



Program Overview

a. Who We Are

Coral reefs are some of the most biologically rich and economically valuable ecosystems on Earth. They are also in serious jeopardy, threatened by an array of impacts from over-exploitation, pollution, habitat loss, invasive species, disease and climate change. The rapid decline and loss of these valuable marine ecosystems has significant social, economic and environmental consequences for the U.S. and the world. Action is needed on a wide variety of fronts to address the coral reef crisis and sustain these ecosystems and the communities and economies that depend on them.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coral Reef Conservation Program (CRCP) is a national, science-based organization that supports effective management and sound science to protect, sustain, and restore coral reef ecosystems. It was established in 2000 to help fulfill NOAA's responsibilities to preserve, protect, and restore coral reefs as required by the Coral Reef Conservation Act (CRCA), Presidential Executive Order 13089 on Coral Reef Protection, and other mandates. Copies of these documents are provided in Appendices A and B of this document.

Since 2000, the CRCP has been responsible for program planning, execution, and evaluation, including management of annual appropriations. To address these mandates, in 2002-2006 the CRCP invested over \$129 million in the application of tools (activities) by NOAA and non-NOAA organizations to reduce reef threats and increase management effectiveness at local, state/territory, regional, national, and international levels. These activities have produced many important products and outcomes that have advanced coral reef conservation efforts in the U.S. and internationally.

The CRCP is a cross-NOAA, matrix-structured organization that involves participants from four of NOAA's Line Offices—the National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service (NESDIS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Ocean Service (NOS), and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)—in planning, implementation, and evaluation. This unique structure has allowed the CRCP to use available partners, expertise, and capacity of 25 offices across multiple levels of the NOAA Line Office organization.

b. Mandates and Requirements

The CRCP has two primary mandates that guide priorities, plans and implementation of the program: (1) the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 (CRCA) (16 U.S.C. 6401 *et seq.*





December 2000), and (2) the Executive Order 13089 on Coral Reef Protection (1998). The specific requirements of each of these mandates (and other drivers) are described below.

Coral Reef Conservation Act

The CRCA authorized the Secretary of Commerce to publish a National Coral Reef Action Strategy (National Strategy) and establish a national program, grants program, and conservation fund to fulfill the following purposes:

- Preserve, sustain, and restore the condition of coral reef ecosystems.
- Promote the wise management and sustainable use of coral reef ecosystems to benefit local communities and the Nation.
- Develop sound scientific information on the condition of coral reef ecosystems and the threats to such ecosystems.
- Assist in the preservation of coral reefs by supporting conservation programs, including projects that involve affected local communities and nongovernmental organizations.
- Provide financial resources for those programs and projects.
- Establish a formal mechanism for collecting and allocating monetary donations from the private sector to be used for coral reef conservation projects.

The CRCP was established in 2001 to implement the CRCA and specific requirements for the National Strategy, national program, grants program, and conservation fund. The specific requirements for each of these components are summarized below.

1. National Coral Reef Action Strategy

Requirements: Produce National Strategy that includes goals, objectives, implementation plan and description of the funds obligated each fiscal year to advance coral reef conservation. The Strategy is required to include discussion of the following topics:

- Coastal uses and management.
- Water and air quality.
- Mapping and information management.
- Research, monitoring, and assessment.
- International and regional issues.
- Outreach and education.
- Local strategies developed by the States or Federal agencies, including regional fishery management councils.
- Conservation, including how marine protected areas (MPAs) will be developed as replenishment zones consistent with local practices and traditions.

In 2002, the CRCP led development and publication of the National Strategy in cooperation with the United States Coral Reef Task Force (Task Force). The National Strategy was designed as





an implementation plan for the U.S. National Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reefs that was adopted by the Task Force in 2000 as the first comprehensive blueprint for U.S. action to conserve coral reefs. The National Strategy includes 13 major goals for U.S. action to conserve coral reef ecosystems, as outlined in Exhibit II-1. Copy of the National Strategy is provided as part of the Program Review materials.

Exhibit II-1 Goals and Objectives of the National Strategy

Theme 1: Understanding Coral Reef Ecosystems. Better understanding of complex coral reef ecosystems will improve management and conservation of these valuable resources. The strategy outlines the following major goals to increase understanding of coral reef ecosystems:

- Goal 1: Create comprehensive maps of all U.S. coral reef habitats.*
- Goal 2: Conduct long-term monitoring and assessments of reef ecosystem condition.*
- Goal 3: Support strategic research to address the major threats to reef ecosystems.*
- Goal 4: Increase understanding of the social and economic factors of conserving coral reefs.*

Theme 2: Reduce The Adverse Impacts Of Human Activities. Reducing the impacts of human activities is essential to conserving coral reef ecosystems. The strategy outlines the following major goals to reduce the adverse impacts of human activities:

- Goal 5: Improve the use of marine protected areas to reduce threats.*
- Goal 6: Reduce adverse impacts of fishing and other extractive uses.*
- Goal 7: Reduce impacts of coastal uses.*
- Goal 8: Reduce pollution.*
- Goal 9: Restore damaged reefs.*
- Goal 10: Improve education and outreach.*
- Goal 11: Reduce international threats to coral reef ecosystems.*
- Goal 12: Reduce impacts from international trade in coral reef species.*
- Goal 13: Improve coordination and accountability.*

2. National Program

Requirements: Under the National Program, the CRCP may conduct activities to conserve coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems that are consistent with the CRCA, the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. The CRCA-authorized activities include:

- Mapping, monitoring, assessment, restoration, and scientific research that benefit the understanding, sustainable use, and long-term conservation of coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems
- Enhancing public awareness, education, understanding, and appreciation of coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems
- Providing assistance to States in removing abandoned fishing gear, marine debris, and abandoned vessels from coral reefs to conserve living marine resources





- Cooperative conservation and management of coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems with local, regional, or international programs and partners

3. Coral Reef Conservation Grants Program

Requirements: Subject to the availability of funds, the CRCP shall provide matching grants of financial assistance for projects for the conservation of coral reefs consistent with the National Strategy. No less than 40% of the funds available for this Grant Program are required to go to projects in the U.S. Pacific region, and no less than 40% must go for projects in the U.S. Atlantic or Caribbean region.

4. Coral Reef Conservation Fund

Requirements: The Administrator may enter into an agreement with a nonprofit organization that promotes coral reef conservation to receive, hold, and administer funds to support partnerships between the public and private sectors that further the purposes of the CRCA and are consistent with the National Strategy.

Executive Order 13089 (Coral Reef Protection)

On June 11, 1998, President William Jefferson Clinton issued Executive Order 13089: Coral Reef Protection (EO 13089) to enhance the role of Federal agencies in the preservation and restoration of coral reef ecosystems. The EO establishes a policy framework to guide Federal action and impacts on coral reefs, by which Federal agencies:

1. Use their programs and authorities to protect and enhance the conditions of U.S. coral reef ecosystems.
2. To the extent permitted by law, ensure that any actions they authorize, fund or carry out will not degrade the conditions of such ecosystems.

The EO also established the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (USCRTF), an interagency group consisting of twelve Federal agencies and governors from seven states, territories, and commonwealths, to oversee coordination and implementation of the policy and programmatic requirements. NOAA was significantly involved in the creation of this EO, and has provided leadership for its implementation as co-chair of the Task Force (with the Department of the Interior).

The EO specifically calls on the Task Force to conduct activities to:

1. Coordinate a comprehensive program to map and monitor coral reefs.
2. Develop and implement (with the scientific community) research to identify the major causes and consequences of degradation of coral reef ecosystems.





3. Collaborate with government and non-governmental partners to reduce, mitigate damage to, and restore coral reef ecosystems.
4. Assess the U.S. role in international trade and protection of coral reef species and implement strategies and actions to promote conservation and sustainable use of reef resources worldwide.

The CRCP has led NOAA's efforts to address the requirements of the Executive Order, including major efforts to map and monitor coral reefs. The CRCP is responsible for providing policy and technical support to the NOAA co-chair in fulfillment of his Task Force responsibilities. The CRCP also hosts the Task Force Secretariat that provides leadership and staff to support Task Force implementation.

Other Mandates

NOAA has a variety of other mandates for science and/or management action related to coral reef ecosystems including:

1. Federal fisheries management (Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act).
2. Protected species management (Endangered Species Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act).
3. Coastal Zone management (Coastal Zone Management Act).
4. National Marine Sanctuaries management (National Marine Sanctuaries Act).
5. International-related mandates (e.g., International Coral Reef Initiative).

The CRCP has supported activities contributing to NOAA's efforts to fulfill these mandates.

c. Mission, Goals and Objectives

The CRCP mission is to support effective management and sound science to preserve, sustain and restore valuable coral reef ecosystems for future generations.

To fulfill this mission and the legislative and other mandates associated with it, in 2002-2006 the CRCP focused on implementing specific activities to address many of the 13 goals and objectives of the National Strategy (Exhibit II-1). These priority CRCP goals are shown in Exhibit II-2.

The CRCP has used a number of criteria to determine which priority goals and objectives to focus on, and the most appropriate type and level of investment to make to address these areas. These criteria include the relationship to CRCP primary mandates and requirements, NOAA's broader mission and mandates, areas of expertise, levels of available funding, opportunities (e.g., partnerships) for significant progress, direction from Administration and Congressional





leadership, and expert input from partners, stakeholders, and customers on priority needs and approaches.

| <i>Exhibit II-2 Goals and Tools of the CRCP</i> | |
|---|--|
| Goals | Tools |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess and Characterize U.S. Coral Reefs 2. Reduce Impacts of Coastal Uses 3. Reduce Adverse Impacts of Fishing 4. Reduce Impacts of Pollution and Coral Disease 5. Improve Use and Effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) 6. Reduce Threats to International Coral Reefs 7. Reduce Impacts of Climate Change 8. Address Emerging Issues 9. Program Coordination | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Map and Monitor 2. Ecosystem Research 3. Socioeconomic Research 4. Outreach 5. Management (direct and indirect) |

Based on this input, the CRCP develops short term (annual) and longer term (3- to 5-year) priorities and corresponding budgets and spend plans to allocate available resources. In 2002-2006, the program has focused on investing in key tools or activities to address the CRCP goals shown in Exhibit II-2.

d. Program Structure and Management

The CRCP is one of 45 official Programs established by NOAA in 2003 to lead planning and implementation of activities to fulfill NOAA’s mission. These Programs are organized into Goals with common missions. The CRCP is one of nine Programs that make up the NOAA Ecosystem Goal Team, which leads outyear strategic planning for NOAA’s ecosystem stewardship-related mission areas. Through this structure, the CRCP is responsible for developing 5-year strategic plans, including outyear priorities and budget initiatives for possible inclusion in Presidential budget proposals and Congressional appropriations.

The CRCP and other NOAA Programs “crosscut” the traditional NOAA Line Office structure, which is responsible for execution of annual budgets and activities. The CRCP is a formal NOAA designated matrix program which crosscuts four of NOAA’s six Line Offices. It is responsible for end-to-end planning, execution, and evaluation of the Program through these offices.

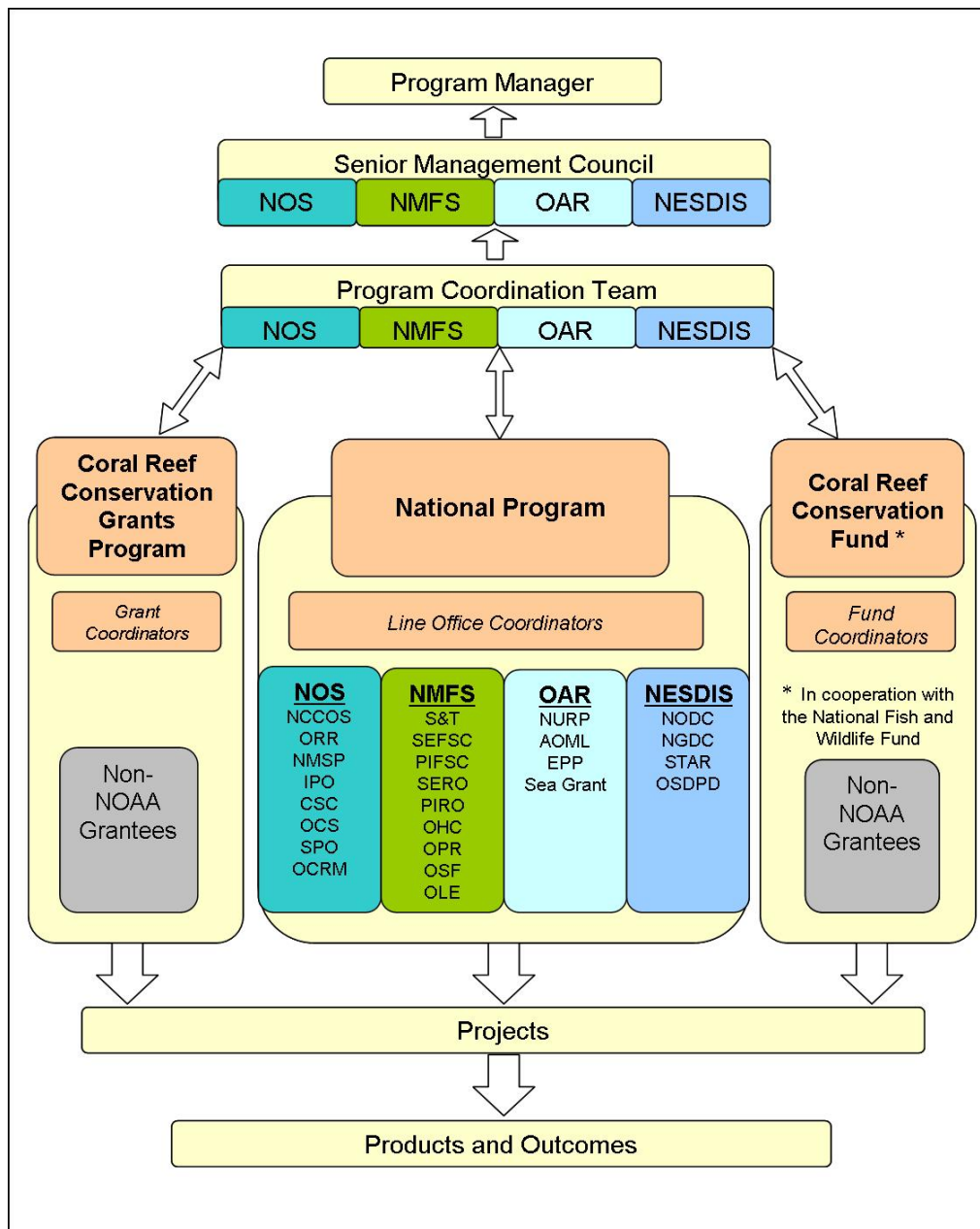
The CRCP is led by a Senior Management Council (SMC) made up of senior office leaders from each of the four Line Offices represented in the CRCP (NOS, NMFS, OAR, NESDIS). See Exhibit II-3 for an organizational diagram; a list of the abbreviations used in the diagram is provided on p. II-8). The CRCP is managed by a Program Manager from NOS who also serves as the SMC member. The Program Manager is ultimately responsible for all aspects of the CRCP.





The SMC is supported by a Program Coordination Team (PCT) that includes a Program Coordinator, staff from each of the four participating Line Offices, and a central program office housed in the National Ocean Service. These groups are responsible for supporting the SMC and all aspects of CRCP planning and management (see Tab 3, Chapter 9, Program Coordination, for more information).

**Exhibit II-3
Program Structure and Management**





Key to Abbreviations Used in Exhibit II-3

| | |
|--|--|
| AOML – Atlantic Oceanographic Marine Laboratory | OHC – Office of Habitat Conservation |
| CSC – Coastal Services Center | OLE – Office of Law Enforcement |
| EPP – Environmental Partnership Program | OPR – Office of Protected Resources |
| IPO – International Program Office | ORR – Office of Response and Restoration |
| NCCOS – National Center for Coastal Ocean Science | OSDPD – Office of Satellite Data Processing and Distribution |
| NESDIS – National Environmental Satellite and Data Information Service | OSF – Office of Sustainable Fisheries |
| NGDC – National Geophysical Data Center | PIFSC – Pacific Islands Fishery Science Center |
| NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Service | PIRO – Pacific Islands Regional Office |
| NMSP – National Marine Sanctuaries Program | SEFSC – Southeast Fisheries Science Center |
| NOS – National Ocean Service | SERO – Southeast Regional Office |
| NODC – National Oceanographic Data Center | Sea Grant – National Sea Grant Program |
| NURP – National Undersea Research Program | SPO – Special Projects Office |
| OAR – Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research | S&T – Office of Science and Technology |
| OCRM – Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management | STAR – Center of Satellite Data Processing and Distribution |
| OCS – Office of Coast Survey | |

The CRCP has focused on a subset of goals and objectives of the National Strategy in 2002-2006. These goals are shown in Exhibit II-2. The SMC oversees an annual planning process to develop annual spend plans that allocate funding to these goal areas. The process includes:

- Establishing funding targets for continuing or new projects.
- Soliciting project proposals (either through NOAA for the National Program or from external sources for the Grant Program and Fund).
- Reviewing proposals.
- Making final funding decisions based on final appropriations, proposal quality, and characteristics.

The CRCP then distributes funding to NOAA or non-NOAA recipients via internal transfers (for NOAA-led projects), grants, or contracts (for non-NOAA led projects).

Primary Program Components

As required by the CRCA, the CRCP supports implementation of the National Action Strategy by funding activities through three main components: the National Program, the Coral Reef Conservation Grants Program, and the Coral Reef Conservation Fund. Exhibit II-3 shows the distribution of these funds for 2002-2006.





National Program

The National Program provides resources, tools and services to managers, scientists, and communities via NOAA offices to address the goals of the Coral Reef National Action Strategy. While collaboration with non-NOAA entities on implementation of activities funded by the CRCP's National Program is highly encouraged, all funds for these activities are managed by NOAA offices. In 2002-2006, approximately 75% of CRCP funds (\$96.5 million) and 70% of CRCP projects were distributed through the National Program. The National Program also includes support for the Secretariat of the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force.

Coral Reef Conservation Grants Program

The Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 established the Coral Reef Conservation Grants Program, through which the CRCP makes available matching grants to government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and academic institutions for coral reef conservation activities, consistent with the purposes of the Act. In 2002-2006, approximately 22% of CRCP funds and 20% of CRCP projects were distributed through the Grants Program. Funds are awarded under the following six separate grant categories:

- State and Territory Coral Reef Ecosystem Management
- State and Territory Coral Reef Ecosystem Monitoring
- Coral Reef Ecosystem Research
- Projects to Improve or Amend Coral Reef Fishery Management Plans
- General Coral Reef Conservation
- International Coral Reef Conservation

Coral Reef Conservation Fund

This Fund is administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) to help build public-private partnerships to reduce and prevent degradation of coral reefs and associated reef habitats (e.g., seagrass beds, mangroves). In 2002-2006, approximately 4% of the CRCP annual appropriations and 11% of CRCP projects were distributed through the Fund.



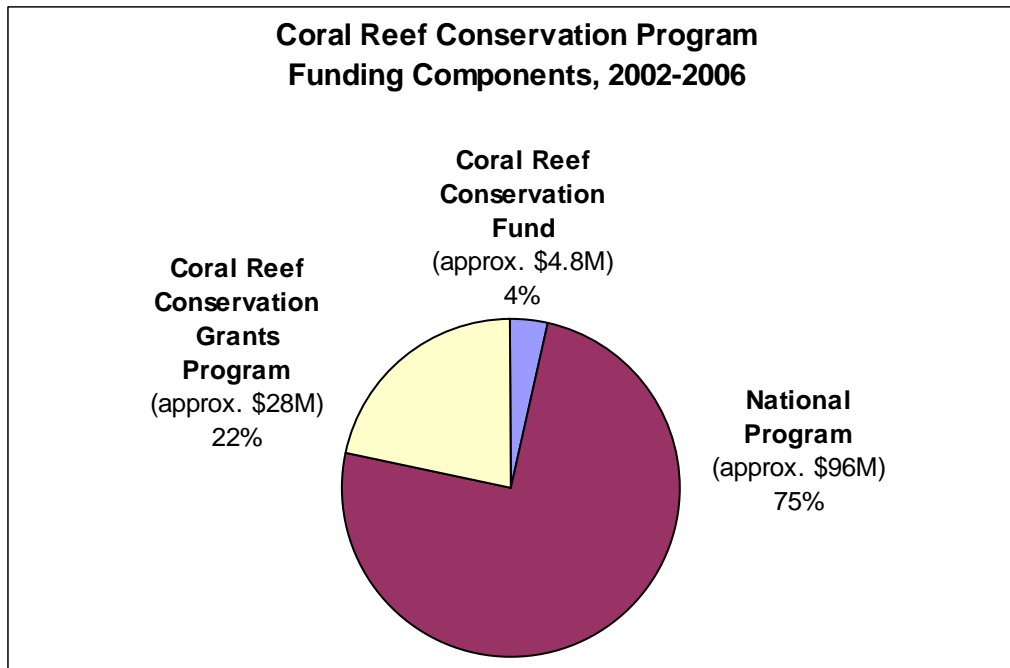


Exhibit II-3. Distribution of Total 2002-2006 Funds among the Three CRCP Program Components

Coral Reef Institutes

In addition to the components mentioned above, the CRCP includes three Coral Reef Research Institutes: the Caribbean Coral Reef Institute, the Hawai’i Coral Reef Initiative Research Program, and the National Coral Reef Institute (see Appendix E for fact sheets on each of these Institutes). Brief information on each Institute is provided below. The Institutes are currently Congressionally-directed programs, administered and managed by NOAA’s Center for Sponsored Coastal Ocean Research (CSCOR). Although these Institutes are associated with the CRCP, because their funding comes as a Congressional earmark and the CRCP is not involved with their day-to-day management, they are not included in the scope of this review.

Caribbean Coral Reef Institute (CCRI)

The Mayaguez Campus of the University of Puerto Rico (UPR-M), in collaboration with the Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER), established CCRI in 2004 as a Cooperative Agreement with CSCOR in order to perform scientific research and monitoring of Puerto Rico’s coastal reefs. The goal of CCRI is to integrate the research and monitoring capabilities of UPR-M, DNER, and the scientific community to provide DNER with information needed to help the agency fulfill its mandate to manage and conserve Puerto Rico’s coral reefs.





Hawai'i Coral Reef Initiative Research Program (HCRI)

HCRI was established in 1998 as a partnership between the University of Hawai'i (UH) and Hawai'i's Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR). The program, which is also a cooperative agreement with CSCOR, focuses on the linkages between human activities and damage to the coral reef ecosystem in order to provide resource managers with the information necessary to prevent, and if possible reverse, coral reef degradation.

National Coral Reef Institute (NCRI)

NCRI was established by Congressional mandate in 1998. It is based at the Nova Southeastern University Oceanographic Center and also supported by CSCOR. NCRI conducts applied and basic research on coral reef diversity, assessment, monitoring, and restoration coupled with education and training of scientists, managers, and educators. Projects are designed to address coral reef issues which support NOAA's mission and the efforts of the USCRTF to improve the definition of research and monitoring needs, thus enabling better management of the nation's coral reefs.

Partners and Customers

The CRCP fulfills its mission by supporting activities of a wide variety of NOAA and non-NOAA partners. These partnerships are critical to implementation of the CRCP and ultimately determine its effectiveness. Specific partners and participants are described in the chapters in Tab 3 for each of the CRCP goal areas.

NOAA partners include investigators and participants from over 20 offices across four NOAA Line Offices working projects at international, national, and local levels. This cross-line office coordination and integration allows NOAA to more effectively fulfill its responsibilities related to coral reef ecosystem conservation.

Non-NOAA partners include other federal agencies (e.g., U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture/Natural Resources Conservation Service), Regional Fishery Management Councils, state/territory/commonwealth government agencies, non-governmental organizations, academia, and the private sector. The partnerships with states, territories and the Fishery Management Councils are critical to fulfilling the CRCP mission and mandates. The CRCP works closely with the seven state, territory and commonwealth governments (Florida, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Hawai'i, Guam, Northern Marianas Islands, and American Samoa) and four Regional Fishery Management Councils (South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean and Western Pacific) that have coral reef-related management responsibilities to assist them in fulfilling their mandates.

e. Program Priorities and Investments

The CRCP prioritized a subset of goals and objectives of the National Strategy to focus on in 2002-2006. These nine CRCP goals are shown in the left-hand column in Exhibit II-2. They are





the major categories of the CRCP annual spend plan, and are referred to as the nine “spend plan categories” throughout this document. In 2002-2006, the CRCP invested over \$129 million in 1,299 projects to address these nine priority spend plan categories. In general, the distribution of funding reflects the relative priority among spend plan categories.

In addition to organizing projects by spend plan category, the CRCP categorizes each project by location (region) and its primary tool or activity type, as shown in the right-hand column of Exhibit II-2. This allows the CRCP to organize, assess and track its projects (# of projects) and investments (\$) by (1) spend plan category and subcategory, (2) tool type, and (3) location. A summary of program priorities and investments in each of these areas is provided below. Information on specific tool and regional priorities within each of the spend plan categories is provided in Tab 3.

The CRCP has also focused on several major initiatives over the review period to help address specific spend plan categories. One of these priority initiatives was the development and implementation of Local Action Strategies (LAS) to better link national goals with local action to reduce key threats to U.S. reefs. Based on leadership and proposals from CRCP, the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (CRTF) initiated development of LAS in partnership with the U.S. All Islands Coral Reef Committee during the fall of 2002 to increase resources, coordination, and effectiveness of local coral reef conservation efforts in U.S. jurisdictions. Because development and implementation of the LAS initiative has been a priority for the CRCP in 2002-2006, additional information is provided below on this initiative below and in the Appendix.

The LAS initiative was specifically designed to help increase and link the goals and objectives of the U.S. National Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reefs (2000) with priorities and actions that are relevant for particular areas. The LAS are locally driven, short-range roadmaps for collaborative and cooperative action among federal, state, territory, and non-governmental partners that identify and implement priority projects to reduce key threats to valuable coral reef ecosystems in each region. Together, the LASs from the seven U.S. coral jurisdictions (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Florida, Guam, Hawai’i, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) identified approximately 760 projects under applicable LAS focus areas to address five priority threats to coral reef ecosystems: land-based sources of pollution; overfishing; recreational overuse and misuse; lack of public awareness; and climate change, coral bleaching, and disease. In addition, several jurisdictions have developed LAS to address three other significant threats within their jurisdictions; these include population pressure, aquatic invasive species, and maritime industry and coastal construction.

The LAS development process began in 2002 based on a core set of guidelines that were applied in different ways to meet the specific needs and priorities of each jurisdiction. Project implementation began in earnest in 2003-2004. Of the 760 total projects identified in 2002-2003, 493 (65%) are currently underway or have already been completed, and approximately \$25 million from government and nongovernmental sources has been applied to project implementation. This funding represents approximately 40% of the total budget needed for





implementation. In addition to direct funding support for LAS implementation from the range of federal, local, nongovernmental, and academic organizations, local agencies have successfully leveraged significant volunteer services and in-kind resources, including time and skills, which have not been quantified in the total amounts of support received. One of the most remarkable accomplishments of the LAS process is the engagement of thousands of stakeholders in LAS development and project implementation in each jurisdiction. More than 1,000 stakeholders have contributed to LAS development and implementation in Florida alone.

Additional information on CRCP contributions to support LAS efforts is included in TAB III.

Priorities by Spend Plan Category

Annual funding investments by spend plan category are shown in Exhibits II-4 (see foldout table at end of this tab) and II-5. In general, the level of investment in each category remained fairly constant across years.

Exhibit II-5 shows the percent of total funding by CRCP spend plan category for the period 2002-2006. In 2002-2006, the two spend plan categories that received the highest funding levels were “Assess and Characterize U.S. Coral Reefs” (\$42M, 33% of total funding) and “Improve the Use and Effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)” (\$23M, 18% of total funding). Together these two categories accounted for 50% of the total funding (\$65.6M) over this period. Note that 65% of the total 2002-2006 funding for the “Improve the Use and Effectiveness of MPAs” category was used to support operation of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve (see Tab III-5 for more information).

These were not the categories with the highest numbers of projects, however, reflecting differences in the types of projects being invested in and the average costs of projects in different categories. The categories with the most projects over this period were Reduce Impacts of Coastal Uses (265 projects, 20% of total) and Reduce Adverse Impacts of Fishing (238 projects, 18% of total).

In descending order of funding, the next three categories—Reduce Impacts of Pollution and Disease (13%), Program Coordination (12%), and Reduce Adverse Impacts of Fishing (11%)—accounted for 36% (\$47M) of the total funding for this period.

The next highest spend plan categories by funding were Reduce Impacts of Coastal Uses (7%, \$9M) and Reduce Threats to International Coral Reefs (5%, \$6M).

The last two spend plan categories—Address Emerging Issues and Reduce Impacts of Climate Change—together made up only 1% (\$1.2M) of the total funding.



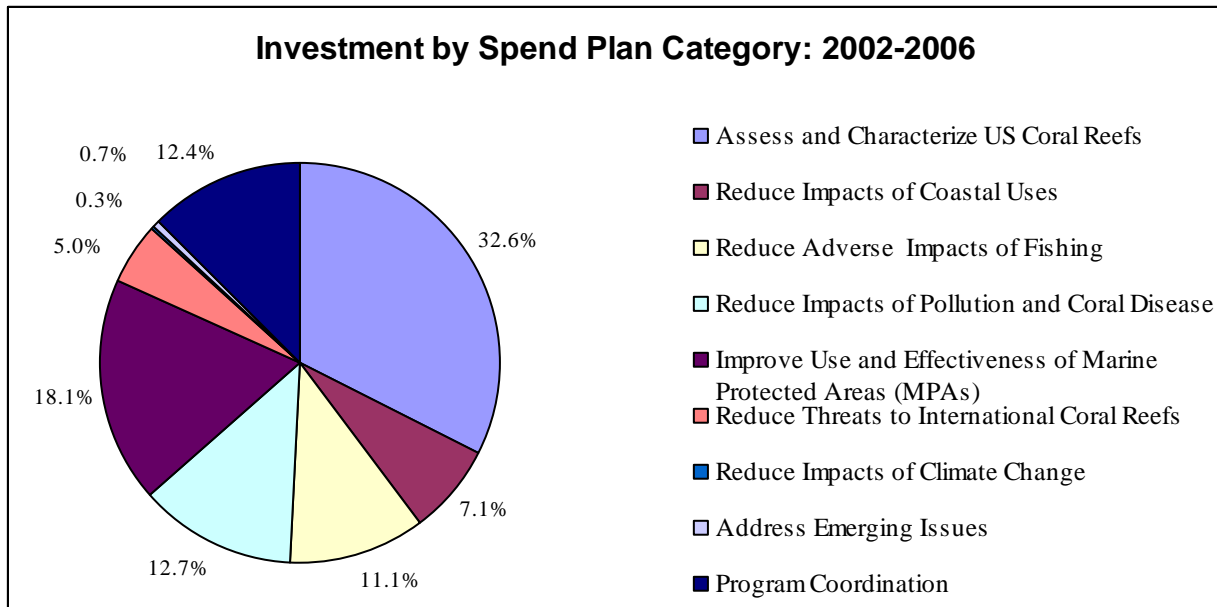


Exhibit II-5. Distribution of Investments by Category, 2002-2006

Priorities by Tool

Annual funding investments by tool type are shown in Exhibit II-6 (see foldout at end of this Tab) and II-7. In general, the annual level of investment for tool types remained fairly even across years.

In 2002-2006, the two tool types that received the highest funding levels were Mapping and Monitoring (\$46M, 36 % of total funding) and Direct Management (\$45 M, 35% of total funding). Together these two categories accounted for 71% of the total funding (\$91M) over this period. These were also the categories with the highest numbers of projects (650 combined), accounting for 49% of the total.

In descending order of funding, the next categories were Research (11%, \$14M), Outreach (7%, \$9M), Coordination (5%, \$7M), Management Assistance (4%, \$4.8M), and Socioeconomic Research (2%, \$2M). Additional information on tool investments for each spend plan category is provided in Tab 3.



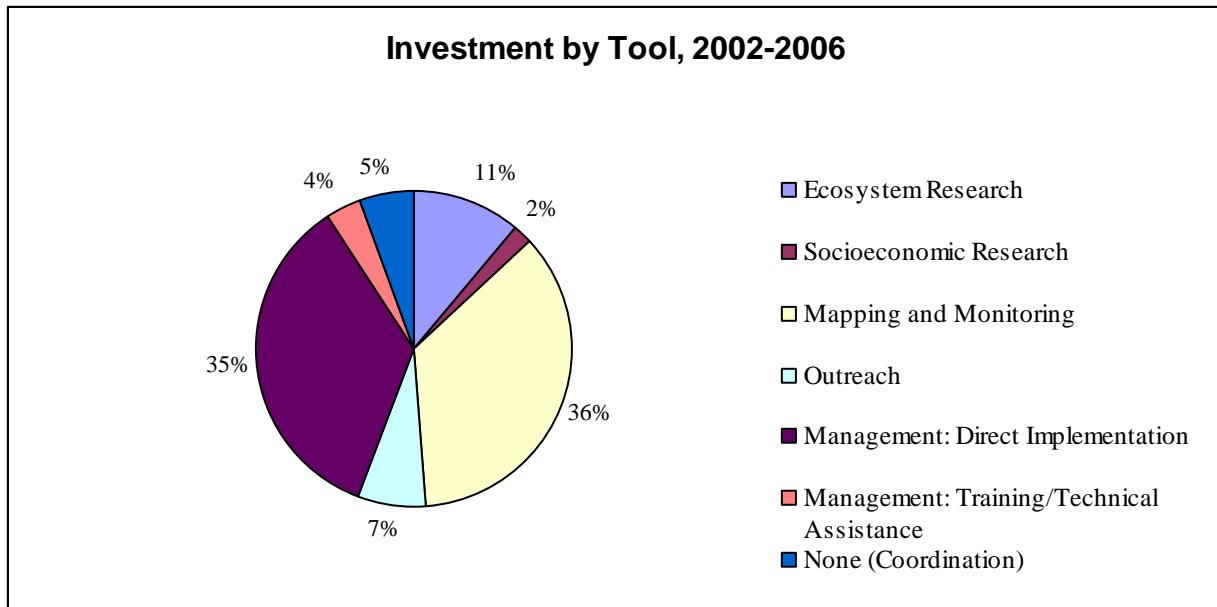


Exhibit II- 6. Distribution of Investments by Tool, 2002-2006

Choosing the right tool or combination of tools is critical to effectively addressing the goals outlined in the spend plan categories. The CRCP has tried to tailor program investments in tools to most effectively and efficiently address the issues of each spend plan category. Exhibits II-7 (see foldout sheet at end of this Tab) and II-8 show the distribution of funds by spend plan category and tool.

Exhibit II-8 shows the total funding by tool for each spend plan category for the years 2002-2006. The distribution of funds across tools differed among the spend plan categories. For example, the two most funded tools to Reduce Impacts of Coastal Uses were Outreach (38%, \$3.5M) and Direct Management (28%, \$2.6M). For Reducing Adverse Impacts of Fishing, the two most highly funded tools were Ecosystem Research (44%, \$6M) and Direct Management (30%, \$4.3M). Ecosystem Research and Direct Management were also the two most highly funded tools for three other spend plan categories (Reducing Impacts of Pollution and Disease, Improve Use and Effectiveness of MPAs, and Address Emerging Issues). Direct Management was among the two most highly funded tools for seven of the nine spend plan categories.



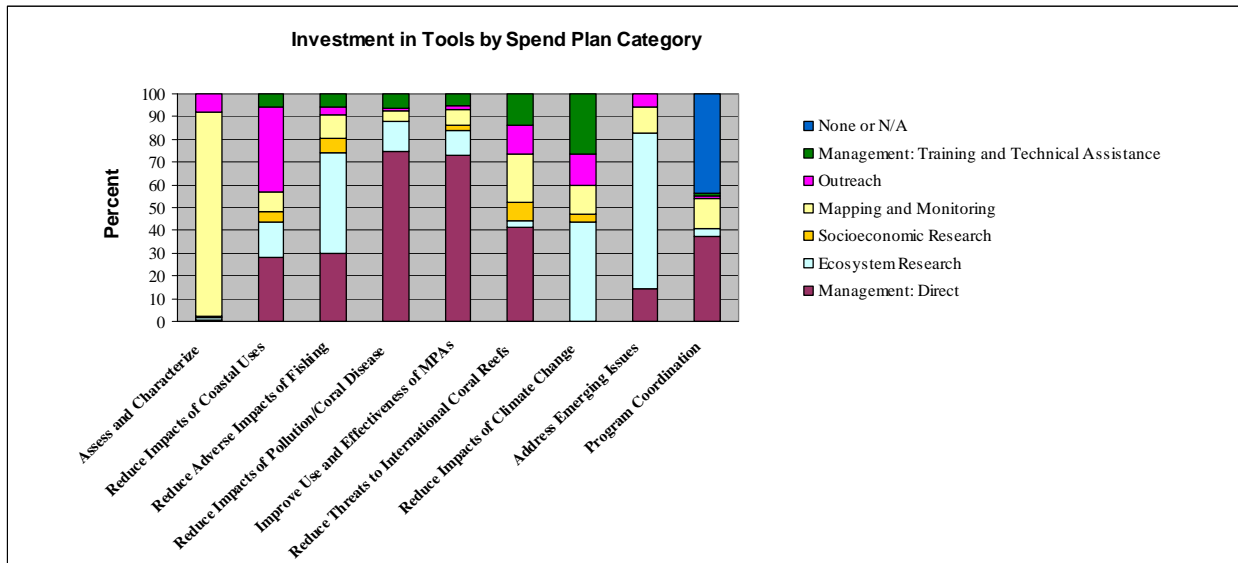


Exhibit II-8. Distribution of Investments by Tools for Spend Plan Categories

Priorities by Region

Annual funding investments by region are shown in Exhibits II-9 (see foldout at end of this Tab) and II-10. In general, annual investments by region remained fairly constant over time. In 2002-2006, the Pacific region received 52% of the funding (\$68M) and the Atlantic/Caribbean regions received 28% of the total funds (\$36M). Both regions had about 530 projects over this period, accounting for 74% of the total number of projects. The All Region category refers to projects having a global scope and accounted for 11% (\$15M), followed by the International (5%, \$6.6M) and Freely Associated States (3%, \$4M) categories. Additional information on regional investments for each spend plan category is provided in Tab 3.

Exhibit II-10 shows the distribution of CRCP funding by region for the years 2002-2006.



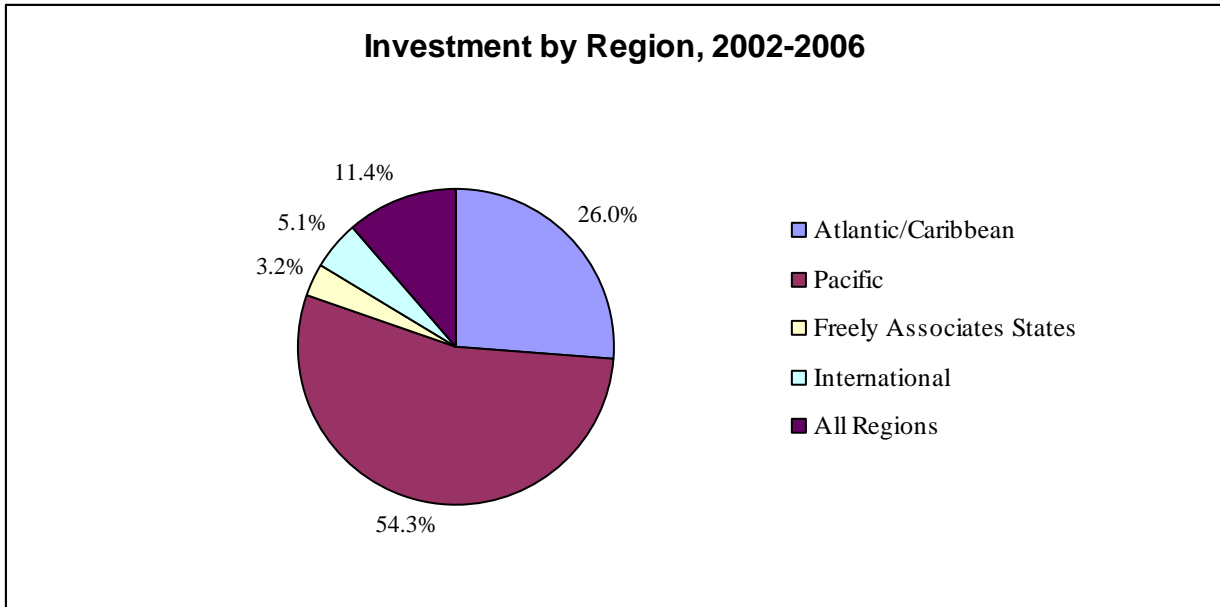


Exhibit II-10. Distribution of Investments by Region

Although the issues facing coral reefs are often common across regions, the relative importance or magnitude of the issues differs between regions. The CRCP has tried to tailor program investments to most effectively and efficiently address the goals (spend plan categories) in each region. Exhibits II-11 (see foldout at end of this Tab) and II-12 show the distribution of funds by spend plan category and region. The distribution of funds across regions differed among the spend plan categories. In the Pacific region, the spend plan categories with highest funding were Assess and Characterize Coral Reefs (33%, \$23M), Improve Use and Effectiveness of MPAs (25%, \$18M), and Reduce Impacts of Pollution and Disease (19%, \$14M). In the Atlantic/Caribbean region, Assess and Characterize Reefs was also the most highly funded category (32%, \$11M), followed by Reduce Adverse Impacts of Fishing (22%, \$7.3M), Improve Use and Effectiveness of MPAs (15%, \$5M), and Reduce Impacts of Coastal Uses (13%, \$4.4M). For the “All regions” (i.e., global) category, Assess and Characterize Coral Reefs was the most or second-most highly funded category.



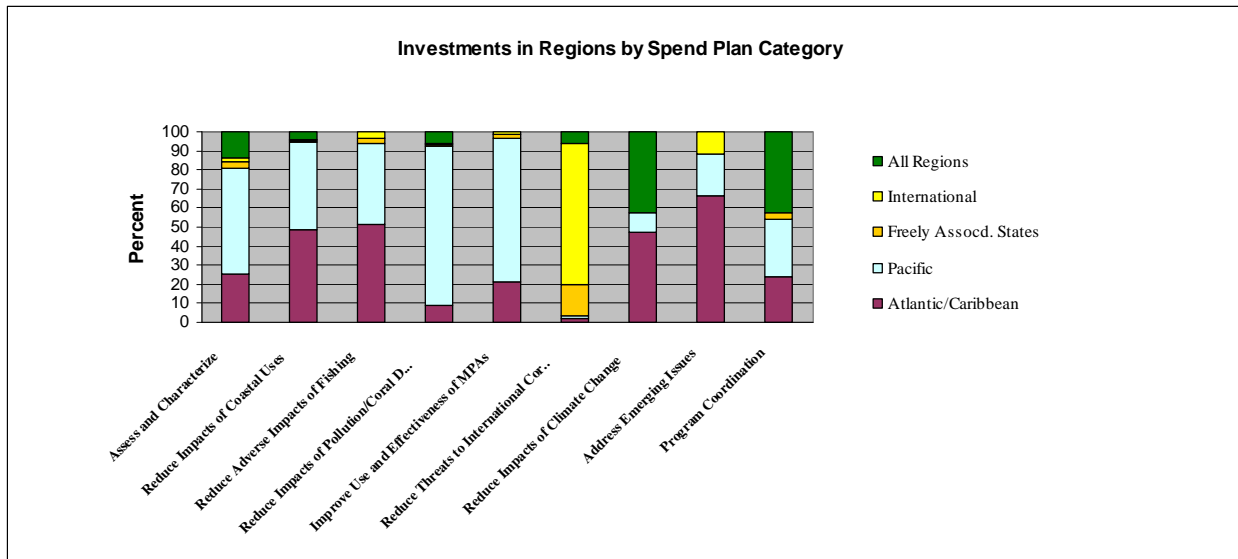


Exhibit II-12. Distribution of Investments in Region for Spend Plan Categories

f. Program Evaluation

The CRCP annually evaluates past performance as part of the process of developing long-term and annual priorities and budgets. However, these have not been comprehensive assessments of the entire program. Two participating offices (National Marine Fisheries Service South East Fisheries Science Center and Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center) have conducted in-depth external program reviews which provided feedback on major portions of the CRCP. Copies of these reviews are available upon request.

Most evaluation activity is at the project level, where projects are reviewed to assess completion and delivery of the expected outputs or products. The CRCP has also developed a number of programmatic performance metrics to help track and report on performance of key program initiatives. However, the CRCP does not have a comprehensive performance evaluation system. The CRCP intends to develop a comprehensive approach to performance measurement in 2008 as part of the strategic planning effort that will follow the external review.

g. Products and Impacts

Working with partners, the CRCP has supported a wide range of activities that produced many important products and services that have advanced conservation and management of coral reef ecosystems. These products and services are summarized in Tab 3 for each of the CRCP goal areas. Some highlights include:





- **Completed comprehensive habitat maps** of shallow coral reef ecosystems of most U.S. coral reefs including US Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Hawai`i, Guam, Northern Marianas, American Samoa (http://ccma.nos.noaa.gov/about/biogeography/biogeo_projects.html). Efforts are underway to map the remaining shallow reef systems in Florida.
- **Completed a 5-year effort** with many partners to successfully remove all major accumulations of derelict fishing gear and other marine debris from Northwestern Hawaiian Island coral reefs. Over 550 tons of debris have been removed (<http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/cred/mdr.php>).
- **Supported development and operation** of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Monument (<http://hawaiiireef.noaa.gov/>).
- **Expanded coral reef monitoring and assessment** efforts with State and territory partners (http://ccma.nos.noaa.gov/ecosystems/coralreef/coral_grant.html), and established a comprehensive NOAA-led assessment and monitoring program for coral reef ecosystems of the U.S. Pacific (<http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/cred/>).
- **Led production of the 2002 and 2005 reports** on “The State of Coral Reef Ecosystems of the United States and Pacific Freely Associated States” (<http://www.coris.noaa.gov/>).
- **Provided funding and technical assistance** to States and Territories, Fishery Management Councils, international and other partners to plan and implement a wide range of coral reef conservation actions.
- **Provided funding, training, research, and technical assistance** used to establish new coral reef protected areas and increase the effectiveness of existing protected areas.
- **Established the NOAA Coral Reef Watch system** to provide coral reef managers worldwide with information and forecasts of coral bleaching events using satellite derived sea surface temperature and other information (<http://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/satellite/>).
- **Established the NOAA Coral Reef Information System (CoRIS)**, designed to be a single point of access to NOAA coral reef information and data products, especially those derived from NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program (<http://www.coris.noaa.gov/>).

h. Key Challenges

The CRCP has faced a number of key challenges in fulfilling its mission and mandates. These challenges are summarized in Tab 3 for each of the CRCP goal areas. Some key examples include:

- Funding to adequately fulfill broad mission and mandates.
- Capacity at Federal, State, Territory and Commonwealth government levels to design, implement and evaluate coral reef conservation efforts.
- Coordination with other federal agency activities affecting coral reefs.
- Development specific CRCP conservation targets and chain of activities, outputs, and outcomes to effect these targets.
- Development and use of programmatic performance metrics to assess progress towards management goals.





i. Future Directions

This external program review is a critical part of the CRCP effort to chart a course for the future. The CRCP will use input from the review along with other input to revisit its outyear plans and identify goals, objectives, priorities, and specific targets and activities for 2009-2013. Based on internal assessments and external input, the CRCP has also developed a number of proposals to address key program requirements as part of NOAA's outyear planning process.

During 2004-2007, the CRCP has also assessed issues and needs to possibly address in reauthorization of the CRCA. Based on CRCP recommendations, the Administration submitted a proposal to reauthorize the CRCA in May 2007 that includes significant changes and new authorities to strengthen NOAA's abilities to preserve, protect, and restore coral reef ecosystems. Information on the Administration's reauthorization proposal is provided in the Appendix and available at www.coralreef.gov.



**Exhibit II-4
CRCP Funding by Spend Plan Category, 2002-2006**

| Spend Plan Category | 2002 | | | | 2003 | | | | 2004 | | | | 2005 | | | | 2006 | | | | 2002-2006 TOTAL | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding |
| Assess and Characterize U.S. Coral Reefs (CREIOS) | 46 | 20.9 | \$11,105,454 | 41.3 | 41 | 18.5 | \$6,057,746 | 27.6 | 43 | 13.6 | \$8,947,286 | 32.1 | 34 | 11.5 | \$7,872,411 | 28.9 | 35 | 14.3 | \$8,258,217 | 32.5 | 199 | 15.3 | \$42,241,114 | 32.6 |
| Mapping | 17 | 7.7 | \$5,063,794 | 18.8 | 12 | 5.4 | \$2,506,799 | 11.4 | 13 | 4.1 | \$4,129,135 | 14.8 | 10 | 3.4 | \$1,793,700 | 6.6 | 7 | 2.9 | \$1,871,808 | 7.4 | 59 | 4.5 | \$15,365,236 | 11.9 |
| Monitoring | 22 | 10.0 | \$4,773,660 | 17.8 | 21 | 9.5 | \$2,531,997 | 11.5 | 24 | 7.6 | \$4,202,323 | 15.1 | 21 | 7.1 | \$5,628,711 | 20.7 | 23 | 9.4 | \$5,770,574 | 22.7 | 111 | 8.5 | \$22,907,265 | 17.7 |
| Data Dissemination | 7 | 3.2 | \$1,268,000 | 4.7 | 8 | 3.6 | \$1,018,950 | 4.6 | 6 | 1.9 | \$615,828 | 2.2 | 3 | 1.0 | \$450,000 | 1.7 | 5 | 2.0 | \$615,835 | 2.4 | 29 | 2.2 | \$3,968,613 | 3.1 |
| Reduce Impacts of Coastal Uses | 55 | 25.0 | \$2,355,254 | 8.8 | 38 | 17.1 | \$1,563,739 | 7.1 | 65 | 20.5 | \$2,219,754 | 8.0 | 61 | 20.7 | \$1,563,682 | 5.7 | 46 | 18.8 | \$1,524,057 | 6.0 | 265 | 20.4 | \$9,226,486 | 7.1 |
| General Coastal Uses (Address Multiple Impacts) | 32 | 14.5 | \$827,141 | 3.1 | 26 | 11.7 | \$698,395 | 3.2 | 34 | 10.7 | \$1,007,347 | 3.6 | 37 | 12.5 | \$777,232 | 2.9 | 27 | 11.0 | \$738,518 | 2.9 | 156 | 12.0 | \$4,048,633 | 3.1 |
| Restore Injured Habitats | 11 | 5.0 | \$746,113 | 2.8 | 7 | 3.2 | \$710,000 | 3.2 | 10 | 3.2 | \$557,275 | 2.0 | 6 | 2.0 | \$362,500 | 1.3 | 3 | 1.2 | \$112,534 | 0.4 | 37 | 2.8 | \$2,488,422 | 1.9 |
| Reduce Impacts of Recreational Overuse | 3 | 1.4 | \$489,500 | 1.8 | 3 | 1.4 | \$94,844 | 0.4 | 13 | 4.1 | \$471,132 | 1.7 | 7 | 2.4 | \$151,950 | 0.6 | 7 | 2.9 | \$301,362 | 1.2 | 33 | 2.5 | \$1,508,788 | 1.2 |
| Reduce Impacts of Coastal Development | 3 | 1.4 | \$84,500 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.5 | \$30,500 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.9 | \$49,000 | 0.2 | 6 | 2.0 | \$92,000 | 0.3 | 4 | 1.6 | \$174,477 | 0.7 | 17 | 1.3 | \$430,477 | 0.3 |
| Reduce Impacts of Maritime Activities | 6 | 2.7 | \$208,000 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.5 | \$30,000 | 0.1 | 5 | 1.6 | \$135,000 | 0.5 | 5 | 1.7 | \$180,000 | 0.7 | 5 | 2.0 | \$197,166 | 0.8 | 22 | 1.7 | \$750,166 | 0.6 |
| Reduce Adverse Impacts of Fishing | 32 | 14.5 | \$2,704,550 | 10.1 | 38 | 17.1 | \$2,437,763 | 11.1 | 63 | 19.9 | \$3,515,989 | 12.6 | 57 | 19.3 | \$2,990,341 | 11.0 | 48 | 19.6 | \$2,658,343 | 10.5 | 238 | 18.3 | \$14,306,986 | 11.1 |
| Understand Connectivity, Habitat Utilization and Essential Fish Habitats | 9 | 4.1 | \$740,000 | 2.8 | 10 | 4.5 | \$690,843 | 3.1 | 15 | 4.7 | \$987,377 | 3.5 | 13 | 4.4 | \$841,270 | 3.1 | 9 | 3.7 | \$615,749 | 2.4 | 56 | 4.3 | \$3,875,239 | 3.0 |
| Fishing Impacts on Reefs: Socioeconomic Studies | 2 | 0.9 | \$110,000 | 0.4 | 3 | 1.4 | \$105,042 | 0.5 | 6 | 1.9 | \$384,041 | 1.4 | 8 | 2.7 | \$269,259 | 1.0 | 7 | 2.9 | \$273,794 | 1.1 | 26 | 2.0 | \$1,142,136 | 0.9 |
| Identify and Protect Spawning Aggregations | 3 | 1.4 | \$220,000 | 0.8 | 4 | 1.8 | \$350,000 | 1.6 | 6 | 1.9 | \$302,017 | 1.1 | 7 | 2.4 | \$361,302 | 1.3 | 5 | 2.0 | \$291,106 | 1.1 | 25 | 1.9 | \$1,524,425 | 1.2 |
| Fishing Impacts on Reefs: Impacts of Overfishing and Gear on Reefs | 5 | 2.3 | \$528,900 | 2.0 | 7 | 3.2 | \$540,000 | 2.5 | 11 | 3.5 | \$750,467 | 2.7 | 10 | 3.4 | \$736,880 | 2.7 | 8 | 3.3 | \$411,105 | 1.6 | 41 | 3.2 | \$2,967,352 | 2.3 |
| Fishing Impacts on Reefs: Management Implementation | 7 | 3.2 | \$765,650 | 2.8 | 5 | 2.3 | \$425,575 | 1.9 | 12 | 3.8 | \$548,587 | 2.0 | 11 | 3.7 | \$510,230 | 1.9 | 11 | 4.5 | \$784,950 | 3.1 | 46 | 3.5 | \$3,034,992 | 2.3 |
| Fishing Impacts on Reefs: Fisheries Enforcement and Outreach | 6 | 2.7 | \$340,000 | 1.3 | 9 | 4.1 | \$326,303 | 1.5 | 13 | 4.1 | \$543,500 | 1.9 | 8 | 2.7 | \$271,400 | 1.0 | 8 | 3.3 | \$281,639 | 1.1 | 44 | 3.4 | \$1,762,842 | 1.4 |
| Reduce Impacts of Pollution and Coral Disease | 16 | 7.3 | \$4,323,121 | 16.1 | 17 | 7.7 | \$3,714,500 | 16.9 | 35 | 11.0 | \$3,785,673 | 13.6 | 35 | 11.9 | \$3,145,897 | 11.5 | 23 | 9.4 | \$1,458,065 | 5.7 | 126 | 9.7 | \$16,427,256 | 12.7 |
| Reduce Marine-Based Sources of Pollution | 5 | 2.3 | \$3,325,000 | 12.4 | 3 | 1.4 | \$3,073,000 | 14.0 | 5 | 1.6 | \$2,721,438 | 9.8 | 3 | 1.0 | \$2,045,000 | 7.5 | 2 | 0.8 | \$415,480 | 1.6 | 18 | 1.4 | \$11,579,918 | 8.9 |
| Reduce Land-Based Sources of Pollution | 10 | 4.5 | \$718,121 | 2.7 | 13 | 5.9 | \$456,500 | 2.1 | 26 | 8.2 | \$711,314 | 2.6 | 21 | 7.1 | \$686,978 | 2.5 | 10 | 4.1 | \$450,834 | 1.8 | 80 | 6.2 | \$3,023,747 | 2.3 |
| Reduce Impacts of Coral Disease | 1 | 0.5 | \$280,000 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.5 | \$185,000 | 0.8 | 4 | 1.3 | \$352,921 | 1.3 | 11 | 3.7 | \$413,919 | 1.5 | 11 | 4.5 | \$591,751 | 2.3 | 28 | 2.2 | \$1,823,591 | 1.4 |
| Improve Use and Effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) | 19 | 8.6 | \$4,400,858 | 16.4 | 24 | 10.8 | \$4,680,501 | 21.3 | 39 | 12.3 | \$4,561,815 | 16.4 | 35 | 11.9 | \$5,119,638 | 18.8 | 26 | 10.6 | \$4,662,490 | 18.3 | 143 | 11.0 | \$23,425,302 | 18.1 |
| Build and Support Systems and Networks of MPAs | 4 | 1.8 | \$290,016 | 1.1 | 5 | 2.3 | \$279,295 | 1.3 | 16 | 5.0 | \$1,170,145 | 4.2 | 13 | 4.4 | \$604,096 | 2.2 | 7 | 2.9 | \$376,573 | 1.5 | 45 | 3.5 | \$2,720,125 | 2.1 |
| Improve MPA Management Effectiveness | 6 | 2.7 | \$346,872 | 1.3 | 9 | 4.1 | \$732,206 | 3.3 | 10 | 3.2 | \$377,992 | 1.4 | 9 | 3.1 | \$523,394 | 1.9 | 13 | 5.3 | \$605,013 | 2.4 | 47 | 3.6 | \$2,585,477 | 2.0 |
| Conduct Science in Support of MPA Design and Adaptive Management | 8 | 3.6 | \$513,970 | 1.9 | 8 | 3.6 | \$589,000 | 2.7 | 12 | 3.8 | \$759,478 | 2.7 | 11 | 3.7 | \$732,148 | 2.7 | 5 | 2.0 | \$229,204 | 0.9 | 44 | 3.4 | \$2,823,800 | 2.2 |

**Exhibit II-4
CRCP Funding by Spend Plan Category, 2002-2006**

| Spend Plan Category | 2002 | | | | 2003 | | | | 2004 | | | | 2005 | | | | 2006 | | | | 2002-2006 TOTAL | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding |
| Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Ecosystem Reserve | 1 | 0.5 | \$3,250,000 | 12.1 | 2 | 0.9 | \$3,080,000 | 14.0 | 1 | 0.3 | \$2,254,200 | 8.1 | 2 | 0.7 | \$3,260,000 | 12.0 | 1 | 0.4 | \$3,451,700 | 13.6 | 7 | 0.5 | \$15,295,900 | 11.8 |
| Reduce Threats to International Coral Reefs | 37 | 16.8 | \$1,017,431 | 3.8 | 33 | 14.9 | \$926,224 | 4.2 | 42 | 13.2 | \$1,458,593 | 5.2 | 43 | 14.6 | \$1,495,814 | 5.5 | 38 | 15.5 | \$1,555,183 | 6.1 | 193 | 14.9 | \$6,453,245 | 5.0 |
| General International | 17 | 7.7 | \$471,951 | 1.8 | 15 | 6.8 | \$390,124 | 1.8 | 18 | 5.7 | \$607,856 | 2.2 | 21 | 7.1 | \$741,278 | 2.7 | 19 | 7.8 | \$766,493 | 3.0 | 90 | 6.9 | \$2,977,702 | 2.3 |
| Increase Use and Effectiveness of MPAs | 16 | 7.3 | \$478,212 | 1.8 | 10 | 4.5 | \$244,500 | 1.1 | 20 | 6.3 | \$705,837 | 2.5 | 17 | 5.8 | \$601,193 | 2.2 | 14 | 5.7 | \$589,278 | 2.3 | 77 | 5.9 | \$2,619,020 | 2.0 |
| Reduce Land-Based Sources of Pollution | 1 | 0.5 | \$20,000 | 0.1 | 6 | 2.7 | \$246,600 | 1.1 | 2 | 0.6 | \$76,900 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.7 | \$64,343 | 0.2 | 4 | 1.6 | \$150,102 | 0.6 | 15 | 1.2 | \$557,945 | 0.4 |
| Reduce Impacts of International Trade | 3 | 1.4 | \$47,268 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.9 | \$45,000 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.6 | \$68,000 | 0.2 | 3 | 1.0 | \$89,000 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.4 | \$49,310 | 0.2 | 11 | 0.8 | \$298,578 | 0.2 |
| Reduce Impacts of Climate Change | 1 | 0.5 | \$55,000 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | \$0 | 0.0 | 4 | 1.3 | \$154,010 | 0.6 | 4 | 1.4 | \$61,787 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.8 | \$127,299 | 0.5 | 11 | 0.8 | \$398,096 | 0.3 |
| Reduce Impacts of Climate Change | 1 | 0.5 | \$55,000 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | \$0 | 0.0 | 4 | 1.3 | \$154,010 | 0.6 | 4 | 1.4 | \$61,787 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.8 | \$127,299 | 0.5 | 11 | 0.8 | \$398,096 | 0.3 |
| Address Emerging Issues | 2 | 0.9 | \$115,000 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.5 | \$100,000 | 0.5 | 6 | 1.9 | \$185,382 | 0.7 | 4 | 1.4 | \$224,473 | 0.8 | 4 | 1.6 | \$242,843 | 1.0 | 17 | 1.3 | \$867,698 | 0.7 |
| Address Emerging Issues | 2 | 0.9 | \$115,000 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.5 | \$100,000 | 0.5 | 6 | 1.9 | \$185,382 | 0.7 | 4 | 1.4 | \$224,473 | 0.8 | 4 | 1.6 | \$242,843 | 1.0 | 17 | 1.3 | \$867,698 | 0.7 |
| Program Coordination | 12 | 5.5 | \$811,310 | 3.0 | 30 | 13.5 | \$2,492,079 | 11.3 | 20 | 6.3 | \$3,048,611 | 10.9 | 22 | 7.5 | \$4,778,056 | 17.5 | 23 | 9.4 | \$4,950,694 | 19.5 | 107 | 8.2 | \$16,080,750 | 12.4 |
| Headquarters Coordination | 2 | 0.9 | \$55,000 | 0.2 | 11 | 5.0 | \$1,046,000 | 4.8 | 7 | 2.2 | \$1,696,542 | 6.1 | 6 | 2.0 | \$2,270,000 | 8.3 | 7 | 2.9 | \$2,454,811 | 9.7 | 33 | 2.5 | \$7,522,353 | 5.8 |
| Field Coordination | 10 | 4.5 | \$756,310 | 2.8 | 19 | 8.6 | \$1,446,079 | 6.6 | 13 | 4.1 | \$1,352,069 | 4.9 | 16 | 5.4 | \$2,508,056 | 9.2 | 16 | 6.5 | \$2,495,883 | 9.8 | 74 | 5.7 | \$8,558,397 | 6.6 |
| TOTAL | 220 | 100 | \$26,887,978 | 100 | 222 | 100 | \$21,972,552 | 100 | 317 | 100 | \$27,877,112 | 100 | 295 | 100 | \$27,252,099 | 100 | 245 | 100 | \$25,437,192 | 100 | 1,299 | 100 | \$129,426,932 | 100 |

**Exhibit II-6
CRCP Funding by Tool, 2002-2006**

| Tool | 2002 | | | | 2003 | | | | 2004 | | | | 2005 | | | | 2006 | | | | 2002-2006 TOTAL | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding |
| Ecosystem Research | 29 | 13.2 | \$2,549,216 | 9.5 | 37 | 16.7 | \$2,883,000 | 13.1 | 61 | 19.2 | \$3,563,816 | 12.8 | 55 | 18.6 | \$3,027,419 | 11.1 | 41 | 16.7 | \$2,419,755 | 9.5 | 223 | 17.2 | \$14,443,206 | 11.2 |
| Socioeconomic Research | 9 | 4.1 | \$482,825 | 1.8 | 10 | 4.5 | \$438,542 | 2.0 | 15 | 4.7 | \$762,199 | 2.7 | 11 | 3.7 | \$363,874 | 1.3 | 11 | 4.5 | \$532,500 | 2.1 | 56 | 4.3 | \$2,579,940 | 2.0 |
| Mapping and Monitoring | 57 | 25.9 | \$10,974,083 | 40.8 | 48 | 21.6 | \$5,558,489 | 25.3 | 69 | 21.8 | \$9,695,384 | 34.8 | 75 | 25.4 | \$10,352,405 | 38.0 | 59 | 24.1 | \$9,574,340 | 37.6 | 308 | 23.7 | \$46,154,701 | 35.7 |
| Outreach | 47 | 21.4 | \$2,216,917 | 8.2 | 36 | 16.2 | \$1,652,049 | 7.5 | 51 | 16.1 | \$1,706,892 | 6.1 | 57 | 19.3 | \$1,648,787 | 6.1 | 46 | 18.8 | \$1,822,857 | 7.2 | 237 | 18.2 | \$9,047,502 | 7.0 |
| Management: Direct Implementation | 53 | 24.1 | \$9,249,598 | 34.4 | 70 | 31.5 | \$9,907,165 | 45.1 | 82 | 25.9 | \$9,083,531 | 32.6 | 69 | 23.4 | \$8,925,732 | 32.8 | 68 | 27.8 | \$8,230,161 | 32.4 | 342 | 26.3 | \$45,396,187 | 35.1 |
| Management: Training / Technical Assistance | 23 | 10.5 | \$1,360,339 | 5.1 | 18 | 8.1 | \$591,307 | 2.7 | 34 | 10.7 | \$1,452,748 | 5.2 | 24 | 8.1 | \$748,882 | 2.7 | 16 | 6.5 | \$599,022 | 2.4 | 115 | 8.9 | \$4,752,298 | 3.7 |
| None (Coordination) | 2 | 0.9 | \$55,000 | 0.2 | 3 | 1.4 | \$942,000 | 4.3 | 5 | 1.6 | \$1,612,542 | 5.8 | 4 | 1.4 | \$2,185,000 | 8.0 | 4 | 1.6 | \$2,258,557 | 8.9 | 18 | 1.4 | \$7,053,099 | 5.4 |
| TOTAL | 220 | 100 | \$26,887,978 | 100 | 222 | 100 | \$21,972,552 | 100 | 317 | 100 | \$27,877,112 | 100 | 295 | 100.0 | \$27,252,099 | 100.0 | 245 | 100 | \$25,437,192 | 100 | 1,299 | 100.0 | \$129,426,932 | 100 |

**Exhibit II-7
CRCP Funding by Tool and Spend Plan Category, 2002-2006**

| Spend Plan Categories | Ecosystem Research | | | | Socioeconomic Research | | | | Mapping and Monitoring | | | | Outreach | | | | Management: Direct Implementation | | | | Management: Training and Technical Assistance | | | | None or N/A | | | | TOTALS | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding |
| Assess and Characterize U.S. Coral Reefs | 6 | 3.0 | \$546,576 | 1.3 | 2 | 1.0 | \$130,013 | 0.3 | 169 | 84.9 | \$37,843,682 | 89.6 | 19 | 9.5 | \$3,431,793 | 8.1 | 3 | 1.5 | \$289,050 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 199 | 100 | \$42,241,114 | 100 |
| Reduce Impacts of Coastal Uses | 26 | 9.8 | \$1,445,731 | 15.7 | 10 | 3.8 | \$423,098 | 4.6 | 20 | 7.5 | \$790,201 | 8.6 | 143 | 54.0 | \$3,465,266 | 37.6 | 52 | 19.6 | \$2,595,972 | 28.1 | 14 | 5.3 | \$506,218 | 5.5 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 265 | 100 | \$9,226,486 | 100 |
| Reduce Adverse Impacts of Fishing | 79 | 33.2 | \$6,286,594 | 43.9 | 17 | 7.1 | \$944,270 | 6.6 | 31 | 13.0 | \$1,475,657 | 10.3 | 18 | 7.6 | \$431,204 | 3.0 | 66 | 27.7 | \$4,311,207 | 30.1 | 27 | 11.3 | \$858,054 | 6.0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 238 | 100 | \$14,306,986 | 100 |
| Reduce Impacts of Pollution and Coral Disease | 40 | 31.7 | \$2,120,964 | 12.9 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 19 | 15.1 | \$764,998 | 4.7 | 11 | 8.7 | \$223,360 | 1.4 | 39 | 31.0 | \$12,291,150 | 74.8 | 17 | 13.5 | \$1,026,784 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 126 | 100 | \$16,427,256 | 100 |
| Improve Use and Effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) | 42 | 29.4 | \$2,516,894 | 10.7 | 9 | 6.3 | \$564,433 | 2.4 | 18 | 12.6 | \$1,635,464 | 7.0 | 10 | 7.0 | \$347,711 | 1.5 | 42 | 29.4 | \$17,120,584 | 73.1 | 22 | 15.4 | \$1,240,217 | 5.3 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 143 | 100 | \$23,425,302 | 100 |
| Reduce Threats to International Coral Reefs | 6 | 3.1 | \$206,796 | 3.2 | 17 | 8.8 | \$503,126 | 7.8 | 42 | 21.8 | \$1,376,141 | 21.3 | 25 | 13.0 | \$814,344 | 12.6 | 71 | 36.8 | \$2,666,813 | 41.3 | 32 | 16.6 | \$886,025 | 13.7 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 193 | 100 | \$6,453,245 | 100 |
| Reduce Impacts of Climate Change | 7 | 63.6 | \$173,096 | 43.5 | 1 | 9.1 | \$15,000 | 3.8 | 1 | 9.1 | \$50,000 | 12.6 | 1 | 9.1 | \$55,000 | 13.8 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 1 | 9.1 | \$105,000 | 26.4 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 11 | 100 | \$398,096 | 100 |
| Address Emerging Issues | 8 | 47.1 | \$593,902 | 68.4 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 2 | 11.8 | \$99,258 | 11.4 | 5 | 29.4 | \$51,500 | 5.9 | 2 | 11.8 | \$123,038 | 14.2 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 17 | 100 | \$867,698 | 100 |
| Program Coordination | 9 | 8.4 | \$552,654 | 3.4 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 6 | 5.6 | \$2,119,300 | 13.2 | 5 | 4.7 | \$227,324 | 1.4 | 67 | 62.6 | \$5,998,373 | 37.3 | 2 | 1.9 | \$130,000 | 0.8 | 18 | 16.8 | \$7,053,099 | 43.9 | 107 | 100 | \$16,080,750 | 100 |
| TOTAL | 223 | 17.2 | \$14,443,207 | 11.2 | 56 | 4.3 | \$2,579,940 | 2.0 | 308 | 23.7 | \$46,154,701 | 35.7 | 237 | 18.2 | \$9,047,502 | 7.0 | 342 | 26.3 | \$45,396,187 | 35.1 | 115 | 8.9 | \$4,752,298 | 3.7 | 18 | 1.4 | \$7,053,099 | 5.4 | 1,299 | 100 | \$129,426,932 | 100 |

**Exhibit II-9
CRCP Funding by Region, 2002-2006**

| Region | 2002 | | | | 2003 | | | | 2004 | | | | 2005 | | | | 2006 | | | | 2002-2006 TOTAL | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding | Number of Projects | % of Total Projects | Funding | % of Total Funding |
| Atlantic/Caribbean | 84 | 35.1 | \$6,681,386 | 24.8 | 86 | 36.0 | \$5,343,819 | 24.3 | 127 | 35.2 | \$6,725,622 | 24.1 | 124 | 37.9 | \$7,656,310 | 28.1 | 108 | 40.0 | \$7,233,082 | 28.4 | 529 | 36.8 | \$33,640,217 | 26.0 |
| Pacific | 96 | 40.2 | \$16,747,951 | 62.3 | 92 | 38.5 | \$13,412,891 | 61.0 | 137 | 38.0 | \$14,774,766 | 53.0 | 117 | 35.8 | \$13,314,871 | 48.9 | 96 | 35.6 | \$12,040,101 | 47.3 | 538 | 37.5 | \$70,290,579 | 54.3 |
| Freely Associates States | 18 | 7.5 | \$754,899 | 2.8 | 15 | 6.3 | \$432,818 | 2.0 | 28 | 7.8 | \$1,592,145 | 5.7 | 24 | 7.3 | \$805,150 | 3.0 | 19 | 7.0 | \$608,589 | 2.4 | 104 | 7.2 | \$4,193,601 | 3.2 |
| International | 26 | 10.9 | \$702,799 | 2.6 | 28 | 11.7 | \$1,000,024 | 4.6 | 52 | 14.4 | \$1,460,038 | 5.2 | 47 | 14.4 | \$1,779,768 | 6.5 | 34 | 12.6 | \$1,652,736 | 6.5 | 187 | 13.0 | \$6,595,365 | 5.1 |
| All Regions | 15 | 6.3 | \$2,000,944 | 7.4 | 18 | 7.5 | \$1,783,000 | 8.1 | 17 | 4.7 | \$3,324,542 | 11.9 | 15 | 4.6 | \$3,696,000 | 13.6 | 13 | 4.8 | \$3,902,684 | 15.3 | 78 | 5.4 | \$14,707,170 | 11.4 |
| TOTAL | 239 | 100 | \$26,887,978 | 100 | 239 | 100 | \$21,972,552 | 100 | 361 | 100 | \$27,877,112 | 100 | 327 | 100 | \$27,252,099 | 100 | 270 | 100 | \$25,437,192 | 100 | 1,436 | 100 | 129,426,932 | 100 |

**Exhibit II-11
CRCP Funding by Region and Spend Plan Category, 2002-2006**

| Spend Plan Categories | Atlantic/Caribbean | | | | Pacific | | | | Freely Associated States | | | | International | | | | All Regions | | | | TOTAL | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding | Number of Projects | % of Category Projects | Funding | % of Category Funding |
| Assess and Characterize U.S. Coral Reefs | 86 | 39.1 | \$10,647,943 | 25.2 | 93 | 42.3 | \$23,435,584 | 55.5 | 23 | 10.5 | \$1,450,266 | 3.4 | 5 | 2.3 | \$837,348 | 2.0 | 13 | 5.9 | \$5,869,973 | 13.9 | 220 | 100 | \$42,241,114 | 100 |
| Reduce Impacts of Coastal Uses | 127 | 43.6 | \$4,455,459 | 48.3 | 142 | 48.8 | \$4,254,187 | 46.1 | 8 | 2.7 | \$85,341 | 0.9 | 4 | 1.4 | \$56,500 | 0.6 | 10 | 3.4 | \$375,000 | 4.1 | 291 | 100 | \$9,226,486 | 100 |
| Reduce Adverse Impacts of Fishing | 117 | 47.6 | \$7,344,547 | 51.3 | 103 | 41.9 | \$6,072,584 | 42.4 | 10 | 4.1 | \$406,593 | 2.8 | 14 | 5.7 | \$443,400 | 3.1 | 2 | 0.8 | \$39,862 | 0.3 | 246 | 100 | \$14,306,986 | 100 |
| Reduce Impacts of Pollution and Coral Disease | 51 | 35.4 | \$1,485,895 | 9.0 | 69 | 47.9 | \$13,691,466 | 83.3 | 8 | 5.6 | \$117,079 | 0.7 | 5 | 3.5 | \$80,592 | 0.5 | 11 | 7.6 | \$1,052,223 | 6.4 | 144 | 100 | \$16,427,255 | 100 |
| Improve Use and Effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) | 87 | 51.5 | \$5,011,009 | 21.4 | 58 | 34.3 | \$17,646,752 | 75.3 | 15 | 8.9 | \$494,880 | 2.1 | 8 | 4.7 | \$234,662 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.6 | \$38,000 | 0.2 | 169 | 100 | \$23,425,300 | 100 |
| Reduce Threats to International Coral Reefs | 7 | 3.4 | \$126,113 | 2.0 | 4 | 1.9 | \$84,513 | 1.3 | 29 | 14.1 | \$1,050,618 | 16.3 | 149 | 72.3 | \$4,815,863 | 74.6 | 17 | 8.3 | \$376,137 | 5.8 | 206 | 100 | \$6,453,245 | 100 |
| Reduce Impacts of Climate Change | 5 | 45.5 | \$187,596 | 47.1 | 3 | 27.3 | \$40,500 | 10.2 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 3 | 27.3 | \$170,000 | 42.7 | 11 | 100 | \$398,096 | 100 |
| Address Emerging Issues | 9 | 52.9 | \$573,653 | 66.1 | 7 | 41.2 | \$194,045 | 22.4 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 1 | 5.9 | \$100,000 | 11.5 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 17 | 100 | \$867,698 | 100 |
| Program Coordination | 40 | 30.3 | \$3,808,003 | 23.7 | 59 | 44.7 | \$4,870,949 | 30.3 | 11 | 8.3 | \$588,824 | 3.7 | 1 | 0.8 | \$27,000 | 0.2 | 21 | 15.9 | \$6,785,975 | 42.2 | 132 | 100 | \$16,080,750 | 100 |
| TOTAL | 529 | 36.8 | \$33,640,217 | 26.0 | 538 | 37.5 | \$70,290,579 | 54.3 | 104 | 7.2 | \$4,193,601 | 3.2 | 187 | 13.0 | \$6,595,365 | 5.1 | 78 | 5.4 | \$14,707,170 | 11.4 | 1,436 | 100 | \$129,426,932 | 100 |