

Amendments to the Luckenbach Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan

On December 4, 2006, the Trustees submitted their claim for funding for restoration projects to the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC), as described in pages 3 and 4 of the Final Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (DARP). After an extensive review process, the NPFC approved the claim in three waves.

- Wave 1, approved September 29, 2008
 - Nest Protection at Kokechik Flats, Alaska
 - Grebe Colony Protection at Northern California Lakes
 - Reading Rock Common Murre Colony Restoration
 - Nesting Habitat Restoration at Año Nuevo Island
 - Sea Otter Pathogens Education and Outreach

- Wave 2, approved January 4, 2010
 - Mouse Eradication on the Farallon Islands
 - Shearwater Colony Protection at Taiaroa Head, New Zealand
 - Seabird Colony Restoration on Baja California Islands, Mexico
 - Dune Habitat Restoration at Point Reyes National Seashore
 - Common Murre Colony Protection Project
 - Corvid Management at Point Reyes National Seashore
 - Rat Eradication in the Queen Charlotte Islands, Canada

- Wave 3 approved July 6, 2010
 - Old Growth Forest Acquisition and Protection
 - Corvid Management in the Santa Cruz Mountains

During the review process, modifications were made to the following projects.

Grebe Colony Protection at Northern California Lakes

The budget was revised from \$1,027,530 to \$774,060 for the following reasons: 1) the bulrush and buoy components were deemed unnecessary during the pilot project (funded by other Trustee Councils) and removed; 2) the initial start-up costs were removed, since the other Trustee Councils have already funded these. The scope of the project remains the same.

Nesting Habitat Restoration at Año Nuevo Island

The budget was revised from \$1,032,000 to \$1,024,000 because of a minor correction. The scope of the project remains the same.

Mouse Eradication on the Farallones

The budget was revised from \$992,313 to \$972,313 because the NPFC determined that the proposed educational video about the project was not critical to the success of the project. The scope of the project remains the same.

Seabird Colony Restoration on Baja California Islands, Mexico

The budget was revised from \$3,863,817 to \$2,955,116 for the following reasons: 1) San Benito Island was removed from the project, as it was determined that a non-native mouse has recently been discovered on the island, compromising any restoration efforts until they are eradicated; 2) cormorants will benefit from the Common Murre colony protection project, and thus do not need additional restoration actions as a part of this project; 3) other minor adjustments regarding project components (e.g. use of nest boxes, duration of boardwalk maintenance, etc.).

Dune Habitat Restoration at Point Reyes National Seashore

The budget was revised from \$505,200 to \$370,835 because the size of the injury was re-estimated. In particular, new information from the *New Carissa* and *Cosco Busan* oil spills suggested that *lightly* oiled Snowy Plovers often survive oiling. While the Trustees had limited information on the degree to which the plovers were oiled in this case, they believe many were likely lightly oiled. Subsequently, the mortality estimate was reduced from 30 to 20 Snowy Plovers. As a result, the scale of the restoration project required to compensate for this injury declined from 30 to 20 acres.

Common Murre Colony Protection Project

The scope of the project was deemed to provide benefits for cormorants as well. Thus, the Baja project, originally designed with a cormorant component, was revised (see above). The budget for the murre colony project remains the same.

Corvid Management at Point Reyes National Seashore

The budget was revised from \$500,000 to \$400,000 as additional information on the project components became available. Specifically, the suite of actions to manage corvids on active ranches was modified, resulting in a cost savings. The scope of the project did not change.

Old Growth Forest Acquisition and Protection

The budget was revised from \$1,745,000 to \$810,000, based on the cost to protect a specific parcel. At the time of the original claim, no specific parcel had been identified. Since then, the Trustees have negotiated to acquire the Sinnott parcel. The cost of acquisition, as well as five years of Marbled Murrelet monitoring, is \$810,000.

Corvid Management in the Santa Cruz Mountains

The budget was revised from \$695,363 to \$1,596,000. This project was re-scaled in size and will now be 12 years rather than five years. This re-scaling was done during the adjudication process and was premised on the estimated benefits of the specific parcel to be protected (i.e. the Sinnott parcel described above).