The laser soundings used to create this map were collected during September 2001 and August 2002 by the NASA EAARL system (land) topography in a single overflight. The EAARL system is typically flown at 300 m altitude AGL, resulting in a 240 m swath. Contour line and hillshade layers were created as 2 km by 2 km data tiles in 32-bit floating-point integer GeoTiff format. The data were processed by the USGS Center for Coastal and Watershed Studies to produce the map. For each flightline, data collection occurred with approximately 50% overlap between flightlines, resulting in about one laser sounding per square meter. The accuracy of the data is $\pm 0.1$ meter. This lidar-derived submarine topography map was produced as a collaborative effort between the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Coastal and Marine Geology Program, National Park Service (NPS) South Florida/Caribbean Network Inventory and Monitoring Program, Miami, FL and ETI Professionals, Lakewood, CO. The data presented here were acquired as part of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Coastal and Marine Geology Program, National Park Service (NPS) South Florida/Caribbean Network Inventory and Monitoring Program, Miami, FL and ETI Professionals, Lakewood, CO. The data presented here were acquired as part of the ETI Florida Coral Reef Mapping Program. The map was produced in 2006, and the data are subject to revision. Submarine topography mapped using NASA Experimental Advanced Airborne Research Lidar (EAARL) technology. Universal Transverse Mercator. 1983 North American datum. NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988.