technologies that could threaten kangaroo populations can not be introduced without governmental approval.

Summary of Findings

The Service finds that extensive kangaroo habitats remain in mainland Australia, that management for pastoral industries may favor kangaroo production, and that an extensive series of National Parks and Reserves have been established (some of which are important to kangaroos). The Service also finds that adequate kangaroo management plans have been developed and implemented. The application of these management plans has demonstrated their effectiveness in both drought and non-drought conditions. Kangaroo populations are systematically and periodically assessed, and population data, environmental conditions, and public consultation inputs are weighed in the development of harvest quotas. The harvest operation is found to be a licensed action that occurs on individual properties at the request and permission of landholders. Authorities within the States and the Commonwealth government have the responsibilities and capabilities to monitor the harvest so that overutilization will not threaten the substantial kangaroo populations existing within individual States. Disease and/or predation do not threaten these kangaroos species. The management of kangaroos in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia is based on legal protection and regulations controlling the kangaroo harvest. The Commonwealth has the capability to approve, disapprove or require modification of kangaroo management programs from those States wishing to export kangaroo products so a consistency in planning and implementing management actions occurs within mainland Australia. The States have the responsibility to regulate all aspects of the kangaroo harvest, to provide adequate law enforcement, to conduct appropriate management and research, to monitor populations especially during drought events, and the States have the ability to modify

harvests if environmental or other variables unexpectedly impact kangaroo populations. It is the present sufficiency in kangaroo management in mainland Australia that causes the Service to find that the action to delist the three species of kangaroos is warranted.

The Service's regulations at 50 CFR 424.11(d) allow a species to be delisted by reason of extinction, recovery, or because the original listing data were in error. The Service, with this action, delists these three species of kangaroos on the basis of their successful recovery because the best scientific and commercial information available indicates the species are now not likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range.

The Service, with this notice, also dismisses on procedural grounds, the December 20, 1989, petition filed by Greenpeace USA. The Service has no mechanism to reimpose an import ban on these non-endangered, non-threatened species from mainland Australia.

The Monitoring of Recovered Kangaroo Species

Requirements of the Act for the monitoring of recovered species also apply to foreign species. Those requirements include the implementation of a monitoring program to ensure that the species continues to fare well after delisting occurs. The Service is primarily dependent on input from the Commonwealth Government in the monitoring of these recovered species.

Monitoring plans frequently address population parameters, the distribution and well-being of the species, the condition of important habitats for the species, and any new threats identified as relevant to the species. The monitoring plan for the three kangaroos requires that the Commonwealth Government provide an annual report to the Service for each of 5 years. The first annual report is due March 1996. The monitoring plan is listed below. All information provided by the Commonwealth Government will be available for public review. The Service, on January 27, 1994, received a

monitoring report which indicated results of the 1993 population surveys, and received additional monitoring information on May 30, 1994. The following presentation lists the monitoring question posed to the Commonwealth Government and the 1994 information on each monitoring question.

1. Provide the most current population estimates for each species within each harvest State using best technologies currently available, and describe the current harvest quotas established for the calendar year following those population estimates.

The 1993 population data for the three species, the commercial kill that was reported in 1993, and the planned harvest quota for 1994 are listed for each species in each state in Tables 1–9. There were no changes in the procedures used to monitor kangaroo numbers in New South Wales and South Australia in 1993. Nine monitoring blocks were identified for ongoing annual helicopter surveys in Queensland. The blocks will form the basis for future population trend analyses. The 1993 aerial survey in Western Australia followed in a general manner the standard survey methodology used in the 1987 and 1990 surveys. About 18 percent fewer degree blocks were surveyed in Western Australia in 1993 compared to 1990. Some consideration is being given to developing a systematic survey plan for conducting some type of annual survey in the commercial utilization area of Western Australia. Queensland continues to strive to standardize a systematic survey procedure utilizing helicopters.

2. Provide details of commercial and non-commercial mortalities, using best technologies currently available. The summary for a calendar year is due in March of the subsequent year. The time lapse is to ensure that summaries will provide data for the entire calendar year.

The extent of the commercial and non-commercial kill in 1993, is summarized in Table 10 (data about the non-commercial kill is not available for Western Australia).

TABLE 10.—COMMERCIAL AND NON-COMMERCIAL KILL IN 1993

State/province	Species	Туре	Kill
NSW	Red kangaroos	Commercial	359,820 10.689
	Eastern grays		284,344
	Western grays		129,378