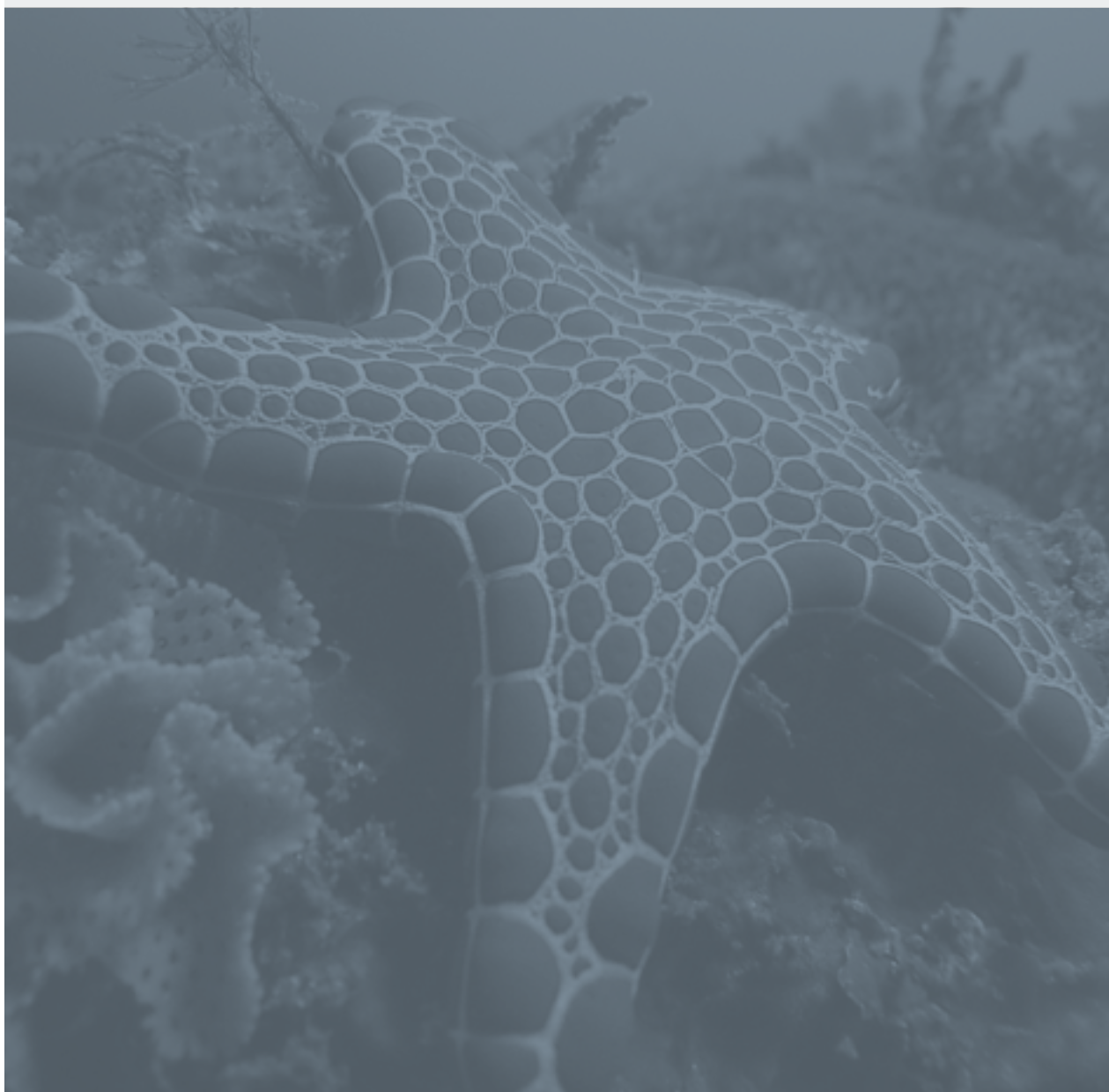


7 Appendices



Appendix A: Agency Resourcing Statement 2013–14

The Agency Resourcing Statement was introduced to Portfolio Budget Statements in 2008–09 to provide information about the various funding sources that the Director of National Parks may draw upon during the year.

The Director of National Parks is required to publish the Agency Resourcing Statement in the annual report that reconciles to cash reserves in the financial statements.

Source	Actual available appropriation 2013–14 \$'000	Payments made 2013–14 \$'000	Balance remaining 2013–14 \$'000
Opening balance/Reserves at bank	42,847	–	42,847
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT			
Ordinary annual services¹			
Outcome 1	–	–	–
Total ordinary annual services	–	–	–
Other services			
<i>Non-operating</i>	–	–	–
Total other services	–	–	–
Total annual appropriations	–	–	–
Payments from related entities²			
Amounts from the portfolio department	41,389	41,389	–
Total	41,389	41,389	–
Total funds from Government	41,389	41,389	–
FUNDS FROM OTHER SOURCES			
Interest	1,085	1,085	–
Sale of goods and services	24,918	24,918	–
Other	2,397	2,397	1,810
Total	28,400	28,400	1,810
Total net resourcing for DNP	112,636	69,789	44,657

All figures are GST exclusive.

As per the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, Section 514S, DSEWPaC is directly appropriated the Director of National Parks (DNP) appropriations, which is then allocated to the DNP by the Secretary.

1 Appropriation Bill (No.1)

2 Funding provided by a Government body that is not specified within the annual appropriation bills as a payment to the CAC Act body.

Appendix B: Portfolio Budget Statements reporting 2012–13

KEY RESULT AREA 1—NATURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

PBS target—Viable populations of selected significant species maintained

Park managers nominated 43 species across the six terrestrial reserves to determine whether viable populations of these significant species have been maintained in those reserves. Of the selected species, the wild populations of the estuarine crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*), the Norfolk Island green parrot (*Cyanoramphus cookii*) and the captive bred populations of the blue-tailed skink (*Cryptoblepharus egeriae*) and Lister’s gecko (*Lepidodactylus listeri*) are increasing, 16 species remain steady, 13 are decreasing, one may be extinct, and population data are deficient for nine species.

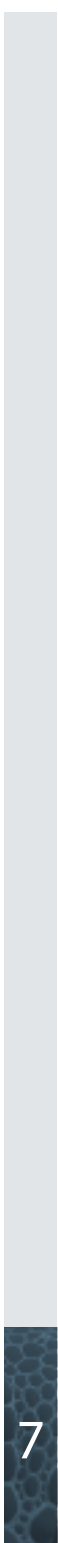
Booderee National Park

Species	EPBC Act status	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Eastern bristlebird (<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>)	Endangered	Early morning survey (calls and sightings).	Ongoing fox control; mosaic burning.	► Numbers steady
Sooty oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>)	Not listed	Boat-based 3 monthly surveys of Jervis Bay.	No specific actions.	► Numbers steady
Pied oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>)	Not listed	Boat-based monthly surveys of Jervis Bay; beach surveys.	Ongoing fox control; education of Wreck Bay Community members about bird-friendly beach use provided by Indigenous staff.	► Numbers steady
Little penguin (<i>Eudyptula minor</i>)	Marine	Night counts at landing beach.	No specific actions.	► Numbers steady
Long-nosed bandicoot (<i>Perameles nasuta</i>)	Not listed	Trapping at sites across the park.	Ongoing fox control.	▼ Numbers falling Slight decline measured in 2014
Giant burrowing frog (<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>)	Vulnerable	Monitoring has ceased.	No specific actions.	? Data deficient
Common brushtail possum (<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>)	Not listed	Trapping at sites across the park.	Ongoing fox control.	▼ Numbers falling
Hooded plover (<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>)	Marine; nominated for Vulnerable status	Beach counts; nesting sites and breeding success.	Ongoing fox control; education of Wreck Bay Community members about bird-friendly beach use provided by Indigenous staff; consider options for reducing impact from commercial beach-haul activities.	► Numbers steady
Eastern chestnut mouse (<i>Pseudomys gracilicaudatus</i>)	Not listed	Trapping at sites across the park.	Ongoing fox control; mosaic burning.	► Numbers steady

Christmas Island National Park

Species	EPBC Act status	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Christmas Island flying-fox (<i>Pteropus melanotus natalis</i>)	Critically Endangered	Survey of fixed sites on roads/tracks conducted island-wide in 2006, 2012 and 2013; survey will be repeated in 2014. Quarterly monitoring of known campsites and emergence.	Commencement of biological control programme for yellow crazy ants in July 2013. Investigate likely causes of decline in structural decision making workshop.	▼ Numbers falling Monitoring indicates that there has been approximately 41% decline in detection at fixed points since 2006
Christmas Island blind snake (<i>Ramphotyphlops exocoeti</i>)	Vulnerable	Passive monitoring using ink-card surveys undertaken in 2013–14.	Ongoing cat and rat control in settled areas.	? Data deficient
Lister's gecko (<i>Lepidodactylus listeri</i>)	Critically Endangered	Passive monitoring using ink-card surveys undertaken in 2013–14.	Continue captive-breeding program for blue-tailed skink and Lister's gecko. Ongoing cat and rat control in settled areas	Wild population likely to be extinct ▲ Captive populations of Lister's gecko are increasing.
Blue-tailed skink (<i>Cryptoblepharus egeriae</i>)	Critically Endangered	Passive monitoring using ink-card surveys undertaken in 2013–14.	Continue captive-breeding program for blue-tailed skink; ongoing cat and rat control in settled areas.	Wild population likely to be extinct ▲ Captive populations of blue-tailed skink are increasing.
Forest skink (<i>Emoia nativitatis</i>)	Critically Endangered	Passive monitoring using ink-card surveys undertaken in 2013–14.		Likely to be extinct The last forest skink in captivity died in May 2014.
Coastal skink (<i>Emoia atrocostata</i>)	Not listed	Passive monitoring using ink-card surveys undertaken in 2013–14.	Ongoing cat and rat control in settled areas.	► Numbers steady
Giant gecko (<i>Cyrtodactylus sadleiri</i>)	Endangered	Passive monitoring using ink-card surveys undertaken in 2013–14.	Ongoing cat and rat control in settled areas. Commencement of giant gecko PhD research in February 2014.	► Numbers steady

Species	EPBC Act status	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Red crab (<i>Gecarcoidea natalis</i>)	Not listed	Island-wide survey to be repeated in 2015–16 to monitor red crab abundance and crazy ant supercolonies.	Commencement of biological control implementation program for yellow crazy ants in July 2013. Targeted hand baiting in 2014. Road closures during crab migration. Installation of six new underpass crab crossings.	▼ Numbers falling Approximately an 18%–19% decline from 2011 to 2013 with a population estimate of 37–41 million. In January 2014 the largest return of juvenile crabs from the sea occurred since the mid 1990s. This is likely to result in increased populations in the future.
Abbott's booby (<i>Papasula abbotti</i>)	Endangered; Marine; Migratory	Island-wide survey to be repeated in 2015–16 includes nesting occupancy monitoring. Population surveys of chick survival rates and breeding activity undertaken by an external researcher in 2013–14. Rehabilitation of cyclone affected birds.	Forest rehabilitation program and protection under the EPBC Act of nesting habitat from clearing.	► Numbers steady
Christmas Island frigatebird (<i>Fregata aedwreysi</i>)	Endangered	Nest recruitment monitoring at (known) nesting colonies by external researcher. Review of 2003–2005 data.	Investigated reports of nesting in new areas.	▼ Numbers falling Suspected decline in some colonies or movement to new sites to nest.
Christmas Island hawk-owl (<i>Ninox natalis</i>)	Vulnerable	Survey of fixed sites on roads/tracks conducted island-wide in 2012 and 2013. Survey will be repeated in 2014.	Forest rehabilitation program and protection under the EPBC Act of primary forest nesting habitat from clearing. Ongoing cat and rat control in settled areas.	► Numbers steady
Christmas Island emerald dove (<i>Chalcophaps indica natalis</i>)	Endangered	Biennial island-wide survey to be repeated in 2015.	Commencement of biological control implementation program for yellow crazy ants in July 2013. Forest rehabilitation program. Ongoing cat and rat control in settled areas.	► Numbers steady



Kakadu National Park

Species	EPBC Act status	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Northern quoll (<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>)	Endangered	<p>Full flora and fauna survey of fire plots has been completed and together with results from current biodiversity hotspot surveys will give an improved understanding of status. Incidental sighting database records any sightings or road kill.</p> <p>Ongoing NERP project is examining the impact of feral cats on small mammals and reptiles. Quolls have been recorded, using remote cameras, and six live quolls have been trapped to date which were microchipped. Research now also includes health assessment and tissue sampling for disease. Targeted monitoring at East Alligator Ranger Station ('toad smart' population) has shown that quolls and offspring are avoiding cane toads (<i>Rhinella marina</i>), but roaming dogs/dingoes are taking their toll on the quoll population.</p> <p>Targeted trapping by park staff at a newly found population has occurred for 2 years. Re-trapping at a previous population site near Mary River Ranger Station found there are still no quolls there since the arrival of toads which killed off the population.</p>	<p>Landscape unit-based fire management to improve habitat quality.</p> <p>Offshore species relocation program conducted in conjunction with Northern Territory government agencies.</p> <p>Program in place for monitoring survival rates of offspring of captive-bred 'toad smart' quolls trained to avoid cane toads.</p> <p>Education by media and presentations on the impact of dogs (particularly those that get food from humans) on quolls.</p> <p>Ongoing wild dog control around Jabiru.</p> <p>Threatened species workshop proceedings completed and development of threatened species strategy commenced.</p> <p>NERP project examining impact of feral cats on small mammals and reptiles established. Enclosures completed and monitoring work commenced.</p>	<p>▼ Numbers falling</p> <p>Awaiting results from the 2014 fire plot fauna surveys. Significant population decline occurred following the arrival of cane toads. Reports of sightings throughout the park are received periodically.</p> <p>Monitoring since December 2009 at East Alligator Ranger Station shows that a remnant population persists, albeit in low numbers. A number of captive-bred 'toad-smart' quolls are surviving and reproducing in this area. Five adult female quolls were captured in 2013–14 wet season which is the same as May 2013. Wild dogs are a threat to quolls in this area.</p>

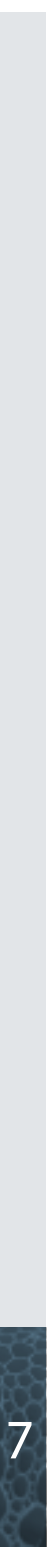
Species	EPBC Act status	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Northern brown bandicoot (<i>Isoodon macrourus</i>)	Not listed	<p>Full flora and fauna survey of fire plots has been completed, and together with results from current biodiversity hotspot surveys, will give an improved understanding of status.</p> <p>Data analysis is under way for the fire plot surveys. A final report and program review are due in December 2014.</p> <p>Incidental sighting database records any sightings or road kill.</p> <p>Ongoing NERP project examining impact of feral cats on small mammals and reptiles has captured bandicoots using remote cameras and live trapping; individuals are microchipped.</p>	<p>Landscape unit-based fire management to improve habitat quality.</p> <p>Five-year re-survey of fire plots completed.</p> <p>Threatened species workshop proceedings completed and development of threatened species strategy commenced.</p> <p>NERP project examining impact of feral cats on small mammals and reptiles established. Enclosures completed and monitoring work commenced.</p>	<p>▼ Numbers falling</p> <p>Awaiting results from the 2014 fire plot fauna surveys. Status likely to be consistent with pattern of small mammal decline across northern Australia.</p>
Northern brushtail possum (<i>Trichosurus anhemensis</i>)	Not listed	<p>Full flora and fauna survey of fire plots has been completed, and together with results from current biodiversity hotspot surveys, will give an improved understanding of status.</p> <p>Data analysis is under way for the fire plot surveys. A final report and program review are due in December 2014.</p> <p>Incidental sighting database records any sightings or road kill.</p>	<p>Landscape unit-based fire management to improve habitat quality.</p> <p>Threatened species workshop proceedings completed and development of threatened species strategy commenced.</p> <p>NERP project examining impact of feral cats on small mammals and reptiles established. Enclosures completed and monitoring work commenced.</p>	<p>▼ Numbers falling</p> <p>Awaiting results from the 2014 fire plot fauna surveys. Status likely to be consistent with pattern of small mammal decline across northern Australia.</p>
Brush-tailed rabbit-rat (<i>Conilurus penicillatus</i>)	Vulnerable	<p>Full flora and fauna survey of fire plots has been completed and together with results from current biodiversity hotspot surveys will give an improved understanding of status.</p> <p>Data analysis is under way for the fire plot surveys. A final report and program review are due in December 2014.</p> <p>Incidental sighting database records any sightings or road kills. One likely accurate sighting has been recorded.</p>	<p>Landscape unit-based fire management to improve habitat quality.</p> <p>Threatened species workshop proceedings completed and development of threatened species strategy commenced.</p> <p>NERP project examining impact of feral cats on small mammals and reptiles established. Enclosures completed and monitoring work commenced.</p>	<p>▼ Numbers falling</p> <p>Awaiting results from the 2014 fire plot fauna surveys. Status likely to be consistent with pattern of small mammal decline across northern Australia.</p>

Species	EPBC Act status	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Black-footed tree-rat (<i>Mesembriomys gouldii</i>)	Not listed	<p>Full flora and fauna survey of fire plots has been completed, and together with results from current biodiversity hotspot surveys, will give an improved understanding of status.</p> <p>Data analysis is under way for the fire plot surveys. A final report and program review are due in December 2014.</p> <p>Incidental sighting or road kills recorded.</p> <p>Have been detected using remote cameras, in association with work on a NERP project examining the impact of feral cats on small mammals and reptiles. Remote camera work is continuing.</p>	<p>Landscape unit-based fire management to improve habitat quality.</p> <p>Threatened species workshop proceedings completed and development of threatened species strategy commenced.</p> <p>NERP project examining impact of feral cats on small mammals and reptiles established. Enclosures completed and monitoring work commenced.</p>	<p>▼ Numbers falling</p> <p>Awaiting results from the 2014 fire plot fauna surveys. Status likely to be consistent with pattern of small mammal decline across northern Australia.</p>
Pale field rat (<i>Rattus tunneyi</i>)	Not listed	<p>Full flora and fauna survey of fire plots has been completed, and together with results from current biodiversity hotspot surveys, will give an improved understanding of status.</p> <p>Data analysis is under way for the fire plot surveys. A final report and program review are due in December 2014.</p> <p>Incidental sighting database records any sightings or road kill.</p>	<p>Landscape unit-based fire management to improve habitat quality.</p> <p>Threatened species workshop proceedings completed and development of threatened species strategy commenced.</p> <p>NERP project examining impact of feral cats on small mammals and reptiles established. Enclosures completed and monitoring work commenced.</p>	<p>▼ Numbers falling</p> <p>Awaiting results from the 2014 fire plot fauna surveys. Status likely to be consistent with pattern of small mammal decline across northern Australia.</p>
Flatback turtle (<i>Natator depressus</i>)	Vulnerable; Marine; Migratory	<p>Annual survey and capture program (survey conducted since 1995). In 2013 above average numbers of turtles with 87 turtles and 58 nests were recorded over the 20-day survey period indicating that the population appears to be stable.</p> <p>In 2014, two turtles will be fitted with satellite trackers and sand temperature will be monitored to add to previous sand temperature data.</p>	<p>No specific actions.</p> <p>Threatened species workshop proceedings completed and development of threatened species strategy commenced.</p>	<p>► Numbers steady</p> <p>Flatback turtle data from across the Top End is currently being processed. Preliminary results suggest that the Kakadu population is stable.</p>

Species	EPBC Act status	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Estuarine crocodile (<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>)	Marine; Migratory	Continuation of survey and capture program that has been under way since 1979. Satellite tracking project under way since 2005.	Management activities focus on maintaining public safety.	<p>▲ Numbers increasing</p> <p>Preliminary results show an increase in the population at East Alligator River. Populations in other rivers within Kakadu are steady or approaching carrying capacity.</p> <p>Biomass is increasing in the East Alligator River and is stable for other rivers within Kakadu.</p> <p>Researchers estimate number of estuarine crocodiles in the park at between 8000 and 12 000 (10% of total Northern Territory population).</p>

Norfolk Island National Park

Species	EPBC Act status	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Green parrot or Norfolk Island parakeet (<i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i>)	Endangered	Surveys conducted throughout the park in 2013 indicated a declining population at a critical level with an estimated population between 46 and 92 individual birds remaining from an estimated 240 in 2010. Of these remaining birds there were only 10 confirmed records of adult females with the number of breeding pairs unlikely to exceed 23.	<p>Active feral animal control (rats, cats, crimson rosellas) through most of their habitat.</p> <p>Construction of 80 predator resistant nest sites to improve nesting success.</p> <p>Intensive monitoring of active nest sites and fledgling success.</p> <p>Supplementary feeding of chicks in the nest if required.</p> <p>Initial investigation of possible translocation and captive breeding options to establish insurance populations.</p>	<p>▲ Numbers increasing</p> <p>Thirty-two chicks fledged between November 2013 and June 2014. The estimated number of females in the population has doubled since November 2013 (from 10 to 20).</p>



Norfolk Island continued

Species	EPBC Act status	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Norfolk Island morepork (boobook) owl (<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>)	Endangered	Annual nest monitoring will occur once new nest boxes are installed. Population monitoring via distance sampling and call play back will be implemented during breeding season.	Active monitoring of owl nest sites. Rodent and cat-control focused around known breeding nests. Thirty new nest boxes have been constructed and will be monitored during the nesting season.	? Data deficient
Norfolk golden whistler (<i>Pachycephala pectoralis xanthoprocta</i>)	Endangered	A 2010 survey suggested numbers may be increasing (population estimate 2200) though the population remains highly vulnerable.	Weed and feral animal control.	? Data deficient Unable to determine trend at present.
Pacific robin (<i>Petroica multicolor multicolor</i>)	Vulnerable	A 2010 survey did not include population estimate due to bias in data.	Weed and feral animal control.	? Data deficient Unable to determine trend at present.
Wedge-tailed shearwater (<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>)	Marine; Migratory	No monitoring program in place.	Weed and feral animal control.	? Data deficient Unable to determine trend at present.

Pulu Keeling National Park

Species	EPBC Act status	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Red-footed booby (<i>Sula sula</i>)	Marine; Migratory	Monitoring conducted in 2013–14.	Community engagement activities.	► Numbers steady Status being determined from analysis of 2014 data.
Cocos buff-banded rail (<i>Gallirallus philippensis andrewsi</i>)	Endangered	Monitoring conducted in 2013–14 for both Pulu Keeling National Park and Horsburgh Island.	Extended monitoring of the 39 translocated individuals from the park to Horsburgh Island (an insurance population).	► Numbers steady Status being determined from analysis of 2014 data.

Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park

Species	EPBC Act status	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
<i>Tjakura</i> or great desert skink (<i>Liopholis kintorei</i>)	Vulnerable	Annual monitoring of burrow systems.	Targeted prescribed burning to increase habitat suitability; feral animal control.	▼ Numbers falling
Mala or rufous hare-wallaby (<i>Lagorchestes hirsutus</i>)	Endangered	Annual trap-based monitoring.	Targeted prescribed burning to increase habitat suitability and reduce the risk of bushfire. Feral animal control outside of the enclosure to reduce risk of breach and rabbit control inside the enclosure.	► Numbers steady
<i>Murtja</i> or brush-tailed mulgara (<i>Dasycercus blythi</i>)	Not listed ⁷	Biannual monitoring of burrow systems and surface sign.	Targeted prescribed burning to increase habitat suitability; feral animal control.	▼ Numbers falling
<i>Itjariitjari</i> or southern marsupial mole (<i>Notoryctes typhlops</i>)	Endangered	Monitoring methodology currently under development and peer review. New methodology has been published in <i>Australian Mammology</i> .	Feral animal control.	? Data deficient
Common wallaroo or euro (<i>Macropus robustus</i>)	Not listed	Several monitoring methods using remote camera have failed. Honours project currently advertised through Sydney and Charles Darwin universities to develop effective monitoring methodology.	No specific actions.	? Data deficient
Striated grasswren (<i>Amytornis striatus</i>)	Not listed	Population is very cryptic. Honours project currently advertised through Sydney and Charles Darwin universities to develop effective monitoring methodology.	No specific actions.	? Data deficient
Rare plant survey	Not listed	Annual monitoring of selected species.	Protection from bushfire; camel control.	► Numbers steady

7 Current EPBC Act status of two species of mulgara may not accurately reflect their correct conservation status due to taxonomic confusion between the two species.

PBS target—No net increase in distribution/abundance of significant invasive species

Park managers have nominated 24 significant invasive species across the six terrestrial reserves to identify changes in overall distribution and abundance. Of the selected species, the populations of six species are increasing; eight remain steady; five are falling; and population data are deficient for five.

Booderee National Park

Species	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
European red fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	Fauna camera surveys.	Ongoing intensive fox control via baiting and shooting of bait-shy individuals.	► Numbers steady Low densities being maintained.
Bitou bush (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>)	Triennial aerial survey undertaken in June 2013. Annual aerial spray undertaken in June 2014.	Continued treatment by targeted hand spraying (207 hours), ground-spraying (12 hours), hand-pulling (100 hours) and aerial helicopter spraying (14 hours).	► Numbers steady

Christmas Island National Park

Species	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Yellow crazy ant (<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>)	Island-wide survey to be repeated in 2015–16.	Commencement of biological control implementation program for yellow crazy ants in July 2013.	▼ Numbers falling Decline in the area of super colonies following baiting.
False curry bush (<i>Clausena excavata</i>)	Island-wide survey to be repeated in 2015–16.	Opportunistic control when found in the park.	? Data deficient Data deficient but most likely increasing. The 2015–16 island-wide survey will provide more data to help determine a trend.
Siam weed (<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>)	Island-wide road monitoring survey.	Removal of existing seedlings from the only known infestation.	▼ Numbers falling
Feral cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	Monitoring of bait take as part of control works.	Removal of an estimated 600 feral cats on Christmas Island as part of an ongoing collaborative control program from May 2010 to May 2014.	▼ Numbers falling Declining to May 2014 under current controls.

Kakadu National Park

Species	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Mimosa (<i>Mimosa pigra</i>)	Long-term annual monitoring program in place with 222 sites identified and mapped.	Integrated eradication program conducted. All sites treated; 112 seedlings were removed.	► Numbers steady Under control, virtually absent from the park.
Para grass (<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)	The results of the 2013–14 helicopter survey of distribution of para grass and olive hymenachne on the Kakadu floodplains has been assessed for accuracy. This project is a collaboration with the Kakadu weeds team, Charles Darwin University and the Northern Territory government's weed management branch.	NERP project to assess cost-effectiveness of fire and herbicide to control para grass. The project is undertaken in association with Energy Resources Australia on the Jabiluka mining lease. It has developed a preliminary rainfall-inundation model and commenced models of sea-level rise for Kakadu floodplains under climate scenarios.	▲ Numbers rising The distribution of this species is increasing.
Gamba grass (<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>)	Ongoing monitoring as part of integrated weed program.	Eradication program conducted, particularly on the major road networks in the park where infestations occur as a result of inadvertent seed transport. Removal of 29 plants from park roadsides.	► Numbers steady Under control within the park but a large infestation is advancing towards the park's southern boundary and presents a high risk. Infestation of the park via the two major highways continues to be a significant management issue.
Mission grass (<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i>)	Ongoing monitoring as part of integrated weed program.	Treated in a number of strategic areas; opportunistic control elsewhere.	▲ Numbers rising The distribution of this species is increasing.
Olive hymenachne (<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>)	The results of the 2013–14 helicopter survey of distribution of para grass and olive hymenachne on the Kakadu floodplains has been assessed for accuracy. This project is a collaboration between the Kakadu weeds team, Charles Darwin University and the Northern Territory government's weed management branch.	NERP project developed a preliminary rainfall-inundation model and commenced models of sea-level rise for Kakadu floodplains under climate scenarios. Controlled at a number of key locations; opportunistic control elsewhere.	▲ Numbers rising The distribution of this species is increasing.
Salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)	Ongoing monitoring as part of integrated weed program.	No specific actions.	► Numbers steady Extent of infestations varies greatly between locations and over time.
Water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)	Incidental sightings database maintained.	Opportunistic culling (22 buffalo shot).	▲ Numbers rising
Feral pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Incidental sightings database maintained.	Opportunistic culling (103 pigs shot).	▲ Numbers rising

Norfolk Island National Park

Species	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Black rat (<i>Rattus rattus</i>)	Quarterly survey of presence/absence. Trapping and baiting program provides an indication of presence/absence.	Predation by rodents is listed as a priority threatening process under the Norfolk Island Region Threatened Species Recovery Plan and the Threat Abatement Plan for rodents on islands. More than 1000 bait stations set through the park and baited each month. The current, long-term baiting program should have established a rodent-free core area within the park. As this has not occurred, new bait station arrangements and bait types are being investigated. A priority is the introduction of baits which will ensure non-target impacts are minimised.	▲ Numbers rising
Feral cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	Trapping program provides an indication of presence/absence. Gut analysis has determined prey composition (e.g. rats, native birds).	Predation by feral cats is listed as a priority threatening process under the Norfolk Island Region Threatened Species Recovery Plan. Cat trapping occurs weekly. Currently investigating the use of baits to substitute trapping.	? Data deficient Unable to determine trends at present.
Red guava (<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>)	Monitoring program recently commenced.	The conservation weeding program has been a lower priority in 2013–14 due to necessary recovery activity on the endangered green parrot. Invasion of habitat by exotic weeds is listed as a priority threatening process under the Norfolk Island Region Threatened Species Recovery Plan.	? Data deficient Unable to determine trends at present.
African olive (<i>Olea europaea africana</i>)	Monitoring program recently commenced.	The conservation weeding program has been a lower priority in 2013–14 due to necessary recovery activity on the endangered green parrot. Invasion of habitat by exotic weeds is listed as a priority threatening process under the Norfolk Island Region Threatened Species Recovery Plan.	? Data deficient Unable to determine trends at present.

Pulu Keeling National Park

Species	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Yellow crazy ant (<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>)	Island-wide survey in 2012. However, heavy rains affected reliability of survey results.	No specific control efforts. Specific monitoring activities for the park being devised by the Crazy Ant Scientific Advisory Panel.	? Data deficient Unable to determine trends at present.
Coral berry (<i>Rivina humilis</i>)	Island-wide survey in 2012 and opportunistic observational monitoring in 2013–14.	Limited opportunistic control of seedlings.	▼ Numbers falling

Uluru–Kata Tjuṯa National Park

Species	Monitoring	Actions	Trend
Buffel grass (<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>)	Global positioning system-based survey completed every three years.	Burn/spray control trials, hand-pulling in selected areas plus herbicide application where appropriate.	► Numbers steady
Feral cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	Track (six monthly) and remote camera (ongoing) based monitoring.	Trapping plus rabbit reduction to reduce food availability.	► Numbers steady Decreasing in some areas and stable in others.
European wild rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Warren-based monitoring.	Biological control, shooting and trapping.	▼ Numbers falling
European red fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	Track (six monthly) and remote camera (ongoing) based monitoring.	Trapping plus rabbit reduction to reduce food availability.	► Numbers steady

KEY RESULT AREA 3—JOINT MANAGEMENT AND WORKING WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

PBS target—Five per cent increase in numbers of Indigenous staff and/or contractors directly or indirectly providing park services (jointly managed parks only)

The employment level of permanent Indigenous staff in Parks Australia’s three jointly managed national parks was essentially unchanged from 2012–13, with a slight increase in the actual number of ongoing Indigenous staff and in full-time equivalent terms. There is strong Indigenous representation in ongoing roles at Kakadu National Park, Uluru–Kata Tjuṯa National Park and Booderee National Park.

National Park	At 30 June 2013		At 30 June 2014	
	Number	Full-time equivalent	Number	Full-time equivalent
Booderee	14	11.20	15	12.72
Kakadu	26	26.37	32	28.68
Uluru–Kata Tjuṯa	7	5.9	7	6.18
TOTAL	47	43.47	54	47.58

Specified trainee positions were maintained at Kakadu and Uluru–Kata Tjuṯa. Booderee commenced a specified trainee position in June 2013.

Booderee filled an executive-level position by advertising the position consistent with the APS special measures guidelines. The recruitment process resulted in the first ever ongoing Executive level 1 appointment of a traditional Aboriginal owner at Booderee.

Due to fluctuating project requirements and reduced revenue to the parks, long-term contracts expiring and difficulties in recruiting in a transient population, the number of Indigenous staff engaged as casual employees at Kakadu fell from 52 to 35 (full-time equivalents). Three Indigenous staff were engaged as casual employees at Booderee’s visitor centre.

The Kakadu Indigenous Ranger Program, funded through the Australian Government's Working on Country program, hosted 10.5 community rangers delivering visitor services and natural and cultural heritage management programs across the park. The Warnbi Association and Werenbun Aboriginal Corporation are partners in this program with the park.

The Mutitjulu Community Rangers Program at Uluru–Kata Tjuta employed 35 (9.37 full-time equivalent) local Indigenous people in flexible employment arrangements to undertake a range of activities in the park with parks staff. This included walking-track maintenance, prescribed burning, feral animal control, cataloguing of oral history recordings and senior involvement in works planning.

KEY RESULT AREA 4—USE AND APPRECIATION OF PROTECTED AREAS

PBS target—Visitor satisfaction levels greater than 95 per cent

Visitor surveys were undertaken at Kakadu and Uluru–Kata Tjuta in the 2013–14 period. More than 98 per cent of visitors to Kakadu recorded a high overall level of satisfaction with their experience in the park. The survey results for Uluru–Kata Tjuta will be available in the latter half of 2014.

KEY RESULT AREA 6—BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

PBS target—In the annual Comcover Risk Management Benchmarking Survey, achieve an overall risk maturity level of 'Structured' or above s

In 2013–14 the Director scored 8.5 out of a possible 10 compared to an average score of 7.0 for the 135 participating Australian Government agencies. The Director achieved an overall risk maturity level of 'Structured'.

PBS target—The number of Comcare investigations is less than 5 per cent of the total notifiable incidents⁸ reported to the regulator Comcare.

Throughout 2013–14, eight⁹ notifiable incidents were reported to Comcare, however, no further investigations were required.

8 An incident is notifiable to Comcare if it arises out of the conduct of a business or undertaking and results in the death, serious injury or serious illness of a person or involves a dangerous incident.

9 There were four additional incidents reported to Comcare, however, they did not meet the definition of notifiable incident.

KEY RESULT AREA 7—BIODIVERSITY KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

PBS target—Five per cent increase in website unique users and publications accessed

In October 2013 Parks Australia launched a new tourism focussed website. In the last eight months of the financial year the site was visited by 244,749 people with 1 172 650 hits. A revised department website was launched in November 2013. This new website contains pages specifically about Parks Australia and provides links to the Parks Australia tourism website. In total, the unique visitors who accessed information about our parks and services online was 523 216—an increase of 22.8 per cent on the previous year.

The number of social media channels used to promote our national parks was expanded to include Instagram. The number of people who interacted with Parks Australia through our existing social media platforms increased by 23 per cent to 4.5 million views.

Appendix C: Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance

Section 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* requires Australian Government organisations to include in their annual reports, details of their contribution to ecologically sustainable development and their environmental performance. Section 516A also promotes development of a framework that integrates environmental, economic and social considerations and helps improve environmental performance and the ecologically sustainable development of Australian Government agencies.

The following is a summary of activities by the Director of National Parks in 2013–14 in accordance with section 516A of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act.

1. How the activities of the organisation, and the administration of legislation by the organisation, accord with the principles of sustainable development (section 516A(6)(a))

In accord with the principles of integrating environmental, social and economic considerations and with the objective of ensuring the long-term sustainability of biodiversity, the Director:

- managed biodiversity in Commonwealth terrestrial and marine reserves in accordance with management plans prepared under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, which explicitly recognises the principles of ecologically sustainable development
- managed the reserves in consultation with boards of management and advisory committees
- undertook monitoring and assessment programmes for plants and animals within the reserves
- undertook compliance operations resulting in detection and fines against illegal activities in the reserves
- worked with traditional Aboriginal owners to implement traditional management and use of resources
- established criteria for preparing tourism master plans which provide for safe and memorable visitor experiences, while improving benefits to local communities and ensuring the environmental values of the reserves were not affected.

The principles of ecologically sustainable development, especially by employing or promoting the use of the precautionary principle, were followed by the Director in:

- making decisions that comply with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (sections 324 to 390A) and in accordance with decision-making and environmental-impact assessment procedures for works and new developments in Commonwealth reserves
- adapting management approaches to take account of the Parks Australia Climate Change Strategy and climate-change strategies in place in each Commonwealth terrestrial reserve.

The Director worked in accordance with the principles of ecologically sustainable development to promote conservation of the environment for the benefit of future generations by:

- promoting enjoyment and understanding of protected areas and their conservation objectives as set out in management plans for each reserve
- working with traditional Aboriginal owners to ensure traditional knowledge about management and use of the land is incorporated into park-management activities and that opportunities are created for young Indigenous people to learn about and contribute to park management.

For a summary of activities undertaken in 2013–14 refer to chapter 4 of this annual report under ‘KRA 3—Joint management and working with Indigenous communities’ and ‘KRA 4—Use and appreciation of protected areas.’

The following activities accord with the principles of ecologically sustainable development by ensuring that conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity is a fundamental consideration in decision-making:

- Commonwealth reserves are managed in accordance with management plans established under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act and with the International Union for Conservation of Nature protected area categories which have as their primary purpose the long-term conservation of nature.
- Management plans set out clear decision-making and environmental-assessment procedures for works and new proposals in Commonwealth reserves to ensure the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

For a summary of activities undertaken in 2013–14 refer to chapter 4 of this annual report under ‘KRA 1—Natural heritage management.’

The following activities accord with the principles of ecologically sustainable development by aiming to improve valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms:

- Tour-operator workshops and tour-guide accreditation aim to improve the quality and consistency of visitor experiences.
- Entry and park-use fees at heavily visited reserves ensure visitors contribute to the cost of park management.

2. How the outcomes specified in the relevant Appropriations Act contribute to ecologically sustainable development (section 516A(6)(b))

The Director of National Parks' key outcome as identified in the 2013–14 Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities Portfolio Budget Statements is:

Conservation and appreciation of Commonwealth reserves through the provision of safe visitor access, the control of invasive species and working with stakeholders and neighbours.

The Portfolio Budget Statements describe this outcome as follows:

The conservation and appreciation of natural and cultural values of Commonwealth reserves through best practice management of nationally significant assets, working with traditional owners and stakeholders, providing appropriate recreation and tourism and improving understanding of the values of reserves.

Activities undertaken during 2013–14 to achieve this outcome are described in chapter 4 of this annual report.

3. Effect of the organisation's activities on the environment (section 516A(6)(c))

The Director is responsible for managing Australia's Commonwealth reserves. Three of these reserves are managed jointly with their Indigenous owners.

Potential large-scale threats to the reserves are managed by statutory protective mechanisms and decision-making and assessment processes set out in management plans. Through the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act and Regulations and in accordance with the management plan for each reserve, the Director manages commercial activities (such as tourism and camping) in terrestrial reserves and regulates access and practices of a number of sectors that operate within multiple use Commonwealth marine reserves (e.g. commercial fishing; aquaculture).

4. Measures being taken by the organisation to minimise the impact of its activities on the environment (section 516A(6)(d))

The Director maintains a strong commitment to continuous improvement in environmental performance. The Director conducts environmental audits of operations to maximise efficient use of resources, reduce waste, and build environmental awareness among its employees and volunteers.

Each terrestrial reserve management plan identifies actions to reduce the ecological impact of the reserve's operations. Office paper, toner cartridges and organic waste are recycled and office machines (photocopiers and printers) are automatically programmed to save power. Where possible, printers are programmed to produce duplex (double-sided) documents to reduce paper use.

In 2013–14 all Parks Australia terrestrial parks and reserves had climate-change strategies in place and continued to implement them.

For a summary of activities undertaken in 2013–14 refer to chapter 4 of this annual report under 'KRA 6—Business management'.

5. Mechanisms for reviewing and increasing the effectiveness of these measures (section 516A(6)(e))

In accordance with the Australian Government's policy on energy efficiency in government operations, the Director reports on annual energy performance in both the department's annual report and in this report. Public reporting provides a number of benefits to the Director including:

- increasing awareness of energy and greenhouse issues
- measuring relative performance
- providing a benchmarking tool
- tracking changes over time
- identifying high-intensity areas
- encouraging improvement through transparency.

A summary of environmental performance related to greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption is provided in tables C1 and C2, for paper consumption in table C3, and for water consumption in table C4.

Environmental performance

The environmental performance of Parks Australia's metropolitan (Canberra, Darwin and Hobart) office-based staff is included in the department's environmental performance report. This report covers Parks Australia's operations in the following locations:

- Kakadu National Park
- Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park
- Territory of Christmas Island (Christmas Island National Park)
- Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Pulu Keeling National Park)
- Jervis Bay Territory (Booderee National Park)
- Territory of Norfolk Island
- Australian National Botanic Gardens.

Operational requirements at each site, such as electricity, transport, developing new infrastructure and managing waste, contribute to the carbon footprint. Some properties have specialised needs—for example the Gardens maintains climate-controlled conditions in many of its glasshouses. The remote location of some reserves limits opportunities to reduce their environmental impact.

Reserve management activities such as revegetation projects and fire and pest management may also have implications for the carbon cycle. Conserving biodiversity is a primary objective for all reserves and careful management of the use of fire and vegetation can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, reliable indicators are not yet available to measure the contribution that Parks Australia's biodiversity management activities make to cut emissions.

Environmental performance—energy use

Environmental, economic and social objectives and considerations are in place, or in preparation, to be outlined and integrated in management plans and climate-change strategies for all Parks Australia sites. These include:

- reducing greenhouse gas emissions from park operational activities (such as energy use, transport and waste management) to 10 per cent below 2007–08 levels by mid-2015
- developing environmental management plans identifying actions to reduce the carbon footprint of park operations and the level of carbon emission reductions associated with each mitigation action
- changing existing electric hot water systems to solar hot water, instantaneous gas or heat pumps, as replacement becomes necessary
- installing energy-efficient light fixtures and light-controlling devices (such as motion sensors) in all park facilities
- replacing older vehicles with more efficient vehicles.

Despite a slight increase in stationary energy consumption (0.6 per cent), a decrease in transport energy use (12.0 per cent) resulted in an overall decrease in total greenhouse emissions from energy consumption by parks and reserves of 1.7 per cent compared with the average over the past three years (tables C1 and C2).

Parks staff continue to make a conscious effort to minimise business-related travel, while recognising that face-to-face contact and visits to remote locations are sometimes necessary, particularly for the three parks that are managed jointly with their Indigenous owners. Parks Australia increasingly uses alternatives to air travel such as tele and videoconferencing.

Table C1: Director of National Parks terrestrial reserves greenhouse gas emissions 2010–14 (stationary energy use)

	2010–11 (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	2011–12 (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	2012–13 (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	2013–14 (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Annual average 2010–13	% change compared with average
Australian National Botanic Gardens	1262.1	1287.3	1060.5	1143.5	1203.3	-15.9
Booderee National Park	159.2	146.3	153.1	141.2	152.9	-7.6
Christmas Island National Park	47.7	65.6	76.7	57.4	63.3	-9.4
Kakadu National Park	1171.3	903.7	1147.6	1050.2	1074.2	-2.2
Norfolk Island National Park and Botanic Garden	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.3	10.2
Pulu Keeling National Park	13	10.1	11.9	10.1	11.7	-13.4
Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park	1165.1	1265.8	1320.5	1373.8	1250.5	9.9
Total	3821.7	3681.9	3773.6	3779.8	3759.2	0.6

Table C2: Director of National Parks terrestrial reserves greenhouse gas emissions 2010–14 (transport energy use)

	2010–11 (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	2011–12 (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	2012–13 (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	2013–14 (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Annual average 2010–13	% change compared with average
Australian National Botanic Gardens	23.3	32.4	31.9	21.0	29.2	-28.1
Booderee National Park	68.5	63.5	66.7	51.2	66.2	-22.7
Christmas Island National Park	83.5	80.4	89.0	84.9	84.3	0.7
Kakadu National Park	571.9	520.4	507.2	452.2	533.2	-15.2
Norfolk Island National Park and Botanic Garden	12.8	10.8	12.1	11.4	11.9	-4.2
Pulu Keeling National Park	2.8	4.3	5.3	3.6	4.1	-12.9
Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park	133.8	138.1	106.3	128.2	126.1	1.7
Total	896.6	850.0	818.5	752.5	855.0	-12.0

Environmental performance—waste

Obtaining accurate measurements of greenhouse emissions from waste remains challenging and estimates were not available in 2013–14 for all reserves.

The Director adopts environmental best-practice principles for resource use and management of waste products. Management plans are in place or in preparation for all sites including provisions to minimise waste production across park operations. Such provisions include:

- establishing guidelines to formalise waste-reduction strategies into standard park practises (such as reducing consumption, duplex printing, recycling)
- sourcing consumable items such as office paper from renewable sources
- where possible, providing recycling facilities to visitors or promoting ‘rubbish-bin free’ sites that encourage the public to take their waste home for recycling
- for island sites such as Norfolk Island, arranging for mainland recycling of consumables such as used printer cartridges.

Ongoing efforts are focused on providing web-based visitor and interpretative materials, which will further reduce printing and paper consumption. The number of reams of paper purchased decreased by 10.3 per cent in 2013–14 compared with the average number of reams purchased over the previous three years, representing an average of 3.51 reams of paper per employee (excluding metropolitan office-based staff), well below the 10 reams per person target set for the Australian Public Service. These decreases reflect the bulk purchasing patterns of remote parks. Several reserves use 100 per cent post-consumer recycled paper for printing. Technology upgrades at all locations are now providing more opportunities to print double-sided, thereby reducing paper wastage further.

Access to regional recycling facilities is gradually improving for more remote locations such as Kakadu and Uluru–Kata Tjuta national parks and external territories. Basic recycling facilities are available on Norfolk Island and office paper is being sourced from renewable sources

when available. Kakadu National Park is participating in a regional recycling and resource recovery programme, and will continue its recycling programmes for paper, glass and aluminium in and around offices. Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park is operating the Mutitjula waste site facility in line with the *Waste Management Guidelines for Small Communities in the Northern Territory—Working Towards Best Practice 2009* and has engaged the services of an appropriate provider to manage the facility. Recycling facilities continue to be available in all Australian National Botanic Gardens offices and on-site facilities, including composting of organic kitchen waste.

The Gardens is a rubbish-bin-free site for the public and they are encouraged to take home their waste for recycling. In 2013–14 approximately 300 cubic metres of plant material was recycled, with an increasing amount used as mulch on site.

Table C3: Director of National Parks terrestrial reserves paper consumption 2010–14 (reams of paper)

	Reams of paper 2010–11	Reams of paper 2011–12	Reams of paper	Average reams of paper 2009–12	Average reams of paper 2010–13	% change compared with average
Australian National Botanic Gardens	320	282	103	146	235	-38
Booderee National Park	45	56	100	180	67	169
Christmas Island National Park	50	50	50	30	50	-40
Kakadu National Park	227	366	388	280	327	-14
Norfolk Island National Park and Botanic Garden	40	37	30	35	35	0
Pulu Keeling National Park	4	4	4	3	4	-25
Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park	140	66	300	46	169	-73
Total	826	861	975	720	887	-19

Environmental performance—water

Protecting water quality is a high priority for Parks Australia. Management plans are in place or in preparation for all sites to ensure water use is minimised and water quality maintained. These plans may include:

- auditing water use in Commonwealth reserves and implementing actions to provide efficiencies and improvements
- implementing water-saving initiatives such as rainwater harvesting, water recycling, the use of water-saving devices and upgrading water-reticulation infrastructure
- providing information to visitors on how to protect water quality.

The quality of surface water, groundwater and water holes in reserves is monitored regularly and activities in each reserve must not interrupt the natural flow of water. The capacity to measure water consumption at each reserve is improving but consistent data are not yet available.

A 22.2 per cent increase in water use recorded across the reserves in 2013–14 reflects the summer failure of the non-potable water filtering system at the Australian National Botanic Gardens, and the water now required for the relatively new swimming pool in the Mutitjulu community compared against the average over previous years.

Table C4: Director of National Parks terrestrial reserves: water consumption 2010–14

	2010–11 (kL)	2011–12 (kL)	2012–13 (kL)	2013–14 (kL)	Average (kL) 2010–13	% change compared with average
Australian National Botanic Gardens	122 178	128 368	163 833	175 540	138 126	27.1
Booderee National Park	10 525	8480	6452	5857	8486	-31.0
Christmas Island National Park	8148	9473	9313	15 438	8978	72.0
Kakadu National Park	40 923	53 507	55 529	57 000	49 986	14.0
Norfolk Island National Park and Botanic Garden ^(a)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pulu Keeling National Park	18	14	41	18	24	-26.0
Uluṟu–Kata Tjuṯa National Park	50 430	74 782	62 756	73 824	62 656	17.8
Total	232 222	274 624	297 924	327 677	268 257	22.2

(a) Norfolk Island operates entirely on harvested rainwater.

Appendix D: Compliance index

This annual report has been prepared in accordance with the *Commonwealth Authorities (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011*.

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