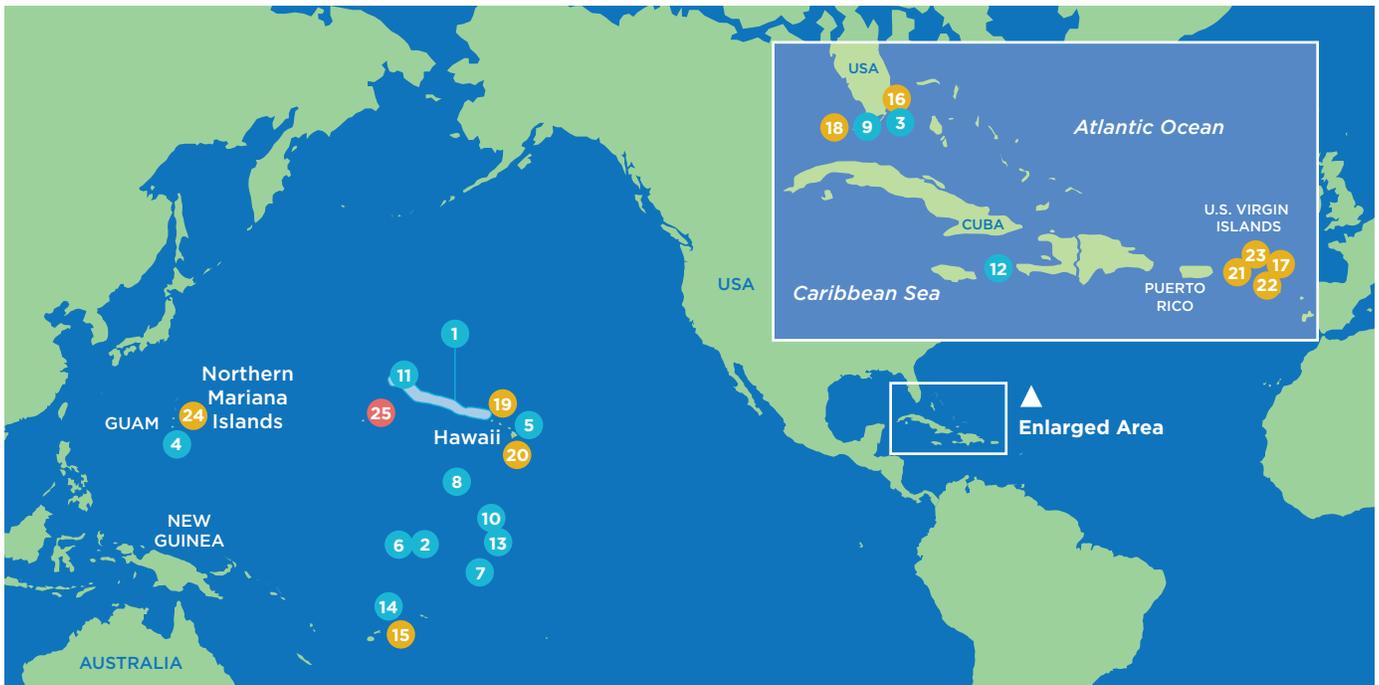




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PROTECTING OUR NATION'S *coral reefs*



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS): Marine National Monument (MNM), National Wildlife Refuges (NWR)

	Area in Acres
1. Papahānaumokuākea MNM	*
2. Baker Island NWR	31,736
3. Great White Heron NWR	192,788
4. Guam NWR (Ritidian Point only)	772
5. Hawaiian Islands NWR	611,914
6. Howland Island NWR	32,550
7. Jarvis Island NWR	37,519
8. Johnston Atoll NWR	119,337
9. Key West NWR	208,308
10. Kingman Reef NWR	483,705
11. Midway Atoll NWR	298,369
12. Navassa Island NWR	364,950
13. Palmyra Atoll NWR	515,912
14. Rose Atoll NWR	39,066

*FWS manages the Hawaiian Islands NWR and Midway Atoll NWR which are included in the 89 million acre Papahānaumokuākea National Marine Monument co-managed by FWS, NOAA and State of Hawaii.

National Park Service (NPS): National Parks (NP), National Historical Parks (NHP), National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve (NHPEP), and National Monuments (NM)

	Area in Acres
15. American Samoa NP	13,520
16. Biscayne NP	181,500
17. Buck Island Reef NM	19,015
18. Dry Tortugas NP	64,700
19. Kalaupapa NHP	10,797
20. Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	1,161
21. Salt River Bay NHPEP	912
22. Virgin Islands Coral Reef NM	12,708
23. Virgin Islands NP	14,689
24. War-in-the-Pacific NHP	1,960

Office of Insular Affairs

	Area in Acres
25. Wake Atoll	429,600

Total DOI Holdings 3,687,439

The mission of the **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR** (DOI) is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and our commitments to island communities.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, DOI protects coral reefs, tropical islands, and adjacent submerged ecosystems stretching halfway across the globe. DOI's holdings include some of the healthiest and most endangered coral reefs in the world. DOI also conducts pioneering research on coral reefs and supports management and protection of coral reefs in the U.S.-affiliated insular areas.

As co-chair of the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, established by Executive Order 13089 in 1998, DOI works with co-chair NOAA, and other Federal, state, territorial and Freely Associated States partners to map and monitor coral reefs; provide scientific information to support management decisions; prevent loss of coral reefs from pollution, over-fishing, disease, climate change and other threats; and promote awareness of the urgent need to protect these fragile ecosystems for present and future generations.

DOI Bureaus and Offices With Coral Reef Responsibilities



J. MARIAGOS

A diver monitors coral reef health at the FWS managed Palmyra Atoll National Wildlife Refuge.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) coral reef responsibilities include law enforcement, import/export permitting, fisheries management, wildlife conservation, species recovery, environmental contaminant remediation, invasive species eradication, technical assistance, and habitat restoration. FWS protects coral ecosystems in Florida, the Caribbean, Hawaii, and across the Pacific Ocean in 13 National Wildlife Refuges and in the co-managed Papahānaumokuākea National Marine Monument. Over 7,000 species of mammals, fish, sea turtles, birds and invertebrates make them home. FWS is helping to conserve ecosystem biodiversity that provides natural laboratories where scientists learn how underwater ecosystems function, as well as providing valued educational and recreational opportunities. Please visit the FWS website at <www.fws.gov> for more information.

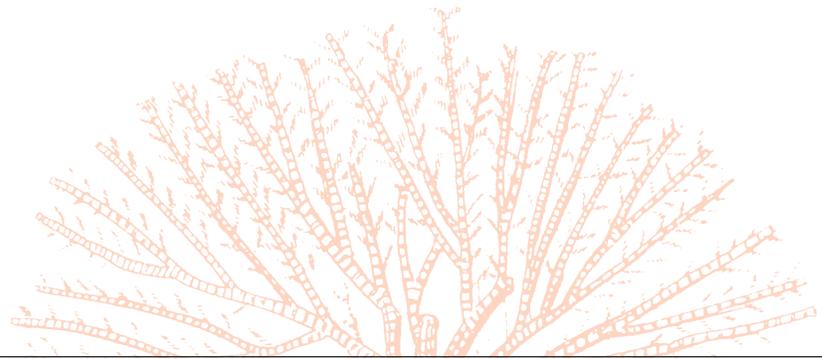


J. LUO

A red grouper swims in the Research Natural Area (RNA) of Dry Tortugas National Park, a 46 square-mile marine reserve.

National Park Service

A total of ten National Parks with coral reefs in Hawai'i, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands and South Florida attract more than 1.5 million visits per year. The National Park Service (NPS) is working to restore and maintain the exceptional biological and recreational values of coral reefs in the face of coral bleaching and disease, overfishing, impaired water quality, recreational overuse, and other threats to their beauty and ecological integrity. For example, NPS established fully protected marine reserves at Dry Tortugas National Park, Buck Island Reef National Monument and Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument in order to restore fish populations and reef ecosystems and protect corals from physical damage. Discover the beauty and value of coral reef Parks, and our role in conserving them at <www.nature.nps.gov/water/coralreefs>.



K. KOLTES



Children on Namu Atoll, Marshall Islands, learn from a team of scientists about the importance of their coral reefs and ways to protect them.

Office of Insular Affairs

With the majority of U.S. coral reefs located in the insular areas, the Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) plays an important role in improving the management and protection of the Nation's coral reefs. OIA provides technical and financial assistance to support coral reef conservation in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa and the freely associated states of Palau, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia. For more information please visit OIA's Coral Reef Initiative website at www.doi.gov/oia/Firstpginfo/coralreef.html.

M. FIELD

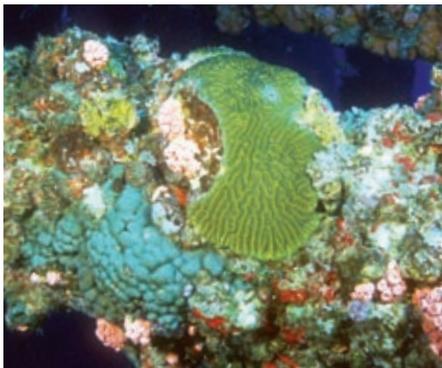


USGS scientists drill into a coral head to obtain a core for study of the impacts of sediment in runoff from Moloka'i, Hawaii.

U.S. Geological Survey

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), working closely with academic institutions, state, and other Federal agencies, spearheads efforts to better understand the processes that affect the health and sustainability of our Nation's coral reef ecosystems. Models and forecasting tools are being improved to provide decision makers with management options, including mitigation and adaptation strategies. USGS studies of reef ecosystems focus on three primary science directions including: 1) understanding the structure and function of reef communities and the role of marine reserves in maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services; 2) studying impacts of land-based pollution; and 3) evaluating impacts of climate change. To learn more about the USGS role in coral reef conservation please view the USGS Strategic Science for Coral Ecosystems 2007–2011 report at biology.usgs.gov/ecosystems/coral_reefs.html.

B.S. BOLAND



Multiple species of corals growing on an offshore oil and gas platform near the Flower Garden Bank coral reefs (Lease Block WC 643).

Minerals Management Service

As stewards of the Federal offshore lands known as the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), the Minerals Management Service (MMS) is responsible for balancing the Nation's search for energy and marine minerals while protecting the human, marine and coastal environments. MMS environmental programs provide information necessary to support sound decisions regarding offshore energy and non-energy activities. Programs in the Gulf of Mexico that ensure the conservation of coral reef resources on the OCS include research and monitoring of coral reefs in the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary, investigation of coral growth on oil and gas structures, research on deep-sea cold water corals, and the Rigs to Reef Program. For more information please visit www.mms.gov.



Office of Insular Affairs



For more information, please visit
<www.doi.gov> and <www.coralreef.gov>