

**KSHCP Edits Following Sunshining the May 13, 2020 Version of the KSHCP**  
*Prepared COB 5/18/2020 and distributed 5/19/2020*

**Section 5.3.2: Reducing Predators at Facilities (p. 47)**

*Purpose: Removal of reference to a Facility Management Plan*

Site-specific predator control protocols may vary from the above recommendations as necessary to meet the specific needs of a Covered Property. Site-specific protocols will be detailed in a Participant's PIP ~~and Facility Management Plan~~ and will be reviewed and approved by the agencies.

Minimization measures will be described in individual PIPs submitted to the USFWS and DLNR as part of the application process. Agencies will provide site-specific technical assistance for predator control removal, evaluation of efficacy, and monitoring as Permitted Participants are completing their predator control plans as described in section 6.2.2 ~~and during each Participant's annual review~~. Measures to reduce presence of predators must be implemented within Year 1 of an ITP/ITL, and as needed throughout the life of the permit/license, if predators are present at Participant facilities (see [Section 6.8.3](#) and requirement to record predator presence). Determination of predator control efficacy will take into consideration site-specific conditions and may vary by Covered Property as detailed in their PIP ~~and Facility Management Plan~~. For Participants with an approved PIP with a higher than 50% discovery rate, efficacy will be assessed by evaluating whether predator control, in combination with downed bird searches, is sufficient to meet their approved discovery rate.

**Section 6.2.2.1 Methods for Determining the Amount of Take of Covered Seabirds (p. 66)**

*Purpose: Clarity*

Applicants have the option of demonstrating that they have a better discovery rate than the 50% discovery rate found in the literature. For example, at a small facility, with highly trained staff and excellent searching conditions, an Applicant may be able to demonstrate a higher searcher efficiency rate. In order to do so, an Applicant must demonstrate with supporting information (1) that it has higher searcher efficiency than the 50 percent searcher efficiency found in the literature; and (2) that it has created a predator control program that sufficiently minimizes the chance that carcasses will be carried away by predators and not counted. If an Applicant believes it has met these requirements it may request in its PIP the assignment of a higher discovery rate. The wildlife agencies will each determine whether they will grant an Applicant's request to assign it a higher discovery rate which would reduce the unobserved lethal take. If a request is granted, the Applicant will have a **party** independent ~~party from~~ **of** their search team validate the claimed discovery rate no later than the beginning of second seabird fallout season after the Permit is issued. The validation protocol shall be reviewed and approved by the agencies prior to implementing independent discovery rate monitoring.

Permitted Participants that seek to amend their discovery rate during the Permit Term will follow the amendment process as described in section 6.13.1 or 6.13.2, as applicable. The Participant will have a **party** independent ~~party from~~ **of** their search team validate their discovery rate as

part of their amendment request. The validation protocol shall be reviewed and approved by the agencies prior to implementing independent discovery rate monitoring.

### 6.8.3 Take Monitoring (p. 78) and Table 6-4 (p. 80)

*Purpose: Consistency*

Take monitoring to compare actual rates of take to requested amounts will also be conducted at Participant facilities. Each participant will provide a Covered Seabird Monitoring Plan in their PIP **that meet the requirements of Section 5.3**. ~~The components that will be included, and the KSHCP guidelines/standards are presented in Table 6-4.~~ **These requirements are further summarized in Table 6-4.**

Time of day of searches	The peak of fallout generally occurs around 2 hours after sunset – <b>searches should therefore commence 2-3 3-4 hours after sunset</b> . An additional search should take place <del>1-2 hours</del> <b>within 1 hour before sunrise</b> to find birds that were grounded during the night. <sup>i</sup>
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