

Endangered Species Recovery Committee April 28, 2023

**Meeting Material for Agenda Item 3.** Annual Review of Participant 2022 reports, Kauai Seabird HCP

Summary of HCP implementation for NCL, Sonesta, IHotel and Sheraton. This document attempts to display the recommendations and issues from 2021 implementation, the annual report and agency communication from 2022, and staff current recommendations.

NCL

LIGHTING

Not operational in 2021. Agencies requested description of specific color temperature and light intensity before and after on the game court and aft mooring deck and total estimated effect of combined minimization measures. For lights that are “turned off,” define duration that lights will be off (e.g. completely off for the seabird season, off for certain hours, etc.). Also how NCL maintains low lighting in the pool.

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2022 IMPLEMENTATION

Began operations in 2022. Agencies notified via email transmission of letter on October 2, 2022, that two additional ships (Norwegian Spirit and Oceania Regatta) in Hawaiian waters. Annual report states lighting audit of Spirit completed June, 2022, resulting in 2 tables of recommendations (recommendations in Table 1 were implemented prior to the seabird season on September 1, 2022 and Table 2 implemented while the vessel was in Hawaii waters (e.g. October 15 – 23, 2022 and November 22 – 30, 2022)). The report also state that as necessary, exceptions were made for lighting standards and protocols for passenger vessels in 33 CFR 104.100 et seq. and 33 CFR 104.285, but does not identify those exceptions.

No lighting audit done for Oceania Regatta due to last minute decision of route change to include Hawaii. Photos were included in the October letter showing potentially problematic lights.

Reg David did a lighting audit of the Pride of America on September 8, 2022 in Lihue, one week before the start of fallout season. The only corrective action identified was to install amber sleeves on the fluorescent bulbs on Deck #13. Amber and blue sleeves were ordered, but did not arrive in time for the season, in response NCL shut off any lights identified by the NCL biologist for the duration of the season. Currently installation date for installation of the new sleeves is scheduled for Jan 21, 2023.

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RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023 SEASON

Include agency and/or KESRP staff in lighting audits, and conduct them by June to ensure time to implement minimization and order the necessary supplies or equipment.

Meet with agencies regarding color spectrum of lights. NCL has been replacing white light with blue, which contradicts current advice for seabirds. The agencies November letter states that the use of blue light is contraindicated by seabird biologists.

Implement lighting minimization March-December, to avoid further take of adult seabirds.

## STAFF TRAINING

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### 2022 IMPLEMENTATION

From the annual report: "A seabird awareness training program is conducted for all crewmembers from the Captain down to the cabin stewards once a year just prior to the start of the seabird seasons. If crew members join the ship for their tour of duty during the seabird season, they are given the seabird awareness training prior to them being allowed to take up their duty station"

Emails from NCL's consulting biologist instructed the ship staff to release downed birds off the upper deck of the ship rather than transfer them to a permitted vet or rehabilitation center as required by the permit.

Monitoring in annual report: "The onboard Environmental Officer is responsible for overseeing the seabird protocols, bird searches and recovery, record keeping, and reporting. All crewmembers are responsible for searching their respective duty stations for downed seabirds on a daily basis. There were approximately 900 daily crew members aboard the Norwegian Spirit during the 2022 fledging season. NCL maintained 100 percent, 24/7 search coverage on the ship when in Hawaii waters"

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES

Other KSHCP permittees saw significant improvement in staff awareness and search effort after training by the Kauai Endangered Seabird Recovery Project (KESRP) Coordinator, Dilek Sahin. For training in appropriate assessment and handling of seabirds, engage with the KESRP coordinator and or SOS manager to review appropriate procedures with the onboard environmental officer.

## OUTREACH

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES

Agencies made aware of social media post of adult NESH on ship. Outreach to passengers should be year-round, to avoid an incident such as that in July, when an adult NESH was found and photo posted on facebook. NCL unable to provide additional information regarding incident after review of their security footage. Evident that more education outreach and protocols need to be conducted.

## RECOVERY OF DOWNED SEABIRDS

Crewmembers monitor their respective duty stations throughout their shift providing 24/7 coverage every day of the year while in Hawaii waters (during the seabird fledging season). Similar language, confirming that every single facility employee searches daily, has been used in other PIPs for facilities that had very poor results in searcher efficiency trials. It therefore cannot be assumed, given the lack of any dedicated searches by any staff, the NCL has 100% discovery rate. Also evident that social media documented one downed bird, but NCL did not discover or report bird.

The onboard Environmental Officer (EO) is responsible for overseeing seabird protocols, bird searches and recovery, record keeping, and reporting. The Spirit began downing birds on its first day in Hawaii,

with 2 grounding each of the first 2 nights. After a rough start that included a lack of suitable housing for the birds and trouble reaching anyone to take custody, the EOs were diligent in trying to do the right thing, but they received poor instructions. They were told by the NCL biologist to stretch the wings of the birds for photos so that the biologist could make a species ID. If the species was not a covered species, no notification was given to the agencies. In addition, the Biologist instructed the Spirit EO to take two Band-rumped storm petrels (later thought to be LHSP) to the top of the ship and try to get them to leave on their own. *Under no circumstances* should the EOs be instructed to release birds prior to an assessment by a vet or licensed rehabber. A significant percentage of birds that land on ships have lost waterproofing, could have underlying injuries, and may be weak and or dehydrated. Of those two birds, one was not waterproof and required rehab care, the other had suffered collision injuries that proved fatal. The procedure for downed birds does not require an assessment or handling of the bird, simply place it in a safe box, and only conduct a physical assessment if warranted and under the direction of a vet or rehabber.

The agencies note that the onboard EOs were acting in good faith but following incorrect instructions from the consulting biologist.

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES

Improve training of onboard EOs, with participation by KESRP, SOS, and/or agency staff, to avoid excess distress to the birds and ensure appropriate handoff and reporting.

Request that each on-board EO, when initial email notification is made to the NCL biologist, include both agencies on that notification, so that we may assist if necessary and ensure to track any forthcoming report.

Include agencies for training on reporting, onboard staff should notify the agencies via email immediately (24 hours as noted in the Downed Wildlife Reporting Form Instructions). Follow-up reports (within 3 days) to include the necessary info (location on ship, nearby lighting, photos, etc.),

NCL to report all down wildlife, not just covered species (it's all an indication that minimization is effective) as well as to report all State and/or Federal Migratory Bird protected species.

Include a timeline of implementation for the changes noted by lighting audit.

All NCL ships need more minimization; lots birds brought down. Also need MUCH better response when bird is brought down. Must get them off the ship and into vet/rehab assessment within 24 hours, and under no circumstances are staff to release birds off the ship as suggested in previous documentation.

## REPORTING

Both the Pride of America and Norwegian Spirit recovered at least 23 birds during the 2022 season. The NCL 2022 annual report noted take of two listed seabirds, and six non-covered seabirds during 2022 across all three vessels. However, downed wildlife reports were received for only a few birds. An adult NESH, noted in the annual report, was found on Pride of America in July and no downed wildlife report was filed because NCL was unaware of the incident (take is noted in annual report). That bird is presumed to have died, which is not accurately reflected as a lethal take in the annual report. NCL has not

provided downed wildlife reports for most of the seabirds recovered, including those that at the time were thought to be covered species.

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES

The onboard EOs send immediate notification of each downed bird to the NCL biologist and also to the appropriate vet and rehab contacts. In order for the agencies to accurately track intake and disposition, and be available to assist if needed, the agencies should be cc'd on those initial notifications as required in the KSHCP protocol, rather than passed on from the NCL biologist.

Include agencies for training on reporting, to ensure that the follow-up downed-wildlife reports include the necessary info (location on ship, nearby lighting, etc). NCL biologist to send follow-up on disposition of each bird.

NCL to report *all* downed wildlife, not just covered species (it's all an indication that minimization is effective) as well as reporting State and Federally protected species.

Provide accurate annual reports.

## SONESTA

### LIGHTING

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#### RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

Amend your report to include the dates of lighting assessment(s) and the subsequent modifications

Conduct a lighting assessment as soon as possible and minimize all lighting that is visible from the beach to prevent future light attraction of sea turtles (honu)

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#### 2022 SEASON REPORT

Sonesta's resort biologist conducted a lighting audit September 14, the night before the fallout season. The following recommendations were implemented the following day, September 15, 2022.

- i. Landscape/Grounds/Accent, Dukes Restaurant area – Two lights for the promenade fronting dukes are off for honu hatching and SFS. Alternatives being considered
- ii. Landscape/Grounds/Accent, East side of Beach - Three lights on coconut trees on the east side of beach - turn off during honu hatching and SFS; will be working the Reg to determine alternative lights for safety reasons
- iii. Landscape/Grounds/Accent, Pali Kai Cottages sidewalk – 1 light off for SFS
- iv. Half a dozen lights throughout the property were tipped downward.

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**RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023 SEASON:**

Coordinate with Agencies to review lighting, including minimization for the tree lights visible from the beach as noted in this photo from May 2022, which may be one of the ones mentioned above that is to be turned off during honu hatching season and seabird fallout season. Please provide the dates that those actions are implemented:



## PREDATOR CONTROL

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

the summary you provided does not include any survey results. Please amend your report to include predator observations by date (separate information from predatory trapping data), which can be evaluated along with capture data to determine efficacy of your predator control program. We request and recommend in 2022, you conduct daily seabird predator monitoring for inclusion in your annual reporting. The daily predator monitoring data should be collected prior to the start and through the end of the predator trapping implementation. As we discussed, this information is needed for us to evaluate the efficacy of the predator control program as well as provide any other recommendations for future predator control implementation.

We request that your predator control summaries include dates and results of predator surveys, and dates of captures.

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### 2022 SEASON REPORT

Sonesta utilized a year-round predator-control contractor, who captured 20 cats on the property in 2022, 7 of those during the seabird season. The annual report states that the contractor systematically monitored for predator presence, although other communications indicate that staff observations informed the contractors trapping actions. Agencies are unable to evaluate efficacy because survey data was not collected.

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023

Conduct and document predator surveys as requested by the agencies in 2021 and 2022.

## STAFF TRAINING

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

We recommend your PowerPoint materials show photos of downed birds instead of birds that are flying over the ocean. Having actual photos representative of what trained searchers might encounter is more effective than providing birds flying or rafting in their oceanic habitat. We recommend these photos use examples of birds that are under cover (e.g. vegetation, crevices, supplies, valet carts, etc.) that will help to quickly replicate a search image for seabird searchers to identify).

provide the actual date of training. We recommend you provide your honu training immediately prior to the honu nesting season (prior to May 1) and your downed seabird training prior to the seabird fallout season (prior to September 15) to keep personnel reminded of when each season begins. We recommend that it is targeted so personnel do not become complacent in their efforts.

We also recommend having in person training with on the ground training for all personnel responsible for conducting monitoring for honu and for downed seabirds to implement the monitoring and reporting procedures

We also recommend that you periodically test your personnel who are conducting the monitoring to ensure they are effectively implementing the protocols as outlined in your training program. Update Contact list annually

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## 2022 SEASON REPORT

In addition to the usual powerpoint presentations, Dilek Sahin (KESRP) conducted an onsite training on October 11, 2022 to teach where and how to search for downed birds.

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023

Request KESRP or similar seabird group conduct hands-on walk-through searcher training.

Request agencies meet with Sonesta staff prior to the season to update notification procedures, offer assistance, and discuss searching strategy

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## OUTREACH

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

No decoys reported by the public.

Consider changing the wording on the signs that state “Do Not Release Predators!” It would be beneficial to state what “predators” are (e.g. cats, dogs, etc.). Many resort guests or store tenants may not realize that their pets are predators.

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## 2022 SEASON REPORT

No decoys or birds reported by guests or other non-staff, a possible indication that there is a lack of awareness due to insufficient outreach.

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023 SEASON

Install more information signage around the hotel, especially in the beach zone, to encourage guests to report downed seabirds and honu nest.

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## HONU

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

26 hatchlings were found throughout the property in August, 2021 from a nest that had not been discovered, monitored, or protected. your honu nest monitoring must begin no later than May 15, with notification and protection of any discovered nests, and preparation for minimizing lighting at your resort in advance of when the hatchlings are anticipated to emerge.

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## 2022 SEASON REPORT

Sonesta's report implies that 6 people, each searching a portion of the property, cover the beaches during their nightly search for birds and predators. Sonesta's PIP Item 10: "Kalapaki Beach is approximately a quarter mile long and is located directly in front of the pool." and "Groundskeepers rake the beach twice a week". Sonesta had significant unreported take of honu hatchlings in 2021 from a nest that had gone unnoticed and unprotected. In 2022, Jiny Kim & Elyse Sachs (USFWS) provided a training for Sonesta staff to improve honu awareness and monitoring.

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023 SEASON

Begin Honu monitoring no later than May 15, and implement specific training for staff responsible for turtle checks prior to May 15. Staff performing Honu checks should have a data sheet for prompting accuracy. Check beaches for turtle tracks daily throughout the turtle season. Confer with agencies to conduct an assessment for lights visible from the beach.

## RECOVERY OF DOWNED SEABIRDS

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

The searcher efficiency results at Sonesta are less than the expected rate. We recommend having dedicated searcher efforts rather than efforts conducted at all times of the day by staff that are performing other resort duties. We also recommend you continue to evaluate the effectiveness of your searcher efforts.

We recommend improved efforts to search for downed seabirds throughout the resort as well as under cover at locations of the resort. Searchers should be reminded to check under edges and into and under vegetation. We advise keeping potentially concealing vegetation and groundcover trimmed as much as possible through the seabird season to reduce the amount of available cover and help searchers detect more birds.

The resource agencies request coordination with Sonesta to improve searcher training prior to the 2022 season, and that Sonesta work with a 3<sup>rd</sup> party entity to repeat the searcher efficiency trial.

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## 2022 SEASON REPORT

Sonesta modified their searcher protocols after the searcher efficiency trials in 2021 indicated that their discovery rate was below 50% (the estimate included in their PIP). Changes include: 1) removed ground cover and vegetation on the property (including vegetation around the buildings and areas where downed birds had previously been found), 2) assigned six personnel to dedicated search efforts daily, 3) attended Downed Seabird Response Training conducted by

Dilek Sahin on October 11, 2022, 4) conducted internal training for the security staff (i.e. dedicated searches) based on Downed Seabird Response Training by Dilek Sahin, 4) integrated Dilek Sahin's training and recommendations into the search methods and protocols (including increased effort searching vegetated areas), 5) used infrared scope to expand the search areas (including the vegetated area under the guest rooms), 6) increased seabird signage within the covered property, 7) provided incentives for staff



responsible for daily searches, and 8) emphasized during the seabird annual training and daily employee stand-up meetings the importance of seabird searches.

During the seabird season, search patrols were conducted twice daily within 1 hour before sunrise (6-7am) and 3-4 hours after sunset (9-11pm) with a rotating security staff team of 20 people that were trained for the targeted searches. Six searchers (three in the evening and three in the overnight shift) conducted the dedicated searches for downed seabirds, honu and predators during the seabird season

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023 SEASON

Sonesta more than doubled their measured searcher efficiency from 17% to 40%. The assumed discovery rate in the Sonesta permit is 50%, which assumes both effective seabird searching and effective control of predators. For decoys reported, time to discovery average over 6 hours. In the searcher trials, none of the decoys placed after November 11 were found, despite half of them being deployed in open areas.

The agencies disagree with Sonesta's assessment that no adaptive management changes are triggered by the efficacy of self-monitoring. Sonesta must implement changes to further improve searcher efficiency, either by having dedicated search duties for specific staff, more search staff, canine searching or other method. It may be beneficial to offer a monetary incentive for finding birds, and increase it during the season or change staff duties to avoid search fatigue as the season progresses. In addition, further hands-on training by KESRP or similar seabird group would be beneficial. Recommend coming up with a search method in the area looking to the sea, where there's vegetation right under guest rooms, and not skipping these parts.

Identify specific adaptive management actions to be implemented to improve searcher efficiency, and schedule a meeting with the agencies to review those actions by June 30

Searcher efficiency testing should be repeated. Sonesta should consult with agencies prior to contracting a third-party to conduct a new trial.

## REPORTING

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

The August, 2021 take of 26 Honu hatchlings was not reported to the agencies. Please provide any communication logs or notification, as well as the details, including any photos, regarding this event

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### 2022 SEASON REPORT

The annual report states that Sonesta located 5 seabirds, three of which were covered species. SOS data shows 7 seabirds, three of which are NESH. Only two downed-wildlife reports were received by agencies.

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023 SEASON

Sonesta's annual report has omitted take reports for both of the last two years. Provide accurate annual take reports Verify take reported in SOS and facility annual report. Provide downed-wildlife reports for all species.

## 1HOTEL HANAIEI

The Hotel was closed during seabird season for remodeling. It opened in February 2023.

## LIGHTING

### RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

Provide an updated lighting inventory as a result of the construction once it has been completed. Please provide the results of the lighting audit and final lighting that will be implemented during the honu and seabird fledgling season.

### 2022 SEASON REPORT

“There was significantly less lighting in 2022 than described in its PIP because the resort was closed to guests. The majority of outdoor lights were deactivated on April 1, 2020. During the 2022 seabird fledgling season, the limited lighting included 50% of the parking lot lights, safety lighting at the loading dock, and a single light along the beach access walkway. All outdoor lighting was angled downward, shielded, and fully cutoff. No outdoor lights were visible from the beach.”

Letter December 2022 to Agencies: Once construction is complete and the permanent resort lighting is installed, we will prepare a lighting inventory and audit, the results of which will be provided to the agencies.

### RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023 SEASON

Coordinate with the agencies to participate in the lighting audit, with sufficient time to implement recommended changes prior to fallout season

## PREDATOR CONTROL

### RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

Trapping only occurred during the 3-month season September 15-December 15, not before. For predator control to effectively minimize loss of downed seabirds, predators must be removed prior to September 15 to minimize predation of seabirds downed during the fallout season, with maintenance trapping continuing throughout the season.

The summary you provided does not include any survey results or capture data. Predator control summaries should include dates and results of predator surveys, and dates of trap locations and captures. As we discussed, this information is needed for us to evaluate the efficacy of the predator control program as well as provide any other recommendations for future predator control implementation. Please amend your report to include this information. We also recommend you conduct daily seabird predator monitoring for inclusion in your annual reporting in the future.

Daily predator monitoring data should be collected prior to the start and through the end of the predator trapping implementation to demonstrate the efficacy of your predator control implementation.

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## 2022 SEASON REPORT

“Due to changes to staffing there was a delay in initiating predator control activities, which began on September 22, 2022. Predator searches were conducted daily by a commercial contractor who moves traps around the property to the best locations to catch predators.

The resort also posts signs within the resort prohibiting outdoor feeding of cats. The pest control contractor deployed and checked two to three traps daily between September 22, 2022 and December 15, 2022 for a total number of 119 trap nights.

The data provided to the Agencies is simply total captures per month. There are no survey results and no capture dates. There is again insufficient information to evaluate efficacy or compliance.

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023 SEASON

Begin predator surveys and control at least 2 weeks prior to the start of season. Meet with agencies to ensure that the necessary data is being gathered to produce accurate reports that can be used to measure efficacy. Provide reports that contain sufficient information to evaluate efficacy as needed to support the discovery rate. This property, in order to support its extremely high discovery rate, needs to put significantly more effort into proving efficacy of their predator control.

## STAFF TRAINING

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

Provide the updated training presentations for our review ASAP. Please also coordinate with the agencies to develop hands-on training for your seabird searchers or honu nesting activity monitoring ASAP (turtle season is underway in a few weeks).

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## 2022 SEASON REPORT

Twenty-eight hotel staff members completed honu training on August 8, 2022. Additionally, the Director of Loss Prevention (Moki Okami), who conducts the honu searches for the property, completed the honu training that the agencies provided on May 26, 2022 prior to being employed by 1 Hotel Hanalei Bay. The construction crew received combined honu and seabird training immediately prior to the seabird fallout season (prior to September 15).

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## RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Provide the updated training presentations for our review when it becomes available. Please also coordinate with the agencies to conduct hands-on training for your seabird searchers or honu nesting activity monitoring.

## OUTREACH

Resort was closed, no outreach to guests

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## RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Provide outreach materials for review

## HONU

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### DECEMBER 2022 LETTER:

“This is to confirm that the limited lighting along the public access pathway is not visible from the beach. The Resort Biologist conducted a lighting audit on the evening of September 14, 2022 and confirmed that no outdoor lights were visible from the beach.

Once construction is complete and the permanent resort lighting is installed, 1 Hotel Hanalei Bay will work to minimize lighting impacts to honu hatchlings. In the coming years, honu nest monitoring will begin no later than May 15 and continue through December 15.”

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### RECOMMENDED ACTIONS BEFORE 2023 SEASON

Provide Honu training and begin implementation by May 15

## RECOVERY OF DOWNED SEABIRDS

One wedged-tailed shearwater was found on the covered property during the 2022 season. The resort reported no observed or unobserved (?) take of covered seabirds in 2022.

This facility has the highest proposed discovery rate of any land-based permittee, and is expected to be thorough when searching for birds

We recommend having dedicated searcher efforts rather than efforts that are currently described in your PIP (e.g. all associates, security staff, etc.). Staff that are performing other resort duties have other dedicated obligations as part of their employment; therefore, we have strong concerns that seabird searching will be non-efficient. We also recommend you conduct regular evaluations to demonstrate the effectiveness of your dedicated searcher efforts.

We recommend that all personnel that are conducting downed seabird searches thoroughly check under cover, in locations that birds typically hide. Searchers should be trained to check under edges and into and under vegetation, cars, various structures, equipment, etc.

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## RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Provide updated searcher training materials

Agencies to conduct site visit, observe lighting, meet with search staff, review expectations.

Dilek Sahin (KESRP) can work with the search staff to show where and how to search for birds.

Searcher efficiency trials to be conducted during the 2023 seabird season.

## SHERATON

### LIGHTING

#### RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

Amend your report to include the dates of the pre-seabird season lighting audits and the dates, if any, of subsequent modifications that were made each year. Conduct a lighting assessment as soon as possible and minimize all lighting that is visible from the beach to prevent future light attraction of honu.



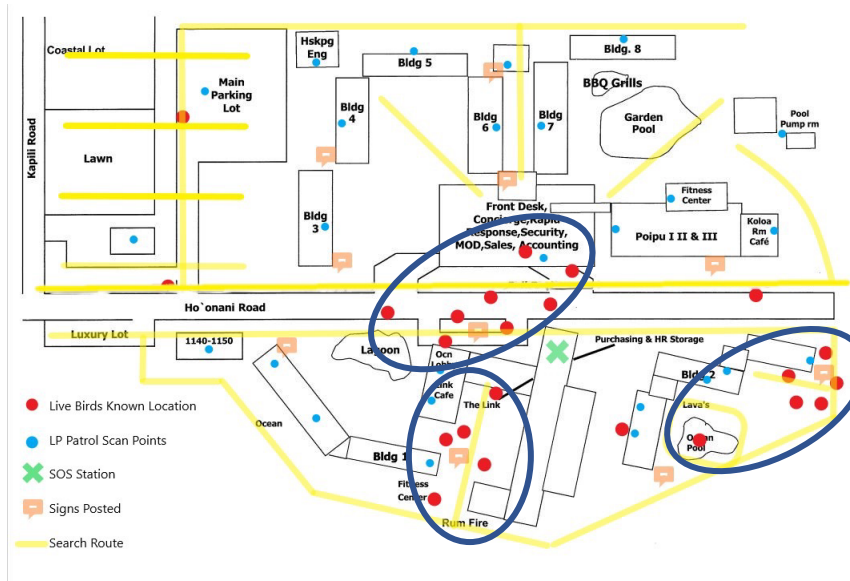
#### 2022 SEASON REPORT

Pre-Season assessment was conducted by Security Department in search of areas for improvement and reduction of light attraction. SKR began switching out tree lights along the Ocean and Beach front areas with full cut off solar-powered Bluetooth motion-sensor lights. Bluetooth lights enabled Security to dim lights to 30% output or complete On/Off with motion activation during Seabird Fallout and Turtle nesting season.

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023 SEASON

Provide a timeline for the completion of full cut-off solar lights replacing tree lights and other recommended minimization measures. Of the birds grounded in the past two years, the majority have been found in the ocean pool/ beach lawn area, Rumfire/ocean courtyard, and ocean lobby/front desk. The agencies will send staff to assess the lights in those areas and make recommendations to Sheraton if additional minimization measures are practicable.



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## PREDATOR CONTROL

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

Please amend your report to include the dates of the pre-seabird season lighting audits and the dates, if any, of subsequent modifications that were made each year. We recommend you conduct a lighting assessment as soon as possible and minimize all lighting that is visible from the beach to prevent future light attraction of honu.

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### 2022 SEASON REPORT

“The Resort staff conduct predator surveys while on patrol and called on our vendor as needed to move traps to address identified incursions. The predator control vendor set traps which were checked on a daily basis with a total of 1290 trap nights during the course of the year. There was a significant increase in the number of predators removed from the property this season.” Neither vendor nor hotel provided survey data to know how many predators were on the property throughout the season. Predatory survey data was opportunistic, occurred 3-5 times every day, but not systematic. Surveys were not documented but did occur, and information was focused on relaying location/description for the predator control contractor for purposes of trapping said predator. It seems there was a lot of effort put into trapping, but efficiency/success of trapping cannot be described because of lack of information of baseline data.

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023 SEASON

Improve data collection. Agencies cannot make a determination of efficacy with the data provided. Agencies met with Dan Sheldon in April 2023 to discuss what data is to be collected and provide a sample data sheet

## STAFF TRAINING

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

We recommend your PowerPoint materials show photos of downed birds and their likely hiding places ... representative of what trained searchers might encounter is more effective than providing birds flying or rafting in their oceanic habitat. We recommend these photos use examples of birds that are under cover (e.g. vegetation, crevices, supplies, valet carts, etc.) that will help to quickly replicate a search image for seabird searchers to identify), which will result in more effective training.

We recommend you provide your honu training immediately prior to the nesting season (prior to May 1) and your downed seabird training prior to the seabird fallout season (prior to September 15) to keep personnel reminded of when each season begins. We recommend that it is targeted for specific species so personnel do not become complacent in their efforts.

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## 2022 SEASON REPORT

10 Security officers participated in Dedicated Searcher/Field Training for Seabird and Turtle Searches with the assistance of DOFAW and Kauai Endangered Seabird Recovery Project's Project Manager. Dedicated Searcher training placed emphasis on search intensity, search method, and reporting. Security staff also provided with sunrise/sunset schedule and moon phase calendar at the beginning of each month during fallout season.

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023 SEASON

Predator survey data so efficiency can be evaluated.

## OUTREACH

Brochures with a detailed description of NESH, HAPE, and BRSP were placed in guest rooms and available at Front Desk. Seabird coloring books were also available for guests and visitors. Security attended monthly department meetings of various hotel departments to remind associates of Seabird Search efforts and Predator Control.

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES

Improve signage regarding loose cats

## HONU

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

Although we understand that there were no honu nests in 2021, but in the reporting form the section was blank. We recommend your annual report provide information to confirm that surveys were conducted and state whether there was or was not nesting activity during the season.

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### 2022 SEASON REPORT

Daily turtle surveys were conducted every morning by a security officer before sunrise, walking the length of SKR beach lawn each morning while making visual observation of Poipu Beach

In 2022, Jiny Kim & Elyse Sachs (USFWS) provided a training for Sonesta staff to improve honu awareness and monitoring.

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023 SEASON

Submit daily honu search data to agencies

## RECOVERY OF DOWNED SEABIRDS

The Sheraton implemented significant changes for this season. The search staff received improved training by KESRP including walking the property to learn how and where to look for birds. The Sheraton also offered a monetary reward to anyone who found a live or decoy bird on the property. As a result of the changes, the Sheratons measured searcher efficiency increased from 5% to 65%, a commendable improvement. Average time to discovery was 76 minutes. More people were looking for birds; in addition to the dedicated searches, almost 40% of birds/decoys were found by staff performing other duties or using their free time to search.

Reporting improved this season, with more direct communication between hotel staff and the agencies. Agencies received downed wildlife reports for all covered species.

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### RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Maintain the compensation program. Repeat training by KESRP. Review the SOS intake data and update the take portion of the annual report. Send notification to agencies of all downed wildlife regardless of species.

## REPORTING

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### RECOMMENDED CHANGES AFTER 2021 SEASON

While your report addendum disclosed the discovery of two downed Newell's shearwaters, your reports base form identified annual take as zero. Provide accurate reports.



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## 2022 SEASON REPORT

Take reported accurately in annual report, although the agencies did not receive downed-wildlife reports for non-covered species (e.g. WTSH, PAGP)

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## RECOMMENDED CHANGES BEFORE 2023 SEASON

Submit downed wildlife reports for all incidents regardless of species. Dan Sheldon has confirmed Sheraton will do this next season