) -related projects that are not currently eligible for funding under the CRCP management grant program.

Guam

CONTEXT

The Guam team began the workshop by reviewing the results from the site visit interviews, summarizing Guam's priority management needs, and identifying specific case studies to discuss with the NOAA technical teams. After this review, they met with the CNMI team to compare results, recognizing that they share similar goals and are both part of larger regional efforts (*i.e.*, the Micronesia Challenge). Through this discussion it was obvious that Guam and CNMI share similar management priorities and both jurisdictions agreed that a regional approach to management efforts should be pursued where appropriate.

Guam's management priorities are:

- Watershed impacts
- Fisheries management
- Military expansion
- Reef resiliency
- Bridging social and scientific aspects of coral reef management

Guam's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

- Maps of Apra Harbor to assist with planning, assessment, and mitigation efforts associated with the military expansion
- Hydrographic data (*i.e.*, currents) to support planning many management efforts
- Assistance with integration of various types of data (benthic, oceanographic and fisheries) in the upcoming MARAMP report for 2003-2007

Guam also has the following related needs:

- Assistance from NOAA to address capacity building issues, the lack of funding for assessments and water quality monitoring, and funding mechanisms (such as contracts) to expedite activities
- Assistance from NOAA to develop alternate means for outreach to convey conservation messages (*e.g.*, YouTube or MySpace), and
- Assistance from NOAA to leverage opportunities with other agencies, U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (CRTF) partners, and non-governmental organizations
- Guam specifically needs to build capacity via a specialist in statistical and survey design to assist with local plans, and a facilitation specialist to help develop and prioritize specific questions for mapping and monitoring needs
- Guam is challenged by its legal mandates' all-encompassing purview which result in difficulties in setting targeted management activities, monitoring, and research
- Guam expressed the importance of augmenting science with a better understanding of the social components to deal with the root problems of why people do what they do

MAPPING

- Apra Harbor: Guam has an immediate need for maps of Apra Harbor to assist with planning, assessment, and mitigation efforts associated with the military expansion. The Department of Defense (DoD) and Port Authority of Guam are planning large dredge projects in Apra Harbor soon, which could cause significant changes to the harbor and the unique coral reef ecosystems found within it.
- Bathymetric data: Guam needs to obtain, better understand, and apply multibeam, backscatter, and LIDAR data products to management questions.
- Benthic habitat map products: Guam requests more information about NOAA's benthic habitat mapping capabilities, including higher resolution mapping, assessment accuracy, and repeat mapping as a basis for change detection.
- Map resolution: NOAA capabilities may be suitable for particular high priority sites, but not for island wide assessments. Guam needs focused application such as the creation of higher resolution maps to address management concerns regarding *Acropora* as a signature in early warnings for bleaching, and to tease out the difference among soft and hard coral areas. Guam recognizes their reliance on NOAA for these data sets, but wants to better understand how they can get their local priority needs addressed by NOAA.

PHYSICAL MONITORING

- Hydrographic data: Guam needs technical assistance and critical data about currents to support the planning processes for major efforts such as the military buildup and Micronesia Challenge. This lack of data has made it especially challenging to address issues associated with near-shore pollution, resiliency, and connectivity (both locally and regionally).
- Current modeling for larval dispersal/connectivity: Guam needs hydrographic information to support hydrodynamic modeling at several scales, including: embayment-scale (coral settlement and recruitment), island-scale integrating embayment- to archipelago-scale models (larval dispersal), archipelago-scale (large-scale connectivity, large-scale resilience and connectivity planning), regional-scale (supports regional planning in accordance with Micronesia Challenge goals, connectivity linkages to other islands).
- Hydrographic data for water quality modeling: Guam needs hydrographic information to support water quality modeling: embayment-scale (LBSP and watershed restoration work, sediment dynamics), and island-scale (sediment and nutrient transport around the island).
- ICON/CREWS Station: Guam needs technical assistance to increase its capacity for collecting physical water quality data parameters, particularly sediments and nutrients. Guam would benefit from continuous near-real-time data sets. Guam expressed interest in exploring the ICON/CREWS station capabilities (*i.e.*, data types and timescales) in relation to watershed restoration efforts.

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

- Trend analysis: Guam needs monitoring information that is capable of determining the trends.
- Data tools: Guam needs a data integration product to alleviate the time and workforce burdens of piecing multiple data sets and project information together.

- RAMP objectives: Guam is concerned with all the information that is collected from CRED cruises and how it is used to address management driven needs. Guam reiterated the need for better communication between scientists and managers when developing and prioritizing needs. Guam is interested in getting at the source of problems with targeted research to understand correlations for causality to drive management actions.
- RAMP methodology: Guam expressed concerns with the statistical robustness of the data provided by CRED.

NEAR-SHORE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

- Watersheds: Guam needs more information on the types of data NOAA could provide for watershed activities. Guam's goals for watershed restoration are to restore lost ecological function, regain diversity, and return to a more robust and resilient coral reef ecosystem. Guam needs data or information that clearly demonstrates the linkages between terrestrial activities such as reforestation or engineering features that have directly resulted in a positive impact on the adjacent reef environment; this information is necessary to get both community and fiduciary support for further restoration work.

Hawai'i

CONTEXT

The Hawai'i (HI) team began the workshop by reviewing the results from the site visit interviews, and identifying priority management needs for Hawai'i coral reef management and conservation that can be addressed via mapping, monitoring and assessment.

Hawai'i's management priorities are:

- Understanding ecosystem structure, function, and natural variability with respect to fish populations, water quality, and climate change
- Determining causes of local declines in marine ecosystems
- Understanding the role of water quality on reef ecosystem condition, and the cumulative impacts of land-use on marine ecosystems
- Invasive species

Hawai'i's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

- Improved satellite imagery for critical areas in the NWHI
- Filling in bathymetric data gaps in the MHI
- Acoustic surveys to understand the magnitude of legal fishing pressure and as a tool for enforcement in MPAs
- Integration of watershed information and addressing information gaps

Hawai'i also has the following related needs:

- Hawai'i appreciates the NOAA focus on the big picture, but wants to ensure that managers can utilize data that is relevant for site-specific decisions.
- Hawai'i appreciates that NOAA's efforts toward more powerful basic science has proved useful for local management applications, but states that there is a need to balance basic and applied science, and answer local as well as regional management questions.

MAPPING

- Bathymetric data: Hawai'i has a critical need to fill bathymetric data gaps in areas not covered by existing LIDAR and ship-based multibeam (20-250 m) data in the MHI. While there is high-resolution bathymetric LIDAR data available for most of the MHI, only 25-50% of the necessary data has been collected in the NWHI. In general, CRED focuses bathymetric data collection in depths of 15-250 m, which leaves a gap in shallow-water near-shore areas (<15 m). In the NWHI, shallow water depths have been estimated from IKONOS imagery, but that pseudo-bathymetry product is unreliable in depths greater than ~7m. Both the NWHI and MHI have a critical need for additional satellite imagery to replace some existing scenes with poor image quality (due to cloud cover, turbidity, and other optical issues).
- Data access: Hawai'i needs access to NOAA bathymetric data for the MHI. Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and NPS need assistance on existing products, and arrange to better coordinate with the University of Hawai'i Pacific Islands Benthic Habitat Mapping Center.

- Instrumentation: Hawai'i expressed interest using the *R/V AHI* (Acoustic Habitat Investigator) to identify and assess critical fish habitat.

PHYSICAL MONITORING

- Current modeling for larval dispersal/connectivity: Hawai'i needs integrated offshore and near-shore current models to inform management decisions regarding MPAs and fisheries management. Bringing these models together could assist HI managers with understanding connectivity, determining how much annual variability (changes in recruitment) is driven by physical processes, and answering questions such as whether larvae are getting off the reef. This information could also be used to identify areas more resilient for potential protection from climate change.
- Instrumentation: Hawai'i has a priority need for acoustic surveys (such as the Ecological Acoustic Recorders), both to understand the magnitude of legal fishing pressure and as a tool for enforcement in MPAs.

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

- Fisheries data: Hawai'i needs NOAA assistance with fishery information, ranging from estimates of fishing pressure to analysis of 20 years of creel survey data.
- RAMP methodology: Hawai'i suggests that RAMP sampling design be modified to integrate better with other data and improve statistical robustness. Other options discussed include possible calibration methods to make data more comparable. This continues to be a subject of much debate, as a variety of methodologies are being utilized. A mini-workshop held just prior to the CREIOS workshop examined fish monitoring methodologies and illustrated the wide range of methods used even within a specific type of monitoring (such as belt transects).
- RAMP data dissemination: Hawai'i requested assistance with improving dissemination of NOAA data, specifically a clear conduit for exchange (*i.e.*, who should they go through), and access in more useful formats. CRED has initiated a Scientific Liaison program to provide a main technical point of contact for each jurisdiction, including one liaison each for MHI and the NWHI.

NEAR-SHORE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

- Watersheds: Hawai'i is interested in expanding integrated watershed studies such as the Jobs Bay partnership to specific sites in Hawai'i. This information and the partnerships with stakeholder agencies would allow prioritization of sites for management actions to reduce nutrient loading/sedimentation. Hawai'i would like to continue discussions with a wider suite of partners, such as the Army Corps of Engineers, the Hawai'i Department of Health, the DLNR liaison, the CZM program, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). NOAA and the EPA are willing and able to assist, but the State needs to prioritize activities/locations and in some cases specifically request assistance.
- Watershed information gaps: A necessary step in site prioritization is integration of watershed information from sources such as USGS (impervious surface maps), the EPA (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System [NPDES] permits), *etc.* Gaps include unmapped storm drainage systems and a more general understanding of what happens before and after stream

channelization or management actions. Potential differences in response along a gradient of severely impacted to more pristine watersheds are also unknown. Turbidity analyses using remote sensing (analysis of Landsat imagery) may be a promising avenue for quantifying turbidity plumes resulting from stream channelizations.

- Contaminants: Hawai'i needs to increase capacity to monitor for toxins and pollutants (*e.g.*, Mussel Watch).

Florida

CONTEXT

This section was written using information recorded during the pre-workshop discussions with Florida reef managers and scientists from over 25 entities, the workshop rotating breakout sessions with NOAA technical panels and the post-breakout group report out by Florida participants on their priority mapping and monitoring needs.

The Florida Reef Tract exhibits a major change in latitude from north to south and runs from southeast central Florida (Martin County) to the Tortugas Bank. The reef tract includes the following areas: Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative (SEFCRI) Area, Biscayne National Park, Everglades and the Dry Tortugas National Parks, and the NOAA Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS). The Southwest Florida Shelf and Florida Bay are also areas of interest.

The high-latitude Florida Reef Tract is unique for many reasons and is often considered the third largest reef complex in the world (NOAA, 2002; Porter and Porter, 2002). Myriad organisms characterize the wide variety of habitats found along Florida reefs, including algae, octocorals, and varied hard coral populations. The various reef architectural and compositional components create an environment that is ecologically diverse and productive, one that supports many other aquatic plants and animals.

Unlike other jurisdictions, the Florida region is supported by two Fishery Management Councils – the Gulf of Mexico and the South Atlantic. In addition, the Florida reef system is an economic engine. Millions of tourists and local residents enjoy scuba diving, snorkeling, and fishing on Florida's coral reefs. These activities provide a major source of income for Florida and its coastal communities. From June 2000 to May 2001, reef-related expenditures generated \$6.1 billion and 71,000 jobs (Johns *et al.*, 2001; Johns *et al.*, 2004). Furthermore, over 6 million people live in southeast Florida within 3 miles of the coast (U.S. Census). This dense population places enormous pressure on the reef system through coastal construction activities, land-based sources of pollution, in addition to the activities listed above. A recent publication (Rohmann *et al.*, 2005) estimated distribution of potential coral ecosystems within the U.S. territorial sea and exclusive economic zone and found that coral ecosystems of South Florida represented had 30,801 square km or 84% of U.S. holdings.

Florida workshop participants agreed that overall, Florida needs to be looked at as a 'holistic system', and would benefit greatly from enhanced communication amongst all players in order to maximize limited individual capacities and increase opportunities for collaboration. They also agreed that Florida has much of the technical capacity to complete the priorities discussed at the workshop, but lacks the fiscal capacity to operationalize them.

Florida's management priorities for mapping and monitoring are:

- Develop high quality coral reef mapping and monitoring products to generate knowledge about the status and trends of existing coral ecosystem resources and to support informed management that pertain to (but are not limited to):
 - endangered species recovery

- reef and seagrass restoration
- marine spatial planning
- design of monitoring programs and research projects
- anchorage relocation
- Mapping and monitoring products will be used to better understand and manage impacts associated with:
 - climate change
 - overfishing
 - land-based sources of pollution (LBSP)
 - marine construction
 - development of general management plans and science plans
 - Essential Fish Habitat and Endangered Species Act consultations

Florida's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

Mapping

- Mapping (bathymetry) and benthic habitat layers of unsurveyed areas
- Development of a single, consistent reef tract habitat map
- Mapping location of 'thickets' of *Acropora* colonies
- Inclusion of reef data on navigational charts

Physical Monitoring

- Chlorophyll *a* and optical properties monitoring
- Improved sea surface temperature (SST) and bottom temperature data
- Hydrodynamic models for scenario testing and hindcasting
- Ocean acidification monitoring packages

Biological Monitoring

- Increased coverage for fishery dependent and fishery independent monitoring
- Increase the number of Southeast Florida Coral Reef Evaluation and Monitoring Project (SECREMP) sites
- Inclusion of coral recruitment in the CREMP and SECREMP activities
- *Acropora* monitoring

LBSP and near-shore water quality (WQ) monitoring

- Tiered WQ monitoring at high temporal resolution for select sites
- Increase water quality monitoring effort in the SEFCRI area

Florida also has the following related needs:

- The importance of having an emergency fund available to respond to disturbance events was mentioned in the context of biological monitoring and LBSP. This type of funding is difficult to obtain given the current constraints on CRCP grants. Participants suggested looking into establishing a State of Florida (*e.g.*, State Park) trust fund or looking to the NOAA Marine Mammal Stranding Program as an example. Participants also suggested increasing the use of volunteers to report coral bleaching, algal blooms and other events. An example model program to examine is the MEERA (Marine Ecosystem Event Response and Assessment) program, which is being expanded for this use.

- Florida participants see the need for a Florida-focused benthic ecology workshop. Topics at the workshop would include discussions on standardizing high priority monitoring across the jurisdiction; ways to ensure monitoring programs are comprehensive enough to capture impacts of LBSP, Fishing, and Climate; creation of comparable indicators and analyses; and improved *Acropora* monitoring, data distribution and reporting.
- A central repository for mapping and monitoring data with broad access to users
- FACE (Florida Area Coastal Environment) program data accessibility

MAPPING

- Mapping of unknown areas: Maps of Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade County are already complete and used on a daily basis to make reef management decisions. Martin County and virtually all of the FKNMS still need to be completed. Bathymetry layers should be included in this effort to assist with vessel grounding damage assessment and site restoration, zoning, *etc.*; however the bathymetry does not have to be at the IHO1 NOAA standard to be useful to the management community. It was suggested that a significant investment would be needed to complete the mapping of unknown areas. Completion of, and access to mapping surveys of unmapped areas near the Port of Miami anchorage by NOAA Hydrographic Services. While priority areas are focused on coral reef locations, associated locations such as Florida Bay and the west coast (Cape Sable to the Ten Thousand Islands) lack bathymetric information that would assist those managers. Mapping of Hawk Channel, and the Back Country area of the Keys to support Key Deer management.
- Single, consistent reef tract map: The creation of single, reef tract map (including bathymetry) with consistent classification schemes is also priority for Florida. Limited funds are a barrier to accomplishing this priority.
- Collection of benthic habitat data and refinement of existing maps: Martin County and FKNMS are priority areas for collection of benthic habitat data, which is a critical layer on the above mentioned maps. Finer scale resolution (<1 acre minimum mapping unit) benthic habitat maps are needed in certain areas.
- Mapping locations of *Acropora* colonies: Managers need maps of *Acropora* presence/absence and demographics. Federally designated critical habitat also needs to be mapped. This information would be useful in recovery planning and determining population trends. Florida participants suggested that imagery, optical and backscatter could be used to predict *Acropora* presence and verify.
- Inclusion of reef data on navigational charts: Florida participants would like to see reef data on navigational charts, but understand the challenges associated with this task. Florida participants suggested that the primary reason for inclusion would be for enforcement purposes, *i.e.*, dropping anchor on a reef displayed on a chart. If the Coral Reef Conservation Act is reauthorized, provisions of the Act could be used to justify this task.
- Impact assessments: Florida participants would like to see maps to support impact assessment of boating, fishing and hurricane impacts on reefs and seagrass beds.

PHYSICAL MONITORING

- Chlorophyll *a* and optical properties monitoring: Managers agreed on the need for chlorophyll *a* and related optical monitoring data collected via remote sensing, as well as the need for

improved regional algorithms, in order to characterize water properties such as clarity, turbidity, light attenuation, photosynthetically active radiation (PAR), and to understand events such as algal blooms, sediment plumes, and discharge/runoff events. These events may influence the growth and condition of coral reefs on relatively short time scales, so automated monitoring is needed to provide information that field surveys may not capture.

- Improved SST and bottom temperature data: Managers requested improved water temperature data, including data from cross-shelf gradients and eddies, in order to characterize water masses and understand warming and cooling events that may impact coral reefs. Models that correlate SST data with benthic temperatures, if possible, would provide managers with a valuable tool for predicting and responding to climate-related impacts.
- Hydrodynamic models for scenario testing and hindcasting: Such models would be useful to predict and explain the impacts of poor water quality events, algal blooms, sediment plumes, discharge/runoff events, and bleaching events. Hindcasting would provide context and understanding of effects observed on the reefs following poorly monitored hydrographic events, and perhaps suggest management actions appropriate to reduce the impact of future events. Hydrodynamic model development should be coordinated between NOAA and the managers to ensure these models are relevant to management questions.
- Ocean acidification monitoring: Florida managers want to use sentinel sites to monitor trends in ocean chemistry and understand the factors contributing to changes in reef condition.

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

- Increased geographic and species coverage for fishery dependent and fishery independent monitoring: Fishery dependent monitoring is needed for Dry Tortugas, for juvenile reef species in Florida Bay, and for sportfish populations in the national parks. Fishery independent monitoring is needed for the SEFCRI area, Biscayne National Park and Florida Bay. This information is needed to assess the health of the larger ecosystem and to guide management action, *e.g.*, marine zoning. Currently, Florida has the capacity to conduct fisheries independent monitoring along the northern section of the Florida reef tract, but lacks the funding. Participants also discussed that fishery independent monitoring could be integrated into existing CREMP and SECREMP activities, which currently focus exclusively on benthic composition. It would be beneficial to use the Reef Visual Census (RVC) method along the entire reef tract in order to facilitate coordinated management.
- Increasing the number of SECREMP sites: Additional sites need to be added in the overall assessment area. Currently, there are not enough sites to statistically determine any changes that are occurring in different habitat types or distinguish between ecological and human-induced impacts.
- Inclusion of coral recruitment in CREMP and SECREMP: Participants emphasized the need to determine coral recruitment rates in order to analyze the coral population budget and determine larval supply or post-settlement bottlenecks. Such information would help to inform restoration strategies, *e.g.*, to determine the appropriate size for coral relocation. Recruitment information would help determine recovery rates, which is a high priority management need for regulating impacts to reefs and evaluating groundings cases. Managers and scientists noted that plot-based methodologies would be helpful for *Acropora* as well.
- Enhanced *Acropora* monitoring: Enhanced monitoring (presence/absence and fate tracking) of *Acropora* is needed across the Florida reef tract. This effort needs to be consistent throughout

the region. This information would be useful in recovery planning and in determining the effectiveness of conservation actions.

- Targeted monitoring: In order to understand causality between stressors and effects on reef condition, specific monitoring studies should be conducted to assess near-shore areas most impacted by coastal development and dredge and fill projects, spread of invasive species (lionfish, *Tubastrea*), disease monitoring and outbreak prediction throughout the region, and level of effort and impacts of recreational fishing.

NEAR-SHORE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Florida participants agreed on the following LBSP/WQ priorities to support management, but were careful to add that there are different LBSP/WQ issues across the region. For example in the SEFCRI area, degraded WQ may be caused by more local (versus regional) sources, *e.g.*, pollutants from inlets, wastewater outfalls, seasonal upwelling, groundwater discharge, *etc.*; while the FKNMS water quality problems may be more associated with regional (versus local) sources, such as Gulf of Mexico advection. Additionally, the Florida participants felt that they could order these priorities by importance, as represented in descending order below.

- Development of tiered WQ monitoring at a higher temporal resolution for select sites: Florida participants expressed a need to have a subset of sites throughout the reef tract with more temporally intensive monitoring capabilities, using a tiered sampling approach. This should include hourly, real-time and deployment of auto samplers. They also suggested that coupling water quality monitoring, nutrient sampling and remote sensing would provide opportunities for collaboration – for example, the ground-truthing of satellite imagery (see below). Participants also noted the opportunity to collaborate with Everglades restoration initiatives. The ability to take management action to abate water quality degradation is limited without this type of monitoring program.
- Increase WQ monitoring in SEFCRI: A long-term, targeted WQ monitoring program needs to be expanded into the SEFCRI area. Only one year of quarterly water quality monitoring (a pilot-scale effort) has been funded in the SEFCRI area. The paucity of data on this issue may preclude management action.
- Develop collaborations among *in situ* WQ monitoring and remote sensing activities: Collaboration with remote sensing (both hindcasting and nowcasting) for ground-truthing is needed in order to make large-scale observations and inform management.
- Determine effects of WQ on HAB development: Florida managers need to know more about the relationship between water quality and biota to further the predictive capabilities for when Harmful Algal Blooms (HAB) are likely to occur and understand their impact on coral reef condition.
- WQ metrics: Develop numeric criteria for nutrient levels in waters adjacent to coral reefs.

U.S. Virgin Islands

CONTEXT

The coral reef ecosystems of the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) are made up of a variety of different habitat types including coral reefs and other hardbottom areas, seagrasses, mangroves and sandy sediments. Generally, the coral reefs display fringing, patch or spur and groove growth patterns distributed around the three geologically distinct islands of the USVI (St. John, St. Thomas and St. Croix). Recent estimates put the extent of coral reef ecosystems at approximately 344 km² at depths up to 18 m, and 2,126 km² in depths ranging from 18-183 m (Rothenberger *et al.*, 2008).

In order to maximize the benefits of the CREIOS workshop, the USVI team began by reviewing the results from the site visit interviews, and identifying priority needs for USVI coral reef management and conservation that can be addressed via mapping, monitoring and assessment. USVI delegates recognized that the solutions to several priority needs are best approached through development of integrated and interdisciplinary solutions across the main technical groups defined for the CREIOS workshop. Thus some overlap exists between technical groups.

USVI's management priorities are:

- Understanding the linkages between watershed patterns and processes and marine ecosystem health to inform planning actions and strategies that can control stressors
- Understanding how material is dispersed in near-shore areas to support assessment of threats from land-based sources
- Understanding ecological connectivity through dispersal of eggs and larvae to identify key sources and sinks, assess connectivity between marine protected areas (MPAs) and between spawning aggregations and juvenile habitat
- Understanding more about the distribution of resources including diversity and productivity hotspots, *Acropora* distributions and key coral refugia to support priority setting
- Identifying ecologically meaningful water quality thresholds for marine organisms including corals and seagrasses to guide strategies to protect ecosystem integrity
- Evaluating the threat from contaminants in the marine environment, especially in close proximity to industrial sources of pollution to prioritize restoration activities

USVI's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

- Development of coupled watershed and near-shore hydrodynamic models to quantify runoff and model the subsequent dispersion of land-based sources of pollution in the marine environment
- Assessment of threats to marine ecosystem health from land-based sources including chemical contaminants and sediments through targeted sampling in priority areas
- Support in the development of water quality standards that are relevant to corals, seagrasses and other marine organisms to direct water quality monitoring and regulations
- Bathymetric mapping of near-shore marine environments including shallow bays to provide: 1) habitat information, 2) facilitate development of higher resolution hydrodynamic models to track the fate of material entering the sea, and 3) provide updated navigational charts to minimize vessel groundings

- Bathymetric mapping and benthic habitat maps are needed for the extensive coral reefs and important spawning aggregation areas around the USVI to help define essential fish habitat and prioritize management actions with regard to MPA designation and fisheries management

USVI also has the following related needs:

- USVI DPNR request technical support and training in processing of existing side-scan data and training in benthic habitat mapping. Additionally, USVI requests that DPNR staff be trained in the relevant hydrodynamic and ocean circulation modeling techniques so that simulations can be run and parameterized as needed.
- Establishment of a community network/reporting system for gathering monitoring information.
- Field support and analytical support on the biological monitoring of EEMP is requested by DPNR to support assessment of health and the ecological importance of specific zones in relation to their stated objectives.
- Technical assistance for analysis of historical water quality data, analysis of DFW fishery data and GIS/mapping tasks to make better use of existing data and provide training of local staff
- Support for ecosystem goods and services valuations to assist DPNR with their plans to evaluate marine ecosystems of the USVI

MAPPING

- Identification of biological hotspots: USVI needs to identify all biological hotspots to prioritize protection including high diversity areas and highly productive areas such as spawning aggregations and areas with high live coral cover that may function as important refugia for corals.
- Mapping presence/absence of acroporids: USVI needs to identify all areas with federally protected *Acropora palmata* and *A. cervicornis* species presence to evaluate threats and prioritize protection from human impacts.
- Map resolution: USVI needs higher resolution benthic habitat maps for high priority areas including Areas of Particular Concern, offshore cays (land and sea) and national parks, and monuments. Additionally, the USVI needs high resolution bathymetry for near-shore areas to facilitate development of circulation and dispersal models that can be coupled to broader scale circulation models.
- Imagery: USVI requests historical aerial photography (1940s onward) and technical support with image georeferencing to support change analysis.
- Change analysis: Due to rapid coastal development and marine environmental change, USVI needs support for change detection analysis and synthesis to track changes and identify key areas with major changes in both coastal development (*e.g.*, urban) and marine habitats (*e.g.*, seagrasses, coral reefs).
- Bathymetric data: USVI needs to fill in the gaps in bathymetry including the Virgin Passage, an area with high coral cover, the shelf edges that support important spawning aggregations, and the East End Marine Park (EEMP). Additionally, existing bathymetry needs to be integrated and processed to provide benthic habitat maps to increase their utility to resource managers.

- Coastal vulnerability modeling/mapping: Due to the potential of sea level rise in the coming decades, analysis of affected areas under different scenarios would help inform USVI coastal planning and mitigate for hazards and threatened resources.

PRIORITY MAPPING LOCATIONS

- Areas of Particular Concern with high development pressure: Magen’s Bay; Mandahl Bay; Botany Bay; Western St. Croix – Fredericksted Reef System including Sprat Hole; Sandy Point to Hovensa
- Existing MPAs: EEMP, St. Croix; East End Reserve, St. Thomas
- Offshore cays threatened by development: Great St. James, Little St. James, Thatch Cay, Mingo Cay, Lovango Cay, Inner Brass Cay, and Hans Lollick
- Important areas for coral reefs and reef fisheries: South shelf edge from Vieques to St. John; South shelf of St. Croix; Virgin Passage Area of Interest; North shelf of St. Thomas
- Priority Locations For LBSP: St. Thomas East End Reserve, St. Thomas (major gut, marinas and landfill site); Coral Bay and Fish Bay, St. John (rapid residential development); Magen’s Bay, St. Thomas (rapid residential development); Salt River, Teague Bay and Great Pond, St. Croix (residential and agricultural impact)

PHYSICAL MONITORING

- Current modeling for larval dispersal and connectivity: Near-shore ocean circulation models are needed to understand the dispersal of biological and physical material from the land and to map connectivity between regions of interest such as between MPA’s. Additionally, coupled physical and biological dispersal models are needed to understand the connectivity between Buck Island Reef National Monument, EEMP and Lang Bank for groupers and snapper populations and between USVI and neighboring areas such as the British Virgin Islands. Finally, dispersal models are also needed to understand connectivity between deeper water corals and shallow water corals since deeper areas may function as important refugia.
- Climate change impact analysis: An enhanced near-shore array is needed to measure key parameters related to climate change that will impact coral reef ecosystem health (*i.e.*, temperature, acidification related parameters). Additionally, USVI needs support in compiling, synthesizing and communicating relevant information on climate change to assess the threats to the local marine environment and ecosystem services including fisheries, coastal defense, coral reef related tourism.
- Climate change predictions: Climate change predictions are needed at an appropriate scale for the USVI and surrounding areas.
- Resiliency: More information is needed on the linkages between climate change and the health of coral reef ecosystems, particularly on identifying spatial patterns of resiliency and identifying spatial patterns in the magnitude of threats within the USVI region.

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

- Fisheries data: USVI needs support for quantifying fishing mortality (commercial and non-commercial) and the spatial and temporal patterns of fishing effort across the USVI.

- Protected area efficacy analysis: USVI needs to know if existing protected areas are working to enhance productivity and ecosystem functions, this is particularly important information to evaluate the efficacy of no-take areas such as National Monuments and certain zones with St. Thomas East End Reserve and St. Croix EEMP as well as other fishery closures.
- Coral disease research: USVI needs to better understand the threat to coral reefs from diseases through determination of causative agents, spatial patterns of disease and links to physical and anthropogenic factors.
- Bio-indicators: USVI needs support in the development and implementation of bio-indicators to assess status and trends in coral reef ecosystem health that are both practical and relevant to the USVI.
- Spiny lobster monitoring: USVI seeks support for spiny lobster monitoring at EEMP and assessment of patterns of larval supply, habitat use and connectivity between EEMP and Buck Island Reef Monument on St. Croix.
- Area-specific biological data: USVI needs biological monitoring data (fish, macro-invertebrates and benthic habitat) for data poor areas around St. Thomas, EEMP, south shore St. Croix and offshore cays.
- Invasive species assessments: Lionfish are spreading rapidly through the region and several have been sighted on St. Croix in the past year. USVI needs support with threat assessment for invasive lionfish.

NEAR-SHORE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

- Causality studies: USVI needs to know more about the causal links between stressors and ecosystem condition, particularly sedimentation, temperature, nutrient input, chemical contaminants and fishing.
- Implementation of water quality standards: USVI needs support for the development and implementation of water quality standards for local coral reef ecosystems since existing standards relate primarily to human health.
- Common watershed analysis metrics: USVI needs support in the development of common watershed metrics to evaluate USVI watersheds based on impervious surfaces, slope, vegetation cover, etc. to be used in planning, prioritizing restoration efforts and for optimizing monitoring activities. This could be an index of watershed integrity, but needs to integrate EPA and USGS processes/information and must be designed in conjunction with USVI DPNR.
- Modeling: USVI needs to evaluate and model the delivery of stormwater, sediments and chemical pollutants in high priority areas such as close to MPAs and sensitive near-shore environments. Support for development of mitigation and restoration strategies is needed. Research to establish sediment total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) is also needed.
- Contaminant analysis: USVI has never comprehensively assessed contaminants in the marine environment although some potential sources of pollution are known. USVI needs to characterize contaminants particularly in sensitive habitats in close proximity to sources of pollution and determine the threat to specific organisms (*e.g.*, coral, fish) and to the marine ecosystem in general. In collaboration with DPNR, the development of standards, threshold levels and restoration strategies are high priorities for USVI.
- Evaluation of monitoring strategies: USVI DPNR requests increased collaboration/coordination between DPNR, NOAA and EPA to help re-evaluate water quality monitoring strategies for the USVI and communicate LBSP problem to the public.

Puerto Rico

CONTEXT

Puerto Rico's shallow coral reef ecosystem and associated habitats were recently estimated to encompass 500,967 ha, with coral reef and colonized hardbottom making up 15.1% of this total and seagrass habitat 12.5 % (Kendall *et al.* 2001).

The Puerto Rico (PR) team began the workshop by reviewing the results of the Away Team Report. The team then identified priority needs for coral reef management and conservation in PR that can be addressed via mapping, monitoring, and assessment. However, because the PR team that attended the workshop was primarily composed of academics, the priorities reported during the workshop do not reflect the spectrum of priorities identified by the PR Away Team, which captured a broad spectrum of managers and scientists working in the coral reef ecosystem. For this reason, some of the priorities presented in this report were taken from the PR Away Team Report in order to reflect the perspective of the general PR management community.

PR's management priorities are:

- Information on status of stocks and key species, especially fisheries independent data and fisheries dependent data that includes subsistence and recreational fishing to improve fisheries management.
- The management priority should be to manage fisheries stocks to optimize catch relative to the constraint of maintaining the necessary ecological functions (*e.g.*, herbivory) necessary to maintain healthy coral reefs
- Targeted before/after studies to evaluate effectiveness of management actions.
- Integration of physical, chemical, and biological data at the watershed scale to better understand causality between land based inputs, water quality, and reef condition, and effectively manage LBSP
- Predict potential impacts of sea level rise to important coral reef ecosystem habitats, and conduct change analysis to quantify and predict shoreline erosion and potential changes in distribution of these habitats to guide land use management in priority areas
- Characterization of resilient areas in order to focus management, with particular interest in reef-building corals such as *Montastrea* and *Acropora*
- Understanding connections between shallow and mesophotic reefs in order to prioritize fisheries management actions

PR's top mapping and monitoring needs to support management are:

- Seamless mapping at higher resolution than current benthic maps from the coast to the deep areas for priority watersheds; create watershed maps that include locations of acroporid corals and ESI maps
- Use mapping to link habitats to human uses and map links between habitats and important fisheries species, as well as habitats as mitigating sediment and pollutant effects on reefs, to better define management priorities and strategies
- Monitor and use predictive models of sediment and contaminant delivery and dispersal at watershed scale and out to reefs

- Coordinate data collection between remotely sensed and *in situ* data to help quantify the magnitude and distribution of climate-related effects
- Develop a rigorous sampling approach and monitoring methods for assessing reef fisheries

PR also has the following related needs:

- Improve connections between those who generate data products and those who need to apply data products for management decisions by making formats available to non-technical users and having a central repository and format for data.
- Stimulate cooperation between users and generators of products and across jurisdictions, including the establishment of communication links (points-of-contact) for submission of data and data exchange.
- Integrate various data layers to elucidate connections between impacts from multiple threats to reef ecosystems. As part of mapping efforts, different types of data compiled by NOAA, such as ESI maps, benthic maps, and ESA-related maps, need to be united in products available to users.
- Assist PR with gaining access to hydrographic information from NOAA OCS for key port areas.
- The delegation requested access to a poster presented at the workshop (T. Battista, Biogeo) showing a comprehensive picture of areas encompassed by various ongoing mapping programs in Puerto Rico.
- Cruises are excellent opportunities for outreach and education and should continue to be used to educate the public and generate support for coastal mapping efforts.
- Users of mapping data (bathymetric and benthic habitat maps) should increase communication and collaboration with NOAA scientists in order to ensure appropriate use of the data, *e.g.*, backscatter information.
- Better collaboration between NOAA and other Federal Agencies (EPA, NASA, etc.) is needed. NASA may have data that could be used as a proxy to calculate terrestrial runoff. EPA data is difficult to access and use, so Puerto Rico requested assistance in getting water quality data from EPA before during and after an event to better understand links between various conditions, *e.g.*, how precipitation levels and intensity contribute to near-shore bacteria levels.
- An accessible, centralized data repository and more standardized data formats is desired. Integration of various data streams within a GIS system would help illuminate connections among them. An example would be linking habitat data to SEAMAP data.

MAPPING

- Bathymetric Information
 - Hydrographic information can be used for management activities such as investigating groundings, determining the optimal locations for various coastal uses (cruise ship anchorages, submarine cables and other infrastructure, *etc.*).
 - Particular areas in need of bathymetric information include Fajardo, Vieques, and Culebra for *Acropora*; suspected spawning locations; shelf areas between Puerto Rico, Vieques, Culebra, and St. Thomas, USVI, and adjacent to Roosevelt Roads Naval Station; natural reserves, near shore areas, and shallow reefs in the North Coast; and fisheries closure areas.

- Puerto Rico would like NOAA to pursue an increased allocation of time on NOAA ships and other NOAA resources that collect bathymetric data.
- The Navy (in Panama City, FL) may have LIDAR and AUV resources that would support bathymetric data collection in Puerto Rico and has previously expressed an interest in this type of work.
- High-resolution bathymetric maps are needed for mesophotic reefs (to 50-70 m) to characterize the seafloor, help identify important fish spawning aggregation sites, and enable predictive modeling of the marine environment in Puerto Rico.
- Benthic Habitat Information
 - Benthic habitat information is needed for better management, such as during permit review for development proposals. Having benthic habitat information added to the ESI maps, which are widely used in Puerto Rico, would be helpful.
 - Particular regions where habitat information is needed include shelf areas, fisheries closure areas and oceanic islands on the west coast as well as the extensive shelf between Puerto Rico and St Thomas, USVI, which includes shelf areas surrounding the islands of Vieques and Culebra, Puerto Rico.
 - Puerto Rico's delegation prioritized filling gaps in areas that are presently classified as unknown.
 - Benthic habitat maps with higher spatial resolution are needed in natural reserves, in near-shore areas, at spawning aggregation sites, and in shallow habitats along the north coast.
 - There should be an easily-accessed online source of information to catalog where Acroporids corals are located. Identification of locations that currently support Acroporid corals is needed in order to protect them from coastal development that leads to LBSP via MPAs and during permit reviews.
 - An increase in the amount of ground validation conducted would increase the accuracy of NOAA's interpretation of the backscatter signal as well as thematic accuracy of the resulting maps. PR needs maps focusing on priority areas and areas of concern that go out to the shelf edge and have a higher resolution than the current benthic maps.

PHYSICAL MONITORING

- Fine-scale current patterns: Need fine scale current monitoring for near-shore transport and determining water quality and when beaches should be closed. This would include increasing *in situ* monitoring in specific locations as well as increasing the resolution and timeliness of satellite data so that near-real-time information on current speed and direction is available in the event of disturbances requiring rapid response such as oil spills. Additional *in situ* data is needed to validate the satellite data since its accuracy is less reliable near-shore. Profile modeling will be useful to relate surface modeling to the water column and benthos.
- Analysis of past events and links to ecosystem condition: Hindcasting of past events could shed light on connections between storm/precipitation events and effects on near-shore areas. This could be used to justify restrictions on certain construction or land use activities during rainy periods. Hindcasting with existing data could also help explain patterns documented with respect to dispersal and recruitment among key marine species and reef fish populations.
- Use of existing data: Puerto Rico requested additional training and information on how to extrapolate measurements collected at a limited number of buoys to the entire seascape. Researchers had concerns about the utility of buoy data collected in one area to describe the

conditions at distant locations subject to different conditions. What can buoys tell us about the water column? If they are primarily used to measure conditions at the surface, how do those measurements relate to the rest of the water column?

- Instruments/Buoys: Installation of an additional instrument(s) (*i.e.*, ICON station) on the east coast of Puerto Rico would potentially benefit researchers working in that area, who currently use data collected at buoys located many kilometers away (La Parguera, PR or St Croix, USVI).
- Additional parameters: Participants noted the need to add sensors to measure additional parameters, such as turbidity, PAR, chlorophyll, and bacteriological parameters.

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

- Ecosystem monitoring: Need island-wide spatially comprehensive ecosystem-level monitoring of fish, coral and other habitat metrics. Fish parameters should include determining growth and longevity, as well as catch/population monitoring. This will most likely be achieved through a series of partnerships. Additional targeted shallow-water coral reef monitoring needs to be directed in particular areas, especially those proposed for development. Repeating surveys originally done by Carlos Goenaga would help identify trends.
- Monitoring in Natural Reserves: Monitoring at natural reserves should be continued and the frequency increased, since these sites can potentially be used as control sites in studies. Other well-monitored control sites need to be established as well. Monitoring at natural reserves should be expanded to incorporate methods for measuring coral recruitment into the study design. MPAs and other managed areas need to be evaluated to determine if current levels of protection are effective.
- Identification of Resilient Reefs: The locations of resilient reef complexes need to be identified for greater protection. *Montastraea* reefs near Culebra and Abrir la Sierra may be more resilient than other reefs and should be investigated further and included in monitoring efforts.
- Assessment of previously impacted reefs: Locations that may need greater protection include areas between Culebra and St. Thomas which have been impacted by the installation of large cables.
- Acroporid corals: Long-term monitoring of robust populations of *Acropora palmata* should be a focus, particularly in certain areas, *e.g.*, Vega Baja, Manati, Isabela, Tres Palmas, Gallardo, El Ron. North coast aerial surveys of *Acropora palmata* reefs need to be validated with *in situ* surveys. Identification of low-tech approaches for propagating and transplanting *Acropora cervicornis* and other important coral species will contribute to restoration efforts, which need to be accompanied by monitoring to determine if restored areas are regaining adequate ecosystem function.
- Reef fish populations and spawning aggregations: Fishery independent data is very limited on eastern shelf areas (compared to west coast). Standard methods should be developed to allow for U.S. Caribbean-wide comparisons and integration of data collection efforts and analysis. Acoustic monitoring of particular areas can identify or confirm the locations of fish spawning aggregations for further investigation, monitoring, and management action. Acoustic monitoring needs *in situ* validation to confirm the abundance and species present. Determining the effects of specific gear types could help narrow manager's focus to address specific fishing methods and allow less-destructive fishing methods to continue instead of full closure to fishing. For example, spearfishing within the Fajardo reserve is believed to have depleted grouper

populations, but the effects have not been well documented. Standardized methods for fisheries monitoring are needed.

- Integration of data sets: Data on coral communities need to be collected to further classify habitats. Because the composition of habitat types such as ‘colonized pavement’ varies widely, it is difficult to use the maps to predict the location of important fisheries habitats.
- Mesophotic reefs: Most mesophotic reef areas (between 70-100 ft) have not been surveyed, but should be studied to determine onshore-offshore and deep-shallow links among key fish and benthic (*i.e.*, coral) species.
- Response and restoration: A rapid response assessment capability needs to be developed to document and respond to disturbance events, such as vessel groundings, oil spills, bleaching events, *etc.* NOAA can support this by developing a way to set aside grant funds for this type of activity. There is also a need for assessment capacity for small vessel (> 65ft) groundings as well as large vessel grounding events. New best management practices should be developed since removal of vessels often causes more damage than the initial grounding. Increasing education and outreach among boaters regarding what to do in the event of contact with the reef or seagrass beds would help.

NEAR-SHORE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

All the priorities identified under LBSP have one thing in common, the need for improved education and outreach in order to ensure that management efforts are effective. PR would need to build capacity in order to strengthen its education and outreach capabilities.

- Watersheds: In order to target LBSP, PR needs to continue work at a watershed scale using the JBNERR work as a model. Priority watersheds include areas within the Natural Reserve System. In particular, PR identified the watersheds associated with the following Natural Reserves as priorities: Finca Belvedere; La Cordillera Reefs and Ceiba State Forest in Fajardo; Culebra (southeastern portion); and Mayagüez Bay and Tourmaline Reefs. The Fajardo River watershed should be the next priority watershed for study because the river is about to be channelized as part of an Army Corps of Engineers flood control project. Work has begun to address impacts in the Guayanilla/Guánica watershed, which includes the Guánica State Forest and Biosphere Reserve. Overall, there is a need in PR to integrate physical, chemical, and biological data to understand and manage impacts to reefs, including through pinpointing of sources of sediments and contaminants
- Best Management Practices: In PR, the evaluation of the effectiveness of BMPs is a priority. At the watershed scale, such as in JBNERR, studies have been done to set a baseline for contaminants and sediments, implement BMPs to address the levels of these constituents, and then evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs. PR needs studies pre-and post-development and implementation of BMPs in order to identify what works, where it works, and how methods can be adapted to specific sites. The only way to track effectiveness of BMPs, as well as monitor sites in general, is to increase monitoring effort to be more frequent than once per year.
- WQ and biological monitoring: PR needs monitoring of water quality to include both spatial and temporal variables in order to determine changes over time and based on geographic location. As part of water quality monitoring efforts, PR needs emergency response capabilities, defined in this case to mean the ability to respond to an environmental emergency, such as a ruptured sewage outfall, in order to monitor the emergency and its effects on water quality and surrounding biota and potentially take action to reduce impacts to the marine environment.

Studies of the impacts of sewage discharge on the marine environment are seriously lacking. A priority in PR is the development of water quality standards that adequately protect the health of the coral reef ecosystem, in particular corals, and that are developed using methods appropriate to the tropics. In order to strengthen coral protections, water quality monitoring needs to identify “hot spots” where problems such as fecal coliform contamination are occurring. Need interaction with regulators in order to monitor in areas where projects are proposed or permits have already been issued to study impacts of coastal development and use this information to shape future permitting actions.

- Modeling: Models are useful tools for PR team in terms of being able to look at “what if” scenarios, but some may be more appropriate than others in the Caribbean or may need to be tweaked considerably to be used in PR. PR really needs models and studies that look at fate and effects of pollutant transport from the river mouth out to reefs, to include hydrodynamics, including incorporating longshore transport. This also requires high resolution images, which are not currently available, in order to support modeling efforts.
- Evaluating effectiveness: Targeted before/after studies to analyze impacts of sediment and contaminant transport to reefs to evaluate effectiveness of management actions at the watershed scale in order to and improve controls on coastal development.

Atlantic/Caribbean Region

CONTEXT

The Atlantic/Caribbean Regional/Connectivity team was comprised of representatives from three Fishery Management Councils (Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic), Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary, Navassa U.S. Fish and Wildlife Refuge, NOAA NMFS SE Regional Office, U.S. EPA (Region 2) and U.S. Geological Survey. The goal in bringing this group together was twofold – first, it aimed to address mapping and monitoring needs on a regional scale, and secondly, it provided managers who do not fall within the jurisdictions of Florida, USVI and Puerto Rico an opportunity to discuss their needs.

Each representative provided background information that set the context for their listed priority needs and issues. For example, the Fishery Management Councils manage fishing activities outside state/territory waters (to 3nm or 9nm) in the U.S. exclusive economic zone (EEZ) thus their needs are focused most specifically in these areas. The EPA's drivers for protection of coral reefs include the Clean Water Act (CWA), the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA). Thus EPA is interested in mapping and monitoring to strengthen their ability to regulate impacts on coral reefs. Navassa Fish and Wildlife Refuge is a small, isolated island, whose primary threat to coral reef ecosystems is unsustainable fishing. The Southeast Regional Office manages Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements for *Acropora spp.* throughout the U.S. Caribbean. Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary houses the northern-most coral reefs in the U.S. Mapping and monitoring play a tremendous role to each of these entities, and furthermore, to the region as a whole. The information below speaks to both the needs of each entity to better protect coral reefs, and the connections between them on a regional scale.

This team's major themes to be considered for management are:

- Increasing understanding of physical and biological connectivity on a regional scale
- Understanding regional patterns of climate change impacts and monitoring for potential areas of resilience
- Improving access to data to better inform management decisions
- Addressing impacts from fishing, climate change and land-based sources of pollution in order to recover *Acropora* populations
- Improving understanding of pollutant transport and causality between LBSP and impacts to coral reef ecosystems
- Gaining a more accurate and robust understanding of coral ecosystems from 30-100m
- Enhancing comparability across region through universal monitoring metrics, use of common nomenclature, and expanding use of proven monitoring methods

Mapping and monitoring priorities are:

- Obtain bathymetry for unmapped areas to determine areas of likely biological importance
- Update benthic characterizations in areas with old imagery
- Fill in small but critical gaps in existing maps and characterizations

- Increase hydrodynamic modeling to understand larval source/sink dynamics of existing MPAs/reserves
- Monitor water movement around reefs to understand or predict if areas with better flushing are more resilient to climate change
- Expand water quality monitoring capacity and scope in all jurisdictions
- Conduct fish tracking and monitoring to understand habitat/life history connections
- Monitor MPA effectiveness of Council closed areas
- Utilize monitoring and research to understand connections between loss of coral cover and changes to fish assemblages
- Monitor reference sites with relatively low human impacts
- Develop pollutant transport models that are better suited for tropical high islands
- Expand satellite monitoring to supplement near-shore models (chlorophyll, sediment, salinity, *etc.*)
- Monitor habitat and biological impacts of LBSP to better understand causality
- Support centralized data access – *e.g.*, maps with bathymetric datasets from multiple sources
- Co-locate biological, water quality, physical, chemical parameter monitoring (tied in with maps) at priority sites
- Utilize standardized monitoring metrics or methods throughout the region

Related needs:

- Support centralized data access. Participants found NCCOS maps of existing bathymetric datasets very useful during the workshop and requested improved mechanisms to access mapping and monitoring data, both from the CRCP and other entities working in the region.
- Co-locate biological, water quality, physical, chemical parameter monitoring (tied in with maps) at priority sites. In many cases the need is not for monitoring in more places but for maximizing existing efforts. For priority sites, the need is to gather sufficient cross-disciplinary information to begin to tease out causality between specific threats and changes in coral reef condition.
- Utilize standardized monitoring metrics or methods throughout the region.

MAPPING

- Obtain bathymetry for unmapped areas to determine areas of likely biological importance: Several areas of the region (*e.g.*, 30-100m depths, shelf edge between Puerto Rico and St. Thomas, reefs and banks in or near FGBNMS, area between Tampa and Ft. Meyers in FL) do not currently have bathymetric data at sufficient resolution to model potential locations of reef fish spawning aggregations. This information is critical to identify priority areas for management actions. Address priority areas of the CFMC and FGBNMS in depths 30-100m and at seamounts and banks. The use of ROV/AUV technology will benefit characterization efforts in deeper habitats.
- Update benthic characterizations in areas with old imagery: Existing benthic habitat characterizations in some areas are based on data over 10 years old. Updated information would support activities such as predictive models for location of threatened acroporids. Refining this knowledge would allow improved guidance for the public on areas to avoid and better support enforcement actions.

- Fill in small but critical gaps in existing maps and characterizations: Bathymetry and habitat characterization in some areas (*e.g.*, Buck Island Reef National Monument) are nearly complete, requiring only a few gaps to be filled to have a complete package for management purposes, including designating anchorages and other use zones, estimating damages from groundings, structuring monitoring and research activities, *etc.*
- Additions to existing maps: Incorporating the locations of CSO (combined sewer outfalls) and industrial outfalls on benthic habitat and bathymetric layers can help identify hardbottom areas for water quality monitoring.

PHYSICAL MONITORING

- Increase hydrodynamic modeling to understand larval source/sink dynamics of existing MPAs/reserves: Participants requested physical monitoring, modeling, and research at a variety of scales (long-term/short-term, near-shore/regional) to understand whether networks of MPAs are actually connected, and if so, are they effective. Efforts in this vein would inform management of current MPAs and siting of new MPAs and MPA networks. One suggestion for better understanding regional hydrodynamics was to monitor the spread of alien invasive lionfish throughout the Caribbean basin.
- Monitor water movement around reefs to understand or predict if areas with better flushing are more resilient to climate change: Localized patterns of coral bleaching are often thought to be influenced by the degree of water movement around a reef. Fine-scale measurements of water flow would be used to understand if greater water movement is correlated with increased resilience to bleaching, and if so, to predict areas likely to be resilient to future events.

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

- Conduct fish tracking and monitoring to understand habitat/life history connections: Continued study and monitoring of habitat utilization by reef fish at different stages in their life cycles is necessary to identify population bottlenecks and prioritize areas for protection.
- Monitor MPA effectiveness of Council closed areas: New or continued monitoring of Fishery Management Council closed areas is needed to understand the impacts of closures on fish populations and habitat and evaluate effectiveness of these management actions.
- Utilize monitoring and research to understand connections between loss of coral cover and changes to fish assemblages: Some areas have experienced greater than 50% loss of coral cover within the past few years, and information about the resulting impacts on associated fish assemblages is requested.
- Monitor reference sites with relatively low human impacts: Given the many threats affecting coral reef ecosystems, monitoring of reference sites with limited human impacts is needed in order to better separate impacts of LBSP climate change, fishing, or other threats. Establishing “baselines” of what the impacts of one threat look like will assist managers in prioritizing actions in areas facing multiple threats.
- Acropora: Monitoring needs to integrate both targeted and opportunistic data and include demographic monitoring information.
- Navassa fishery data: Initiate fisheries catch and effort monitoring for Navassa.
- Ecological and trophic linkages: Improve understanding of predator-prey interactions.

NEAR-SHORE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

- Develop pollutant transport models that are better suited for tropical high islands: The models currently being used to analyze and predict pollutant transport were not developed with the particular characteristics of high islands in mind, such as rapid transport of pollutant loads to the ocean from rainfall events. A high priority of the regional group is refining existing models, including coefficients that characterize variables for island topographies.
- Expand satellite monitoring to supplement near-shore models (chlorophyll, sediment, salinity, etc.): Satellite monitoring would be helpful to focus in-water monitoring efforts adjacent to reef areas, based on location and time series of upstream inputs. For instance, existing “snapshot” water quality monitoring cannot establish if local rivers (in Puerto Rico) are significant sources of land-based sources of pollution. Additionally, satellite monitoring is needed to characterize events such as Orinoco River inputs and harmful algal blooms. Continue use of satellite data to understand green-water/runoff episodes
- Monitor habitat and biological impacts of LBSP to better understand causality: More work is needed to link ecosystem parameters to coral condition and inform potential management actions. For example, understanding the impacts of sediments *vs.* contaminated sediments would be helpful for teasing out the contribution of each in declining coral condition

Section III: Summary of NOAA Capabilities and Potential Solutions

NOAA scientists at the workshop shared information on NOAA capabilities and services that can address management needs of the jurisdictions for coral mapping and monitoring. NOAA panelists presented on the following topics:

- *Mapping*
- *Physical Monitoring*
- *Biological Monitoring*
- *Near-shore Water Quality Monitoring*
- *Data Dissemination*
- *National-level Mapping and Monitoring*

Mapping

The CRCP has established mapping goals to:

- Provide a comprehensive suite of digital map products for U.S. coral reefs
- Support management and monitoring needs through mapping the spatial extent and characterization of coral ecosystems
- Develop and provide a range of data products and capabilities to support coral ecosystem management and conservation
- Develop advanced technologies and techniques to more efficiently map coral habitats

The CRCP funds two types of mapping efforts in coral reef areas:

- Shallow-water near-shore benthic habitat mapping, which is based on visual interpretation of satellite imagery and aerial photos, which provide information about the underlying geologic structure and biological cover within different habitats in water depths from 0-30 m
- Mid- and deep-water surveys, which utilize a variety of acoustic technologies and optical validation instruments, provide high-resolution bathymetry and derivative products (*e.g.*, backscatter, slope, rugosity) in water depths between ~15-1000+ m

CRCP products meet national-level requirements while providing critical information to regional, state, and local coastal managers. Most U.S. Pacific (Figure 1) and Atlantic/Caribbean (Figure 1) locations now have shallow water benthic habitat maps and moderate depth acoustic and optical maps (see Tables 1 and 2).

Figure 1. U.S. Pacific jurisdictions.

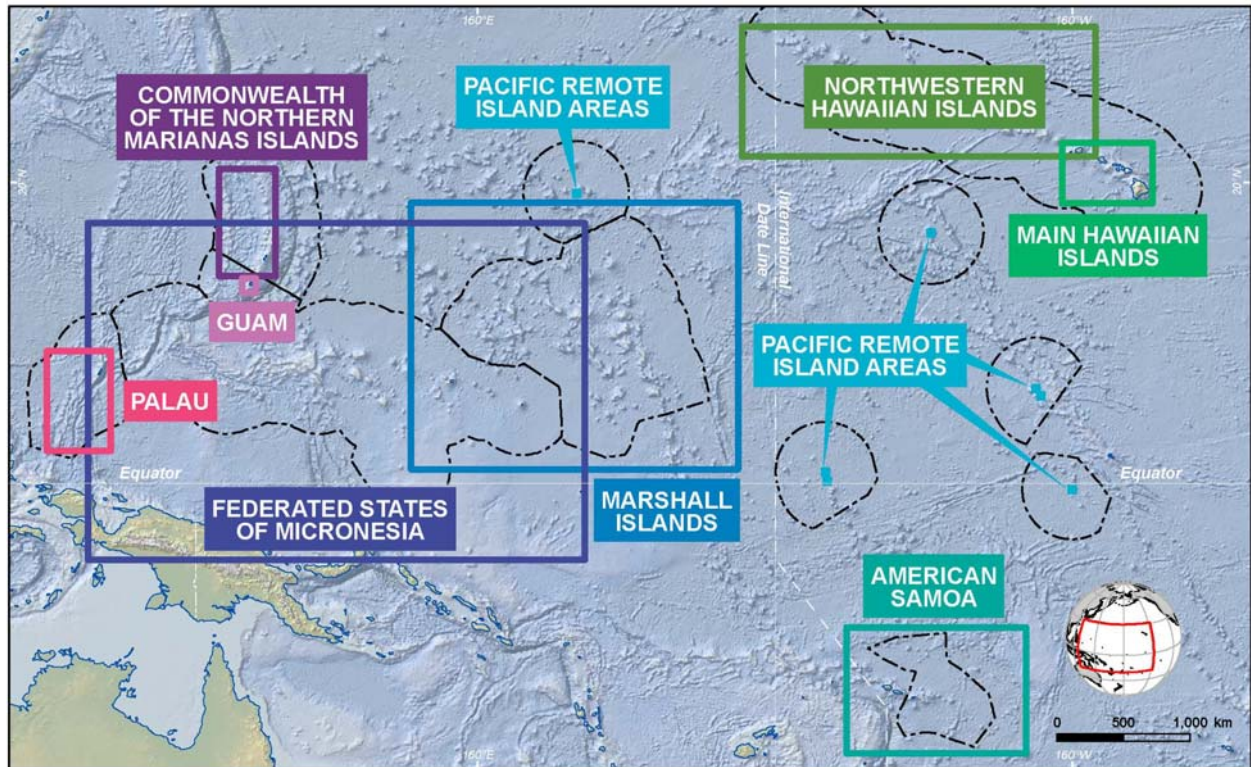
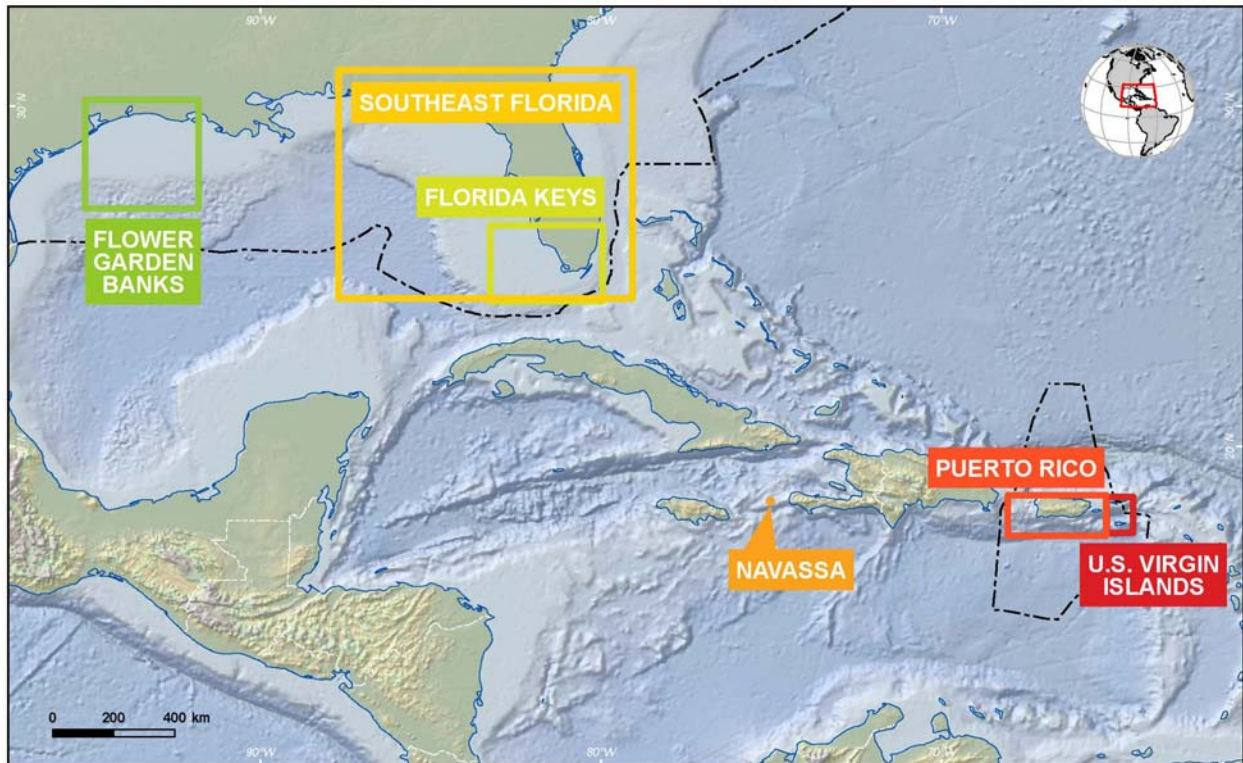


Table 1. Mapping progress to date in the U.S. Pacific.

Jurisdiction	Benthic Habitat Maps		Bathymetric Maps	
	Shallow-water (<30 m)	Moderate depth (30-1000 m)	Shallow-water (<30 m)	Moderate depth (30-1000 m)
Main Hawai'ian Islands	75-100%	0-25%	75-100%	75-100%
Northwestern Hawai'ian Islands	50-75%	0-25%	25-50%	25-50%
American Samoa	75-100%	0-25%	25-50%	75-100%
Pacific Remote Island Areas	0-25%	0-25%	0-25%	75-100%
CNMI	75-100%	0-25%	50-75%	75-100%
Guam	75-100%	0-25%	75-100%	75-100%

Figure 2. U.S. Atlantic/Caribbean jurisdictions.**Table 2.** NOAA mapping progress to date in the U.S. Atlantic/Caribbean.

Jurisdiction	Benthic Habitat Maps		Bathymetric Maps	
	Shallow-water (<30 m)	Moderate depth (30-100 m)	Shallow-water (<30 m)	Moderate depth (30-100 m)
U.S. Virgin Islands	75-100%	0-25%	25-50%	25-50%
Puerto Rico	75-100%	0-25%	75-100%	0-25%
Navassa Island	25-50%	0-25%	75-100%	75-100%
SE Florida	75-100%	0-25%	0-25%	0-25%
Florida Keys	50-75%	0-25%	0-25%	0-25%
Flower Garden Banks	N/A	0-25%	N/A	75-100%

The CRCP has identified various solutions to the needs identified by managers:

- Develop a standard suite of habitat mapping schemes (GIS layers) that are seamless from the shoreline to 1000 m
- Initiate iterative mapping for change analysis in targeted locations
- Provide training to managers on how to use products
- Improve information distribution to managers
- Develop and foster capabilities ecosystem change analysis

- Utilize new methods (Autonomous Underwater Vehicles, Unmanned Autonomous Systems, Bathymetric LIDAR, small boats, etc.) for better, faster, and more cost-effective mapping
- Conduct mapping of unknown areas based on management priorities.
- Continue fine-scale remapping of targeted areas based on management needs
- Conduct syntheses of existing map products
- Increase watershed and near-shore mapping

Physical and Chemical Oceanographic Monitoring

The CRCP's physical and chemical oceanographic monitoring efforts provide information on:

- Ocean acidification
- Spatial structure of oceanographic, physical, and chemical parameters
- Near-real-time environmental conditions
- Small- to large-scale patterns of currents and waves
- Nowcasting and forecasting for potentially detrimental events (*e.g.*, coral bleaching).

The CRCP supports four sets of activities that are components of physical monitoring of coral reef environments (see Table 3):

- Ship-based spatial oceanographic and near-shore surveys
- *In situ* instrumentation
- Satellite observations and derived products
- Regional physical, chemical, hydrodynamic, and ecological modeling

The CRCP has identified various solutions to the needs identified by managers:

- Tailor information products to management needs
- Improve access and ensure timely delivery
- Increase spatial and temporal resolution to answer management questions
- Better integrate data within and across disciplines
- Provide automated observations where needed for management
- Improve detection, modeling, and prediction of climate change impacts
- Develop and foster hydrodynamic modeling capabilities for connectivity and LBSP
- Develop new instruments to address known gaps

Table 3. Physical oceanographic capabilities, and their roles in monitoring key parameters.

Capability	Tools			
	Ship-based surveys	<i>In situ</i> instrumentation	Satellite products	Modeling
Long-term environmental trends	✓	✓	✓	✓
Regional comparisons	✓		✓	✓
Causes of ecological change	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ocean acidification	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coral bleaching condition nowcasting		✓	✓	
Bleaching event forecasting		✓	✓	✓
Sea level rise		✓	✓	✓
Ecological modeling	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spawning event prediction	✓	✓	✓	✓
Biological indicators for alien species	✓	✓		
Vessel detection and poaching		✓		
Connectivity and larval transport	✓	✓	✓	✓
Land-based sources of pollution	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water quality data	✓	✓	✓	
Land use changes			✓	✓

Biological Monitoring

The CRCP has established biological monitoring goals to measure temporal and spatial variations in:

- Sustainable living resources
- Resource habitat composition
- Community and ecosystem condition
- Biological diversity
- Species of concern

There are five components to CRCP biological monitoring in the Pacific region:

- Towed-diver observations
- Site-based rapid ecological assessments (REAs)
- Specimen collection for further biological analysis (*e.g.*, life histories, stock assessment, histology, species/biodiversity confirmation)
- *In situ* instrumentation
- Grant-supported biological monitoring conducted by local partner agencies

There are five components to CRCP biological monitoring in the Atlantic/Caribbean region:

- Ecosystem-based assessments of habitats and living marine resources
- Reef fish surveys, stock assessments, and spawning aggregation monitoring

- *Acropora* monitoring in support of Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements
- Mesophotic and deep reefs monitoring
- Grant-supported biological monitoring conducted by local partner agencies

There are a variety of applications of biological monitoring data for managers:

- Baseline resource characterization
- Regional comparisons of ecosystems
- Understanding unexpected phenomena
- Responding to environmental and anthropogenic disturbances
- Defining and evaluating MPAs
- Assessing impacts of specific threats, *i.e.*, pollution, overfishing, and fishing-related habitat impacts

The CRCP has identified various solutions to the needs identified by managers:

- Improve monitoring reports to meet managers' needs
- Increase spatial and temporal resolution to answer management questions
- Improve detection, modeling, and prediction of biological perturbations, including disease outbreaks, invasive species, and community shifts
- Develop and foster hydrodynamic modeling capabilities that will contribute to our understanding of connectivity factors among locations

Near-shore Water Quality Monitoring

The CRCP has four core capabilities related to LBSP:

- Monitoring and assessment of marine waters, sediments, *etc.*
- Ocean remote sensing
- Watershed modeling, assessment and planning
- Review, mitigation, and restoration

There are a variety of applications of water quality and LBSP monitoring data for managers:

- Assessing environmental contamination, toxicity, and coral community condition
- Assessing coral disease and linkages with natural and anthropogenic impacts
- Evaluating the effectiveness of Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- Prioritizing areas for conservation
- Modeling nonpoint source pollution and erosion rates

The CRCP has identified various solutions to the needs identified by managers:

- Increase spatial and temporal resolution for water quality data
- Develop and foster hydrodynamic modeling capabilities for LBSP

Data Dissemination

The CRCP has five core capabilities related to data dissemination:

- The Coral Reef Information System (CoRIS) web portal includes searchable library catalog, metadata describing CRCP activities, datasets, and information products
- Peer-reviewed publications and NOAA Technical Reports and Memos
- Web sites, web mapping services, online database applications
- Maps and databases available in hard copy and by CD/DVD
- Technology transfer trainings

CRCP data are available in a variety of formats to meet different user community needs. Custom datasets and formats can be created and made available upon request. CRCP also develops and provides software tools for data visualization and analysis. CRCP projects provide environmental data and information products which continue to be archived at appropriate NOAA National Data Centers to ensure long-term access.

The CRCP has identified various solutions to the needs identified by managers:

- Improve data access and delivery mechanisms
- Improve integration of data sets
- Provide technology transfer training and capacity building for data manipulation
- Provide an annual list of proposed and funded CRCP projects by geographic region
- Support data recovery projects to ensure preservation of data from historical studies
- Promote the use of common data standards to allow for data interoperability between similar data collection efforts in a region
- Develop a catalog of NOAA software tools, models and services

National-level Mapping and Monitoring

The CRCP derives its mandates and responsibilities from the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 (CRCA), including the following goals:

- To preserve coral reef ecosystems
- To promote wise use and sustainable management
- To develop sound scientific information on the condition of ecosystems and the threats
- To assist preservation of coral reefs by supporting conservation programs
- To provide financial resources for programs and projects

The CRCP has national-level responsibilities to:

- Administer the national program and grant programs
- Be responsive to Congress and NOAA leadership
- Partnership development
- National outreach, communications and education
- International program development

- Be able to answer the question “How are the reefs doing?” via basin-wide monitoring, mapping, assessment and data analysis
- Assess efficacy of MPAs

In an ideal world, the CRCP could support a national program to map, assess, monitor, understand, effectively manage, and conserve all U.S. coral reef ecosystems, which would answer the following questions:

- Where are the reefs? (mapping)
- What are the reef resources there? (assessment)
- How are the reef resources changing over time? (monitoring)
- Why are the reef resources changing over time? (environmental and human dimension monitoring)

There are many benefits of having a national-level program:

- Achieve a greater economy of scale for activities – federal investment in research vessels, satellites, data collection instruments
- Promote consistency in data collection, analysis and dissemination
- Demonstrate status and trends in coral reef ecosystems across wide geographic range
- Compare changes across jurisdictions
- Increase the ability to forecast ecosystem-scale events (*e.g.*, bleaching)
- Engage the general public, Congress and international partners in coral reef conservation efforts.

Section IV: Conclusion

The CRCP hosted this pair of workshops as an integral component of the process to realign the program with the direction outlined in the *Roadmap for the Future*, the CRCP's response to recommendations made following an external review of the program in 2007. In an extensive self-assessment completed as a precursor to the external review, the CRCP analyzed the balance of its investments in a number of ways. Over the first seven years of the program, the CRCP spent nearly half of its budget on mapping, monitoring, assessment, and data management. The proportion of funding going to these activities has not significantly changed in the three years since the self-assessment was completed. The external review panel, composed of a diverse group of esteemed coral reef scientists and managers, deemed this level of expenditure completely appropriate given the state of knowledge of U.S. coral reef ecosystems at the time of the program's inception. The panel praised the advancements in understanding of coral reefs that have been made as a result of CRCP-funded activities, and lauded the science that has been produced. However, a core recommendation of the panel is that the program shift from one focused primarily on assessment and monitoring of coral reefs to one that actively attempts to conserve the systems by reducing major threats. This recommendation was accepted by the CRCP's Program Manager and Senior Management Council, and is at the core of the new direction outlined in the *Roadmap for the Future*.

In order to implement this recommendation, the CRCP must, absent a significant increase in Congressional appropriations, decrease the proportion of funding devoted to mapping, monitoring, and assessment and shift these resources to activities that reduce threats to coral reef ecosystems. In so doing, the CRCP wishes to ensure the remaining portfolio of mapping, monitoring, and assessment activities meet the most critical national and local needs. The program is undertaking simultaneous top-down and bottom-up approaches to identify these critical needs and strategies to address the needs. The CRCP has identified three activities in the *Roadmap* that will, when complete, serve as the foundation for our continuing CREIOS investments:

- 1) this pair of workshops to specifically elicit local or site-based needs for mapping, monitoring, and assessment information and products;
- 2) the jurisdictional management priority-setting processes being conducted by CRCP consultants (which will be informed by the results of these workshops); and
- 3) an external consultant's review of and recommendations for the national program's mapping, monitoring, and assessment activities.

The workshops and the jurisdictional priority-setting processes represent the bottom-up approach. These efforts are designed to enable management needs to be articulated to the CRCP in a structured, comparative manner. The information gathered at these workshops will help inform the CRCP about the most effective ways to build capacity and provide support for successful and productive partnerships to meet mapping and monitoring needs. The *CREIOS Workshops Report* will be used by the CRCP in examining its portfolio of mapping, monitoring, and assessment activities, and be used as a preamble to the identification of priorities and the capacity assessments for each location. In reality, the outcomes of these workshops should directly feed into the jurisdictional priority setting processes, and the mapping, monitoring, and assessment needs from the workshops should be prioritized along with the other types of management needs. Because of the importance, significant funding, and technical nature of CREIOS activities, the CRCP determined it was best to

CONCLUSION

conduct dedicated workshops to these topics instead of allowing them to be dealt with solely by the consultants assisting with the jurisdictional priority setting processes.

The top-down approach will determine the information and products necessary for the national program to generate. To date, the CRCP has not articulated the supra-jurisdictional questions it seeks to answer with national CREIOS activities. The program has contracted with Dr. John Boreman to complete an assessment of the CRCP's existing mapping, monitoring, and assessment activities from the national perspective and make recommendations on the future of CREIOS activities. The CRCP will then 1) articulate the purposes of mapping, monitoring, and assessment actions that transcend individual management needs, 2) identify the spatial and temporal scale and scope of those activities, and 3) align to the extent practicable actions to address these nationally-relevant questions with actions undertaken in response to local management needs.

These simultaneous activities will increase transparency in CRCP decision-making processes and ensure that the highest priority management needs for mapping, monitoring, and assessment information and products are addressed. Specific monitoring and mapping needs developed by each management entity will be critical for the CRCP to evaluate its mapping and monitoring activities. This information will guide the balancing of location-specific monitoring programs that are designed to address managers' data needs with CRCP's national program needs, while taking advantage of existing monitoring expertise. Potential reallocation of monitoring efforts may redistribute responsibilities among agencies (*i.e.*, via CRCP monitoring grants), NOAA service providers, and other relevant entities, but will ensure, to the extent practical, that monitoring efforts at all levels are aligned and working toward meeting coordinated management objectives.

The purposes of the workshops were to 1) identify mapping and monitoring needs to address management needs for coral reef conservation and 2) identify possible products and solutions to meet these management needs. The CRCP believes the workshops were successful in achieving these objectives. Specifically, the workshops were successful in eliciting priority information needs from managers, and highlighted important issues of concern, including the need for:

- increased technical capacity;
- improved information and data dissemination;
- improved communication of scientific information to non-scientific audiences; and
- increased emphasis on mapping, monitoring, and assessing resources at finer scales in specific areas of importance to managers.

The CRCP clearly heard that there was much that can be done to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of its mapping, monitoring, and assessment activities. As articulated in the *Roadmap for the Future*, the CRCP's primary objective is to meet strategic management needs. The information collected during these workshops, coupled with the jurisdictional priority setting process reports, will be used by the CRCP in striking the appropriate balance between answering nationally-important questions and fulfilling managers' specific needs.

It should also be recognized that the CRCP does not have the financial or human resources necessary to address all of the needs articulated during these workshops, and many of those needs fall outside the scope of the NOAA CRCP. While the CRCP will not be able to address everything that was raised, we are committed to working with other NOAA programs and other Federal agencies to bring their expertise and resources to bear on coral reef managers' needs.

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Appendix A: Pacific Workshop Agenda

NOAA Pacific CREIOS Workshop

Honolulu, Hawai'i
November 18-20, 2008

Purpose of Workshop

Gather input to guide the future direction of mapping and monitoring activities of NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program.

Workshop Objectives

- 1) Identify mapping and monitoring needs to address management for coral reef conservation
- 2) Identify possible products and solutions to meet management needs
- 3) Gather input on national mapping and monitoring needs

Weekly schedule at-a-glance

Monday November 17	Tuesday November 18	Wednesday November 19	Thursday November 20
Travel	8:00 - 12:25 Registration Welcome remarks from Kacky Andrews Breakout groups: defining needs Jurisdictional panel presentations & discussion	8:30 - 12:10 NOAA technical panel presentations & discussion Breakout groups: potential products and solutions	9:00 - 12:00 NOAA's National Program presentation & Town Hall discussion Closing remarks from Kacky Andrews
	12:25 Lunch (on your own)	12:10 Lunch (on your own)	Travel
	1:25 - 5:35 Jurisdictional panel presentations & discussion Breakout groups: refining needs	1:10 - 5:35 Breakout groups: potential products and solutions Breakout groups: refining solutions	

Monday Evening - Social Event

Day 1 - Tuesday, November 18 - Agenda

8:30 – 12:25 Morning Session

- **Registration and Coffee**
- **Welcome (Kacky Andrews)**
- **Workshop Objectives, Expectations, and Introductions**
- **Breakout Groups: Defining Needs**
Objective: Jurisdictions develop primary topics to focus discussion on.
Participants from the 4 jurisdictions (CNMI, Guam, American Samoa, and Hawai'i) will break into groups by jurisdiction with a facilitator to discuss mapping and monitoring needs with respect to management issues and actions.
- **Panel Presentation and Discussion: Jurisdictional Mapping and Monitoring Needs to Address Management Efforts**
Objective: Share and clarify management needs from jurisdictions.
Each jurisdiction will present their mapping and monitoring needs, followed by a facilitated panel discussion. Each panel will have 60 minutes, as follows:
 - (15 minutes) - Presentation of mapping and monitoring needs.
 - (10 minutes) - Additional comments from the panel
 - (30 minutes) - Discussion - questions and answers from audience.**10:15am Guam, 11:25am CNMI, 1:25pm American Samoa, 2:35pm Hawai'i**

12:25 - 1:25 Lunch (on your own)

1:35 – 5:35 Afternoon Session

- **Panel Presentation and Discussion: Jurisdictional Mapping and Monitoring Needs to Address Management Efforts**
- **Breakout Groups: Refining Needs**
Objective: Identify additional needs based on presentations from other jurisdictions and revisit primary topics.
Participants will break into groups by jurisdiction with a facilitator to discuss the outcomes from the panel presentations and discussions.
- **Report Outs from Breakout Groups**
Objective: Share refined information from break out groups with all participants.
(15 minutes per group) - A representative from each group will present the results of the breakouts.
- **Wrap Up of Day 1**

Evening (on your own)

Day 2 - Wednesday, November 19 - Agenda

8:30 – 12:10 Morning Session

- Review Day 1 Outcomes and Objectives for Day 2
- **Panel Presentations and Discussions: NOAA's Solutions to Address Management Efforts**
Objective: Share information on NOAA's capabilities and services, and clarify product and information needs from participants.
NOAA experts in 4 areas of technical expertise (mapping, physical monitoring, biological monitoring, and water quality monitoring) will present NOAA's capabilities and services, followed by a facilitated panel discussion. Each panel will have 30 minutes, as follows:
(20 minutes) - Presentation of current products and potential solutions.
(10 minutes) - Discussion - questions and answers from audience.
9:00am Mapping, 9:30am Physical, 10:00am Biological, 10:45am Water Quality
- **Rotating Breakouts by Jurisdiction/Technical area: Brainstorming Potential Products and Solutions**
Objective: Jurisdictions and NOAA experts brainstorm and have dialogue about specific products and services needed to address management needs.
Each jurisdiction will break out with each NOAA technical panel and a facilitator to discuss potential products and solutions.

12:10 - 1:10 Lunch (on your own)

1:35 – 5:35 Afternoon Session

- **Rotating Breakouts by Jurisdiction/Technical area: Brainstorming Potential Products and Solutions**
- **Breakout Groups: Refining Solutions**
Objective: Identify primary products and solutions based on NOAA presentations and breakout group discussions.
Participants will break into groups by jurisdiction with a facilitator to discuss the outcomes from the panel presentations and discussions.
- **Report Outs from Breakout Groups**
Objective: Share refined information from break out groups with all participants.
(15 minutes per group) - A representative from each group will present the results of the breakouts.
- **Wrap Up of Day 2**

Evening - Social Event

Day 3 - Thursday, November 20 - Agenda

9:00 – 12:00 Morning Session

- Review Day 2 Outcomes and Objectives for Day 3
- **“Town Hall” Presentation and Discussion: NOAA’s National-Scale Mapping and Monitoring Goals, Needs, and Activities (Kacky Andrews)**
Objective: Gather input on national-level mapping and monitoring needs.
A facilitated forum for comment on and discussion of NOAA’s national program for mapping and monitoring in U.S. coral reef areas.
- Wrap Up
- Next Steps (Kacky Andrews)

12:00 Adjourn

Appendix B: Atlantic/Caribbean Workshop Agenda

NOAA Atlantic CREIOS Workshop

San Juan, Puerto Rico

May 13-14, 2009

Purpose of Workshop

Gather input to guide the future direction of mapping and monitoring activities of NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program.

Workshop Objectives

- 1) Identify mapping and monitoring needs to address management for coral reef conservation
- 2) Identify possible products and solutions to meet management needs

Weekly schedule at-a-glance

Monday May 12	Tuesday May 13 8:00 – 5:30	Wednesday May 14 8:30 – 5:30
Travel	Registration	Convene
	Welcome & Objectives	NOAA technical panel presentations & discussion
	CRCP National Program	Rotating breakout groups: potential products and solutions
	Jurisdictional presentations & discussion	
	Lunch (on your own)	Lunch (on your own)
	Jurisdictional presentations & discussion	Rotating breakout groups: potential products and solutions
	Breakout groups: refining needs	Breakout groups: refining products

Day 1 – Wednesday, May 13 - Agenda

7:45 – 12:40 Morning Session

- Registration and greeting (7:45-8:10)
- Welcome and Presentation on NOAA CRCP and National Program (Kacky Andrews)
- Introductions and Workshop Overview
- **Breakout Groups: Refining Presentations and Discussion Topics**
Participants from the 4 breakout groups (USVI, Puerto Rico, Florida, and the Regional Group) will break into groups by jurisdiction to finalize their presentation and discuss mapping and monitoring needs.
- **Panel Presentation and Discussion: Jurisdictional Mapping and Monitoring Needs to Address Management Efforts**
Objective: Share and clarify management needs from jurisdictions.
Each jurisdiction will present their mapping and monitoring needs, followed by a facilitated panel discussion. Each panel will have 60 minutes, as follows:
 - (15 minutes) - Presentation of mapping and monitoring needs.
 - (10 minutes) - Additional comments from the panel
 - (30 minutes) - Discussion - questions and answers from audience.
 - (5 minutes) - Wrap up - final comments from the panel.

12:40 - 1:40 Lunch (on your own)

1:40 – 4:30 Afternoon Session

- Continue Panel Presentations and Discussions: Jurisdictional Mapping and Monitoring Needs to Address Management Efforts
- Wrap Up of Day 1
- **Breakout Groups: Refining Needs (optional)**
Objective: Identify additional needs based on presentations from other jurisdictions and revisit primary topics.

Day 2 – Thursday May 14 - Agenda

7:45 – 12:40 Morning Session

- **Review Day 1 Outcomes and Objectives for Day 2**
- **Review of NOAA’s Existing Capabilities for Mapping and Monitoring: NOAA Presentations by Area of Technical Expertise**
Objective: Share information on NOAA’s capabilities and services, and clarify product and information needs from participants.
NOAA experts in 5 areas of technical expertise (mapping, physical monitoring, biological monitoring, land based sources of pollution, and data dissemination) will present NOAA’s capabilities and services. Each panel will have 20 minutes for their presentation and question and answer session.
- **Rotating Breakouts by Jurisdiction/Technical Area: Brainstorming Potential Products and Solutions**
Objective: Jurisdictions and NOAA experts brainstorm and have dialogue about specific products and services needed to address management needs.
Each jurisdiction will break out with each NOAA technical panel and a facilitator on a rotating basis to discuss potential products and solutions.

12:40- 1:25 Lunch (catered in room)

1:25 – 5:30 Afternoon Session

- **Continue Rotating Breakouts by Jurisdiction/Technical Area: Brainstorming Potential Products and Solutions**
- **Breakout Groups: Refining Solutions**
Objective: Identify primary products and solutions based on NOAA presentations and breakout group discussions.
Participants will break into groups by jurisdiction with a facilitator to discuss the outcomes from the panel presentations and discussions.
- **Report Outs from Breakout Groups**
Objective: Share refined information from break out groups with all participants.
(10 minutes per group) - A representative from each group will present the results of the breakouts.
- **Closing Remarks and Next Steps (Kacky Andrews)**

Appendix C: Participant List

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	AFFILIATION	WORKSHOP
NOAA HEADQUARTERS			
Andrews	Kacky	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program	Both
Arzayus	Felipe	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program	Pacific
Boreman	John	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program	Atlantic
Clarke	Alicia	NOAA Center for Coastal Monitoring and Assessment	Atlantic
Kavanaugh	Stephanie	NOAA Special Projects Office	Both
Koss	Jennifer	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program	Both
Morgan	Jessica	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program	Pacific
Parsons	Tracy	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program	Atlantic
Pritchett	Anita	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program	Atlantic
Thur	Steven	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program	Both
Torres	Cecilia	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program	Pacific
Waddell	Jenny	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program	Both
Wallace	Nancy	NOAA Special Projects Office	Both
NOAA REGIONAL OFFICES			
Brown	Val	NOAA Pacific Islands Regional Office	Pacific
Carrubba	Lisa-Marie	NOAA Southeast Regional Office	Atlantic
Everson	Al	NOAA Pacific Islands Regional Office	Pacific
Gombos	Meghan	NOAA Coastal Programs Division	Pacific
Karazsia	Jocelyn	NOAA Southeast Regional Office	Atlantic
McElwee	Kris	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program	Pacific
Moore	Jennifer	NOAA Southeast Regional Office	Atlantic
Philibotte	Jason	NOAA Pacific Islands Regional Office	Pacific
Piniak	Greg	NOAA Center for Coastal Fisheries and Habitat Research	Atlantic
Pittman	Simon	NOAA Center for Coastal Monitoring and Assessment	Atlantic
Schull	Jennifer	NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center	Atlantic
Seki	Mike	NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center	Pacific
NOAA MAPPING			
Battista	Tim	NOAA Center for Coastal Monitoring and Assessment	Atlantic
David	Andy	NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center	Atlantic
Miller	Joyce	NOAA Coral Reef Ecosystem Division	Pacific
Monaco	Mark	NOAA Center for Coastal Monitoring and Assessment	Both
Rohmann	Steve	NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries	Atlantic
Rooney	John	NOAA Coral Reef Ecosystem Division	Pacific
NOAA PHYSICAL MONITORING			
Brainard	Rusty	NOAA Coral Reef Ecosystem Division	Pacific
Eakin	Mark	NOAA Coral Reef Watch	Both
Gledhill	Dwight	NOAA Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Lab	Atlantic
Hendee	Jim	NOAA Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Lab	Both

APPENDIX C – PARTICIPANT LIST

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	AFFILIATION	WORKSHOP
NOAA BIOLOGICAL MONITORING			
Bohnsack	Jim	NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center	Both
Caldow	Chris	NOAA Center for Coastal Monitoring and Assessment	Both
Hill	Ron	NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center	Atlantic
Kenyon	Jean	NOAA Coral Reef Ecosystem Division	Pacific
Manzello	Derek	NOAA Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Lab	Atlantic
Miller	Margaret	NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center	Atlantic
Schroeder	Bob	NOAA Coral Reef Ecosystem Division	Pacific
NOAA WATER QUALITY / LBSP			
Chaston	Kathy	NOAA Coastal Programs Division	Pacific
Christensen	John	NOAA Center for Coastal Monitoring and Assessment	Pacific
Davis	Gerry	NOAA Pacific Islands Regional Office	Pacific
Griffin	Sean	NOAA Habitat Restoration Division	Atlantic
Pait	Tony	NOAA Center for Coastal Monitoring and Assessment	Atlantic
Vargas-Angel	Bernardo	NOAA Coral Reef Ecosystem Division	Pacific
NOAA DATA DISSEMINATION			
Newlin	Michele	NOAA Coral Reef Information System	Pacific
O'Connor	Sarah	NOAA Coral Reef Information System	Atlantic
AMERICAN SAMOA			
Brighthouse	Gene	NOAA Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary	Pacific
Brown	Paul	National Park Service - American Samoa	Pacific
Carroll	Ben	AS Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources	Pacific
Fenner	Doug	AS Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources	Pacific
Goldberg	Jeremy	AS Department of Commerce	Pacific
Peau	Lelei	AS Department of Commerce	Pacific
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS			
Castro	Fran	CNMI Division of Environmental Quality	Pacific
Houk	Peter	CNMI Division of Environmental Quality	Pacific
Starmer	John	CNMI Coastal Resources Management Office	Pacific
Trianni	Michael	CNMI Division of Fish and Wildlife	Pacific
GUAM			
Burdick	Dave	Guam Coastal Management Program	Pacific
Cruz	Jesse	Guam Environmental Protection Agency	Pacific
Gutierrez	Jay	Guam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources	Pacific
Lujan	Vange	Guam Coastal Management Program	Pacific
HAWAII			
Brown	Eric	National Park Service - Hawai'i	Pacific
Clark	Athline	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument	Pacific
Hamnett	Mike	University of Hawai'i	Pacific
Jokiell	Paul	Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology	Pacific
Kosaki	Randy	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument	Pacific
MacGowan	Petra	Hawai'i Division of Aquatic Resources	Pacific
Nishimoto	Robert	Hawai'i Division of Aquatic Resources	Pacific

APPENDIX C – PARTICIPANT LIST

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	AFFILIATION	WORKSHOP
Walsh	Bill	Hawai'i Division of Aquatic Resources	Pacific
White	Susan	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument	Pacific
Wilhelm	Aulani	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument	Pacific
PACIFIC REGION			
Maragos	Jim	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Pacific
Wiltse	Wendy	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Pacific
FLORIDA			
Boyer	Joseph	Florida International University	Atlantic
Collier	Chantal	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Atlantic
Gilliam	Dave	Nova Southeastern University	Atlantic
Hallac	Dave	National Park Service - Dry Tortugas and Everglades	Atlantic
Keller	Brian	NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries	Atlantic
Palandro	Dave	Florida Wildlife Research Institute	Atlantic
Patterson	Matt	National Park Service - South Florida/Caribbean Network	Atlantic
Ruzicka	Rob	Florida Wildlife Research Institute	Atlantic
Walker	Brian	Nova Southeastern University	Atlantic
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS			
Boulon	Rafe	National Park Service - St. John	Atlantic
Murray	January	USVI Division of Fish and Wildlife	Atlantic
Nibs	Anita	USVI Division of Environmental Protection	Atlantic
Oriol	J.P.	USVI Coastal Zone Management	Atlantic
Rothenberger	Paige	USVI Coastal Zone Management	Atlantic
Smith	Tyler	University of the Virgin Islands	Atlantic
PUERTO RICO			
Appeldoorn	Rich	University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez	Atlantic
Diaz	Ernesto	PR Coastal Zone Management	Atlantic
Garcia-Sais	Jorge	University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez	Atlantic
Hernandez	Edwin	University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras	Atlantic
Lilyestrom	Craig	PR Marine Resources	Atlantic
Rosario	Aida	PR Department of Natural and Environmental Resources	Atlantic
ATLANTIC/CARIBBEAN REGION			
LoBue	Buddy	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Atlantic
Martinez	Juan	U.S. Department of Agriculture	Atlantic
Rogers	Caroline	U.S. Geological Survey - St. John	Atlantic
Schmahl	GP	NOAA Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary	Atlantic
Schwagerl	Joseph	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Atlantic
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCILS			
Brouwer	Myra	South Atlantic Fishery Management Council	Atlantic
Dalzell	Paul	Western Pacific Fisheries Management Council	Pacific
Finn	Kelly	Western Pacific Fisheries Management Council	Pacific
Garcia-Molliner	Graciela	Caribbean Fishery Management Council	Atlantic
Simmons	Carrie	Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council	Atlantic

Appendix D: Workshop Presentations

The following presentations made during the workshop can be found on the web at <http://coralreef.noaa.gov/aboutcrcp/strategy/reprioritization/creios/>

Mapping and Monitoring Needs

- American Samoa
- Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
- Guam
- Hawai'i
- Florida
- U.S. Virgin Islands
- Puerto Rico
- Regional/Connectivity Team

NOAA's capabilities (Pacific Workshop)

- Mapping
- Physical and Chemical Oceanographic Monitoring
- Biological Monitoring
- Water Quality and Land Based Sources of Pollution
- CRCP National Mapping and Monitoring Program

NOAA's capabilities (Atlantic Workshop)

- Mapping
- Physical and Chemical Oceanographic Monitoring
- Biological Monitoring
- Water Quality and Land Based Sources of Pollution
- Data Dissemination
- CRCP National Mapping and Monitoring Program

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Appendix F: Acronyms and Abbreviations

AHI	Acoustic Habitat Investigator
AS	America Samoa
ASG	American Samoa Government
AUV	Autonomous Underwater Vehicle
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAFO	Confined Animal Feeding Operation
CCD	NOAA Coral Conservation Division
CCFHR	NOAA Center for Coastal Fisheries and Habitat Research
CCMA	NOAA Center for Coastal Monitoring & Assessment
CFMC	Caribbean Fishery Management Council
CHAMP	NOAA Coral Health and Monitoring Program
CMP	Guam Coastal Management Program
CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
CoRIS	NOAA Coral Information System
CRCA	Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000
CRCP	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program
CRED	NOAA Coral Reef Ecosystem Division
CREIOS	NOAA CRCP Coral Reef Ecosystem Integrated Observing System
CREMP	Coral Reef Evaluation and Monitoring Project
CREWS	NOAA CRCP Coral Reef Early Warning System
CRMO	CNMI Coastal Resources Management Office
CRTF	U.S. Coral Reef Task Force
CRW	NOAA Coral Reef Watch
CSO	Combined Sewer Outfall
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZM	AS/CNMI/HI/PR/USVI Coastal Zone Management
DAR	HI Division of Aquatic Resources
DAWR	Guam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources
DEP	FL/USVI Department of Environmental Protection
DEQ	CNMI Division of Environmental Quality
DFW	CNMI/USVI Division of Fish and Wildlife
DLNR	HI Department of Land and Natural Resources
DMWR	AS Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources
DNER	PR Department of Natural and Environmental Resources
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DPNR	USVI Department of Planning and Natural Resources
EAR	Ecological Acoustic Recorder
EEMP	East End Marine Park
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone

APPENDIX F – ACRONYMS

EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESI	Environmental Sensitivity Index
FACE	Florida Area Coastal Environment
FBNMS	NOAA Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary
FGNMS	NOAA Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary
FIU	Florida International University
FKNMS	NOAA Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary
FL	Florida
FMC	Fishery Management Council
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
FWRI	Florida Wildlife Research Institute
FWS	DOI Fish and Wildlife Service
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMFMC	Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council
HAB	Harmful Algal Blooms
HI	Hawai'i
HIMB	Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology
HYCOM	Hybrid Coordinate Ocean Model
ICON	NOAA CRCP Integrated Coral Observing Network
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
JBNERR	Jobos Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve
LBSP	Land-Based Sources of Pollution
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MARAMP	Mariana Archipelago Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program
MEERA	Marine Ecosystem Event Response and Assessment
MHI	Main Hawai'ian Islands
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPRSA	Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act
NASA	U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCCOS	NOAA National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NESDIS	NOAA National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service
NetCDF	Network Common Data Form
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMFS	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service
NNDC	NOAA National Data Centers
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOS	NOAA National Ocean Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	DOI National Park Service
NRCS	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

APPENDIX F – ACRONYMS

NS&T	National Status and Trends
NWHI	Northwestern Hawaiʻian Islands
OA	Ocean Acidification
OAR	NOAA Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research
OCD	NOAA Ocean Chemistry Division
OCRM	NOAA Office of Coastal Resource Management
OCS	NOAA Office of Coast Survey
OHC	NOAA Office of Habitat Conservation
ONMS	NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
ONR	DOD Office of Naval Research
OSCURS	Ocean Surface Current Simulations
PAR	Photosynthetically Active Radiation
PIFSC	NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center
PIRO	NOAA Pacific Islands Regional Office
PMNM	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument
PR	Puerto Rico
PRIA	Pacific Remote Island Areas
PSC	NOAA Pacific Services Center
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RAMP	NOAA CRCP Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program
REA	Rapid Ecological Assessment
ROV	Remotely Operated Underwater Vehicle
RVC	Reef Visual Census
SAFMC	South Atlantic Fishery Management Council
SE	Southeast
SEAMAP	Southeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program
SECREMP	Southeast Florida Coral Reef Evaluation and Monitoring Project
SEFCRI	Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative
SEFSC	NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center
SERO	NOAA Southeast Regional Office
SST	Sea Surface Temperature
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOAD	Towed Optical Assessment Device
UAS	Unmanned Autonomous Systems
UH	University of Hawaiʻi
UPR	University of Puerto Rico
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USVI	U.S. Virgin Islands
UVI	University of the Virgin Islands
WESPAC	Western Pacific Fishery Management Council
WQ	Water Quality

United States Department of Commerce

Gary Locke
Secretary

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Jane Lubchenco
Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmospheres

National Ocean Service

John H. Dunnigan
Assistant Administrator for Ocean Service and Coastal Zone Management

