

Dry Tortugas

National Park



1999 Annual Report

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The 1999 Annual Report and general park information are available on our web site at www.nps.gov/drto. These materials may also be obtained by contacting:

Dry Tortugas National Park and Everglades National Park

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Dry Tortugas National Park is one of the most unique areas of our National Park System. Remote and isolated, this incomparable mixture of the works of man and nature offers increasingly rare opportunities for solitude in a tropical setting of incredible scenic beauty. It is at the same time a fragile resource. As with many such places, its superlative qualities have added to its fame as a visitor destination.



Superintendent Richard G. Ring

A Message from the Superintendent

Over the past 14 years, the park has experienced more than a quadrupling of visitation, from 18,000 to 84,000 per year. Affected issues as a result of this increased visitation include impacts on park facilities, the structural integrity of Fort Jefferson, submerged cultural resources, marine resources management, visitor safety, and quality of the visitor experience. The on-site staff is to be commended for their dedication and professional approach to dealing with these, and other, complex issues along with the day-to-day park operations.

In order to address these and other park management concerns, a planning effort was started in 1998 to examine visitor uses and commercial services at the park. Alternatives for visitor use and resource protection were developed through a series of public meetings in late 1998 and continued planning in 1999. Alternatives are now being developed by the National Park Service, and a preferred alternative will be announced in mid-2000 with further public involvement opportunities.

Public input has been generally positive that actions should be considered to address the impacts of increasing visitation. With continued public support, we will work together to assure the preservation of this unique resource for the benefit and enjoyment of current and future generations.

Richard G. Ring

Park Purpose and Significance

Dry Tortugas National Park was established for the following purposes:

- to protect and interpret a pristine subtropical marine ecosystem, including an intact coral reef community;
- to proactively manage populations of fish and wildlife, including loggerhead and green sea turtles, sooty terns, frigate birds, numerous migratory bird species, and other sensitive species;
- to safeguard the pristine natural environment of the Dry Tortugas group of islands;
- to protect, stabilize, restore, and interpret Fort Jefferson, an outstanding example of 19th century masonry fortification;
- to preserve and protect submerged cultural resources;
- to provide opportunities for public enjoyment and scientific research in ways consistent with the park purpose.



The park is significant because it:

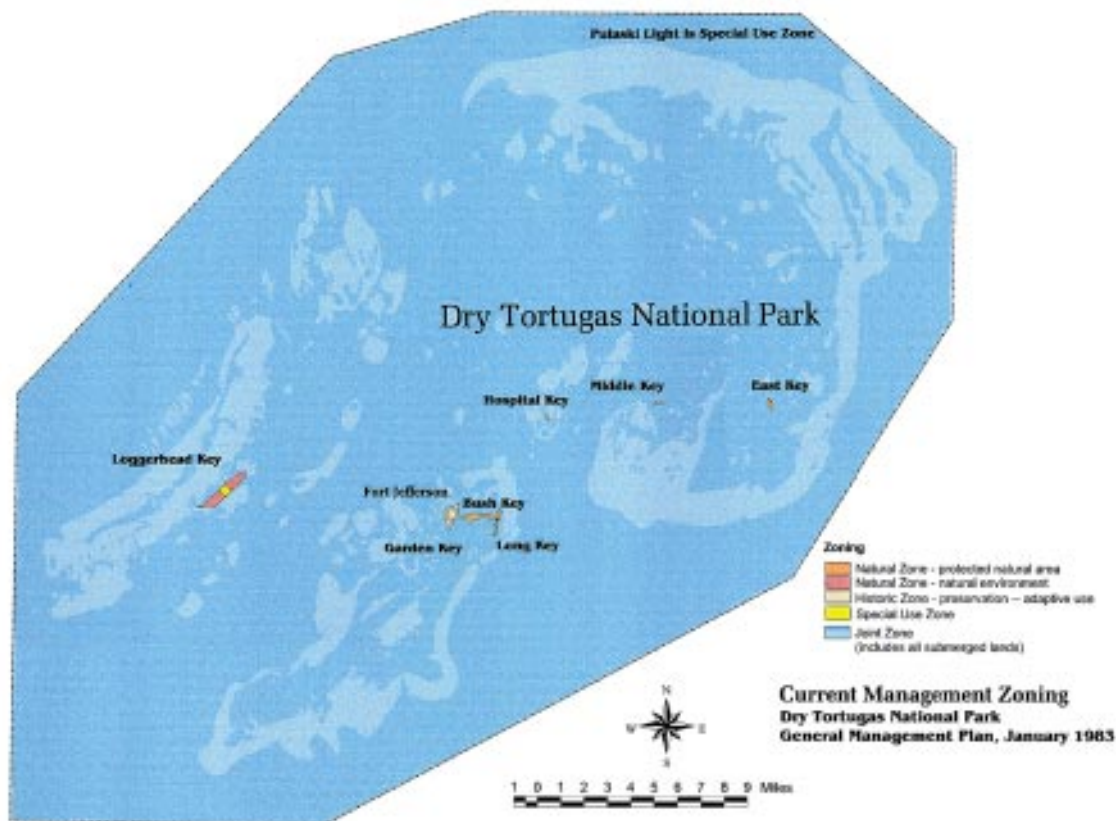
- contains historic Fort Jefferson, a militarily and architecturally significant 19th century fort
- protects the historic Loggerhead Key lighthouse, and the historic Garden Key harbor light
- possesses one of the greatest concentrations of historically significant shipwrecks in North America, with some vessels dating back to the 1600s
- maintains one of the most isolated and least disturbed habitats for endangered and threatened sea turtles in the United States
- supports the only significant North American sooty and noddy tern nesting colonies on Bush and Long Keys and harbors the only frigate bird nesting colonies in the U.S. on Long Key
- serves as an important resting spot for migrating birds
- provides unique opportunities to view tropical seabirds
- protects the least disturbed portion of the Florida Keys coral reef ecosystem
- presents outstanding potential for education, recreation, and scientific research related to the park's exceptional marine resources
- offers a sense of remoteness and peace in a vast expanse of sea and sky
- affords an opportunity to understand and appreciate a rare combination of natural, historic, marine, and scenic resources

The remote setting of the Dry Tortugas offers an opportunity to experience a pristine marine environment.



Park Map

The 64,657 acre national park encompasses a cluster of 7 coral reef and sand islands, surrounded by shoals and water. Garden Key is the site of historic Fort Jefferson.



National Park Service development is limited to Garden Key and the central portion of Loggerhead Key.

All administrative and maintenance facilities are on Garden Key, within or adjacent to historic Fort Jefferson. New development and rehabilitation of existing facilities is designed to minimize intrusion upon the historic structures and historic scene.

The park's remote location requires that it be self-sufficient for solid waste removal, electricity, water and wastewater.

The NPS supply vessel, *MV Activa*, makes weekly trips from Key West to bring mail, groceries, and supplies, and to transport employees and others on official business.

Development and Facilities

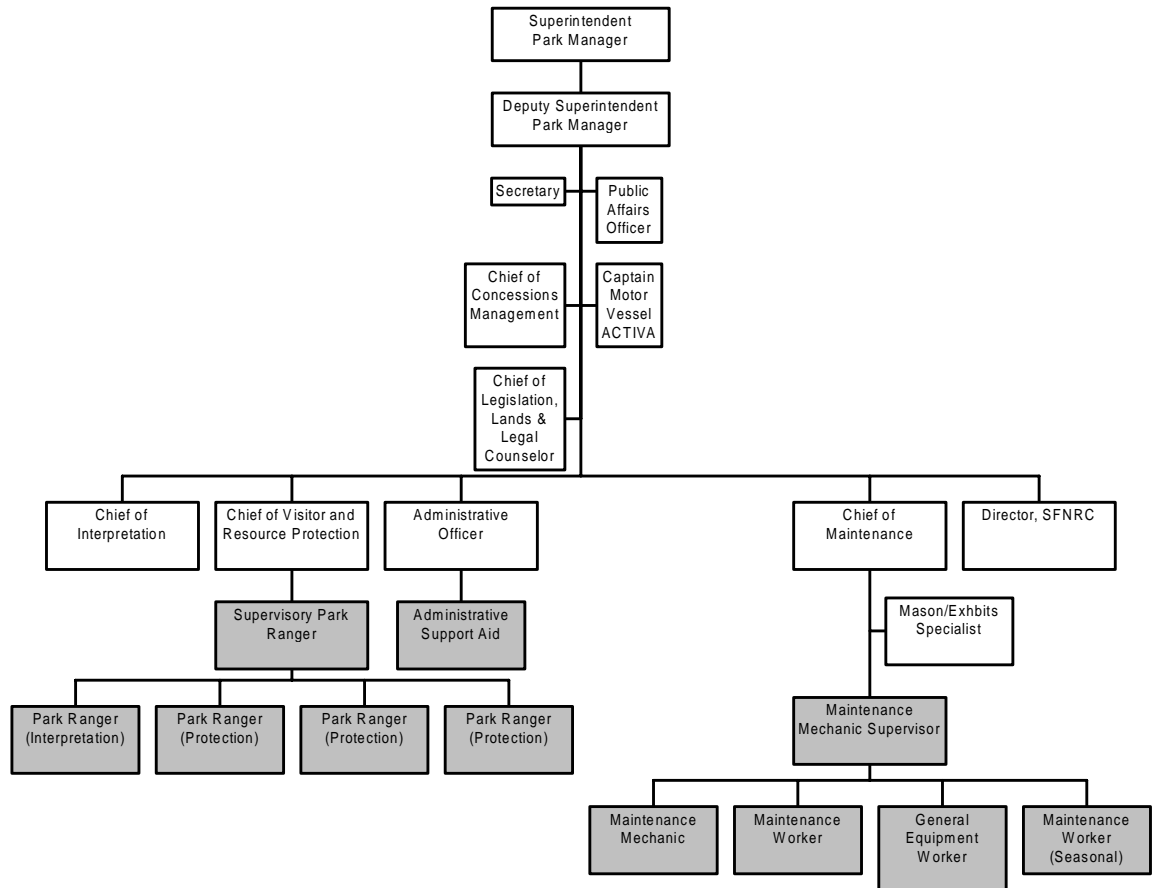
- Visitor center in Fort Jefferson
- Self-guiding tour of Ft. Jefferson with 19 wayside exhibits
- 11 site campground/picnic area
- Dockhouse and dock
- Swim beach and snorkeling area
- 15 housing units for park employees, cooperative researchers and volunteers



Park Facilities

The *Activa* provides transportation to and from the park for employees, and provides logistical support for transporting mail, groceries, and operational supplies.

Park Organization

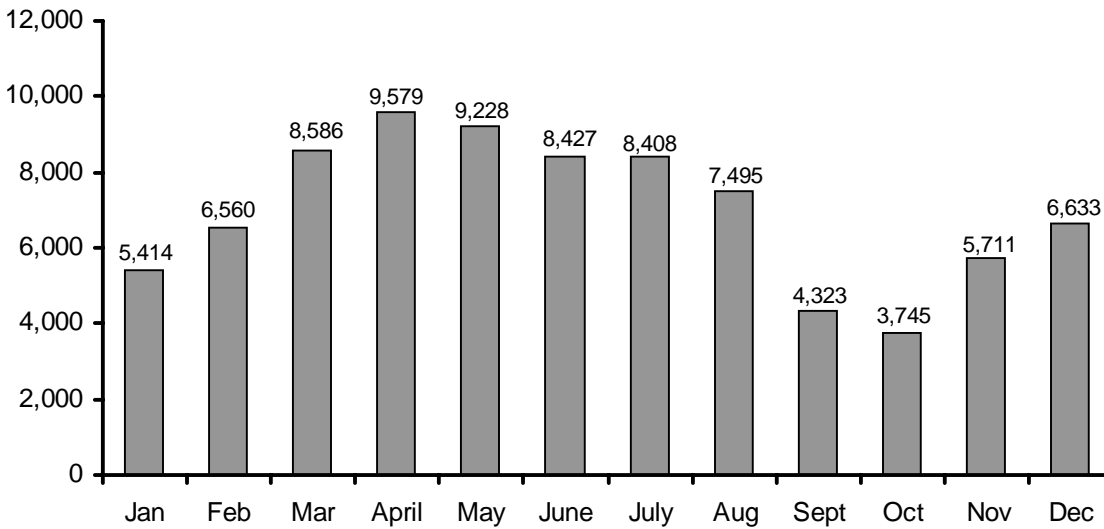


Shaded boxes denote park staff stationed at Dry Tortugas National Park. Unshaded boxes indicate park management and administrative staff for both Dry Tortugas and Everglades National Parks. The *MV Activa* and its crew, based in Key West, are part of the superintendent's staff to provide transportation and logistical support for Dry Tortugas National Park.

Left - A small campground is located outside of Fort Jefferson on Garden Key.
 Right - Two ferry services provide transportation from Key West on a daily basis.



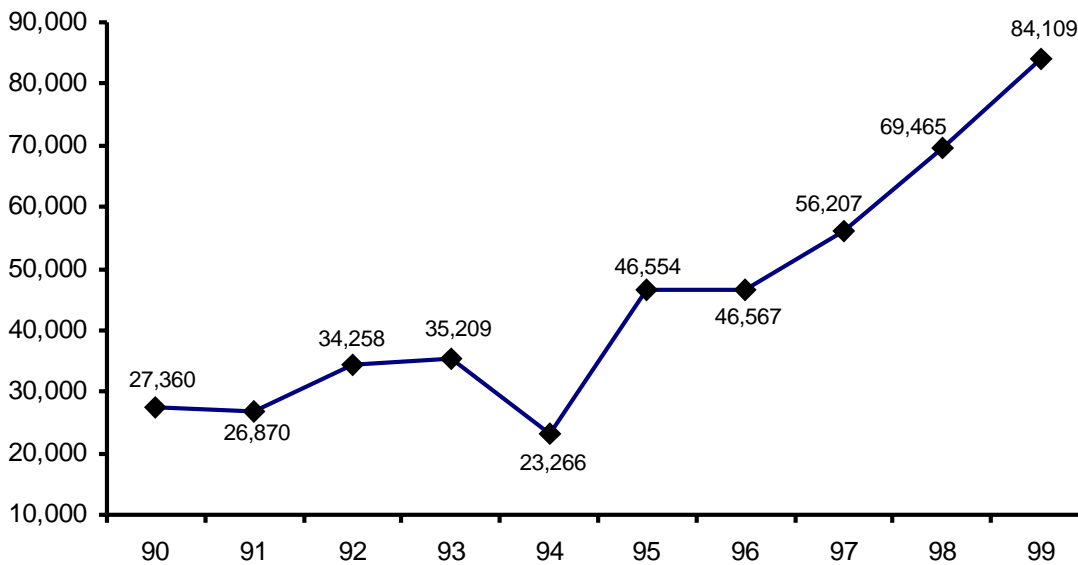
1999 Monthly Visitation



Park Visitation

The majority of visitors come between March and July. During this period visitation averages 245 people per day.

10 Year Visitation 1990-1999



Over the past 14 years, park visitation has more than quadrupled, rising from 18,000 visitors in 1984 to over 84,000 visitors in 1999. This increased popularity is stressing park facilities and is threatening park resources, visitor safety, and the quality of the visitor experience.

General Management Plan Amendment

The National Park Service is preparing a *Draft General Management Plan Amendment/Environmental Impact Statement* (GMPA/EIS) for Dry Tortugas National Park (DRTO). The plan will set forth the management philosophy and direction for the park for the next 15 to 20 years. The park has been operating under the *General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan / Environmental Assessment* that was prepared in 1983. Although much of the 1983 plan is still applicable, this older plan does not address current issues. The 1983 plan needs amending to provide overall guidance for the future management and use of resources and facilities; to clarify research and resources management needs, priorities and strategies; and to address changing levels of park visitation and use. Key issues addressed in the draft GMPA/EIS include protection of near-pristine resources such as coral reefs and sea grass beds, the protection of Fort Jefferson and submerged cultural resources, the management direction of commercial services to provide transportation and assistance in educating visitors, and the determination of appropriate levels and types of visitor use.

The draft GMPA/EIS will be available for public review and comment in early June, 2000. There will be a 60-day public review and comment period on the draft document. In order to facilitate the review process, public meetings will be held in the following locations:

- Homestead, FL – June 12
- Naples, FL – June 13
- St. Petersburg, FL – June 14
- Marathon, FL – June 21
- Key West, FL – June 22.
- Washington, D.C. – July 11

These meetings will be held jointly with the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary's Tortugas 2000 public meetings. Detailed information on location and times for each public meeting will be published in local and regional newspapers in advance, broadcast via radio and television stations; and listed on the park's web page www.nps.gov/drto/planning. Park management and planning officials will present the draft document, receive oral and written comments, and answer questions.



Stabilization work on the fort's southwest bastion is part of ongoing efforts to preserve the structure and prevent further deterioration.

Fort Jefferson Preservation Trust

Fort Jefferson has suffered continuing deterioration over the years due to harsh weather and climatic conditions, and is in need of major masonry repairs. In 1998, the Fort Jefferson Preservation Trust was established, as a nonprofit organization, to aid the National Park Service in its efforts to stabilize and prevent the deterioration of the fort.

In May 1999, Fort Jefferson received a major grant under the President's Save America's Treasures Program that will be matched with an ongoing non-Federal fund raising effort to address major structural rehabilitation and stabilization needs. The grant of \$970,400 is a challenge grant to attract additional support on a matching funds basis, with the potential to provide nearly \$2 million in desperately needed work on the massive fortress. In recognition of this urgent need, the park has entered into a cooperative relationship with the Fort Jefferson Preservation Trust and the National Park Foundation to raise private and corporate funds that would allow major stabilization work to proceed.

The proposed stabilization work will not only help to structurally safeguard a nationally significant historic monument. The fort is the only base of operations for the park's preservation, interpretation, research and law enforcement/patrol of the pristine marine environment of the Tortugas region. As such, public and private assistance will not only help preserve Fort Jefferson, but will also:

- enhance protection of ocean systems from contamination, degradation, and other abuses; and
- defend biodiversity through habitat protection.

Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary

Dry Tortugas National Park has a close working relationship with the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS). There is shared recognition of the mutual influences between park and sanctuary administration, including water quality, the coral reef tract, operations and management. The park is a formal participant in the FKNMS' Water Quality Steering Committee. The FKNMS

is an active partner in the ecosystem restoration effort. The two agencies continued their collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency in the production of "Waterways". This half-hour television show airs widely in the region and explores the natural resources and environmental issues of South Florida.

The NPS and the FKNMS are continuing an interagency planning effort to protect sensitive Tortugas habitats. The NPS is developing a Dry Tortugas National Park General Management Plan Amendment that will determine ways to enhance resource protection while continuing to provide high quality visitor experiences. The FKNMS' Tortugas 2000 effort will establish a marine ecological reserve to protect biodiversity and ecosystem integrity. In October and November 1998, the agencies combined their initial scoping efforts to show the differences between the similar, but distinct, plans in a forum that encouraged strong public participation. Release of the draft plans and environmental impact statements are scheduled for late spring 2000. Joint interagency hearings will be held to gather public comments. Completion of the final plans is expected in the fourth quarter of 2000.

Coral Reef Protection

On June 11, 1998, the President signed Executive Order 13089 directing federal agencies to take actions to assist in protecting coral reefs, to fully consider the impacts of their actions on coral reefs, to further scientific research, including mapping and monitoring, and to undertake international initiatives for the same purposes. In October 1998, the first meeting of the Coral Reef Task Force established under the Order met at Biscayne National Park. Dry Tortugas National Park actively participated and will continue to be active in implementing the terms of the Order. Utilizing existing relationships with the Bahamas National Trust and contacts with World Heritage Site managers, the park will also pursue implementation of the Order's provisions with respect to international cooperation.

Partnerships

1999 Performance and Results

This section of the annual report summarizes Dry Tortugas National Park's accomplishments in Fiscal Year 1999. The park uses the principles of the 1993 Government Performance and Results Act in goal setting, work planning and reporting of results. The park's mission goals describe the desired future conditions that would best fulfill the park purpose. They are broad descriptions expressed in terms of resource condition and visitor experience. Outcome-based, measurable long-term and annual goals provide steps for achieving progress towards the mission goals over a five-year period. All goals are tied to service-wide goals established for the National Park Service.

Mission Goals

- All submerged and land based cultural resources have been identified, documented, protected, and or stabilized.
- All natural resources and associated values are protected, restored, and maintained in near pristine condition.
- Visitors understand, appreciate, and are inspired by the park's historical and natural resources, and they support the protection of these resources.
- Available park facilities, infrastructure, and services are sufficient to support operational needs, park staff; appropriate recreational opportunities are safe and adequate for visitors and employees.
- Dry Tortugas National Park is a responsive and efficient organization, enhancing managerial capabilities through initiatives and support from other agencies, organizations, and individuals.

Accomplishments Toward Long-Term and Annual Goals

1. By September 30, 2002, 40 acres of disturbed park land is restored.

By 09/30/99, 40 acres of disturbed land is 70% restored.

Accomplishments for 1999

- 100% of the Casuarina (Australian pine) trees standing in the northern half of Loggerhead Key (ca. 15 acres) were cut and/or treated with herbicide. This action completed the treatment of Casuarina for the entire island, a project that began almost 10 years ago. A prescribed burn in November 1998 eliminated the slash in approximately one-third of the treated area. Live Agave plants, the next most invasive exotic pest plant on the island, were also significantly reduced in the burned area. Follow-up herbicide treatments were used to prevent resprouting of both Casuarina and Agave in the treatment area. Approximately 30% of the island requires further work (retreatments, prescribed burns) before it can be considered "restored".
- 100% of the vegetation transects established to monitor pre- and posttreatment changes in the vegetation of Loggerhead Key were resampled in June 1999. This is the fifth year the transects were resampled since they were laid out in 1994. Preliminary analyses of the vegetation monitoring data indicate that areas "opened up" after elimination of live Casuarina and Agave are quickly colonized by early successional native species with a concomitant loss of exotic plants: between 1998 and 1999, there was a 400% increase in native plant dominance and a 90% decrease in exotics along the transects.



Researcher Russell Reardon and park volunteer Bobbi Foster check a sea turtle nest

2. By September 30, 2002, breeding populations of loggerhead and green sea turtles increase.

By 09/30/99, breeding populations of loggerhead & green sea turtles increase.

Accomplishments for 1999

- The University of Florida's Center for Sea Turtle Research recorded a total of 545 turtle crawls in 1999, resulting in 249 successful nests and 296 false crawls. The total crawl count in 1999 was 5% lower than the 5-year average, with the number of successful nests being the same as the 5-year average and the number of false crawls about 10% less than the 5-year average. All numbers are within the natural variability of the long-term ranges.

3. By September 30, 2002, fish and avian populations, including breeding populations of sooty and noddy terns, brown pelicans, boobies and frigate birds, lobster and conch populations and coral reef and other benthic-type communities remain stable.

By 09/30/99, 9 non-threatened & endangered species populations remain stable.

Accomplishments for 1999

- In April, 1999, NPS wildlife biologists visually assessed the avifauna at Dry Tortugas National Park and found populations to be within the long-term natural range of variability, signifying a stable status.
- Between May-August, 1999, the Florida Marine Research Institute visually assessed lobster populations to ascertain the population's abundance, distribution, size, and fecundity. No significant differences were found in 1999 when compared with previous year's findings, signifying a stable population. Once again, lobster abundance, size, and fecundity were significantly higher inside the park (a lobster sanctuary) when compared with those outside park waters (a fished area).
- In June, 1999, the NPS funded the Florida Marine Research Institute to establish 3 new coral monitoring stations inside park waters. These stations will become part of the greater U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Coral Monitoring Program.



Scientist Wes Pratt weighing nurse shark.

4. By September 30, 2002, metal is removed from 30 of the 180 embrasures in the Fort and they are re-bricked.

By 09/30/99, metal is removed from 10 embrasures & they are re-bricked (increase of 5).

Heavy storms and a major failure of the embrasures on Front #2 resulted in a change in planned embrasure work.

Accomplishments for 1999

- Removed metal from 12 embrasures on front #2
- Rebuilt 3 embrasures with new brick.

5. By September 30, 2002, 3 structures listed on the List of Classified Structures are in good condition.

By 09/30/99, 1 structure on the LCS is in good condition (no increase).

Accomplishments for 1999

- Replaced the slate roofs on the Engineer's Quarters. No impact on overall structure rating of poor.
- Performed extensive repairs to the harbor light and applied a new painting system. Condition assessment raised to good.
 - Performed preservation work on the granite surround on the parade ground side of the sally port improving the assessment of this structure to good.
 - Investigated and sealed cracks on the interior of the cistern structure and stabilized one elevation of the exterior. No impact on a structure rating of fair.



Masons disassemble granite sally port arch to remove iron hinges at base.



Extensive repairs and preservation work on the Garden Key harbor light raised the structure's condition to "good".

6. By September 30, 2002, 45 of the recorded submerged cultural sites in 30' or less of water are not degraded due to human activity.

By 09/30/99, the condition of 45 submerged cultural sites has not degraded.

Accomplishments for 1999

- Removed bomb from windjammer wreck site with U.S. Navy.
- Installed new mooring buoy at windjammer wreck site.

7. By September 30, 2002, 95% of park visitors are satisfied with appropriate park facilities, services and recreational opportunities.

By 09/30/99, 93% of park visitors are satisfied.

To assist the National Park Service in complying with the Government Performance and Results Act, a visitor survey was conducted in Dry Tortugas National Park in FY 99. Survey cards were distributed to a random sample of visitors during the period June 1-30, 1999. The survey results indicated that **87%** of park visitors were satisfied with appropriate facilities, services, and recreational opportunities. This is 6% percent under the FY 99 goal of 93% visitor satisfaction.

The National Park Service manages over 50 active Incidental Business Permits (IBPs) that pro-

vide commercial services within Dry Tortugas National Park. The NPS has been receiving an increasing number of requests from companies and individuals wishing to provide new or expanded commercial services in the park. This, along with the dramatic increase in visitation under the existing permits, has created serious concern about the potential for threats to park resources, facilities and the visitor experience. Consequently, in May 1999, a moratorium was placed on new or expanded commercial services until the current planning process is completed and implementation of its decisions is underway. Current permittees are allowed to continue their business operations as set forth in their permits.

Accomplishments for 1999

- Performed routine maintenance on all visitor facilities and grounds
- Pumped septic tanks on a frequent enough basis to maintain restroom facilities for all park visitors.
- Repaired bulletin board on dock and developed eight rotating displays.
- Replaced five fiberglass wayside exhibit panels.
- Installed two new porcelain-enamel waysides on coral etiquette.

1999 Commercial Services

Type of Activity	# of IBP's	# of Passengers
Transportation, incl. -ferries -cruiseships -snorkel/dive charters	15	42,574
Air Taxi	2	8,520
Guided Nature Tours/ Birding	9	297
Fishing Guides	21	327
Sailing	11	302
Total	58	52,020



Visitors enjoy the sandy beach on Garden Key.

8. By September 30, 2002, the rate (19.80) of visitor accidents/incidents is reduced by 10% to 17.82.

By 09/30/99, the visitor accident/incident rate is reduced by 4% to 19.01.

Accomplishments for 1999

- Responded to 7 EMS/SAR incidents, well below the 19.01 target rate.
- Conducted a sanitary survey on Garden Key and Loggerhead Key
- Initiated a water quality testing program to ensure the safety of the public swim beach.
- Safety inspection was conducted on all visitor and administrative facilities by the Occupational and Health Safety Specialist. Appropriate repairs/actions were taken by staff.
- Roped off several areas within Fort Jefferson to further protect the visitors from falling brick or failing structures.



Daily ferry and seaplane services transport most visitors to the park.

9. By September 30, 2002, reliable and cost effective radio and telephone communications exist for 24 hours per day, 365 days per year for organizational and operational needs and employee and visitor safety.

Because of the remote nature of the Dry Tortugas, it is extremely difficult to provide and maintain telephone communications. There are no telephone lines to the island, so the park relies upon a collection of radio/telephone links that are dependent upon six different relays, as well as a photovoltaic power source. The other communication means rely upon satellite technology that, while more reliable, is far more costly to operate. All of the systems are dependent upon technology and components that are adversely influenced by the harsh salt environment common to a remote set of islands such as the Dry Tortugas. During FY 99, there were approximately 3-4 days when all communications systems were inoperable at the same time.

Accomplishments for 1999

- Maintained some sort of telephone service during the entire year.
- The RTI system functioned for approximately 104 of the 365 days during FY 99
- Maintained radio communications within the park, but were not able to contact Everglades NP Communications Center during the year.
 - An additional telephone system (FTS2000) was supplied and installed through the assistance from the Army Corps of Engineers.

10. By September 30, 2002, 60% of park visitors understand and recognize the significance of the park's historical and natural resources.

By 09/30/99, 35% of visitors understand the park's significance.

According to a visitor survey conducted in June 1999, 92% of visitors understand and recognize the significance of the park's archeological, historical, marine and avian resources.

Dry Tortugas National Park has one park ranger specializing in interpretation. Ranger-led programs rated an **84%** overall satisfaction measure, with 48% rating the programs as "very good." However, 8% of the visitors rated the ranger programs as "poor." This is likely a statement of dissatisfaction with the lack of available ranger programs, rather than a reflection on the quality of the programs that do occur. Because of the small interpretive staff size, all park employees, including commissioned park rangers, maintenance workers, and administrative staff have frequent contacts with visitors and are responsible for promoting an awareness and understanding of the park's significance. Most of the guided tours of Fort Jefferson are conducted by guides with the permitted ferry services. The park's interpretive ranger coached the guides in interpretive techniques and standards to ensure that their programs met NPS standards for quality and content.

In FY 99, development and upgrading of non-personal interpretive services (exhibits, bulletin boards, self-guiding activities) was emphasized.

The Public Affairs Office for Everglades and Dry Tortugas National Parks, located at Everglades National Park, responds to telephone and mail requests for general park information, and manages the maintenance and updating of the park's web site.

The park's educational efforts are assisted and enhanced by its partnership with the Florida National Parks and Monuments Association (FNPMA). The Fort Jefferson visitor center bookstore is staffed daily by an FNPMA employee, who



Park Ranger Kelly Bulyis, dressed in 19th century period clothing, prepares for an interpretive program on the history of Fort Jefferson.

is responsible for disseminating park information, providing visitor orientation and responding to information requests. The Association provided \$3,400 to the park for support of interpretive and educational programs, special events, and publications.

The park has a very active volunteer program, which supports vital park functions, including facility maintenance, grounds-keeping, resource protection, research, habitat improvement, and visitor services.

Accomplishments for 1999

- 21,146 visitors were contacted at park visitor center.
- 3,212 visitors participated in formal and informal ranger-led interpretive programs, including tours of Fort Jefferson, evening slide shows and talks.
- Developed interactive, hands-on beach box with question and answer activities related to the park's natural history.
- 3 episodes of "Waterways" contained segments related to research in the Dry Tortugas.
- Coordinated and/or assisted in arrangements for 38 orientation visits for policy level officials and elected representatives involved in decisions about the park's issues.
- Issued approximately 8 press releases on operational and management issues.
- Media tour on planning issues.
- Issued 24 film permits.
- Maintained and updated web site; developed expanded web site for the Dry Tortugas Visitor Use and Commercial Services Plan.
- Approximately 63 volunteers worked over 6,965 hours in the park, with an estimated value of over \$50,000.



A prototype housing unit was completed. Its roof and wall systems are independent of the surrounding casemates of Fort Jefferson.

11. By September 30, 2002, 5 of 14 housing units classified as being in poor or fair condition are removed, replaced or upgraded to good condition.

By 09/30/99, -0- employee housing units are in good condition.

Dry Tortugas National Park has 15 housing units, 12 are in poor condition. Most of the quarters are apartments built into the casemates of historic Fort Jefferson. Problems associated with this type of construction include water leaks through the sides and top of the casemates and the continual flaking of mortar, whitewash and pieces of brick. A prototype housing unit, which utilizes an independent roof and wall system, was completed in 1999 to address these ongoing problems. Two 4-plex units, in Key West, Florida, were acquired in 1999 from the Department of the Navy. These units require rehabilitation, but will provide housing for a larger staff, as well as a temporary administrative site on the mainland.

The park is making some progress towards the achievement of this goal. A full-time housing officer, duty stationed at Everglades National Park, manages the housing program. Funding for housing replacement and historic housing rehab has been requested, as has repair/rehab funding for non-historic housing.

Accomplishments for 1999

- Completed prototype housing unit.

**FY 1999
Financial
Summary**

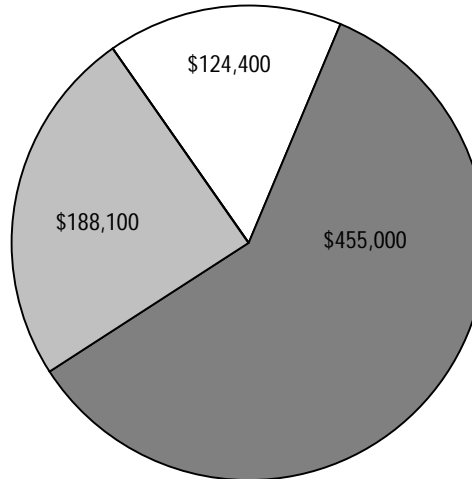
Budget Highlights - \$768,000

Administration - support functions for the park, such as:

- Budget
- Contracting/procurement
- Payroll
- Personnel
- Property management

Visitor Services - services provided by the National Park Service include:

- Visitor center/bookstore
- Ranger-guided and self-guided activities
- Interpretive exhibits
- Visitor protection activities



Facility Operations & Maintenance - the National Park Service operates and maintains facilities for visitor use, as well as facilities to support the park's administrative and operational needs, including:

- Visitor center in Fort Jefferson
- Interpretive exhibits
- Boat dock
- Campground
- Employee housing
- Maintenance shops/storage
- Offices

Funding for Special Initiatives & Programs

Hurricane Georges Damages and Recovery.....	\$749,000
Cyclic Repair/Rehabilitation.....	90,000
Hazardous Materials Removal.....	63,000
Equipment Replacement.....	54,000
Fee Demonstration.....	15,000
Public Land Corporation (SCA).....	11,500
6c Law Enforcement Retirement Coverage.....	10,000
Volunteer Program.....	2,400

Fee Revenues

Campground Fees.....	10,500
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Natural Resource Protection:\$240,000

Budget increase to address threats to natural resources, including the most pristine segment of the only U.S. continental coral reef, consisting of staghorn coral, patch reefs, sand flats, and seagrass beds. These funds will help advance the Administration's coral reef protection initiative.

Annual Goals - by September 30, 2000:

- Forty acres of disturbed land is 80% restored.
- Breeding populations of loggerhead and green sea turtles increase.
- Nine non-threatened and endangered species populations remain stable.

Visitor Services:\$199,100

The National Park Service manages and provides a variety of visitor services that offer opportunities to experience and learn about the unique natural and cultural resources of Dry Tortugas National Park, including:

- Operation of visitor center/bookstore in historic Fort Jefferson, interpretive exhibits, campground on Garden Key.
- Ranger-guided and self-guided activities.
- Management of visitor activities supported by commercial services, including ferry and seaplane transportation, sailing, guided snorkeling, diving and recreational fishing, and photographic and birding workshops.
- Visitor and resource protection activities to provide for the protection, safety and security of park visitors, employees, commercial services permittees, and public and private property.

Annual Goals - by September 30, 2000:

- The condition of 45 submerged cultural sites has not degraded.
- Ninety-four percent of park visitors are satisfied.
- The visitor accident/incident rate is reduced by 6% to 18.61.
- Forty-five percent of visitors understand the park's significance.

Facility Operations and Maintenance:\$455,500

- Operation and maintenance of facilities for visitor use, such as the visitor center in Fort Jefferson, interpretive exhibits, boat dock and campground. \$5,000 in estimated fee revenues will be used to upgrade visitor facilities, such as campground equipment or interpretive exhibits.
- Operation of facilities that support the park's administrative and operational needs, including utilities, employee housing, maintenance shops, storage, and offices.

Annual Goals - by September 30, 2000:

- Metal is removed from 18 embrasures & they are re-bricked (increase of 8).
- Two structures on the LCS are in good condition (increase of 1).
- By September 30, 2002, reliable and cost effective radio and telephone communications exist for 24 hours per day, 365 days per year for organizational and operational needs and employee and visitor safety.

Park Administration:\$124,400

This program area includes management staff and administrative support functions for the park, such as budget, contracting and procurement, property management, and human resources.

Total:\$1,019,000



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

