State/province	Species	Туре	Kill
WA	Red kangaroos	Commercial	139,833
		Commercial	47,077
SA	Red kangaroos	Commercial	227,056
	-	Non-commercial	1,618
	Western grays	Commercial	32,798
		Non-commercial	6,938
Qld	Red kangaroos	Commercial	595,488
		Non-commercial	8,915
	Eastern grays	Commercial	989,578
		Non-commercial	33,508

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

3. Describe any change in population or harvest estimation technologies, including, where appropriate, how the Commonwealth's Review Committee would deal with estimates using new technologies resulting in significantly higher standard errors. Such a discussion might include what sampling changes will be instituted to acceptably reduce the standard error, or what "alpha" level will be used to test for change in population or harvest, or how harvest quotas have been more conservatively set, or what programs would be instituted to relate estimates from new technologies to estimates using previous technologies.

This point was not included in the proposed rule, and no information was requested or provided in 1994.

4. Describe distribution of the species, using best technologies currently available. The intent of this provision is to note any significant change in the distribution of a species within a State with suggested explanations of causes of change.

No perceived changes in the distribution of the three kangaroo species exist for New South Wales, Western Australia, or Queensland. The distribution of western gray kangaroos in South Australia may now extend northward to approximately 31 degrees of latitude south. Otherwise, there are no perceived changes in the distribution of the species.

5. Describe the extent of lands setaside for parks and reserves that provide protected and useful habitats for kangaroos.

Minor extensions were made to Parks and Reserves in New South Wales during 1993. Queensland added 6,974 sq km to its National Park System in 1993 and these lands provide protective and useful habitats for kangaroos. Western Australia added 3,394 sq km to its system of Nature Reserves, National Parks and Conservation Parks. Additional arid and semi-arid lands have also been added to the Park system in South Australia and some of these lands are suitable but marginal kangaroo habitats.

6. Describe changes in regulatory programs that impact the well-being of the species.

The basic regulatory programs remained unchanged in 1993 in New South Wales, Western Australia, and South Australia. The Nature Conservation Act 1992 has been implemented for kangaroos in Queensland, and replaces the Faunal Conservation Act 1974, National Parks and Wildlife Act 1975, and Native Plants Protection Act 1930. The 1992 Act provides for the protection of native wildlife and their habitats. A fundamental principle of the legislation requires that the use of protected wildlife must be ecologically sustainable. A draft "Macropod Harvesting Conservation Plan 1994" was released for public comment in December 1993. The new legislation provides for a comprehensive approach to the conservation of protected areas and wildlife and will enhance the conservation of all protected areas and species in Queensland.

7. Describe new threats to the species. No new threats to the kangaroo species were identified during 1993.

8. Describe progress towards the successful implementation of any Total Grazing Management Policy (TGMP) that strives to balance the forage demands of all herbivore consumers with available range resources to enhance the conservation of range ecosystems.

In New South Wales, the concept of Total Grazing Management is being marketed through Landcare Groups, Rural Organizations, and a Commonwealth/State Rural Lands Reconstruction Program. The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Conservation and Land Management in Western Australia are cooperating on programs for rangeland conservation which emphasize the limitation of grazing pressures by commercial herbivores. In South Australia, the Pastoral Land **Conservation and Management Act 1990** provides an attempt to enhance the conservation of range ecosystems. The major emphasis, at this time, is on the monitoring of vegetation conditions, modifying sheep and cattle stocking rates on the basis of current land condition, and the control of feral animals to enhance land condition. The Commonwealth Government, in association with State and Territory Governments has initiated the development of a National Rangelands Strategy, which among other things is intended to address the issue of managing total grazing pressure.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has the responsibility to annually review the monitoring reports, to assess the continued recovery of the species, and to conduct any other reviews it believes may be warranted. The Service can additionally invoke emergency listing procedures at any time in response to a significant threat to the well being of any of the three species. Three alternatives exist after the 5-year monitoring program has been concluded. They are: (1) If the species no longer meet the 5-factor test for recovery then they should be relisted using the emergency listing procedures; (2) if the species continue to fare well but threats are increasing, then the monitoring efforts should continue; and (3) if the species continue to fare well, threats are not increasing, and the 5factor test is still met, then the monitoring effort can be discontinued.

Effects of This Final Rule

A special regulation was published in 1974 regarding the red, eastern gray, and western gray kangaroos that were listed as Threatened in 1974. The regulation made it unlawful to import these species, or their parts or products, into the United States for commercial purposes until the Australian States could assure the United States that they had effective management plans for the kangaroos, and that taking would not be detrimental to the survival of kangaroos.