

## Threatened Species Scientific Committee

<b>TSSC76: 4-6 June 2019</b>	
<b>Agenda Item</b>	6.1
<b>Title</b>	<b>Developing the Proposed Priority Assessment List (PPAL) for the assessment period commencing 1 October 2019</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	Consider public and proposed Committee nominations and determine the PPAL to be provided to the Minister.
<b>Recommendations</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Discusses</b> the nominations, supporting data, decision support tools and the Committee and Department's capacity to make assessments while still performing other functions</li> <li>2. <b>Agrees</b> on the 2019 PPAL, assessment timeframes and inclusion statements</li> <li>3. <b>Agrees</b> on exclusion statements for public nominations that have not been included on the 2019 PPAL</li> <li>4. <b>Agrees</b> to include a statement on the 2019 PPAL which would enable consideration of CAM-compliant assessments provided by the states and territories without addition to the 2019 FPAL</li> <li>5. <b>Agrees</b> that, following the Minister's consideration of the 2019 PPAL, the Department will publish public nominations (with personal details redacted) and exclusion statements for items that have not been included on the 2018 or 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List (FPAL)</li> </ol>
<b>Previous Committee Consideration</b>	The Committee considered the development of the 2018 PPAL at TSSC72 (Jun 2018). The process for 2019 is based on previous annual consideration of assessment priorities.
<b>Next Steps for the Committee</b>	Finalise inclusion and exclusion statements out of session if required. Consider assessments of items included in the FPAL.
<b>Attachments</b>	<p><u>Item 6.1.1</u> Decision Support Tool for assigning priority to ecological community nominations (blank copy)</p> <p><u>Item 6.1.2</u> Spreadsheet of key threatening process (KTP) nominations</p> <p><u>Item 6.1.3</u> Spreadsheet of ecological communities nominations</p> <p><u>Item 6.1.4</u> Spreadsheet of species nominations</p> <p><u>Item 6.1.5</u> Cross jurisdictional species proposed by the interjurisdictional Common Assessment Method Working Group</p> <p><u>Item 6.1.6</u> Map of ecological community nominations</p>

1. On behalf of the Minister, the Department advertised a call for nominations of ecological communities, key threatening processes and species on 15 January 2019, which closed on 28 March 2019.

## Ecological Communities

### Public nominations eligible for inclusion

2. Six new ecological community (EC) nominations were received:
  - *Empodisma gracillimum* based peatland communities of the high rainfall zones of south-west Western Australia (renominated with additional information)
  - Subtropical woodland bird community (renominated as a subset)
  - Wetland and inner floodplain of the Macquarie Marshes (renomination of the listed ecological community disallowed in 2013)
  - Lower Murray River and associated wetlands, floodplains and groundwater systems from the junction of the Darling River to the sea (renomination of the listed ecological community disallowed in 2013)
  - Sedge-rich *Eucalyptus camphora* swamp community
  - Murrumbidgee sands woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion.
3. In addition, two ECs nominated in 2018 are eligible for reconsideration:
  - Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region (up-listing)
  - Kwongan shrubland thickets of Western Australia's Avon Wheatbelt.
4. A combined map of all EC nominations is included at [Item 6.1.6](#).
5. The 'Wetland and inner floodplain of the Macquarie Marshes' and 'Lower Murray River and associated wetlands, floodplains and groundwater systems from the junction of the Darling River to the sea' ecological communities were previously listed (by a Labor Government) and then disallowed in 2013 (by a Coalition Government). These nominations seek to reinstate the status of these ecological communities. They are clear candidates for assessment from a conservation standpoint, but their assessment would have significant resource implications, and the Minister is unlikely to support their inclusion on the FPAL.
6. The 'Subtropical woodland bird community' has been previously nominated as a part of the broader woodland bird community nominated in 2017. This new nomination limits the extent of the community to the subtropical regions of Qld and northern NSW. This provides a more practical scale for the assessment and the Department considers this nomination would be a good candidate for assessment.
7. The Department considers that the Kwongan shrubland thickets would also be suitable for assessment, as it faces significant threats and is not well protected. However, there is currently less information readily available for assessment and its extent is less well defined than the higher ranked nominations. The WA Government agency responsible for threatened species and ECs has noted it does not like listings at this scale, as they do not align with their approach of listing finer scale TECs, but are willing to provide data for the assessment (as they did for other broad scale WA EC assessments in recent years).
8. Although it is likely to meet threatened criteria, much of the 'Sedge-rich *Eucalyptus camphora* swamp community', including nearly all high-quality remnants, occurs within existing reserves and also overlaps largely with the habitat for helmeted honeyeater. The conservation benefits of listing are relatively less for this nomination, however the Department considers it a reasonable priority for assessment. It would provide an opportunity to align with a Victorian state listing and be a relatively simple assessment.
9. Although the 'Murrumbidgee sands woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion' ranked more highly in the DST than some other nominations, the Department does not consider this EC a priority at this time. Much of the current extent is subject to an existing EPBC approval

for a coal mine extension, so there is less conservation benefit to be gained by its listing. There are also some questions about the full extent of this EC and whether it occurs in other similar environments nearby, and the Department recommends we seek clarity on whether there are areas that would benefit from listing before this nomination is reconsidered in 2020.

10. The Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub is already listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act. Its listing was transferred from the previous legislation at the commencement of the EPBC Act and has not been reviewed since. It was up-listed in NSW from Endangered to Critically Endangered in 2017 with new patches identified by the NSW reassessment. The evidence indicates that it may also be eligible for listing as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act, which would align the national and state listings. However, this would provide minimal additional protection beyond that already existing, particularly given the additional patches are mostly in reserves. Therefore, the Department considers that resources may be better directed towards assessing other nominations that are currently unprotected.
11. The '*Empodisma gracillimum* based peatland communities of the high rainfall zones of south-west Western Australia' was previously nominated in 2017. In resubmitting the nomination, the nominator has provided additional clarity on the extent of the EC, but its eligibility for listing has still not been sufficiently justified. The WA Government unit responsible for threatened species and ECs is supportive of its assessment, and are willing to provide input. However given its uncertain status, there are higher priorities for assessment. It would be eligible for reconsideration in 2020.

#### Ecological Community Prioritisation Decision Support Tool (DST)

12. Prior to the 2012 PPAL process, the DST for prioritising ecological community nominations was substantially amended at TSSC49 (March 2012). Further improvements were made in 2014 and minor edits were made in 2017 and 2018. No changes were made this year. The DST template for ecological communities is included at [Item 6.1.1](#). A spreadsheet showing the Department's ratings and scores for each nominated ecological community against each of the prioritisation criteria in the DST is included at [Item 6.1.3](#).

#### Capacity for new ecological community assessments

13. Fifteen ecological communities are currently under assessment. Six have been completed by the Committee, but they still require substantial briefing and consultation in the lead up to, and following, a listing decision.
14. Taking into account the existing workload and anticipated resources over the coming year, the Department anticipates it will have capacity to commence two to three new ecological community assessments in the near future.
15. Based on the draft DST scores and relative conservation benefits the Department recommends the five nominations below as priorities for assessment, in the following order:
  - Wetland and inner floodplain of the Macquarie Marshes
  - Lower Murray River and associated wetlands, floodplains and groundwater systems from the junction of the Darling River to the sea
  - Subtropical woodland bird community
  - Sedge-rich *Eucalyptus camphora* swamp community
  - Kwongkan shrubland thickets of Western Australia's Avon Wheatbelt

## Key threatening processes (KTPs)

16. A spreadsheet containing KTP nominations is provided at Item 6.1.2.

### Public nominations eligible for inclusion

17. One new key threatening process public nomination was received:
- Alterations to the natural flow regimes of watercourses and their floodplains and wetlands'
18. One KTP nominated in 2018 is eligible for re-consideration in 2019:
- The impact of sarcoptic mange (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) on *Lasiiorhinus* spp
19. *The impact of sarcoptic mange* (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) on *Lasiiorhinus* spp nomination appears likely to be eligible for listing if it were included on the PPAL and assessed. Additional research would be required to extrapolate local-scale impacts to population level. The process, as described, has only been demonstrated to affect one species and has the *potential* to affect one other. Several submissions in 2018 were made to the Senate Inquiry into Australia's Faunal Extinction Crisis calling for a national action plan for sarcoptic mange in wombats.
20. The nomination for *Alterations to the natural flow regimes of watercourses and their floodplains and wetlands* appears likely to be eligible for listing if it were included on the PPAL and assessed. The assessment would be very complex and would require input from many sectors of the community. The Department requested preliminary views from the Commonwealth Environment Water Office and Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, no responses were received. Murray Darling Basin Authority was consulted and advised that the Murray Darling Basin Plan addresses the environmental degradation which would be covered in a KTP assessment. The Authority does not consider listing of this KTP a priority in the context of the Murray Darling Basin. They noted that they could not comment on the application to other Australian river systems.
21. The *Alterations to the natural flow regimes of watercourses and their floodplains and wetlands* KTP has been nominated previously. The Committee included it in the 2016 PPAL but it was removed by the former Minister.

### Potential Committee nominations

22. The Committee has proposed assessing 'In-stream barriers as a key threatening process for freshwater biodiversity' as a key threatening process for freshwater biodiversity.
23. The Senate Standing Committee on Environment and Communications Report *Regulation of the fin-fish aquaculture industry in Tasmania* recommended that 'environmental impacts of fin-fish farming operations' be listed as a key threatening process. In discussing that recommendation at TSSC71, the Committee suggested that a key threatening process nomination for 'environmental impacts of aquaculture' be developed by the Department.
24. The Department has had limited capacity to progress the suggested committee KTP nominations.

### Key Threatening Process Prioritisation Decision Support Tool (DST)

25. The KTP DST template was updated and used at TSSC72 for two KTP nominations. The Committee endorsed the updated template. This template has used and the DSTs for the two KTPs are provided to the Committee on GovTEAMs.

### Capacity for new KTP assessments

26. Given the limited regulatory influence of the list of key threatening processes, and the limited capacity of the Department to support KTP assessments, the Department does not



recommend any of the KTP nominations as priorities for assessment and inclusion in the 2019 PPAL. The Department's recommendation is to prioritise assessment of species and ecological communities for listing and protection as Matters of National Environmental Significance.

## Species

27. A spreadsheet containing the 2019 public nominations, proposed Committee nominations, Common Assessment Method legacy species, and recommendations for the 2019 PPAL is provided at [Item 6.1.4](#).

### Public nominations eligible for inclusion (worksheet 1 in [Item 6.1.4](#))

28. Twelve eligible species nominations were received in 2019:

#### New Listing:

- *Cephaloscyllium albiginum* (Whitefin Swellshark)
- *Dipturus canutus* (Grey Skate)
- *Dentiraja confuses* (Australian Longnose Skate)
- *Sousa sahalensis* (Australian humpback dolphin)
- *Hypochrysops piceatus* (Bulloak Jewel Butterfly)
- *Acrodipsas illidgei* (Mangrove Ant-blue (Butterfly))
- *Grevillea montis-cole* subsp. *montis-cole* (Mount Cole Grevillea)
- *Anoxypristis cuspidate* (Narrow Sawfish)
- *Heteroponera majeri*
- *Lioponera bicolor*

#### Transfer between listing category:

- *Dasyuroides byrne* (Kowari)
- *Pseudomys novaehollandiae* (New Holland Mouse)

29. There are no 2018 public nominations eligible for reconsideration in 2019.
30. The Department recommends the Australian humpback dolphin, Whitefin Swellshark, Australian Longnose Skate, Grey Skate and Kowari, as the priority public nominations for Commonwealth-led assessment (see worksheet 1 in [Item 6.1.4](#)).
31. The Grey Skate, Whitefin Swellshark and Australian Longnose Skate interact with similar fisheries and the Department anticipates that these species would be most efficiently assessed simultaneously for potential listing as Conservation Dependent. The Department has consulted the Australian Fisheries Management Authority and the relevant state and territory fisheries management agencies through the Common Assessment Method Working Group. Their responses are included in worksheet 1 at [Item 6.1.4](#).
32. The Department received a nomination for *Sousa chinensis* (Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin) in 2014 and did not prioritise it for assessment because at the time there was insufficient data to assess the species, the species was undergoing taxonomic review and research was being undertaken to clarify its distribution and abundance. The species has since been split into *Sousa chinensis* and *Sousa sahalensis*. The 2019 nomination for *Sousa sahalensis* provides additional information that was foreshadowed in the 2014 nomination.

33. Kowari experienced severe fluctuations in the number of mature individuals and continued decline and species is experiencing the effects of prolonged periods of below-average rainfall.
34. The Department consulted the states and territories regarding the relative priority of the 2019 public nominations, the availability of information and existing assessments and the willingness of jurisdictions to lead assessments through the CAM, particularly for state and territory endemic species. Responses received are included in worksheet 1 of [Item 6.1.4](#).
35. The Department proposes that assessment of state and territory endemic nominations be led by the relevant jurisdiction, consistent with section 5.2 of the Common Assessment Method Memorandum of Understanding (CAM MoU). These CAM-complaint assessments will then be provided to the Commonwealth for a listing decision under the EPBC Act. This allows for the Commonwealth to primarily focus on multi-jurisdictional assessments as per section 5.2 (b) of the CAM MoU. Because the Committee and the Department cannot directly control the timeframe for state- or territory-led assessments, we do not recommend that they are included on the 2019 PPAL. Once the assessment has been provided to the Commonwealth, the species can either be considered during the 2019 assessment period or included on the 2020 PPAL (noting that as these species are public nominations they will be eligible for reconsideration in the 2020 assessment period).
  - o Queensland have indicated that they could assess *Acrodipsas illidgei* and *Hypochrysops piceatus*.
  - o Western Australia has indicated it will work with the nominator of *Heteroponera majeri* and *Lioponera bicolor* to explore whether there is sufficient information to enable assessment of these species.
  - o Victoria has indicated that it will assess *Grevillea montis-cole* subsp. *montis-cole*, subject to resolution of its taxonomy.

#### Potential Committee nominations

Species imperilled by Myrtle Rust (worksheet 3 in [Item 6.1.4](#)):

36. Queensland has suggested six species that occur across New South Wales and Queensland for assessment by the Commonwealth as they are imperilled by Myrtle Rust. These species are in the draft Action Plan for Myrtle Rust under the Very High Priority (*Archirhodomyrtus beckleri*, *Decaspermum humile*, *Gossia hillii* and *Rhodamnia maideniana*) or High Priority (*Rhodamnia argentea*), with one species not contained in the draft plan (*Gossia punctata*). The Department has sought NSW's view on this species, which will be provided at the meeting. The Commonwealth recommends up to six of these species as priorities for Commonwealth-led assessment.
37. The Action Plan for Myrtle Rust and accompanying scientific review was released for public comment in May 2018. It is undergoing revision. Once finalised it will provide a basis for further species to be prioritised and for the development of a Threat Abatement Advice.

Cross-jurisdictional species under the Common Assessment Method (worksheet 6 in [Item 6.1.4](#)):

38. The Department invited the states and territories to suggest species that occur across multiple jurisdictions for assessment by the Commonwealth. The CAM working group subsequently prioritised the suggested species. The full list of species considered is at [Item 6.1.5](#).

39. The states and territories identified seven cross-jurisdictional species as high priorities for Commonwealth-led assessment, see worksheet 6 of [Item 6.1.4](#). The Department has not prepared DSTs for these species as agreed in [Item 6.4](#) at TSSC75 (Mar 2019). The states and territories have provided input, summarised at [Item 6.1.5](#) (table 1), to assist the Committee with its consideration.
40. Progressing these assessments is essential to the successful alignment of threatened species lists through the CAM, and to demonstrating the Commonwealth's continued commitment to the reform. The Department is, however, concerned about the level of information available to gauge the likely outcome of a reassessment, so recommends that the Committee agree that the Department work with the states and territories to compile the information and prepare draft assessments before the seven cross-jurisdictional species are formally prioritised. The workload associated with this approach will need to be considered in evaluating the overall capacity for species assessments.

Legacy state and territory endemic species under the Common Assessment Method (worksheet 5 in [Item 6.1.4](#)):

41. At TSSC72, TSSC73, TSSC74 and at [Item 7.1](#) for this meeting, the Committee has agreed to include a total of 19 legacy state and territory endemic species as priorities for assessment under the EPBC Act, based on assessments provided by jurisdictions through the CAM, or in one case an assessment for delisting of *Gaultheria viridicarpa* J.B. Williams subsp. *viridicarpa* ms. prepared by the Commonwealth to enable listing at the species level based on the NSW-led CAM assessment. The Department recommends that these be included in the 2019 PPAL.
42. If the assessments require revision as result of comments from the Committee, the Department will endeavour to have the comments addressed by the jurisdictions prior to the 2019 PPAL being provided to the Minister. In the event that comments are not addressed in time, these species will not be included in the 2019 PPAL.

Squamate reptiles (worksheet 4 in [Item 6.1.4](#)):

43. The Department has received the IUCN Squamate assessment which has been finalised for publication in *The Action Plan for Australian Lizards and Snakes 2017* by CSIRO Press in December 2019. The submitted manuscript includes 73 species assessed as meeting the criteria for listing as Vulnerable (33), Endangered (27), Critically Endangered (10), Extinct in the Wild (2) and Extinct (1: Christmas Island Forest Skink *Emoia nativitatis*). Of the 73 species, 28 are currently listed under the EPBC Act.
44. The Department has also received the spatial data used in the IUCN assessment and has determined that 55 of the 73 species assessed as threatened are endemic to one state or territory (50) or are only recorded in Commonwealth jurisdiction on Christmas Island (5). The remaining 18 are recorded in two or more jurisdictions, with four of those found on Commonwealth and state land within one state.
45. The action plan assessed 101 species which are currently listed as threatened in one or more jurisdiction, as being Near Threatened (12), Least Concern (83) or Data Deficient (8). Many of these species were listed by the states and territories on the basis of state-scale assessments. Twenty-one species are listed as threatened under the EPBC Act, 14 of which are recorded in two or more states and territories (4 DD; 10 LC).
46. The Department is working with the states and territories to develop a prioritised plan to produce CAM-compliant assessments for the species to enable consistent listing under state, territory and Commonwealth legislation. Under the section 5.2 of the CAM MoU the responsibility for leading the assessment of species endemic to a single state or territory is

predominantly with that state or territory to lead, while assessments of species which occur across multiple jurisdictions default to the Commonwealth.

47. We anticipate that the Commonwealth will lead the assessment of up to 37 species, described in worksheet 4 in Item 6.1.4, comprising those which occur across two or more states and territories (14 assessed as threatened and 14 currently listed under the EPBC Act and assessed as NT, LC or DD), the 5 species which are recorded only on Commonwealth land on Christmas Island and potentially the 4 species recorded on Commonwealth land and the surrounding state land.
48. Two of the 37 species, *Varanus mertensi* and *Varanus mitchelli*, are currently under assessment having been included on the 2018 FPAL.
49. Not all of the remaining 35 species will warrant assessment. Some are subject to taxonomic clarification (5 taxa are listed at the subspecies level under the EPBC Act and were assessed in the Action Plan at the species level and the Grassland Earless Dragon, listed as *Tympanocryptis pinguicolla* has recently been split into 4 species). Eight species are already listed under the EPBC Act in the appropriate category and may require an updated Conservation Advice instead of a full reassessment.
50. The Department proposes to use a similar approach to prioritisation of these species as the bird and mammal action plans, implemented in collaboration with the states and territories through the CAM. The first priority is threatened species that are not currently listed, followed by species which are triggering referrals and are demonstrably no longer eligible, then up-listings and down-listings. Species which are not consistently listed across their range will be prioritised within these groups to enable the CAM process to achieve consistent listing. Further details on the forward work plan and prioritisation will be provided at a future meeting.
51. The Department recommends that the highest priorities for Commonwealth-led assessment, which have not already been included in a previous FPAL, are three species that occur across two or more jurisdictions: *Hemiaspis damelii* (Grey Snake), *Lissolepis coventryi* (Swamp Skink) and *Acanthophis cryptamydros* (Kimberley Death Adder). The profiles from the action plan manuscript for these four species have been loaded on GovTEAMS with the 2019 public nominations.

#### Other Species Expert Assessment Plans and IUCN assessment processes

52. The public nominations for the three chondrichthyan species (Grey Skate, Whitefin Swellshark and Australian Longnose Skate) were developed based on preliminary results of the Shark SEAP being coordinated by the NESP Marine Biodiversity Hub. The Department notes that the report of this project is currently being finalised.
53. The Department has not received any assessments from other SEAP or IUCN assessments in time to be considered for the 2019 PPAL. The Department notes the processes underway include the:
  - a. Freshwater Fish SEAP being coordinated by the Australian Society for Fish Biology
  - b. Proteaceae IUCN Assessment being coordinated by the IUCN Red List Unit
  - c. Eucalyptus, Angophora and Corymbia IUCN Assessment being coordinated by the NESP Threatened Species Recovery Hub with funding from Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI)

## Christmas Island endemic invertebrates

54. Work to identify Christmas Island endemic invertebrates which could potentially be collectively assessed is continuing. Dr John Woinarski has advised that it is several months from completion. The approach to these species will be considered once the paper and species list being prepared by Dr Woinarski and others is published.

### Lead jurisdictions for assessments through the Common Assessment Method

55. Where a state or territory has signed the CAM MoU they will predominantly be responsible for assessing endemic species (section 5.2), including those prioritised through the EPBC Act nomination process. The Commonwealth will predominantly be responsible for assessments of species that occur across multiple jurisdictions, although States and Territories can do so if agreed by other range jurisdictions (section 5.2(b)(ii)).
56. The Department has provided the public nominations for species to the states and territories and sought their views on priorities and potential for leading the assessment for endemic species. In some instances where the species is listed under the relevant jurisdiction and not under the EPBC Act, the jurisdiction may be able to supply a CAM-compliant assessment that can be considered under the EPBC Act. Where the species is not listed under the EPBC Act or the equivalent state or territory legislation, the relevant jurisdiction has been asked if they are prepared to lead the assessment, which would be considered for listing under both Commonwealth and state legislation.
57. Where a jurisdiction commits to leading an assessment, an appropriate completion timeframe as required under the EPBC Act will be agreed with the jurisdiction. The Department will assign a contact officer to provide Commonwealth input, monitor progress, ensure that coordinated consultation occurs where possible, and review the resulting assessment.
58. As states and territories provide their CAM-compliant assessments, the Department will provide these to the Committee for consideration at future meetings.

### Species Prioritisation Decision Support Tool (DST)

59. The Committee discussed the species DST template at TSSC60 (Jun 2015) and requested a number of changes, including the removal of a numerical rating system. The Department revised and applied the DST in 2016. The DST was reviewed again at TSSC75 (Feb 2019) and no changes were suggested, this DST has been used for the 2019 PPAL process.

### Capacity for new species assessment

60. There are 65 species included on previous FPALs where assessments are still to be completed (See work plan at [Item 3.2](#)). Of these 65 species, 13 extensions have previously been requested by the Committee, but have not been considered by the Minister. [Item 6.4](#) seeks extensions for 21 species. A summary of the current statutory completion dates for species under assessment is:

Assessment Completion Time	Number of species assessments
30 March 2019	8
30 September 2019	26
30 March 2020	0
30 September 2020	3
30 March 2021	3
30 September 2021	25

61. Having considered the current workload, capacity and reductions in the Protected Species and Communities Branch budget, the Department proposes that the following 31 species assessments be included in the 2019 PPAL, in addition to commencing preparatory work on the 7 cross-jurisdictional species suggested by the CAM WG. This recommendation could change depending on the Committee's views on the level of perceived urgency and complexity of the assessments and if the Committee includes any KTPs on the PPAL.
62. The Department notes that the CAM legacy endemic species assessments are well advanced and, subject to the Committee's comments being included by the relevant state or territory, are ready to release for consultation once the FPAL is in place.

Assessment type	Number of species nominated/proposed	DST recommendations	Department capacity to assess	Total for PPAL
Public 2019	12	5	3	3
Public 2018	0	0	0	0
Squamate SEAP	3	DST's were not prepared for these species	3	3
Myrtle Rust	6		6	6
CAM cross jurisdictional species	7		0*	0*
CAM legacy endemic species	19		Assessments already prepared through the CAM	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>

\* recommended for preparatory work in 2019

#### **Inclusion and exclusion statements**

63. All items included on the PPAL are required to have an inclusion statement, and public nominations that are not included on the PPAL require an exclusion statement.
64. The Department has prepared draft inclusion and exclusion statements for ecological communities, key threatening processes and species. The draft statements are included in the DSTs and will be available in a consolidated table at the meeting.
65. The Committee is requested to discuss and amend the draft statements.

#### **Assessment completion times**

66. The Committee is required to provide an assessment completion timeframe for items included on the PPAL. The Department has considered the items already under assessment and recommended completion times for each item for the Committee's amendment or endorsement in the attached spreadsheets.
67. Based on the reduction in the Department's capacity, the Department has suggested longer completion timeframes on most items. This doesn't not preclude the assessments from being finalised earlier.
68. The Department is engaging with the states and territories through the CAM to ensure that there are no disputes about each assessment finalised by the Commonwealth Committee.

This will enable them to make corresponding listing decisions based on the Commonwealth assessment. In order to allow sufficient time for consultation with the relevant states and territories between the Committee finalising its advice at a meeting and listing brief being provided to the Minister within the statutory completion timeframe, the Department is proposing to shift the standard completion timeframe dates for species from 30 March and 30 September each year to 30 April and 30 October.

### **Providing for further items to be added**

69. As with previous years, the Department suggests including in the PPAL the statement 'any other species/KTP/ecological community nominated by the Committee'. This would enable assessment of:
  - o additional items during the assessment period if capacity is available (e.g. cross-jurisdictional or squamate species)
  - o items requiring urgent consideration that are brought to the Committee's attention.
70. The Committee would consult with the Minister before commencing assessment of additional items under this provision.
71. The Department is also proposing to include a statement in the PPAL which provides for assessment of further state or territory-led species assessments provided through the CAM without the delay of including them in the FPAL. The suggested statement is  
*'any other species assessed by the states and territories consistent with the Intergovernmental memorandum of understanding - Agreement on a common assessment method for listing of threatened species and threatened ecological communities and provided to the Commonwealth for consideration under the EPBC Act'.*

### **Endorsement and Communication of the FPAL**

72. Following agreement by the Committee at this meeting, the Department will prepare the 2019 PPAL for consideration and endorsement by the Chair (if required) prior to providing it to the Minister for consideration.
73. The Committee's PPAL is due to the Minister by 11 July 2019 (40 business days after the nominations were provided to the Committee). Upon receipt of the Committee's PPAL, the Minister will have 20 business days (until 8 August 2019) to make any changes to include or omit items or to the assessment timeframes. The Minister is required to notify the Committee of any changes that are made.
74. At the end of the 20 day period, the PPAL automatically becomes the Finalised Priority Assessment List (FPAL) for the assessment period commencing 1 October 2019.
75. The Committee is required to publish the 2019 FPAL on the Internet, which the Department will arrange on the Committee's behalf. For transparency, the Department also publishes a list, the nomination (with personal details redacted) and the exclusion statements for those nominations that were not prioritised after consideration for two consecutive FPALs (not prioritised nominations). In addition, the Department will write to the nominators and provide the reasons as per the Committee-agreed exclusion statements.

### **Departmental Consultation**

76. Targeted consultation was undertaken with relevant areas of the Department regarding the nominations eligible for consideration in 2019, including: the Office of the Threatened Species Commissioner, Biodiversity Conservation Division; Environment Standards Division; Commonwealth Environmental Water Office; Parks Australia and the Australian Antarctic Division. Relevant comments will be provided to the Committee during the discussion of each item.

## Background

77. In accordance with Section 194G of the EPBC Act, the Committee is required to prepare and give to the Minister a Proposed Priority Assessment List of nominations to be assessed during the assessment period commencing 1 October 2019 (the 2019 PPAL).
78. Nominations that are eligible for consideration for inclusion in the 2019 PPAL are:
  - all valid nominations received in response to the 2019 call for nominations;
  - any valid nominations that were received in response to the 2018 call for nominations that were not included on the 2018 Finalised Priority Assessment List; and
  - other items the Committee wishes to nominate.
79. The validity of nominations has been evaluated against the requirements of Division 7.2 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Regulations 2000*.
80. Based on the Committee's recommendation at TSSC73 (Sep 2018), the Minister established that the conservation theme for the 2019 call for nominations was "Species and Ecological Communities that are severely affected by fire regimes".



# Decision Support Tool for Assigning Priority to Nominations: Ecological Communities

Assessment Period from 1 October 2019

**Nominated Name:** *[Name as nominated. Do not include for committee nominations]*

**Recommended Name:** *[Department suggested PPAL name - may be different to the nominated title]*

**Nomination Type:** *[Use one: Public - current cycle / Public - previous cycle / Proposed TSSC nomination]*

**Ecological Community Type:** *[Use one or more of these types: Terrestrial Vegetation / Freshwater Aquatic / Marine; or Specify another type]*

**Conservation Theme(s):** 'Species and Ecological Communities that are severely affected by fire regimes' - *[meets theme/does not meet theme]*

**Priority Ratings & Scores:** *[Insert in boxes below the priority rating & score for each of the criteria that are on following pages. If any of the scores are due to a lack of information, highlight them by colouring the boxes grey e.g. L & -2]*

Criterion*	Priority Rating	Score	
Clarity of description			
Clarity of national extent			
Availability of information to assess against listing criteria			<b>Priority</b> H = High M = Medium L = Low ? = No Info
Extra protection - in addition to reservation			
Extra protection - in addition to state/territory legislation			
Extra protection - in addition to any existing EPBC listings			
Significant threats with demonstrable impacts (now and into the future)			
Likely conservation status			
Conservation benefits of listing			

\* Grey boxes indicate a lack of available information with respect to that criterion.

## Summary of Priority Considerations/Criteria

*One sentence from each section below. This will be used for introducing each item at the TSSC meeting.*

**Description** – [insert sentence]

**Clarity of description** – [insert sentence]

**Clarity of national extent** – [insert sentence]

**Availability of information to assess against listing criteria** – [insert sentence]

**Extra protection, in addition to reservation** – [insert sentence]

**Extra protection, in addition to state/territory legislation** – [insert sentence]

**Extra protection, in addition to existing EPBC protection** – [insert sentence]

**Significant threats with demonstrable impacts (now and into the future)** – [insert sentence]

**Conservation status** – [insert sentence]

**Conservation benefits** – [insert sentence]

### Additional considerations

Does this community fall within one of the Major Vegetation Groups (MVG) and/or regions identified in the TSSC 40<sup>th</sup> meeting, Paper 9.1\* as being under-represented on the national list? If yes, specify the MVG and its national decline in extent and the region(s).

Yes  Specify  No  Unsure

*After summarising all the priority considerations, list any additional considerations that may be a factor in assigning priorities (e.g. State & National listed threatened species that would benefit; National Biodiversity Hotspot; relationship with other government policies such as Threatened Species Strategy, funding priorities or other EC nominations; other legislative issues; potential for perverse outcomes or pre-existing controversy e.g. linked to EPBC compliance cases, controversial approvals decision). This should be no more than 6 dot points. Try not to repeat key points from elsewhere in DST but there may be some repetition with the Conservation Benefits section.*

- [insert points about additional considerations]

**Estimated Timeframe for Assessment:** <1 Year / 1.5 Years / 2 Years / 2.5 Years / 3 Years>

*How long the assessment will take from start to finish (consider technical and policy/consultation complexities). Assessments are likely to take more time if there is uncertainty around definition and data availability and/or if they require a technical workshop and/or if there are additional consultation requirements (e.g. multiple jurisdictions; occurring substantially on Indigenous owned land; industry sensitivities). The estimated start and finish dates will be worked out later in the process.*

#### Draft PPAL Statement

[Briefly state why a nomination should, or should not, be included in the PPAL. Keep in mind that these may be transferred to the Minister's brief and provided as feedback to nominators. Can draw upon the summary of priority considerations but this must be succinct/to the point as to why the item should or should not be assessed - See last year's [TSSC PPAL statements](#) for reference.]

\* See conclusions (p.8) Flag 9.1 (Cover paper) [here](#).

## PRIORITY CONSIDERATIONS/CRITERIA

### Summary description of the ecological community

*Provide a summary description of the distinguishing features of the nominated ecological community, its position in the landscape/seascape and distribution (include core fauna, flora and structural elements where possible). Also include any important connectivity elements such as groundwater, ocean currents, regular flooding or key migratory species. Discuss why it is important. Discuss the qualitative/quantitative values of the connectivity e.g. Is it episodic/seasonal such as through occasional flooding? Also summarise any potential changes that could or should be made as per the “Clarity of description” and Clarity of national extent” considerations below.*

### Clarity of description

*Provide a brief assessment of whether the ecological community is adequately defined and differentiated from other communities. Is it distinct and readily identified? Is it a known assemblage (for example, recognised as an ecological community at a state level) or clearly associated with identified vegetation complexes or mapping units? Is the definition of what is included in the ecological community unclear, uncertain or inappropriate (e.g. does it include many disparate assemblages that could better be split, or does it use too narrow a definition that excludes similar assemblages)? Has the distinction from other, similar, ECs been adequately justified based on biological and/or ecological parameters, and/or is it backed by reliable data or research? If not adequately justified in the nomination, recommend and assess/score whether another description approach is well known or could be easily used and justified.*

- **[insert points about clarity of description]...**
- **This DST criterion is rated as a [High/Medium/Low] priority because <select one of the options below, delete the rest>:**
  - H** *the ecological community is, or can be, clearly defined (as per the nomination and/or in another way) based on reliable information; or*
  - M** *the ecological community would require additional clarification of the description during a listing assessment; or*
  - L** *the ecological community is not clearly defined and would require substantial clarification during a listing assessment*
- **The score for this DST criterion is weighted as follows: [High = 1; Medium = 0; Low = -1]**

### Clarity of national extent

*There are various scales at which a national TEC (and its corresponding “national extent”) can be defined. Some ecological communities are widespread across several state/territory jurisdictions and bioregions, others are more geographically restricted (e.g. to one catchment or bioregion), whilst some may be limited to one or a few sites and therefore may be considered as particularly ‘rare’ or ‘unique’. Irrespective of which of these applies, the main issue is that the boundaries and national extent of the EC, as described in the previous criterion, are clear (jurisdictional borders alone are not an adequate justification). Provide a brief description of the nominated national extent for the EC and an*

*assessment/score of whether the proposed national extent is adequately justified. If not adequately justified in the nomination, recommend and assess/score whether another national extent approach is well known (e.g. defined at state level) or could be easily used and justified.*

- **[insert points about national extent]...**

- 

- This DST criterion is rated as a **[High/Medium/Low]** priority because *<select one from of the options below, delete the rest>*:

**H** *the likely national extent is, or can be, clearly defined (as per the nomination and/or in another way, as described above) based on reliable information; or*

**M** *the likely national extent would require additional clarification during a listing assessment to determine if relevant areas should be included/excluded; or*

**L** *the likely national extent is not known or would require substantial clarification or adjustment during a listing assessment to determine if relevant areas should be included/excluded.*

The score for this DST criterion is weighted as follows: **[High = 1; Medium = 0; Low = -1]**

#### **Availability of information to assess against listing criteria**

*Provide a brief assessment of the likely availability of information and data with which to conduct the assessment, based on the nomination and the Department's experience. Provide a brief assessment of whether the nomination is well prepared and supported by good quality information, including citation of relevant references, state or territory listing advices/determinations, and personal communications with experts/agencies. Where information is lacking in the nomination itself, indicate whether the information gap may hinder assessment, or if the Department/Committee can reasonably expect that the information is readily available elsewhere.*

- **[insert points about availability of information]...**

-

- This DST criterion is rated as a **[High/Medium/Low]** priority because *<select one of the options below, delete the rest>*:
  - H** Based on the nomination and/or the Department's experience, comprehensive information (including data, literature and/or expert opinion) to complete an assessment of this ecological community is likely to be readily available [2 points]; or
  - M** Based on the nomination and/or the Department's experience, adequate information (including data, literature and/or expert opinion) to complete an assessment of this ecological community is likely to be readily available [1 point]; or
  - M** Based on the nomination and/or the Department's experience, adequate information (including data, literature and/or expert opinion) to complete an assessment of this ecological community may be available, but could be difficult to access or include some gaps [0 point]; or
  - L** Based on the nomination and/or the Department's experience, it is unclear whether sufficient information (including data, literature and/or expert opinion) to complete a full assessment of this ecological community would be available [-1 point]; or
  - L** Based on the nomination and/or the Department's experience, there is unlikely to be sufficient information (including data, literature and/or expert opinion) to complete an assessment of this ecological community at this time [-2 points].
- Scores for this criterion are weighted as follows: **[High = 2; Medium = 0-1; Low = -1 to -2]**

**What extra protection would EPBC Act listing provide to the EC, in addition to that provided through reservation?**

*Indicate how much of the nominated ecological community occurs under conservation-related tenure (e.g. reserves, conservation covenants) and the efficacy of protection afforded by any such tenure, where known (consider the type of threats and any evidence that shows whether loss and decline of the ecological community as a whole has changed substantially if and when the area within conservation-related tenure has increased). Check the information provided for this in the nomination and investigate other sources of information (e.g. CAPAD, mapping of likely occurrences).*

- **[insert points about protection through reservation]...**
- 
- This criterion is rated as a **[High/Medium/Low]** priority because *<select one of the options below, delete the rest>*:
  - H** Very little to none (0-10%) of the nominated ecological community occurs under conservation-related tenure AND/OR the protection afforded by the tenure is ineffective; or
  - M** Less than half (<50%) of the nominated ecological community occurs under conservation-related tenure AND/OR the tenure affords only moderately effective (or uncertain) protection; or
  - L** Most (50% or more) of the nominated ecological community occurs under conservation-related tenure AND the tenure affords effective protection; or
  - L** There is a lack of information to adequately address this criterion.
- The score for this DST criterion is as follows: **[High = 2; Medium = 1; Low = 0]**

**What extra protection would EPBC Act listing provide to the EC, in addition to that provided through State/Territory legislation?**

*Indicate if, and how much of, the nominated ecological community is protected under any State/Territory legislation and the efficacy of any such protection, where known. Is it fully or partially listed as a threatened ecological community (or regional ecosystem) at state/territory level, does the listing trigger legislative protection or recovery actions, and are these protection mechanisms effective? (Consider the type of threats and any evidence that shows whether loss and decline of the ecological community as a whole has changed substantially following state listing). How well is it protected by other state/territory regulations such as those pertaining to vegetation clearance, water or other resource use?*

- **[insert points about protection through S/T legislation]...**
- This criterion is rated as a **[High/Medium/Low]** priority because *<select one of the options below, delete the rest>*:
  - H** *State/Territory legislative protection applies to very little or none (0-10%) of the nominated ecological community OR the protection is ineffective; or*
  - M** *State/Territory legislative protection applies to less than half (<50%) of the nominated ecological community OR the protection is only moderately effective (or uncertain); or*
  - L** *State/Territory legislative protection applies to most (50% or more) or all of the nominated ecological community AND affords effective protection; or*
  - L** *there is a lack of information to adequately address this criterion.*
- The score for this DST criterion is as follows: **[High = 2; Medium = 1; Low = 0]**

**What extra protection would EPBC Act listing provide to the EC, in addition to that provided through existing EPBC listings?**

*Indicate if and how much of the nominated ecological community occurs within an EPBC-listed Ramsar and/or National or World Heritage area and/or another existing EPBC-listed ecological community and/or whether it entirely corresponds with the distribution of (has the same distribution as) one or more EPBC-listed species. Indicate the efficacy of protection afforded by any such listing, where known. Provide a brief summary of the listed ecological character for Ramsar sites, the listed values for Heritage sites, and/or the reason(s) for listing of overlapping species/ecological communities, and how well they relate to the nominated ecological community. Note whether a recovery or management plan exists, whether it has specific measures in relation to the EC and/or its main threats and comment on the apparent effectiveness of these. Check the information provided for this in the nomination and investigate other sources of information (e.g. Protected Matters Search Tool).*

- **[insert point about existing EPBC listings]...**
-

- This criterion is rated as a **[High/Medium/Low]** priority because *<select one of the options below, delete the rest>*:
  - H** *Very little to none (0-10%) of the proposed ecological community is protected under Ramsar, Heritage or existing national ecological community listing OR the protection afforded to the ecological community by the Ramsar, Heritage or existing ecological community listing is ineffective <delete but note as an example: the listed ecological character/values are not relevant to the ecological community>; or*
  - M** *less than half (<50%) of the nominated ecological community is protected under Ramsar, Heritage or existing national ecological community listing OR the Ramsar, Heritage or existing ecological community listing affords only moderately effective (or uncertain) protection to the ecological community <delete but note as an example: the listed ecological character/values are only partially relevant to the ecological community>; or*
  - L** *most (50% or more) of the nominated ecological community is protected under Ramsar, Heritage or existing national ecological community listing AND the Ramsar, Heritage or existing ecological community listing affords effective protection to the ecological community OR the ecological community's distribution entirely corresponds (90% or more) with the distribution of one or more EPBC-listed species <delete but note as an example: the listed ecological character/values explicitly relate to the ecological community>; or*
  - L** *there is a lack of information to adequately address this criterion.*
- The score for this DST criterion is as follows: **[High = 0; Medium = -1; Low = -2]**

### **Significant Threats with Demonstrable Impacts (now and into the future)**

*This is in addition to the conservation status assessment in the next section, allowing extra scoring for demonstrable threats that are operating now and likely to cause a further significant impact/decline within the next 50 years or less. Provide a brief outline of the key threats operating now, including the likely timescale and magnitude of them and their impacts. Also consider how difficult it is to mitigate the threats to stop decline and allow recovery to take place (i.e. how compromised is the ability to recover, without potential listing and appropriate management actions). Refer to thresholds provided in the [Guidelines for Nominating and Assessing the Eligibility for listing Ecological Communities as Threatened](#) to aid assessment, and note that their application here should be consistent with the Likely Conservation Status section of the DST.*

- **[insert points about threats and demonstrable impacts]...**
-



- This criterion is rated as a **[High/Medium/Low]** priority because *<select one of the options below, delete the rest>*:
  - H** *At least two threats are having a very severe or severe impact and are causing, or are likely to cause, a further rapid and significant decrease/decline in extent or integrity in the immediate future (i.e. within the next 10 years or 3 generations of a key species). The ability for functional recovery is likely to be severely compromised, particularly unless national protection and management action is taken. [4 points]; or Threat(s) are having a severe or serious impact and are causing, or are likely to cause, a further significant decrease/decline in extent or integrity in the near future (i.e. within the next 20 years or 5 generations of a key species). Functional recovery is likely to be seriously compromised, particularly unless national protection and management action is taken. [3 points]; or*
  - M** *A threat (or threats) are having a severe or serious impact and are causing, or are likely to cause, a further significant decrease/decline in extent or integrity in the medium-term future (i.e. within the next 50 years or 10 generations of a key species). Functional recovery is likely to be seriously compromised, particularly unless national protection and management action is taken. [2 points]; or*
  - M** *Threat(s) may have exerted a severe or serious impact in the past and there may be further significant decrease/decline in extent or integrity in the medium-term future (i.e. within the next 50 years or 10 generations of a key species). Functional recovery is likely to be [seriously] compromised, particularly unless national protection and management action is taken. [1 point]; or*
  - L** *Threats are not having a serious impact and/or are mostly in the past and/or are mostly potential or stochastic in nature and/or of a type that is likely to be readily mitigated, leading to at least some recovery in the short term without national listing protection. [0 points]; or*
  - L** *The nature of the threats is inadequately explained in the nomination or is difficult to interpret without substantial further investigation [0 points].*
- The score for this DST criterion is weighted as follows: **[High = 4-3; Medium = 2-1; Low = 0]**

**Likely Conservation Status**

*Indicate the likely conservation status with respect to each of the six listing criteria and note if data are insufficient to make an assessment. [Note: for marine and aquatic ecological communities, in particular some of the quantitative thresholds may not be suitable and alternatives can be used. This should be stated and justification given for why the standard thresholds have not been applied.] Refer to thresholds provided in the [Guidelines for Nominating and Assessing the Eligibility for listing Ecological Communities as Threatened](#) to aid assessment.*

- **[Insert overall conclusion]**

**Criterion 1 – decline in geographic distribution.**

<i>Indicative thresholds for decline relative to the: <b>[Highlight relevant threshold.]</b></i>			
<i>longer-term/1750 timeframe</i>	<i>CE ≥90%;</i>	<i>E ≥70%;</i>	<i>V ≥50%</i>
<i>past 50 years</i>	<i>CE ≥80%;</i>	<i>E ≥50%;</i>	<i>V ≥30%</i>

- **[insert Criterion 1 conclusion and supporting rationale]**
- 

*Examples (apply a similar format to criteria 2-6):*



- Likely to be assessed as Critically Endangered, based on an estimated decline in extent of 98%, from about 802 000 ha to 14 700 ha. The estimate is based on data for EVC 55 Plains Grassy Woodland in the Victorian Volcanic Plain Bioregion. OR
- Likely to be assessed as Endangered, based on an estimated decline over the past 50 years of ≥50%, from about 500,000ha to about 120,000ha. This estimate is based on data in the report xyz. OR
- While there is some information available regarding decline in geographic extent it is insufficient for determining the nomination’s eligibility for listing because.... OR
- There is insufficient information in the nomination to indicate the likely assessment result for this criterion.

**Criterion 2 – limited geographic distribution coupled with demonstrable threat.**

<i>Indicative thresholds for limited geographic distribution: [Highlight relevant threshold.]</i>			
	<i>Very restricted</i>	<i>Restricted</i>	<i>Limited</i>
<i>Extent of Occurrence (EoO)</i>	<i>&lt;100 km<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>&lt; 1,000 km<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>&lt; 10,000 km<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>Area of Occupancy (AoO)</i>	<i>&lt;10 km<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>&lt; 100 km<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>&lt; 1,000 km<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>Average patch size</i>	<i>&lt;0.1 km<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>&lt; 1 km<sup>2</sup></i>	
<i>Indicative thresholds for threat resulting in loss in the:</i>			
<i>Immediate future (10 years or 3 generations)</i>	<i>CE</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>V</i>
<i>Near future (20 years or 5 generations)</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>V</i>
<i>Medium-term future (50 years or 10 generations)</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>V</i>

- **[insert Criterion 2 conclusion and supporting rationale]\***
- 

**Criterion 3 – loss or decline of functionally important species.**

<i>Indicative thresholds (over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer): [Highlight relevant threshold.]</i>		
<i>Very severe decline</i>	<i>an estimated decline of at least 80%</i>	<i>CE</i>
<i>Severe decline</i>	<i>an estimated decline of at least 50%</i>	<i>E</i>
<i>Substantial decline</i>	<i>an estimated decline of at least 20%</i>	<i>V</i>

- **[insert Criterion 3 conclusion and supporting rationale]**
- 

\* For criterion 2, as per the [Guidelines for Nominating and Assessing the Eligibility for listing Ecological Communities as Threatened](#), median average size is a preferred measure, as opposed to mean average. However, it is unlikely a nomination will include this level of detail. In either case, identify which average is being quoted (median or mean); otherwise it will be assumed to be a mean average value.

**Criterion 4 – reduction in community integrity.**

<i>Indicative thresholds: [Highlight relevant threshold.]</i>	
<i>Very severe change in integrity such that restoration is unlikely within the immediate future (10 years or 3 generations), even with positive human intervention</i>	CE
<i>Severe change in integrity such that restoration is unlikely within the near future (20 years or 5 generations), even with positive human intervention</i>	E
<i>Substantial change in integrity such that restoration is unlikely within the medium-term future (50 years or 10 generations), even with positive human intervention</i>	V

- **[insert Criterion 4 conclusion and supporting rationale]**
- 

**Criterion 5 – rate of continuing detrimental change.**

<i>Indicative thresholds: [Highlight relevant threshold.]</i>	
<i>A very severe observed, estimated, inferred or suspected detrimental change of at least 80%;</i>	CE
<i>A severe observed, estimated, inferred or suspected detrimental change of at least 50%;</i>	E
<i>A substantial observed, estimated, inferred or suspected detrimental change of at least 30%.</i>	V

- **[insert criterion 5 conclusion and supporting rationale]**
- 

**Criterion 6 – quantitative analysis showing probability of extinction.**

<i>Indicative thresholds: [Highlight relevant threshold.]</i>	
<i>At least 50% in the immediate future (10 years or 3 generations)</i>	CE
<i>At least 20% in the near future (20 years or 5 generations)</i>	E
<i>At least 10% in the medium-term future (50 years or 10 generations)</i>	V

- **[insert criterion 6 conclusion and supporting rationale]**
- 

- This DST criterion is rated as a **[High/Medium/Low]** priority because *<select one of the options below, delete the rest>*:

**H** *Supporting data indicate it is likely to be Critically Endangered [4 points]; or*

**M** *supporting data indicate it is likely to be Endangered [2 points]; or*

**M** *whilst supporting data indicate it may be Endangered, there is sufficient doubt to give this conclusion less weight, because significant issues remain unresolved which could undermine this conclusion (e.g. national extent or description uncertainties) [1 point]; or*

**L** *supporting data indicate it is likely to be Vulnerable OR not threatened; or*

**L** *data are insufficient for an assessment at this time [0 points].*

- The score for this DST criterion is weighted as follows: **[High = 4; Medium = 2; Medium = 1; Low = 0]**

## Conservation benefits of listing

*Taking into account the information provided by a nomination, and any additional information known at the time of DST assessment, indicate whether listing would confer additional conservation benefit through:*

- *enhanced protection from listing for the ecological community (for example, level of protection afforded for Vulnerable vs. Endangered vs. Critically Endangered conservation status), key component species and ecological functions;*
- *increased support for threat abatement and recovery;*
- *and/or enhanced representative coverage to the national list of threatened ecological communities.*

*Such ECs would benefit from protection, which may make them a higher priority when considered against the nomination pool for a particular year/round. Specific benefits may vary between nominated ECs; however, the following guiding principles/questions apply with respect to determining the overall conservation benefits of listing to the threatened ecological community.*

- **[insert statement summarising your deductions]...**
  - *Does the EC?:*
    - *cover a large area that isn't receiving national protection and represent a landscape/seascape approach to conservation, or*
    - *contribute to a comprehensive national EPBC Act list of ECs (i.e. fill gaps in for instance: the range of bioregions; types of ecological communities, ecosystems or habitats; or types of threat leading to a listing).*
  - *Does the EC provide additional conservation benefit through ecological functionality and services at a regional or national scale? For example, the EC:*
    - *provides connectivity between other protected areas or threatened ECs or between biomes, and creates a corridor effect for wildlife movement and genetic transfer (note corridors do not have to be fully connected, e.g. they may be 'stepping stones'), or*
    - *include important regional/national biodiversity refugia, or*
    - *play a key role in conserving soil health, natural hydrology and/or other services.*
  - *Would the EC provides enhanced opportunity for conservation through increased national recognition? Notably, would listing the EC lead to more opportunities for increased/improved?:*
    - *research and/or management, or*
    - *threat abatement (e.g. listing helps to address threats and/or particular unsustainable practices by people/industry), or*
    - *recovery or restoration (e.g. lead to development of a much needed Recovery Plan and/or recovery team following listing; or be a good new target for NRM programs).*
  - *Does the EC provide habitat critical to the long-term survival of?:*
    - *several threatened species or migratory species, and/or*
    - *a large number of rare, declining or 'near-threatened' species, and/or*
    - *functionally-important species (e.g. ecosystem engineers), and/or*
    - *data-deficient species.*
  - *[insert other relevant reason(s)]...*

- This DST criterion is rated as a **[High/Medium/Low]** priority because *<select one of the options below, delete the rest>*:
  - H** *Listing the EC would provide a significant level of additional conservation benefit to the EC, component species or ecological functions (e.g. a majority Yes outcome to the above guiding principles/questions); or*
  - M** *Listing the EC would provide a moderate level of additional conservation benefit to the EC, component species or ecological functions (e.g. a number of Yes and No outcomes to the above guiding principles/questions); or*
  - L** *Listing the EC would provide limited or no additional conservation benefit to the EC, component species or ecological functions (e.g. a majority No outcome to the above guiding principles/questions).*
- The score for this DST criterion is as follows: **[High = 2; Medium = 1; Low = 0]**



## CROSS-JURISDICTIONAL LEGACY SPECIES FOR POTENTIAL PRIORITISATION FOR ASSESSMENT UNDER THE CAM – 2019

This document includes cross-jurisdictional legacy species that were put forward by jurisdictions in 2018 as a potential priority for reassessment. Each state/territory applied 'ticks' in the relevant state/territory column, as appropriate: ✓✓✓ = strong support; ✓✓ = support; ✓ = support but low priority

5 species were added to the 2018 FPAL from Table 1. These and other species prioritised for assessment can be found on the 2018 Finalised Priority Assessments List at the following link <https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal>

In preparation for the presentation of this document to the TSSC for consideration in determining the 2019 PPAL under EPBC Act in June 2019, we sought jurisdictional input as to whether any species should be removed or have a change in priority and if any new species should be added as a priority. Updates and notes are in the tables below.

### KEY

Critically Endangered (CR)	Threatened (T)	Data Deficient (DD)	RorTP Vic = Advisory List of Rare or Threatened Plants in Victoria TIF Vic = Advisory List of Threatened Invertebrate Fauna in Victoria TVF Vic = Advisory list of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria BAP = The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010 MAP = The Action Plan for Australian Mammals 2012 FFAP SA = Action Plan for South Australian Freshwater Fishes PFPF WA = Priority Flora and Priority Fauna List (Western Australia)
Endangered (EN)	Rare (Ra)	Range state (R) – not listed	
Vulnerable (VU)	Conservation Dependent (CD)	Migratory (MI)	
Extinct (EX)	Least Concern (LC)	Marine (M)	
Extinct in the Wild (EW)	Near Threatened (NT)		

**Table 1. Species with the highest support (9+ ticks)**

Scientific name	Common name	Proposed by	EPBC [year]	VIC	WA	ACT	TAS	SA	NT	QLD	NSW	Non-statutory listing status	Proposed (i.e. CAM) category	Rationale for reassessment	Available documentation/ key information sources
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Glossy black cockatoo	ACT	R	T ✓✓		VU ✓✓				VU ✓✓	VU ✓✓	IUCN (least concern) BAP (least concern)		<p><b>ACT Comments:</b> Irregular visitor to the ACT. VU in all range states. VIC: (VU) NSW: (VU) species but this will be a state listing not a national listing as there is no national listed subsp in NSW or ACT (BUT probably need to update taxonomy of NSW listing to give subsp. name, to avoid confusion with nationally listed SA subsp. below). SA: Kangaroo Island subspecies <i>C. l. halmaturinus</i> is listed EN under EPBC and in SA.</p> <p><b>SA comments:</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i> should be assessed separately to <i>halmaturinus</i> which is SA-endemic.</p> <p><b>Vic comments:</b> Support reassessment (subsp. <i>lathami</i>)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> need to resolve proposed taxonomic level of assessment. In BAP, <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> is LC, <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i> is NT, <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus</i> is LC, <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus</i> is EN (aligned with EPBC; listed pre-2000).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ACT listing recommendation for declaration of VU species 2010.</li> <li>Nature Conservation (Threatened Ecological Communities and Species) Glossy Black-Cockatoo Action Plan 2013.</li> <li>Nomination of an endangered or vulnerable species to the ACT flora and fauna committee – 2009</li> <li><a href="#">NSW species profile</a></li> </ul>
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> subsp. <i>tricolor</i>	Hoary sunray	ACT	EN [pre-2000]	T ✓✓		R ✓✓	EN ✓✓				R ✓✓	RorTP Vic (EN)	VU/ not listed	<p><b>ACT Comments:</b> High numbers in ACT located in secure reserves. There are significant impacts for environmental offsets provision in the ACT for these current status levels.</p> <p><b>TAS:</b> Support reassessment.</p> <p><b>Vic comment:</b> Strongly support reassessment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">RP for the Hoary Sunray 2010</a></li> <li><a href="#">NSW species profile</a></li> </ul>
<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri</i> (eastern)	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	Vic	R	T ✓✓		R ✓		Ra ✓✓		VU ✓✓	VU ✓	IUCN (NT) TVF VIC (VU) BAP (NT)		<p><b>Vic comment:</b> Ongoing habitat loss/fragmentation so consequent decline of population, also competition for nest hollows with other native species – warrants reassessment.</p> <p>Species listed as Least Concern (IUCN).</p> <p>Working group recommended assessment of subspecies as most appropriate approach, given the declining numbers and threats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See BAP 2010 – p.234</li> </ul>
<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	Murray cod	NSW/ACT	VU [2003]	T ✓✓		R ✓ or ✓✓		R		R ✓✓	R ✓✓	IUCN (CR) FFAP SA (EN) TVF Vic (VU)	Not listed?	<p><b>NSW comments for SP and MC:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These reassessments will resolve significant current national misalignments of the threat category for both species. One of the key drivers of the developing the CAM was to resolve national inconsistencies like these species (and prevent further ones). Confirming the correct CAM/IUCN category for these high profile fish will show that the CAM/MOU is a valid process and delivering on what was promised by Governments.</li> <li>Both species have 6 range states/jurisdictions so the reassessment results will be relevant to a large number of jurisdictions for their SOL.</li> <li>Both species have a high public profile and are target species for recreational fisheries in several jurisdictions (Note Silver Perch are only permitted to be caught in stocked impoundments in NSW not in natural rivers. Murray Cod are stocked in large numbers throughout NSW every year for the purpose of recreational fishing). There is a lot of public/stakeholder interest in these species so it is important the national threat category is correct and scientifically justified. Sorting out these</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Draft EPBC referral guidelines</a></li> <li><a href="#">ACT Draft Conservation Plan 2017</a></li> <li><a href="http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/ni/2017-561/current/pdf/2017-561.pdf">http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/ni/2017-561/current/pdf/2017-561.pdf</a></li> <li><a href="#">Cwth Listing Advice 2003</a></li> <li>Zampatti <i>et al.</i> 2014 Population dynamics of Murray Cod (<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>) in the South Australian reaches of the River Murray</li> </ul>



Scientific name	Common name	Proposed by	EPBC [year]	VIC	WA	ACT	TAS	SA	NT	QLD	NSW	Non-statutory listing status	Proposed (i.e. CAM) category	Rationale for reassessment	Available documentation/ key information sources
														<p>national inconsistencies in listings will give credibility to the CAM process in the minds of stakeholders.</p> <p>4. There is good updated data available to support the reassessments based on IUCN criteria (according to our FSC scientists).</p> <p>Silver Perch has suffered a population decline in NSW. It is now absent in the wild from the majority of its former range. Only one natural population is known, which is secure and self-sustaining. A reproducing population may occur in the Edward River. A translocated population also occurs in Cataract Dam near Syd.</p> <p>The causes of decline include: increased egg mortality in weir pools caused by lack of water movement; spawning failures due to cold water releases; predation by, and competition with, introduced species such as Redfin Perch and Gambusia; EHN disease; and construction of barriers to migration and recolonisation.</p> <p>Murray Cod were once abundant throughout the Murray-Darling river system, but overfishing and environmental changes have significantly reduced its numbers. The species has been selectively stocked in other river systems in NSW, Victoria and Western Australia, but has generally failed to establish itself in those areas. Small numbers are still present in the Nepean River and Yarra River.</p> <p>Murray cod have experienced large historic declines in abundance in NSW but are still found in the majority of their natural distribution. Stocking with hatchery-produced Murray cod fingerlings has occurred in many farm dams, reservoirs and natural waters within the species' distribution in NSW and the ACT. There is indication of recovery in abundance in NSW rivers.</p> <p>Recommend the national listing be reassessed in light of some population recovery in NSW.</p> <p><b>SA comments:</b> Thought to be currently stable in SA. Provisionally assessed as EN in SA (EN A2bc) in Mar 2016. Population reduction &gt;50% over last 3 generations inferred from fisheries data. Greater risk of extinction in SA due to declining quality of habitat in river. River regulation continues to be the most significant threat.</p> <p><b>ACT comments:</b> ACT is Range state. However there are increasing numbers and a Native Species Conservation Plan notified.</p> <p><b>Vic comments:</b> Support reassessment.</p> <p><b>NSW DPI comments 2019:</b> Support remaining as potential priority for 2019 PPAL, also supported by NSW FSC.</p>	
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo	Vic	VU [2000]	T ✓✓						VU ✓✓	R ✓✓	TVF VIC (NT) MAP (VU)		<p><b>Vic comment:</b> Increasing high intensity fires a growing threat but some popns responding to fox control – warrants reassessment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Population characteristics and management of the long-nosed potoroo (<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>) in high-quality habitat in the Southern Highlands of New South Wales</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Fire, foxes and foliage: conservation management of the southern brown bandicoot and long-nosed potoroo</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Population biology of the long-nosed potoroo (<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>) in the Southern Highlands of New South Wales</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Impact of fox control on the relative abundance of forest mammals in East Gippsland, Victoria.</a></li> </ul>
<i>Synemon plana</i>	Golden sun moth	ACT	CR [2002]	T ✓✓		EN ✓✓		R?			EN ✓✓	TIF Vic (CR)	EN/VU?	<p><b>ACT comments:</b> High numbers in ACT and located in secure reserves. New records in VIC. There are significant impacts for environmental offsets provision in the ACT for these current status levels.</p> <p><b>NSW comment:</b> EPBC listing is based on Rule B and a 'different' interpretation of AOO could be made (NSW listed at around the same time and got a different answer). If we follow CAM and use IUCN guidelines and the 2x2km grid, this species will not come out as CR. So I think this one needs revision at the national scale first before NSW or ACT move to change their listing status.</p> <p><b>Vic comments:</b> May occupy a broader range of habitats than previously thought – strongly support reassessment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Golden sun moth habitat improvement plan – March 2015</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Jarramlee Offset Management Plan – November 2013</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Golden Sun Moth (GSM) ACT strategic conservation management plan – November 2012.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Draft ACT native grassland conservation strategy and action plans. March 2017.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Cwth Conservation Advice 2013 (did not include listing assessment)</a></li> </ul>
<i>Ornithorhynchidae anatinus</i>	Platypus	VIC	R	R		R	R	EN		R	R	IUCN (NT)		<p><b>Cwth comment:</b> Potential for reassessment and a national listing followed up with University of NSW expert Prof. R Kingsford and Melbourne University Prof. B Wintle. Conversations ongoing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Tasmanian Platypus Conservation Guidelines</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">APC – conservation guidelines</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">IUCN Redlist</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Regional population structuring and conservation units in the platypus (<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>) 2013.</a> Kolomyjec et al.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Development of a framework to assess the health of wild platypus populations. Macgregor 2015</a></li> </ul>



Scientific name	Common name	Proposed by	EPBC [year]	VIC	WA	ACT	TAS	SA	NT	QLD	NSW	Non-statutory listing status	Proposed (i.e. CAM) category	Rationale for reassessment	Available documentation/ key information sources
															<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="https://www.ecosystem.unsw.edu.au/list-program-projects/platypus-conservation-initiative">https://www.ecosystem.unsw.edu.au/list-program-projects/platypus-conservation-initiative</a></li> </ul>

**Table 2. Species with medium level of support (6-8 ticks)**

Scientific name	Common name	Proposed by	EPBC [year]	VIC	WA	ACT	TAS	SA	NT	QLD	NSW	Non-statutory listing status	Proposed (i.e. CAM) category?	Rationale for reassessment	Available documentation/ key information sources
<i>Mogurnda adspersa</i> (MDB only?)	Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon	NSW	R	T				R ✓ ✓		R ✓	EN ✓ ✓	FFAP SA (CR) TVF Vic (regionally extinct)	EN?	<p><b>NSW comments:</b> Lower priority than Silver Perch &amp; Murray Cod. Two populations have historically occurred in NSW; an eastern population found in coastal catchments north of the Clarence River, and a western population found patchily distributed throughout Murray-Darling Basin drainages. Both populations have experienced significant declines in distribution and abundance.</p> <p>The Murray-Darling Basin (western) population has suffered dramatic declines and is now largely confined to drainages in the Gwydir and Border Rivers, although small isolated populations may exist in some other locations such as Wuuluman Creek in the Macquarie River catchment.</p> <p>The causes of the decline include predation by introduced fish such as Gambusia and Redfin Perch; and habitat degradation, particularly the loss of aquatic plants and fluctuations in water levels as a result of river regulation which impacts on reproduction and recruitment.</p> <p><b>Vic Comments:</b> Support reassessment but low priority.</p> <p><b>SA comments:</b> Only one population remaining in SA, and this population is at high risk of extinction due to continued lowering of river levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Fisheries Scientific Committee determination Jan 2008.</a></li> <li><a href="#">Primefact: Purple Spotted Gudgeon. 2017.</a></li> <li>SA 2016 status assessment workshop notes</li> <li>Hammer <i>et al</i> 2015: Biological Conservation 192: 91–100</li> </ul>
<i>Notopala sublineata</i>	Darling river snail	NSW	R	T ✓ ✓						R ✓ ✓	CR ✓ ✓	IUCN (EN) TIF Vic (CR)	CR?	<p>Recently recognised as a separate species from the Hanley's River Snail. Threatened by altered flow regimes changing the nature of their food source; predation and habitat destruction by common carp; habitat loss through removal of large woody debris; direct removal using chemical flush. <b>NSW</b> has provided more details.</p> <p><b>Vic comment:</b> All specimens previously identified as <i>Notopala sublineata</i> from Victorian waters should be considered <i>Notopala hanleyi</i>. (W Ponder, 2018 pers. comm.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Fisheries Scientific Committee final determination 2016</a></li> <li><a href="#">Review of the River Snail Recovery Plan Dec 2017</a></li> <li><a href="#">Primefact: Darling River Snail 2016</a></li> </ul>
<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>	Australian snubfin dolphin	WA	R, MI		R ✓ ✓				DD ✓ ✓	VU ✓ ✓		IUCN (VU 2017) PFPFL WA (P4) MAP (near threatened)	VU	<p>Taxonomy resolved; previously known as <i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>. Threatened by "cumulative impacts of habitat degradation and modification, incidental capture in recreational and commercial fishing gear, water pollution, and climate change". Assessed by IUCN 2017 (VU). Has not been assessed by the WA TSSC.</p> <p><b>NT comment:</b> No baseline data against which to measure decline. Population in the NT is widespread but nowhere large.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Mortality of Inshore Marine Mammals in Eastern Australia is Predicted by Freshwater Discharge and Air Temperature</a></li> <li><a href="#">At the Heart of the Industrial Boom: Australian Snubfin Dolphins in the Capricorn Coast, Queensland, Need Urgent Conservation Action</a></li> </ul>
<i>Rattus tunneyi</i>	Pale Field Rat	NT	R		R ✓			EN ✓	VU ✓ ✓ ✓	R ✓ ✓	R		VU	<p><b>NT comments:</b> Dramatic historic contraction of range northward from semi-arid/arid regions. Monitoring in Kakadu, Nitmiluk, Litchfield &amp; Garig Gunak Barlu NPs shows current and continuing decline in trapping rate and occupancy. Consistent with northern Australian small mammal decline, with predation by feral cats and landscape-scale changes in fire regimes and grazing implicated in the decline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NT species profile</a></li> </ul>
<i>Sousa sahulensis</i>	Australian humpback dolphin	WA	R, MI		R ✓ ✓				DD (as <i>S. chinensis</i> ) ✓ ✓	VU ✓ ✓	R	IUCN (VU 2017) PFPFL WA (P4) MAP (near threatened)	VU	<p>Preliminary national assessment undertaken recently by the WA TSSC with a VU outcome under C2(a)(i). Also reassessed in 2017 by the IUCN; listed as VU on Red List. Appears to be eligible for listing but currently only listed in Qld; not currently listed under the EPBC Act. Loss and fragmentation of habitat across Australia due to development projects is a serious threat to this species and appears to be driving its decline. National assessment would enable listing (if eligible) and appropriate protection across the range states.</p> <p><b>NT comment:</b> No baseline data against which to measure decline. Population in the NT is widespread but nowhere large.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WA preliminary national assessment and supporting docs provided to Cwth, endorsed by WA TSSC</li> <li>2017 IUCN Red List assessment</li> <li>Parra and Cagnazzi (2015) Conservation status of the Australian humpback dolphin (<i>Sousa sahulensis</i>) using the IUCN Red List Criteria. Advances in Marine Biology 73, 157-192.</li> <li><a href="#">Mortality of Inshore Marine Mammals in Eastern Australia is Predicted by Freshwater Discharge and Air Temperature</a></li> </ul>



Table 3. Species with less support (<6 ticks)

Scientific name	Common name	Proposed by	EPBC	VIC	WA	ACT	TAS	SA	NT	QLD	NSW	Non-statutory listing status	Proposed (i.e. CAM) category?	Rationale for reassessment	Available documentation/ key information sources
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	Common death adder	QLD	R	T ✓✓	R ✓			Ra ✓		VU ✓	R	TVF Vic (Data deficient) PFPFL WA (P3)		<p><b>SA comments:</b> Provisionally assessed as Rare within SA in Dec 2015: RA b ("Taxa that have experienced a significant decline in abundance in &gt;50% of their former area of occupancy and/or extent of occurrence and it is observed, estimated, inferred or suspected that further decline is continuing").</p> <p>Threatened by inappropriate grazing and fire regimes; poisoning by cane toads; loss of habitat through coastal development.</p> <p><b>Vic comments:</b> Support reassessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>QLD listing assessment 2009 – re-classified to VU</li> </ul>
<i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i>	Heath Mouse	Vic	EN (2016)	T ✓✓	VU ✓			EN				TVF VIC (NT) MAP (NT)		<p><b>Vic comment:</b> Likely to be more threatened in Vic than previously thought – warrants reassessment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Cwth Conservation Advice 2016</a> (species uplisted from VU to EN)</li> </ul>
<i>Ambassis agassizii</i> (MDB population)	Olive Perchlet	NSW	R	T				R ✓		R ✓✓	EN ✓✓	IUCN (data deficient @ species level) FFAP SA (CR) TVF Vic (regionally extinct)	EN?	<p><b>NSW comments:</b> Lower priority than Silver Perch &amp; Murray Cod. Threatened by Predation by introduced fish species, habitat degradation, rapid fluctuations in water levels, spawning failures. <b>NSW</b> has provided more details.</p> <p><b>SA comments:</b> Provisionally assessed as EX within SA in March 2016. Last verified record in SA was 1983, and there have been extensive surveys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Fisheries Scientific Committee determination</a></li> <li><a href="#">Primefact: Olive Perchlet 2013.</a></li> <li>SA 2016 status assessment workshop notes</li> </ul>
<i>Tympanocryptis pinguicollis</i>	Grassland earless dragon	ACT	EN [pre-2000]	T ✓		EN ✓✓						IUCN (VU) TVF Vic (CR)	CR	<p><b>ACT comments:</b> Taxonomic research is about to commence – possible local subspecies ACT (NSW). Probably extinct in VIC. Probable category CR.</p> <p><b>Vic comments:</b> Support reassessment but low priority.</p> <p><b>CAM WG:</b> This species has been placed in this table as it was agreed not to be made a priority for reassessment until taxonomy was resolved.</p> <p><b>Cwth comments:</b> Manuscript regarding splitting of the species has been submitted, likely to be accepted in the coming months. Likely a full revision of <i>Tympanocryptis pinguicollis</i> will be required, reassessment of the conservation status of each of species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Back to the brink: population decline of the endangered grassland earless dragon (<i>tympanocryptis pinguicollis</i>) following its rediscovery. W. Dimond et al 2012.</a></li> <li><a href="#">Draft Act Native Grassland Conservation Strategy And Action Plans. March 2017.</a></li> </ul>
<i>Amytornis modestus</i> (species level)	Thick-billed Grasswren	NSW	VU					R	R		R ✓✓ ✓ (at subsp. level)	IUCN (LC) BAP (LC) Regional conservation status SA (VU)	Depends on taxonomic level assessed	<p>Taxonomic level misalignment with EPBC Act list.</p> <p>Now split into 7 subspecies (Black 2011, 2016) as below. NSW has removed <i>A. textilis modestus</i>, and added <i>A. m. obscurior</i> and <i>A. m. inexpectatus</i>, to their list. NSW has written to the Cwth to seek a resolution through the CAM.</p> <p><b>SA comments:</b> Recommend assessment at subspecies level; not all subspecies are threatened.</p> <p><b>Cwth comments:</b> Teleconference involving NT, NSW, SA and Cwth and conversations with Steven Garnett took place in Sept 2018. Outcome was the agreement that assessing and listing eligible subspecies will provide the most conservation benefit. Each jurisdiction has agreed to follow up on subsp. assessments where applicable to that jurisdiction and the Cwth to prepare taxonomic de-listing assessment - timing and logistics to be determined.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black 2016 <a href="http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf">http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf</a>.</li> <li><a href="#">Cwth Conservation Advice 2016</a></li> </ul>
<i>Amytornis modestus cowarie</i>			R					R					VU	<p><b>SA comments:</b> SA endemic subspecies. Provisionally assessed as VU D1.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black 2016 <a href="http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf">http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf</a>.</li> </ul>
<i>Amytornis modestus cumamona</i>			R					R				BAP (near threatened)	Not listed	<p><b>SA comments:</b> SA endemic subspecies. Provisionally assessed as Rare in SA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black 2016 <a href="http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf">http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf</a>.</li> </ul>
<i>Amytornis modestus indulkana</i>			R					R	CR ✓✓					<p><b>NT comments:</b> One small, apparently isolated local population in the NT, all within c. 25km<sup>2</sup> area.</p> <p><b>SA comments:</b> provisionally assessed as Least Concern in SA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NT species profile</a></li> <li>Black 2016 <a href="http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf">http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf</a>.</li> </ul>
<i>Amytornis modestus inexpectatus</i>		NSW	R								CR	BAP (extinct)	EX	<p>NSW TSSC intends to proceed with a CAM-compliant assessment of <i>A. modestus inexpectatus</i> (may be EX).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black 2016 <a href="http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf">http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf</a>.</li> </ul>
<i>Amytornis modestus modestus</i>			R						EX ✓			BAP (extinct)	EX	<p><b>NT comments:</b> We will nominate as a legacy NT endemic, but not a high priority.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NT species profile</a></li> <li>Black 2016 <a href="http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf">http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf</a>.</li> </ul>



Scientific name	Common name	Proposed by	EPBC	VIC	WA	ACT	TAS	SA	NT	QLD	NSW	Non-statutory listing status	Proposed (i.e. CAM) category?	Rationale for reassessment	Available documentation/ key information sources
<i>Amytornis modestus obscurior</i>		NSW	CR								CR	BAP (CR)	CR		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black 2016 <a href="http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf">http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf</a></li> <li><a href="#">Cwth Conservation Advice 2014</a></li> </ul>
<i>Amytornis modestus raglessi</i>			R					R				BAP (VU)	VU	SA comments: SA endemic subspecies. Provisionally assessed as VU in SA: VU B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv)+2ab(i,ii,iii,iv).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black 2016 <a href="http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf">http://boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/BBOC1361-Black.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<i>Antechinus minimus maritimus</i>	Swamp Antechinus (mainland)	Vic	VU	T ✓✓				VU? ✓				TVF VIC (NT) MAP (VU)		Vic comment: Likely to be more threatened in Vic than previously thought, as a result of fires and drought – warrants reassessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Cwth Conservation Advice 2015</a></li> </ul>
<i>Aprasia aurita</i>	Eared worm-lizard	SA	R	T ✓✓				EN ✓✓ ✓				IUCN (CR) TVF Vic (VU) Squamate review draft outcome <sup>^</sup> : EN	EN	SA Comments: Currently listed as EN in SA (we don't have CR category); provisionally assessed as CR B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii) within SA, at an expert workshop in Dec 2015, was noted at the SA workshop that it should have an EPBC listing (populations have been lost in Victoria, highly restricted distribution and highly fragmented habitat, reduced extent of occurrence, historic declines, affected by prescribed burns), assessed as CR B1ab(i,iii) in IUCN Red List assessment (2010), listed as Vulnerable in Victoria (2013 advisory list). Vic comments: Support reassessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUCN squamate review (when available)</li> </ul>
<i>Atriplex morrisii</i>		QLD	R					VU ✓		VU ✓	R ✓		EN?	SA comments: provisionally assessed as EN within SA in Jan 2016: EN B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv)+2ab(i,ii,iii,iv). Unclear whether it is native to SA, or has been introduced by railways or stock feed. SPRAT (listing assessment) completed in 2006.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>QLD nomination form for re-classifying to VU - 2009.</li> <li>SA species profile sheet.</li> <li>2006 assessment in SPRAT</li> </ul>
<i>Crepidium marsupichila</i>		NT	R						VU ✓	R ✓			VU	NT comments: Small population in Greater Darwin area, within areas where intensified development expected. Also occurs in on Cape York Qld. Will consider nomination as isolated population if Qld believe not nationally threatened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NT species profile (as Malaxis)</a></li> </ul>
<i>Ctenotus rimacolus camptis</i>	Blacksoil Ctenotus	NT	R						VU ✓✓	R ✓			VU	NT comments: Restricted distribution on Ord and Keep river floodplains (NT & WA). Expected decline due to horticultural development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NT species profile</a></li> </ul>
<i>Dendromyza reinwardiana</i>		NT	R						VU ✓	R ✓			VU	NT comments: Small population in rainforest on the Tiwi Islands. Also occurs in limited area on Cape York Qld. Will consider nomination as isolated population if Qld believe not nationally threatened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NT species profile</a></li> </ul>
<i>Eelseya lavarackorum</i>	Gulf snapping turtle	NT	EN						LC ✓✓✓	VU ✓✓		NT (LC)	VU?	NT comments: No recent CAM-compliant assessment. Few data from NT, but known from three widely-spread river systems in the Gulf country and is probably in others. Few surveys have been done in these areas. Difficult to write a thorough nomination given scant data. Suggest down-listing. NT priority for this species is not high. Threatened by nest predation by feral pigs; degradation of riparian vegetation; indigenous hunting; drowning in fishing traps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Queensland species profile</a></li> <li><a href="#">NT species profile</a> – 2006</li> <li><a href="#">Cwth Conservation Advice 2008</a></li> </ul>
<i>Eriochilus paludosus</i> (aka <i>Eriochilus</i> sp. Swamp)	orchid	SA	R				R? ✓✓	EN ✓✓ ✓					?	SA Comments: Provisionally assessed as CR in SA in 2015: CR B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v)+2ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v); D. Restricted to a few peaty swamps on Fleurieu Peninsula. Observed decline each year in numbers and area. Concern has been expressed that it will become extinct in 5 years if not properly managed. Apparently also in Tas – is there sufficient info in Tas to support a national assessment??	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA status assessment workshop notes 2015</li> <li>Jones, D.L. &amp; Bates, R.J. (2016), Two new species of <i>Eriochilus</i> (Orchidaceae: Caladeniinae) from South Australia. Australian Orchid Review 81(1): 39,</li> <li>Bob Bates "Orchids of SA" DVD 2015</li> </ul>
<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Gouldian finch	NT	EN		R ✓✓				VU ✓✓✓	EN		PFPF WA (P4) BAP (NT)	VU	NT comments: Expert Panel considered the current EPBC Act assessment of this species in Oct 2017 and determined it to be <u>not</u> CAM-compliant. Reasons: species was listed and transferred from former ESP Act to EPBC Act in 2000. No evidence of why species was originally listed [in 1995]. Cwth's 2016 assessment concluded that there was insufficient evidence to support a change in status, and retained listing as EN. NT does not consider this to be a CAM-compliant, as there is also insufficient evidence to support <i>listing</i> . Requires reassessment using current data to clarify status under Criteria B & C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Cwth Conservation Advice 2016</a></li> <li><a href="#">National Recovery Plan (O'Malley 2006)</a></li> </ul>
<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	Beach Stone-curlew	QLD	R, M	R ✓	R ✓				LC	VU ✓	CR ✓	IUCN (Near threatened) BAP (Least concern)		NT comment: Widespread in coastal NT. Not aware of any conservation concern for the species here. Vic comment: Support reassessment - low priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NSW species profile</a></li> <li><a href="#">The Beach Stone-Curlew (<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>) in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions of New South Wales</a></li> </ul>
<i>Falcunculus frontatus whitei</i>	Northern Shrike-tit	NT	VU		R ✓✓				NT ✓✓			PFPF WA (P4), BAP (LC)	NT	NT comments: No evidence of significant contraction in range or decline. Most recent EPBC assessment is relatively recent but not CAM-compliant; concludes there is insufficient evidence to remove the listing of VU. Original listing was based on declines in NT but recent records indicate the species is still present across historic range and more, so original listing was based on incorrect evidence (however, there is no documentation on why the species was first listed, pre EPBC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NT species profile</a></li> <li><a href="#">Cwth Conservation Advice 2016</a></li> </ul>



Scientific name	Common name	Proposed by	EPBC	VIC	WA	ACT	TAS	SA	NT	QLD	NSW	Non-statutory listing status	Proposed (i.e. CAM) category?	Rationale for reassessment	Available documentation/ key information sources	
<i>Freycinetia percostata</i>		NT	R						VU ✓	R ✓			VU	<b>NT comments:</b> Two small populations, Bathurst Is and Arafura Swamp, in rainforest in sandstone gorges. Also occurs in on Cape York Qld. Will consider nomination as isolated population if Qld believe not nationally threatened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NT species profile</a></li> </ul>	
<i>Hibbertia sessiliflora</i>		SA	R	R ✓				EN ✓ ✓				RorTP Vic (VU)	VU?	<b>SA Comments:</b> SA EN listing confirmed at an expert workshop in January 2016: EN B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii); probably only one or two populations remaining in SA. <b>Vic comments:</b> Support reassessment – low priority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA status assessment workshop notes 2016</li> <li><a href="#">SA seedbank species profile</a></li> <li><a href="#">Toelken 1995 paper</a></li> <li><a href="#">Flora of Victoria species profile</a></li> <li><a href="#">Te et al. (2009) Ex situ conservation of South Australian plants</a></li> </ul>	
<i>Lissolepis coventryi</i>	Swamp skink	SA	R	T ✓ ✓				EN ✓ ✓				TVF Vic (VU) Squamate review draft outcome <sup>^</sup> : VU	VU/EN?	<b>SA Comments:</b> EN listing in SA confirmed at an expert workshop in December 2015: EN B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii); fragmented disjunct locations, swamp-dependent. <b>Vic comments:</b> Support reassessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUCN squamate review (when available)</li> <li><a href="#">Rare Swamp Skink re-discovered in Peninsula Park</a></li> </ul>	
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	NT	VU		VU ✓			EN	NT ✓ ✓	EN ✓		MAP VU	Not listed	<b>NT comments:</b> Most recent EPBC assessment is relatively recent but not CAM-compliant. NT Expert Panel unconvinced species meets Criterion A/C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Cwth Conservation Advice 2016</a></li> </ul>	
<i>Malurus coronatus coronatus</i>	Purple-crowned fairy wren (western)	NT	EN		EN ✓ ✓				VU ✓ ✓ ✓			BAP (EN)	VU B2ab(ii,iii,iv,v)	<b>NT comments:</b> Expert Panel considered the current EPBC Act assessment of this species in Oct 2017 and determined it to be <u>not</u> CAM-compliant. Reason: AOO calculation based on linear habitat not the 2x2 km grid method. Outcome should be VU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Cwth Conservation Advice 2015</a></li> </ul>	
Marine Turtles	Marine Turtles	NT	R	R	R ✓ ✓ ✓				Various ✓ ✓	R			various	<b>NT comments:</b> All assessments are out-dated and in need of review.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	
<i>Notopala hanleyi</i>	Hanley's River Snail	NSW	R	R ✓ ✓				R ✓					CR ✓ ✓	Recently recognised as a separate species from the Darling River Snail. Threatened by altered flow regimes changing the nature of their food source; predation and habitat destruction by common carp; habitat loss through removal of large woody debris; direct removal using chemical flush. <b>NSW</b> has provided more details. <b>Vic comment:</b> All specimens previously identified as <i>Notopala sublineata</i> from Victorian waters should be considered <i>Notopala hanleyi</i> . (W Ponder, 2018 pers. comm.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Former EPBC Act assessment: <a href="#">This species was previously nominated, committee agreed to recommended listing as CR but Minister decided not to list - 2004</a></li> <li><a href="#">Fisheries Scientific Committee final determination 2016</a></li> <li><a href="#">Primefact: Hanley's River Snail 2016.</a></li> <li><a href="#">Review of the River Snail Recovery Plan Dec 2017</a></li> </ul>	
<i>Olearia suffruticosa</i>	Clustered daisy-bush	SA	R	R ✓				EN ✓ ✓					RorTP Vic (VU)	EN?	<b>SA Comments:</b> Listing status in SA confirmed at an expert workshop in September 2015: EN B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v)+2ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v); C2a. (not listed in NSW but appears to have very limited distribution (if it does occur there); apparently there is good data available from SA and Vic, including recent population counts; 3-4 populations in SE of SA, swampy habitat. One road/rail reserve population, one in conservation reserve, two on private land (one of these is a translocation). SA assessment workshop noted that it should be EPBC-listed. Apparently only a few populations in Victoria. Threats include drying of swampy habitat and weeds; road/rail site has apparently been subject to infrastructure development (bus stop, drain, Telstra line) and dumping of garden waste. <b>Vic comments:</b> Support reassessment but low priority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Te et al. (2009) Ex situ conservation of South Australian plants</a></li> <li>SA seedbank species profile</li> <li><a href="#">VicFlora webpage</a></li> </ul>
<i>Ordtrachia australis</i>	landsnail	NT	R						EN ✓ ✓	R ✓			EN	<b>NT comments:</b> Restricted X-border distribution between NT and WA. Very habitat-specific. Declining habitat quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NT species profile</a></li> </ul>	
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby	ACT	VU	T		EN ✓				VU ✓	EN ✓	TVF Vic (CR) IUCN (VU) MAP (VU)		<b>ACT comments:</b> Occurs across multiple range states and is misaligned. Now Extinct in the Wild in the ACT. Listed under former ESP Act as VU in 1995, transferred to the EPBC Act in 2000. No listing advice available (i.e. no CAM-compliant assessment).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	
<i>Platysace saxatilis</i>		NT	R		R ✓				VU ✓ ✓				VU	<b>NT comments:</b> Restricted distribution with limited numbers of individuals in east Kimberley (NT & WA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NT species profile</a></li> </ul>	
<i>Rexea solandri</i> (eastern Australian population)	Eastern Gemfish	CTTSC	CD	R ✓			R ✓			R ✓	R ✓ ✓		?	Evidence of ongoing decline despite management plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Cwth Listing Advice 2009</a></li> <li>Fisheries status report(s)</li> </ul>	
<i>Schoenus centralis</i>		NT	R		R ✓				VU ✓	R? ✓	R?		VU	<b>NT comments:</b> Rare and restricted distribution in Central Australia – Two locations in southern NT and one in WA. Taxon in Qld and NSW probably different. If Qld & NSW don't consider nationally threatened, possible X-jurisdiction isolated population nomination (NT & WA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NT species profile</a></li> </ul>	



Scientific name	Common name	Proposed by	EPBC	VIC	WA	ACT	TAS	SA	NT	QLD	NSW	Non-statutory listing status	Proposed (i.e. CAM) category?	Rationale for reassessment	Available documentation/ key information sources
<i>Senecio pilosicristus</i>	Tall Yellow-top	SA	R	T				not currently listed but assessed as CR				RorTP Vic (VU)	CR?	<b>SA Comments:</b> Used to be widespread east of the Murray in SA, but has declined due to agricultural development, clearance, grazing. Only 1 population now known in SA, in in Billiatt CP: <100 plants seen in 2010, in red sandy clay loam swales in burnt mallee, Repeated fires (too frequent) may be detrimental to habitat by increasing the occurrence of weeds and rabbits. Listed as Vu in Victoria's advisory list.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SA 2015 status assessment workshop notes</li> <li><a href="#">Thorpe et al. 2012</a></li> <li><a href="#">SA seedbank species profile</a></li> <li><a href="#">VicFlora webpage</a></li> </ul>
<i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i>	White-footed dunnart	QLD	R	T ✓✓				not a range state (fossil record only)		VU ✓	VU ✓✓	IUCN (LC) TVF Vic (NT) MAP (LC)	VU?	<b>Qld comments:</b> Taxonomic status for the Wet tropics needs to be assessed to determine if this disjunct population is a different taxon to south-east Australian populations. A vulnerable listing for the QLD pop may be warranted. <b>Vic comments:</b> L kely to be higher than Near Threatened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>QLD nomination form for re-classifying to VU.</li> <li>NSW species profile.</li> </ul>
<i>Tandanus tandanus</i> (MDB population)	Fresh water catfish/ Eel-tailed catfish	NSW	R	R ✓				R ✓		R ✓✓	EN ✓	At species level – Threatened (EN) in Vic, FFAP (EN)	EN?	<b>NSW comments:</b> Lower priority than Silver Perch & Murray Cod. NSWFC suggested part range MDB range only. Threatened by loss and reduction of suitable habitat. NSW has provided more details. <b>SA comments:</b> SA status assessment needs further work; may not qualify as EN within SA (yet to be confirmed). 2016 assessment workshop recorded current trend in SA as stable. <b>Vic comments:</b> Support reassessment but low priority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Primefact: Eel-tailed catfish MDB 2015</a></li> <li><a href="#">Fisheries scientific committee determination 2008</a></li> <li><a href="#">Population genetic structure of freshwater catfish <i>Tandanus tandanus</i>...</a></li> <li>Ye, Q. et al. (2015) Population dynamics and status of freshwater catfish in the lower River Murray</li> </ul>
<i>Thrixspermum congestum</i>		NT	R						VU ✓	R ✓			VU	<b>NT comments:</b> Small population in rainforest and mangroves on the Tiwi Islands. Also occurs in limited areas on Cape York Qld. Will consider nomination as isolated population if Qld believe not nationally threatened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NT species profile</a></li> </ul>
<i>Utricularia dunstaniae</i>		NT	R		R ✓				VU ✓✓✓			PFPL WA (P1)		<b>NT comments:</b> Under pressure from development in the Darwin area. Also occurs in the Mitchell Plateau of the Kimberley WA. Will consider nomination as NT isolated population if WA believe not nationally threatened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">NT species profile</a></li> </ul>
<i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	Vic	EN [2001]	T ✓✓✓				VU			EN ✓✓	TVF VIC (NT) MAP (NT)		<b>Vic comment:</b> L kely ongoing declines from a range of causes including urban development however EPBC status always seemed too high – warrants reassessment. <b>SA:</b> support reassessment when taxonomy is resolved, provided that all subspecies (e.g. Mount Lofty Ranges/Kangaroo Island) are assessed concurrently to avoid gap in EPBC protection. Suggested this subsp. is more widespread than previously understood and therefore the conservation status may need reassessment - recent taxonomic advice suggests part of its range may be another subsp. Further taxonomic work being undertaken to resolve and provide final description. <b>CAM WG:</b> This subspecies has been placed in this table as it was agreed not a priority for reassessment until taxonomy resolved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Cwth Conservation Advice 2016</a> (confirmed EN category)</li> <li><a href="#">Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 draft referral guidelines for the endangered southern brown bandicoot (eastern). <i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i> - 2011</a></li> </ul>
<i>Isoodon obesulus nauticus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (Nuyts Archipelago)		VU					R						Following Westerman et al. 2012 the formerly recognised subsp. <i>Isoodon obesulus affinus</i> and the SA subsp. <i>I. obesulus nauticus</i> are included in <i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i> . (MAP 2012).	
<i>Isoodon obesulus affinus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (Tas)		R				R ✓							Following Westerman et al. 2012 the formerly recognised subsp. <i>Isoodon obesulus affinus</i> and the SA subsp. <i>I. obesulus nauticus</i> are included in <i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i> . (MAP 2012).	
<i>Isoodon obesulus peninsulae</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (Qld)		R							R				Westerman et al. 2012 concluded that subsp. <i>peninsulae</i> was more closely related to <i>I. auratus</i> than <i>I. obesulus</i> and therefore should be transferred to the former or raised up to a species itself. (MAP 2012).	
<i>Isoodon obesulus fusciventer</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (WA)		R		R										

^ To be confirmed



s47B(a)

This is the key to the tabs in the 2019 KTP PPAL workbook. The tabs have been broken down by nomination pathway- Public Nominations (black text below), Committee Nominations (blue text below), a combined sheet of all KTPs (purple text below)

Sheet Name	Brief Description of Contents
1	Public Nominations carry over
2	Public Nominations 2018
3	Committee Nominations
Combined	sheets 1 -3 combined

KTP name	Nomination type	Location	Nominator	Organisation	Priority	Eligibility for listing	Biodiversity impact	Comments from consultation	Departmental recommendation	completion timeframe
Alterations to the natural flow regimes of watercourses and their floodplains and wetlands	Public 2019	Australia wide	S47F	HSI	High	Met	Met	<p>The MDBA does not have a view on the relative priority to nominating 'Alterations to the natural flow regimes of watercourses and their floodplains and wetlands' as a threatening process under the EPBC ACT at a national scale.</p> <p>We note the altered flow regimes in the Murray Darling Basin have historically lead to environmental impacts and changes that are nationally significant. We are happy to provide the Department with the scientific evidence detailing the impacts on river flows and the flow-dependent ecosystem of the Basin. However the Water Act and the Murray Darling Basin Plan have essentially been put in place to assess, plan and address these impacts.</p> <p>In this context we note that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Basin Plan is aimed at redressing environmental degradation and hence effectively covers the same ground as the EPBC Act. The Water Act also relies on essentially the same constitutional powers as the EPBC Act.</li> <li>2. The EPBC Act establishes a complex environment assessment process (legally and procedurally). We consider that in practical terms, the Basin Plan is effectively the recovery strategy for the Basin, with no practical reason to trigger the EPBC.</li> </ol> <p>For these reasons we do not believe that 'Alterations to the natural flow regimes of watercourses and their floodplains and wetlands' would be a priority for listing when considering the Murray Darling Basin. We are not in a position to comment on the application in other Australian River systems.</p>		

KTP name	Nomination type	Location	Nominator	Organisation	Priority	Eligibility for listing	Biodiversity impact	Departmental recommendation	Completion Timeframe
<i>The impact of sarcoptic mange (Sarcoptes scabiei) on Lasiorhinus spp</i>	Public 2018	Where <i>Lasiorhinus</i> spp occur	s47F [REDACTED]	HSI	Medium	Met	Low	Do not include on 2019 PPAL	

KTP name	Nomination type	Location	Nominator	Organisation	Priority	Eligibility for listing	Biodiversity impact	Departmental recommendation	completion timeframe
<i>Regulation of the fin-fish aquaculture industry in Tasmania</i>	Committee	Tasmania	Committee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Do not include on 2019 PPAL	
<i>In-stream barriers as a key threatening process for freshwater biodiversity</i>	Committee	Australia wide	Committee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Do not include on 2019 PPAL	



KTP name	Nomination type	Location	Nominator	Organisation	Priority	Eligibility for listing	Biodiversity impact	Departmental recommendation	completion timeframe	comments
<i>Alterations to the natural flow regimes of watercourses and their floodplains and wetlands</i>	Public 2019	Australia wide	s47F	HSI	High	Met	Met			should the public be discouraged and the answer is no, foundation public planning instrument to help direct priorities, ask the department for a briefing on the structural arrangements and communications between relevant areas. Affects 2+ species, lots of issues around capacity and politics around water. Note that there is no freshwater expertise in the committee and due to changes in the MDB so the committee will continue to watch this one. Northern development agenda may affect this issue.
<i>The impact of sarcoptic mange (Sarcoptes scabiei) on Lasiorhinus spp</i>	Public 2018	Where Lasiorhinus spp occur	s47F	HSI	Medium	Met	Low	Do not include on 2019 PPAL		s22 is happy to liaise with relevant people. s22 will write to s22 to instigate the process. A TAP is not statutory so any type of management plan is appropriate
<i>Regulation of the fin-fish aquaculture industry in Tasmania</i>	Committee	Tasmania	Committee	N/A	N/A	Has not been addressed	Has not been addressed	Do not include on 2019 PPAL		agree not to include - formally minuted "it is an important and potential KTP and asks the department in the next 9 months, prepare a brief case to consider it next time as a committee nomination "

EC Name	Nomination		DST Scores														Final Score	Rec PPAL?	Proposed		Meets Theme
	Type	Desc	Extent	Info	Reserves	State/Terr	EPBC	Threats	Status	Benefits	Completion Date	Timeframe									
Wetland and inner floodplain of the Macquarie Marshes	Public	H 1	H 1	H 2	H 2	M 1	M -1	H=4 4	H 4	M 1	15	yes	20-Dec-20	1 YEAR	no						
Lower Murray River and associated wetlands, floodplains and groundwater systems from the junction of the Darling River to the sea	Public	H 1	H 1	H 2	H 2	M 1	M -1	H=4 4	H 4	M 1	15	yes	20-Dec-20	1 YEAR	no						
Subtropical woodland bird community	Public	H 1	M 0	M=1 1	H 2	M 1	M -1	H=3 3	M=1 1	H 2	10	yes	20-Dec-22	2.5 YEARS	yes						
Kwongkan shrubland thickets of the Avon Wheatbelt	2018 Public	M 0	M 0	M=0 0	H 2	H 2	H 0	M=2 2	M=1 1	H 2	9	yes	31-Jul-22	2 YEARS	yes						
Murrumbidgee sands woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Public	M 0	M 0	M=1 1	H 2	H 2	H 0	H=3 3	M=2 2	M 1	11	no		1.5 YEARS	no						
Sedge-rich <i>Eucalyptus camphora</i> swamp community	Public	H 1	H 1	H 2	L 0	L 0	H 0	H=3 3	M=2 2	M 1	10	no		1 YEAR	no						
Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region (uplisting)	2018 Public	H 1	H 1	H 2	L 0	L 0	L -2	M=2 2	H 4	L 0	8	no		1 YEAR	yes						
<i>Empodisma gracillimum</i> based peatland communities of the high rainfall zones of south-west Western Australia	Public	H 1	M 0	M=0 0	M 1	H 2	H 0	M=2 2	L 0	M 1	7	no		2 YEARS	yes						
Any other ecological community nominated by the Committee	Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	yes									

EC Name	Statement	Type	outcome of the meeting
Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region	The nominated ecological community is a heath or scrub community on areas of highly leached aeolian sand in eastern Sydney. The primary key threats are ongoing degradation as a result of past clearing and resulting fragmentation and impacts associated with the surrounding urban environment. It is currently listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and as Critically Endangered under NSW legislation. A review of its listing status would enable a better alignment between the EPBC and NSW lists but given its existing protection, and the relative priority of other nominations, it is not regarded as a high priority at this time.	Exclusion	
<i>Empodisma gracillimum</i> based peatland communities of the high rainfall zones of south-west Western Australia	The nominated ecological community consists of peatland systems located in the highest rainfall (>1200mm) areas of the lower south west of Western Australia, largely within the Warren Bioregion and within the Shires of Manjimup and Denmark. The nomination has provided additional data and survey mapping compared to a previous nomination, which is helpful in clarifying threats acting upon the ecological community. However, there is still uncertainty regarding the degree to which these threats are impacting the ecological community across its range. Given the relative priority of other nominations, the ecological community is not considered a high priority for assessment. It is eligible for reconsideration in 2020 and is more likely to be prioritised if more information becomes available to clarify the impact of threats and level of decline throughout its range.	Exclusion	
Sedge-rich <i>Eucalyptus camphora</i> swamp community	The nominated ecological community is a swampy open forest or woodland that occurs on valley floors subject to seasonal inundation along sections of several creeks east of Melbourne. It faces ongoing impacts from a number of threats including past clearing for agriculture; Bell Miner Associated Dieback; habitat loss through altered hydrology; weeds and feral animals. The available information suggests a likely conservation status of Endangered, but it already has a reasonable degree of protection from state legislation, reserves, and it's overlap with the habitat of the EPBC-listed Helmeted Honeyeater. Given the relative priority of other nominations, the ecological community is not considered a priority for assessment. It is eligible for reconsideration in 2020.	Exclusion	
Murrumbidgee sands woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	The nominated ecological community is a woodland or tall shrubland found on tertiary floodplains and terraces within the catchment of the Goulburn River, in the far north-west of the Sydney Basin Bioregion. The nominated community is known to be restricted to an area of less than 1290 ha and faces considerable threats from wholesale clearing and excavation for open cut mining. However, listing at the national level is unlikely to provide substantial conservation benefit, as EPBC-approval has already provided for projects expected to remove most of the remaining known extent. Given the relative priority of other nominations, the ecological community is not considered a priority for assessment. It is eligible for reconsideration in 2020.	Exclusion	
Lower Murray River and associated wetlands, floodplains and groundwater systems from the junction of the Darling River to the sea	The nominated ecological community is complex aquatic ecosystem, with associated terrestrial components, at the lower end of the Murray-Darling Basin. It merits priority assessment because it faces significant ongoing impacts from multiple threats, particularly from altered flow regimes, decreased water quality, invasive species and climate change. Available information suggests a likely conservation status of critically endangered. Listing the ecological community at the national level can afford greater recognition, support local and landscape scale recovery efforts and is likely to complement Murray-Darling Basin planning management and initiatives. Listing the ecological community at the national level is likely to provide substantial conservation benefit.	Inclusion	seem supportive of inclusion
Wetland and inner floodplain of the Macquarie Marshes	The nominated ecological community is a well-known wetland complex within the Murray-Darling Basin. It merits priority assessment because it faces significant ongoing impacts from multiple threats, particularly from altered flow regimes, decreased water quality, clearing and disturbance, invasive species and climate change. Available information suggests a likely conservation status of critically endangered. Listing the ecological community at the national level can afford greater recognition, support local and landscape scale recovery efforts and is likely to complement Murray-Darling Basin planning management and initiatives. Listing the ecological community at the national level is likely to provide substantial conservation benefit.	Inclusion	seem supportive of inclusion
Subtropical woodland bird community	The nominated ecological community consists of an assemblage of bird species characteristic of subtropical woodlands from northern NSW to north-eastern Queensland. There are serious concerns about the decline of this bird assemblage. There is available information on changes to the bird assemblage as well as the impact of threats to the woodland and forest habitats that allows an assessment of the decline and loss of function of this ecological community. Listing the ecological community at the national level is likely to provide substantial conservation benefit.	Inclusion	
Kwongan shrubland thickets of the Avon Wheatbelt	The nominated ecological community occurs in the Avon Wheatbelt in south west Western Australia. It consists of a shrubland with two layers; an upper dense layer and a lower open layer, dominated by Acacia, Allocasuarina and/or Melaleuca species. It faces ongoing impacts from multiple threats including past clearing and resulting fragmentation, altered fire regimes and climate change. The available information suggests a likely conservation status of at least 'Vulnerable', probably 'Endangered', but additional clarification of the description and threat impacts would be needed during an assessment. Listing the ecological community at the national level is likely to provide substantial conservation benefit.	Inclusion	
Any other ecological community nominated by the Committee	[In circumstances where there is conservation benefit in assessing other ecological communities ]	Inclusion	

This is the key to the tabs in the 2019 species PPAL workbook.  
The tabs have been broken down by nomination pathway- Public Nominations (black text below),  
Committee Nominations (blue text below), a combined sheet of all species (purple text below)

Sheet Name	Brief Description of Contents
1	Public Nominations carry over
2	Public Nominations 2018
3	Committee Nominations imperilled species
4	Committee Nominations Squamate SEAP
5	Committee Nominations Common Assessment Method Legacy Endemic Species
6	Committee Nominations CAM Cross jurisdictional
Combined	sheets 1 -6 combined

Species	Common name	Distribution	Nomination type	Current EPBC status	Proposed Status	Likely listing outcome	amount/quality of the data	benefits	Comments from States/territories regarding nomination	complexity	Department recommendation	CAM Jurisdiction Lead - Endemic species	if on PPAL proposed completion date	Inclusion statement	Exclusion statement
<i>No Carry over nominations</i>															

Species	Common name	Distribution	Nomination type	Current EPBC status	Proposed status	Likely listing outcome	amount/quality of the data	benefits	Comments from States/territories regarding nomination	complexity	Department recommendation	CAM Jurisdiction Lead - Endemic species	If on PPAL proposed completion date	Inclusion statement	Exclusion statement
<i>Sousa sahalensis</i>	Australian humpback dolphin	Qld, NT, WA	Public 2019	Migratory	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Information available, published peer review papers and IUCN assessment. Additional information would be required	Species provided protection	WA - Australian humpback dolphin is supported. We did a review of the species based on published literature and supported listing and referred it to the Commonwealth for progression as a cross-jurisdictional species. The assessment may be CAM compliant, but was some years ago and only based on the publications, so would need to be reviewed. WA has no further information to my knowledge, but when it is progressed we can then see if there is any further information available.	medium to complex	Include on 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Oct-22		
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	NSW, Qld, Tas, Vic, (ACT reintroduced into Mulligan's flat in 2013)	Public 2019	Vulnerable	Endangered	Endangered	Further investigation need, access to survey information from states and territories would be required	Increased protection	Vic - supportive - Pseudomys novaehollandiae - High Priority. This is one of the taxa we're assessing at the state level. Our CAM-compliant draft assessment for Victoria only is EN B1ab(i,iii,iv,v)+2ab(i,iii,iv,v); C2a(i)	Medium	Do not include on 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Apr-22		
<i>Hypochrysops piceatus</i>	Bullock Jewel Butterfly	Qld	Public 2019	Not Listed	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Sufficient information available	Provide protection of species	Qld - supportive and can undertake assessment	straight forward	Do not include on 2019 PPAL	Qld	30-Apr-22		
<i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i>	Illidge's Ant-blue or Mangrove Ant-blue	Qld, NSW	Public 2019	Not Listed	Vulnerable	Endangered	Sufficient information available	Species provided protection	Qld - supportive and can undertake assessment	straight forward	Do not include on 2019 PPAL	Qld	30-Apr-22		
<i>Dipturus canutus</i>	Grey Skate	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA	Public 2019	Not Listed	Endangered	Conservation Dependent	Sufficient information available, would require additional research	Species provided protection either a NMES or management plan	Qld - supportive and can undertake assessment	Complex	Include on 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Oct-22		
<i>Cephaloscyllium albiginnum</i>	Whitefin Swellshark	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA	Public 2019	Not Listed	Critically Endangered	Conservation Dependent	Sufficient information available, would require additional research	Species provided protection either a NMES or management plan	Vic - Cephaloscyllium albiginnum - low priority. I understand that it's a continental shelf thing, so we rarely see it in Victorian waters. No assessment being undertaken, no conservation status.	Complex	Include on 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Oct-22		
<i>Dentiraja confusus</i>	Australian Longnose Skate	NSW, Vic, Tas	Public 2019	Not Listed	Critically Endangered	Conservation Dependent	Sufficient information available, would require additional research	Species provided protection either a NMES or management plan	Vic - Dentiraja confusus - low priority. No assessment being undertaken, no conservation status.	Complex	Include on 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Oct-22		
<i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i>	Narrow Sawfish	WA, NT, Qld	Public 2019	Migratory	Endangered	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	WA - The inclusion of the Narrow Sawfish is supported and would appear to be a high priority given the known impacts on sawfish in general. The nomination appears to have good information that should enable an assessment. Again, WA has no further information to my knowledge, but when it is progressed we can then see if there is any further information available. WA is on the margin of its distribution, so would not take the lead.	N/A	Do not include in 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Oct-22		
<i>Grevillea montis-cole subsp. montis-cole</i>	Mount Cole Grevillea	Vic	Public 2019	Not Listed	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	sufficient, would require additional inflation (taxonomic issues)	Provide protectio	Vic - Grevillea montis-cole subsp. montis-cole - Top priority. This one of the taxa we're assessing at the state level, and it was very recently nominated for FFG listing. It is yet to be assessed by the Scientific Advisory Committee, but the CAM-compliant draft assessment delivers CR B1ab(iii,v). As a Victorian endemic, we will lead it. I can send you the draft or you can wait until the SAC endorses it? It should be a matter of months.	Medium	Do not include in 2019 PPAL	Vic	30-Oct-22		
<i>Heteroponera majeri</i>		WA	Public 2019	Not Listed	Critically Endangered	Data Deficient	Data Deficient		WA - The two endemic ants are more problematic as the nominations are scant on detail. I do not believe they could be considered at this stage in the form they are in, but we would be prepared to work with the nominators to try and improve the quality of the nominations. However, for one it is feasible that it would be data deficient. So we would support listing on the PPAL unless it is better to not list on the PPAL until we have been able to develop compliant nominations.	N/A	Do not include in 2019 PPAL	WA	30-Oct-22		
<i>Lioponera bicolor</i>		WA	Public 2019	Not Listed	Critically Endangered	Data Deficient	Data Deficient		WA - The two endemic ants are more problematic as the nominations are scant on detail. I do not believe they could be considered at this stage in the form they are in, but we would be prepared to work with the nominators to try and improve the quality of the nominations. However, for one it is feasible that it would be data deficient. So we would support listing on the PPAL unless it is better to not list on the PPAL until we have been able to develop compliant nominations.	N/A	Do not include in 2019 PPAL	WA	30-Oct-22		
<i>Dasyuroides byrne</i>	Kowari	Qld, SA	Public -2019	Vulnerable	Endangered	Endangered	Sufficient data available, with a number of peer reviewed papers	Draw attention to the drastic decline of the species	SA - supportive While some of the criteria in the nomination appear to be a bit lacking in substantiation, it does appear to be eligible for listing as Endangered, for at least C2b and E. From a conservation perspective, it is not necessarily a high priority relative to other (yet to be listed) species, as it is already protected under the EPBC Act. From a list alignment perspective, it would be helpful to progress this assessment as, based on the information presented in this nomination, we are hoping to amend the status of the Kowari to Endangered in SA's statutory list	Medium	Include on 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Apr-22		

Species	Common name	Distribution	Nomination type	Current EPBC Status	Proposed status	Likely listing outcome	amount/quality of the data	benefits	Comments from States/territories regarding nomination	complexity	Department recommendation	CAM Jurisdiction Lead - Endemic species	if on PPAL proposed completion date	Inclusion statement	Exclusion statement
<i>Rhodamnia argentea</i>	White Myrtle	Qld, NSW	Committee - Imperilled species	Not Listed											
<i>Rhodamnia maideniana</i>	Smooth Scrub Turpentine	Qld, NSW	Committee - Imperilled species	Not Listed											
<i>Archirhodomyrtus beckleri</i>	Rose Myrtle	Qld, NSW	Committee - Imperilled species	Not Listed											
<i>Decaspermum humile</i>	Silky Myrtle	Qld, NSW	Committee - Imperilled species	Not Listed											
<i>Gossia hillii</i>	Scaly Myrtle	Qld, NSW	Committee - Imperilled species	Not Listed											
<i>Gossia punctata</i>	N/A	Qld, NSW	Committee - Imperilled species	Not Listed											

Species	Common name	Distribution	Nomination type	Current EPBC Status	Proposed status	Likely listing outcome	amount/quality of the data	benefits	Comments from States/territories regarding nomination	complexity	Department recommendation	CAM Jurisdiction Lead - Endemic species	If on PPAL proposed completion date	Inclusion statement	Exclusion statement
<i>Lissolepis coventryi</i>	Swamp Skink, Eastern Mourning Skink	Vic, SA, NSW	Committee - Squamate SEAP	Not listed	Endangered	Endangered	Sufficient, additional research required	Species provided protection	TBA	Medium	Include on 2019 FPAL	N/A	30-Apr-22		
<i>Acanthophis cryptamydros</i>	Kimberley Death Adder	WA, NT	Committee - Squamate SEAP	Not listed	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Sufficient, additional research required	Species provided protection	TBA	Medium	Include on 2019 FPAL	N/A	30-Apr-22		
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	Grey Snake		Committee - Squamate SEAP	Not listed	Endangered	Endangered	Sufficient, additional research required	Species provided protection	TBA	Medium	Include on 2019 FPAL	N/A	30-Apr-22		

Species which occur across multiple jurisdictions and/or on Commonwealth land, where the Commonwealth may lead an assessment

Family	Species	Common Name (from SPRAT)	SPRAT ID	Recorded in	LSAP recommended Red List category	LSAP recommended eligible for threatened category	National (EPBC Act)	EPBC listing change recommended	VIC (formal list does not include categories so L-listed)	VIC Advisory List	NSW	QLD	NT	WA	SA	ACT	TAS	Number of listed jurisdictions	Proposed CAM lead jurisdiction	Notes
LIZARDS-AGAMIDAE	<i>Tympanocryptis pinguicollis</i>	Grassland Earless Dragon	66727	ACT NSW NT Qld SA Vic Cwth	EN	Yes	EN	Retain	L	CR	EN					EN		4	Cwth	On hold pending resolution of taxonomy
LIZARDS-GECKOS-CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Orraya occulta</i>	Long-necked Northern Leaf-tailed Gecko	78333	NSW NT Qld	VU	Yes		List				VU						1	Cwth	New EPBC listing in VU
LIZARDS-GECKOS-CARPHODACTYLIDAE	<i>Uvidicolus sphyurus</i>	Border Thick-tailed Gecko Granite Belt Thick-tailed Gecko	84578	NSW NT Qld	LC	No	VU	Delist			VU							2	Cwth	Listed in one or more jurisdictions LSAP found LC or NT
LIZARDS-GECKOS-GEKKONIDAE	<i>Lepidodactylus listeri</i>	Christmas Island Gecko Lister's Gecko	1711	NT Cwth	EW	Yes	CR	Uplist										1	Cwth	Reassess for transfer to EW only found on CI do all CI species as a group to assist expert and public consultation
LIZARDS-GECKOS-GEKKONIDAE	<i>Christinus guentheri</i>	Lord Howe Island Gecko Lord Howe Island Southern Gecko	59250	NSW NT Cwth	VU	Yes	VU	Retain			VU							2	NSW/Cwth	EPBC Act and range states aligned with RL Update CA to reflect new information
LIZARDS-GECKOS-GEKKONIDAE	<i>Cyrtodactylus sadleiri</i>	Christmas Island Giant Gecko	86865	NT Cwth	EN	Yes	EN	Retain										1	Cwth	EPBC aligned with RL only found on CI Update CA to reflect new information
LIZARDS-GECKOS-PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard	1649	ACT NSW NT SA Vic	EN	Yes	VU	Uplist	L	EN	VU				EN	VU		5	Cwth	Reassess for transfer to EN; subject to development impacts; note conflicting AOO stats in profile which suggest may be VU not EN
LIZARDS-GECKOS-PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia parapulchella</i>	Pink-tailed Worm-lizard Pink-tailed Legless Lizard	1665	ACT NSW NT Vic	LC	No	VU	Delist	L	EN	VU					VU		4	Cwth	Listed in one or more jurisdictions LSAP found LC or NT
LIZARDS-GECKOS-PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Aprasia pseudapulchella</i>	Flinders Ranges Warm-lizard	1666	NSW NT SA	LC	No	VU	Delist										1	Cwth	Listed in one or more jurisdictions LSAP found LC or NT
LIZARDS-GECKOS-PYGOPODIDAE	<i>Ophidolephus taeniatus</i>	Bronzeback Snake-lizard	1630	NT SA	LC	No	VU	Delist					EN					3	Cwth	Listed in one or more jurisdictions LSAP found LC or NT
LIZARDS-SCINCIDAE-EGERNIINAE	<i>Lissolepis coventryi</i>	Swamp Skink Eastern Mourning Skink	84053	NSW NT SA Vic Cwth	EN	Yes		List	L		VU				EN			2	Cwth	New EPBC listing in EN; potentially include in 2019 PPAL. Note conflicting AOO stats in profile which suggest may be VU not EN
LIZARDS-SCINCIDAE-EGERNIINAE	<i>Cyclodomorphus praealtus</i>	Alpine She-oak Skink	64721	NSW NT Vic	EN	Yes	EN	Retain	L	CR	EN							3	Cwth	EPBC aligned with RL update CA
LIZARDS-SCINCIDAE-EGERNIINAE	<i>Liopholis guthega</i>	Guthega Skink	83079	NSW NT Vic	EN	Yes	EN	Retain	L	CR	EN							3	Cwth	EPBC aligned with RL update CA
LIZARDS-SCINCIDAE-EGERNIINAE	<i>Liopholis kintorei</i>	Great Desert Skink Tjakura Warrarna Mulvam Ji	83160	NT SA WA	VU	Yes	VU	Retain					VU	VU	EN			4	Cwth	EPBC aligned with RL update CA
LIZARDS-SCINCIDAE-EGERNIINAE	<i>Liopholis slateri</i>	Slater's Skink	83165	NT SA	VU	Yes	EN*	Downlist*					VU		EN			3	Cwth	Resolve infrataxa level/reassess for down listing to VU?
LIZARDS-SCINCIDAE-EGERNIINAE	<i>Egernia stokesii</i>	Gidgee Skink Spiny-tailed Skink	1423	NSW NT Qld SA WA	LC	No	EN* (Egernia stokesii badia)	TBA						VU* P4*				2	Cwth	Listed in one or more jurisdictions LSAP found LC or NT
LIZARDS-SCINCIDAE-EUGONGYLINAE	<i>Cryptoblepharus egeriae</i>	Christmas Island Blue-tailed Skink Blue-tailed Snake-eyed Skink	1526	NT Cwth	EW	Yes	CR	Uplist										1	Cwth	Reassess for transfer to EW only found on CI do all CI species as a group to assist expert and public consultation
LIZARDS-SCINCIDAE-EUGONGYLINAE	<i>Emoia nativitatis</i>	Christmas Island Forest Skink Christmas Island Whiptail-skink	1400	NT Cwth	EX	Yes	CR	Uplist										1	Cwth	Reassess for transfer to EX only found on CI do all CI species as a group to assist expert and public consultation
LIZARDS-SCINCIDAE-EUGONGYLINAE	<i>Oligosoma lichenigerum</i>	Lord Howe Island Skink		NSW NT Cwth	VU	Yes	VU (as Oligosoma lichenigerum)				VU							2	NSW/Cwth	EPBC Act and range states aligned with RL Check taxonomy for possible name change noting SPRAT matches AFD
LIZARDS-SCINCIDAE-EUGONGYLINAE	<i>Pseudemoia cryodroma</i>	Alpine Bog-skink	84408	NSW NT Vic Cwth	EN	Yes			L	EN								1	Vic/Cwth	Resolve lead with Vic
LIZARDS-SCINCIDAE-SPHENOMORPHINAE	<i>Anomalopus mackayi</i>	Five-clawed Worm skink Long-legged Worm-skink	25934	NSW NT Qld	LC	No	VU	Delist				EN						3	Cwth	Listed in one or more jurisdictions LSAP found LC or NT
LIZARDS-SCINCIDAE-SPHENOMORPHINAE	<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	59628	NSW NT Qld	LC	No	VU	Delist			VU							2	Cwth	Listed in one or more jurisdictions LSAP found LC or NT
LIZARDS-SCINCIDAE-SPHENOMORPHINAE	<i>Eu amprus tympanum</i>	Southern Water-skink	59203	ACT NSW NT SA Tas Vic Cwth	LC	No	EN* (Eulamprus tympanum marnieae)	TBA	L*	CR*								2	Cwth	Listed in one or more jurisdictions LSAP found LC or NT
LIZARDS-VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus mertensi</i>	Mertens' Water Monitor Mertens's Water Monitor	1568	NT Qld SA WA Cwth	EN	Yes		List					VU					1	Cwth	New EPBC listing in EN (under assessment added to FPAL in 2018)
LIZARDS-VARANIDAE	<i>Varanus mitchelli</i>	Mitchell's Water Monitor	1569	NT Qld SA WA Cwth	CR	Yes		List					VU					1	Cwth	New EPBC listing in CR (under assessment added to FPAL in 2018)
SNAKES-ELAPIDAE	<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	Grey Snake	1179	NSW NT Qld SA	EN	Yes		List				EN						1	Cwth	New EPBC listing in EN; potentially include in 2019 PPAL
SNAKES-ELAPIDAE	<i>Acanthophis cryptamydros</i>	Kimberley Death Adder		NT WA Cwth	VU	Yes		List						VU				0	Cwth	New EPBC listing in VU; not listed in any range jurisdiction; note limited information.
SNAKES-ELAPIDAE	<i>Acanthophis hawkei</i>	Plains Death Adder	83821	NT Qld	VU	Yes	VU	Retain					VU					3	Cwth	EPBC and range states aligned with RL - potentially update CA
SNAKES-ELAPIDAE	<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake	1182	NSW NT	VU	Yes	VU	Retain			EN							2	Cwth	EPBC aligned with RL update CA
SNAKES-ELAPIDAE	<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	Ornamental Snake	1193	NSW NT Qld	DD	No	VU	None - insufficient information to reassess					VU					2	Cwth	Aligned with range state; no action pending further information; retain listing as precaution
SNAKES-ELAPIDAE	<i>Furina dunmouli</i>	Dunmall's Snake	59254	NSW NT Qld	DD	No	VU	None - insufficient information to reassess					VU					2	Cwth	Aligned with range state; no action pending further information; retain listing as precaution
SNAKES-ELAPIDAE	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	Kreff's Tiger Snake		ACT NSW NT Qld SA Tas Vic WA Cwth	LC	No	VU* (Notechis scutatus ater)	TBA										1	Cwth	Listed in one or more jurisdictions LSAP found LC or NT
SNAKES-ELAPIDAE (SEA SNAKES)	<i>Aipysurus apraefrontalis</i>	Short-nosed Seasnake	1115	NT WA Cwth	DD	No	CR	None - insufficient information to reassess									CR	2	Cwth	Aligned with range state; no action pending further information; retain listing as precaution
SNAKES-ELAPIDAE (SEA SNAKES)	<i>Aipysurus foliosquama</i>	Leaf-scaled Seasnake	1118	NT WA Cwth	DD	No	CR	None - insufficient information to reassess									CR	2	Cwth	Aligned with range state; no action pending further information; retain listing as precaution
SNAKES-ELAPIDAE (SEA SNAKES)	<i>Aipysurus fuscus</i>	Dusky Seasnake	1119	NT WA Cwth	EN	Yes		List										0	WA/Cwth	Not listed in any jurisdiction - LSAP recommends listing
SNAKES-PYTHONIDAE	<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>	Olive Python	25563	NT Qld WA	LC	No	VU* (Liasis olivaceus barroni)	TBA										2	Cwth	Listed in one or more jurisdictions LSAP found LC or NT
SNAKES-TYPHLOPIDAE	<i>Ramphotyphlops exocoeti</i>	Christmas Island Blind Snake Christmas Island Pink Blind Snake	1262	NT Cwth	EN	Yes	VU	Uplist										1	Cwth	Uplist to EN only found on CI do all CI species as a group to assist expert and public consultation



\* listed at subspecies level  
- all LSAP assessments are  
at the species level

	Species	Common name	Nomination type	Distribution	Current EPBC Status	Likely listing outcome	Department recommendation	if on PPAL proposed completion date	Inclusion statement	Exclusion statement
86389	<i>Rhizanthella gardneri</i>	Western Underground Orchid, Underground Orchid	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	WA	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
86388	<i>Rhizanthella johnstonii</i>	South Coast Underground Orchid	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	WA	Not listed	Critically Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
84996	<i>Acacia dangarensis</i>		Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW	Not listed	Critically Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
68272	<i>Nitella parooensis</i>		Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW	Not listed	Critically Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
85023	<i>Plinthanthesis rodwayi</i>	Budawangs Wallaby-grass	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW	Vulnerable	Critically Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
88311	<i>Galaxias tantangara</i>	Stocky Galaxias	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW	Not listed	Critically Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
85007	<i>Hippocampus whitei</i>	White's Seahorse	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW, Qld	Not listed	Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
85017	<i>Zieria odorifera</i> subsp. <i>warrabahensis</i>		Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW	Not listed	Critically Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
85016	<i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>revoluta</i>		Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW	Not listed	Vulnerable	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
10122	<i>Spyridium fontis-woodii</i>	Woods Well Spyridium	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	SA	Not listed	Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
24038	<i>Gaultheria viridicarpa</i>	Green Waxberry	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW, Qld	Not listed (at species level)	Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
	<i>Gaultheria viridicarpa</i> J.B.Williams subsp. <i>viridicarpa</i> ms.	Green Waxberry	Committee - CAM Commonwealth	NSW	Vulnerable	Not listed (at subspecies level)	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
88498	<i>Dendronephthya australis</i>	Cauliflower Soft Coral	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW	Not listed	Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
85026	<i>Asterolasia beckersii</i>	Dungowan Starbush	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW	Not listed	Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
89453	<i>Diuris aequalis</i>	Buttercup Doubletail	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW	Vulnerable	Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
25937	<i>Pimelea cremnophila</i>		Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW	Not listed	Critically Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
89454	<i>Pomaderris walshii</i>	Carrington Falls Pomaderris	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW	Not listed	Critically Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
89455	<i>Prostanthera staurophylla</i>		Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW	Vulnerable	Critically Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		
89457	<i>Zieria buxijugum</i>	Box Range Zieria	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	NSW	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Include on 2019 PPAL	30-Oct-20		

SPRATID	Species	Common name	Distribution	Nomination type	Current EPBC Status	Proposed by CAM WG	Likely listing outcome	amount/quality of the data	benefits	Comments from States/territories regarding nomination	complexity	Department recommendation	CAM Jurisdiction Lead Endemic species	if on PPAL proposed completion date	Inclusion statement	Exclusion statement
	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic	Committee -CAM Cross Jur	Not listed	Not provided	ineligible	sufficient	ineligible	ACT Comments Irregular visitor to the ACT. VU in all range states. VIC (VU) NSW (VU) species but this will be a state listing not a national listings as there is no national listed subsp in NSW or ACT (BUT probably need to update taxonomy of NSW listing to give subsp. name, to avoid confusion with nationally listed SA subsp. below). SA Kangaroo Island subspecies C. l. halmaturinus is listed EN under EPBC and in SA. SA comments Calyptorhynchus lathamii lathamii should be assessed separately to halmaturinus which is SA-endemic. Vic comments Support reassessment (subsp. lathamii) Note need to resolve proposed taxonomic level of assessment. In BAP, Calyptorhynchus lathamii is LC, Calyptorhynchus lathamii lathamii is NT, Calyptorhynchus lathamii erebus is LC, Calyptorhynchus lathamii halmaturinus is EN (aligned with EPBC; listed pre-2000).		Do not include on PPAL - work with the states and territories to compile the information and prepare draft assessments before this species is formally prioritised	N/A	30/10/2022		
	<i>Leucorchrysum albicans subsp. tricolor</i>	Hoary Sunray	ACT, Tas, NSW, Vic	Committee -CAM Cross Jur	Endangered	Vulnerable/Not Listed	Retains current category	insufficient evidence	reflective of current status of species	ACT Comments High numbers in ACT located in secure reserves. There are significant impacts for environmental offsets provision in the ACT for these current status levels. TAS Support reassessment. Vic comment Strongly support reassessment.		Do not include on PPAL - work with the states and territories to compile the information and prepare draft assessments before this species is formally prioritised	N/A	30/10/2022		
	<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	NSW, Qld, Vic, SA	Committee -CAM Cross Jur	Not listed	not provided	ineligible	sufficient	ineligible	Vic comment Ongoing habitat loss/fragmentation so consequent decline of population, also competition for nest hollows with other native species – warrants reassessment. Species listed as Least Concern (IUCN). Working group recommended assessment of subspecies as most appropriate approach, given the declining numbers and threats.		Do not include on PPAL - work with the states and territories to compile the information and prepare draft assessments before this species is formally prioritised	N/A	30/10/2022		
	<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	Murray Cod	QLD, NSW, Vic, SA	Committee -CAM Cross Jur	Vulnerable	Not Listed	Insufficient evidence to determine	Low, additional references required and data	Insufficient evidence to determine	1. These reassessments will resolve significant current national misalignments of the threat category for both species. One of the key drivers of the developing the CAM was to resolve national inconsistencies like these species (and prevent further ones). Confirming the correct CAM/IUCN category for these high profile fish will show that the CAM/MOU is a valid process and delivering on what was promised by Governments. 2. Both species have 6 range states/jurisdictions so the reassessment results will be relevant to a large number of jurisdictions for their SOL. 3. Both species have a high public profile and are target species for recreational fisheries in several jurisdictions (Note Silver Perch are only permitted to be caught in stocked impoundments in NSW not in natural rivers. Murray Cod are stocked in large numbers throughout NSW every year for the purpose of recreational fishing). There is a lot of public/stakeholder interest in these species so it is important the national threat category is correct and scientifically justified. Sorting out these national inconsistencies in listings will give credibility to the CAM process in the minds of stakeholders. 4. There is good updated data available to support the reassessments based on IUCN criteria (according to our FSC scientists). Silver Perch has suffered a population decline in NSW. It is now absent in the wild from the majority of its former range. Only one natural population is known, which is secure and self-sustaining. A reproducing population may occur in the Edward River. A translocated population also occurs in Cataract Dam near Syd. The causes of decline include increased egg mortality in weir pools caused by lack of water movement; spawning failures due to cold water releases; predation by, and competition with, introduced species such as Redfin Perch and Gambusia; EHN disease; and construction of barriers to migration and recolonisation. Murray Cod were once abundant throughout the Murray-Darling river system, but overfishing and environmental changes have significantly reduced its numbers. The species has been selectively stocked in other river systems in NSW, Victoria and Western Australia, but has generally failed to establish itself in those areas. Small numbers are still present in the Nepean River and Yarra River. Murray cod have experienced large historic declines in abundance in NSW but are still found in the majority of their natural distribution. Stocking with hatchery-produced Murray cod fingerlings has occurred in many farm dams, reservoirs and natural waters within the species' distribution in NSW and the ACT. There is indication of recovery in abundance in NSW rivers.	complex	Do not include on PPAL - work with the states and territories to compile the information and prepare draft assessments before this species is formally prioritised	N/A	30-Oct-22		
	<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo	Qld, Vic, NSW	Committee -CAM Cross Jur	Vulnerable	not provided	Retains current category	sufficient	no change in benefits	Vic comment Increasing high intensity fires a growing threat but some popns responding to fox control – warrants reassessment.	straight forward	Do not include on PPAL - work with the states and territories to compile the information and prepare draft assessments before this species is formally prioritised	N/A	30-Oct-22		
	<i>Synemon plana</i>	Golden Sun Moth	ACT, NSW, Vic	Committee -CAM Cross Jur	Critically Endangered	Endangered/Vulnerable	downsiting	Additional information required	This will have minor reductions in the protection for the species.	ACT comments High numbers in ACT and located in secure reserves. New records in VIC. There are significant impacts for environmental offsets provision in the ACT for these current status levels. NSW comment EPBC listing is based on Rule B and a 'different' interpretation of AOO could be made (NSW listed at around the same time and got a different answer). If we follow CAM and use IUCN guidelines and the 2x2km grid, this species will not come out as CR. So I think this one needs revision at the national scale first before NSW or ACT move to change their listing status. Vic comments May occupy a broader range of habitats than previously thought – strongly support reassessment.	complex	Do not include on PPAL - work with the states and territories to compile the information and prepare draft assessments before this species is formally prioritised	N/A	30-Oct-22		
	<i>Ornithorhynchidae anatinus</i>	Platypus	Vic, ACT, Tas, SA, Qld, NSW	Committee -CAM Cross Jur	Not listed	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Additional information required	Provide protection of species	Cwth comment Potential for reassessment and a national listing followed up with University of NSW expert Prof. R Kingsford and Melbourne University Prof. B Wintle. Conversations ongoing. • Tasmanian Platypus Conservation Guidelines • APC – conservation guidelines • IUCN Redlist • Regional population structuring and conservation units in the platypus (Ornithorhynchus anatinus) 2013. Kolomyjec et al. • Development of a framework to assess the health of wild platypus populations. Macgregor 2015 • https://www.ecosystem.unsw.edu.au/list-program-projects/platypus-conservation-initiative	complex	Do not include on PPAL - work with the states and territories to compile the information and prepare draft assessments before this species is formally prioritised	N/A	30-Oct-22		

Species	Common name	Distribution	Nomination type	Current EPBC status	Proposed status	Likely listing outcome	amount/quality of the data	benefits	Comments from States/territories regarding nomination (taken from correspondence)	complexity	Department recommendation	CAM Jurisdiction Lead - Endemic species	if on PPAL proposed completion date	committee recommendation	Helene	meeting outcome
<i>Sousa sahalensis</i>	Australian humpback dolphin	Qld, NT, WA	Public 2019	Migratory	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Information available, published peer review papers and IUCN assessment. Additional information would be required	Species provided protection	WA - Australian humpback dolphin is supported. We did a review of the species based on published literature and supported listing and referred it to the Commonwealth for progression as a cross-jurisdictional species. The assessment may be CAM compliant, but was some years ago and only based on the publications, so would need to be reviewed. WA has no further information to my knowledge, but when it is progressed we can then see if there is any further information available.	medium to complex	Include on 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Oct-22	pending resource - maybe Committee nomination		priority to get the synthesis document, combine with snubnose. Marine Hub would lead?
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	NSW, Qld, Tas, Vic, (ACT reintroduced into Mulligan's flat in 2013)	Public 2019	Vulnerable	Endangered	Endangered	Further investigation needed, access to survey information from states and territories would be required	Increased protection	Vic - supportive - Pseudomys novaehollandiae - High Priority. This is one of the taxa we're assessing at the state level. Our CAM-compliant draft assessment for Victoria only is EN B1ab(ii,iii,iv,v)+2ab(ii,iii,iv,v); C2a(i)	Medium	Do not include on 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Apr-22	add		
<i>Hypochrysops piceatus</i>	Bulloak Jewel Butterfly	Qld	Public 2019	Not Listed	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Sufficient information available	Provide protection of species	Qld - supportive and can undertake assessment	straight forward	Do not include on 2019 PPAL	Qld	30-Apr-22	add		assessed thru the CAM
<i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i>	Illidge's Ant-blue or Mangrove Ant-blue	Qld, NSW	Public 2019	Not Listed	Vulnerable	Endangered	Sufficient information available	Species provided protection	Qld - supportive and can undertake assessment	straight forward	Do not include on 2019 PPAL	Qld	30-Apr-22	add		assessed thru the CAM - might need a long time
<i>Dipturus canutus</i>	Grey Skate	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA	Public 2019	Not Listed	Endangered	Conservation Dependent	Sufficient information available, would require additional research	Species provided protection either a NMES or management plan		Complex	Include on 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Oct-22	add		
<i>Cephaloscyllium albiginnum</i>	Whitefin Swellshark	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA	Public 2019	Not Listed	Critically Endangered	Conservation Dependent	Sufficient information available, would require additional research	Species provided protection either a NMES or management plan	Vic - Cephaloscyllium albiginnum - low priority. I understand that it's a continental shelf thing, so we rarely see it in Victorian waters. No assessment being undertaken, no conservation status.	Complex	Include on 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Oct-22	add		
<i>Dentiraja confusus</i>	Australian Longnose Skate	NSW, Vic, Tas	Public 2019	Not Listed	Critically Endangered	Conservation Dependent	Sufficient information available, would require additional research	Species provided protection either a NMES or management plan	Vic - Dentiraja confusus - low priority. No assessment being undertaken, no conservation status.	Complex	Include on 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Oct-22	add		
<i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i>	Narrow Sawfish	WA, NT, Qld	Public 2019	Migratory	Endangered	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	WA - The inclusion of the Narrow Sawfish is supported and would appear to be a high priority given the known impacts on sawfish in general. The nomination appears to have good information that should enable an assessment. Again, WA has no further information to my knowledge, but when it is progressed we can then see if there is any further information available. WA is on the margin of its distribution, so would not take the lead.	N/A	Do not include in 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Oct-22	defer to 2020		
<i>Grevillea montis-cole subsp. montis-cole</i>	Mount Cole Grevillea	Vic	Public 2019	Not Listed	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	sufficient, would require additional inflation (taxonomic issues)	Provide protection o	Vic - Grevillea montis-cole subsp. montis-cole - Top priority. This one of the taxa we're assessing at the state level, and it was very recently nominated for FFG listing. It is yet to be assessed by the Scientific Advisory Committee, but the CAM-compliant draft assessment delivers CR B1ab(ii,v). As a Victorian endemic, we will lead it. I can send you the draft or you can wait until the SAC endorses it? It should be a matter of months.	Medium	Do not include in 2019 PPAL	Vic	30-Oct-22	add - VIC lead		
<i>Heteroponera majeri</i>		WA	Public 2019	Not Listed	Critically Endangered	Data Deficient	Data Deficient		WA - The two endemic ants are more problematic as the nominations are scant on detail. I do not believe they could be considered at this stage in the form they are in, but we would be prepared to work with the nominators to try and improve the quality of the nominations. However, for one it is feasible that it would be data deficient. So we would support listing on the PPAL unless it is better to not list on the PPAL until we have been able to develop compliant nominations.	N/A	Do not include in 2019 PPAL	WA	30-Oct-22	not supported - go back to state		
<i>Lioponera bicolor</i>		WA	Public 2019	Not Listed	Critically Endangered	Data Deficient	Data Deficient		WA - The two endemic ants are more problematic as the nominations are scant on detail. I do not believe they could be considered at this stage in the form they are in, but we would be prepared to work with the nominators to try and improve the quality of the nominations. However, for one it is feasible that it would be data deficient. So we would support listing on the PPAL unless it is better to not list on the PPAL until we have been able to develop compliant nominations.	N/A	Do not include in 2019 PPAL	WA	30-Oct-22	not supported - go back to state		
<i>Dasyuroides byrne</i>	Kowari	Qld, SA	Public -2019	Vulnerable	Endangered	Endangered	Sufficient data available, with a number of peer reviewed papers	Draw attention to the drastic decline of the species	SA - supportive While some of the criteria in the nomination appear to be a bit lacking in substantiation, it does appear to be eligible for listing as Endangered, for at least C2b and E. From a conservation perspective, it is not necessarily a high priority relative to other (yet to be listed) species, as it is already protected under the EPBC Act. From a list alignment perspective, it would be helpful to progress this assessment as, based on the information presented in this nomination, we are hoping to amend the status of the Kowari to Endangered in SA's statutory list.	Medium	Include on 2019 PPAL	N/A	30-Apr-22	add		
<i>Rhodamnia argentea</i>	White Myrtle Smooth Scrub	Qld, NSW	Committee - Imperilled species	Not Listed										not supported - go back		
<i>Rhodamnia maideniana</i>		Qld, NSW	Committee - Imperilled species	Not Listed										not supported - go back		
<i>Archirhodomyrtus beckeri</i>	Rose Myrtle	Qld, NSW	Committee - Imperilled species	Not Listed										not supported - go back		
<i>Decaspermum humile</i>	Silky Myrtle	Qld, NSW	Committee - Imperilled species	Not Listed										not supported - go back		
<i>Gossia hillii</i>	Scaly Myrtle	Qld, NSW	Committee - Imperilled species	Not Listed										not supported - go back		
<i>Gossia punctata</i>	N/A	Qld, NSW	Committee - Imperilled species	Not Listed										not supported - go back		
<i>Lissalepis coventryi</i>	Swamp Skink, Eastern Mourning Skink	Vic, SA, NSW	Committee - Squamate SEAP	Not listed	Endangered	Endangered	Sufficient, additional research required	Species provided protection	TBA	Medium	Include on 2019 FPAL	N/A	30-Apr-22	add		Vic will provide their assessment
<i>Acanthopis cryptamydros</i>	Kimberley Death Adder	WA, NT	Committee - Squamate SEAP	Not listed	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Sufficient, additional research required	Species provided protection	TBA	Medium	Include on 2019 FPAL	N/A	30-Apr-22	add		Concerns on taxonomy have emerged. NT
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	Grey Snake		Committee - Squamate SEAP	Not listed	Endangered	Endangered	Sufficient, additional research required	Species provided protection	TBA	Medium	Include on 2019 FPAL	N/A	30-Apr-22	add		

Species	Common name	Distribution	Nomination type	Current EPBC status	Proposed status	Likely listing outcome	amount/quality of the data	benefits	Comments from States/territories regarding nomination (taken from correspondence)	complexity	Department recommendation	CAM Jurisdiction Lead - Endemic species	if on PPAL proposed completion date	committee recommendation	Helene	meeting outcome
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic	Committee -CAM Cross Jur	Not listed	Not provided	ineligible	sufficient	ineligible	ACT Comments Irregular visitor to the ACT. VU in all range states. VIC (VU) NSW (VU) species but this will be a state listing not a national listings as there is no national listed subsp in NSW or ACT (BUT probably need to update taxonomy of NSW listing to give subsp. name, to avoid confusion with nationally listed SA subsp. below). SA Kangaroo Island subspecies C. I. halmaturinus is listed EN under EPBC and in SA. SA comments Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami should be assessed separately to halmaturinus which is SA-endemic. Vic comments Support reassessment (subsp. lathami) Note need to resolve proposed taxonomic level of assessment. In BAP, Calyptorhynchus lathami is LC, Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami is NT, Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus is LC, Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus is EN (aligned with EPBC, listed pre-2000).		Do not include on PPAL add to CAM cross jurisdictional workplan for consideration once adequate information is compiled	N/A	30-Oct-22	not supported - go back to state		
<i>Leucochrysum albicans subsp. tricolor</i>	Hoary Sunray	ACT, Tas, NSW, Vic	Committee -CAM Cross Jur	Endangered	Vulnerable/Not Listed	Retains current category	insufficient evidence	reflective of current status of species	ACT Comments High numbers in ACT located in secure reserves. There are significant impacts for environmental offsets provision in the ACT for these current status levels. TAS Support reassessment. Vic comment Strongly support reassessment.		Do not include on PPAL Maintain on CAM cross jurisdictional workplan for consideration once adequate information is compiled	N/A	30-Oct-22	add		
<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	NSW, Qld, Vic, SA	Committee -CAM Cross Jur	Not listed	not provided	ineligible	sufficient	ineligible	Vic comment Ongoing habitat loss/fragmentation so consequent decline of population, also competition for nest hollows with other native species – warrants reassessment. Species listed as Least Concern (IUCN). Working group recommended assessment of subspecies as most appropriate approach, given the declining numbers and threats.		Do not include on PPAL Maintain on CAM cross jurisdictional workplan for consideration once adequate information is compiled	N/A	30-Oct-22	not supported - go back to state		
<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	Murray Cod	QLD, NSW, Vic, SA	Committee -CAM Cross Jur	Vulnerable	Not Listed	insufficient evidence to determine	Low, additional references required and data	insufficient evidence to determine	NSW comments for SP and MC 1. These reassessments will resolve significant current national misalignments of the threat category for both species. One of the key drivers of the developing the CAM was to resolve national inconsistencies like these species (and prevent further ones). Confirming the correct CAM/IUCN category for these high profile fish will show that the CAM/MOU is a valid process and delivering on what was promised by Governments. 2. Both species have 6 range states/jurisdictions so the reassessment results will be relevant to a large number of jurisdictions for their SOL. 3. Both species have a high public profile and are target species for recreational fisheries in several jurisdictions (Note Silver Perch are only permitted to be caught in stocked impoundments in NSW not in natural rivers. Murray Cod are stocked in large numbers throughout NSW every year for the purpose of recreational fishing). There is a lot of public/stakeholder interest in these species so it is important the national threat category is correct and scientifically justified. Sorting out these national inconsistencies in listings will give credibility to the CAM process in the minds of stakeholders. 4. There is good updated data available to support the reassessments based on IUCN criteria (according to our FSC scientists). Silver Perch has suffered a population decline in NSW. It is now absent in the wild from the majority of its former range. Only one natural population is known, which is secure and self-sustaining. A reproducing population may occur in the Edward River. A translocated population also occurs in Cataract Dam near Syd. The causes of decline include increased egg mortality in weir pools caused by lack of water movement; spawning failures due to cold water releases; predation by, and competition with, introduced species such as Redfin Perch and Gambusia; EHN disease; and construction of barriers to migration and recolonisation. Murray Cod were once abundant throughout the Murray-Darling river system, but overfishing and environmental changes have significantly reduced its numbers. The species has been selectively stocked in other river systems in NSW, Victoria and	complex	Do not include on PPAL Maintain on CAM cross jurisdictional workplan for consideration once adequate information is compiled	N/A	30-Oct-22	not supported - go back to state		
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo	Qld, Vic, NSW	Committee -CAM Cross Jur	Vulnerable	not provided	Retains current category	sufficient	no change in benefits	Vic comment Increasing high intensity fires a growing threat but some popns responding to fox control – warrants reassessment.	straight forward	Do not include on PPAL Maintain on CAM cross jurisdictional workplan for consideration once adequate information is compiled	N/A	30-Oct-22	not supported - go back to state		
<i>Syneon plana</i>	Golden Sun Moth	ACT, NSW, Vic	Committee -CAM Cross Jur	Critically Endangered	Endangered/Vulnerable	downlisting	Additional information required	This will have minor reductions in the protection for the species.	ACT comments High numbers in ACT and located in secure reserves. New records in VIC. There are significant impacts for environmental offsets provision in the ACT for these current status levels. NSW comment EPBC listing is based on Rule B and a 'different' interpretation of AOO could be made (NSW listed at around the same time and got a different answer). If we follow CAM and use IUCN guidelines and the 2x2km grid, this species will not come out as CR. So I think this one needs revision at the national scale first before NSW or ACT move to change their listing status. Vic comments May occupy a broader range of habitats than previously thought – strongly support reassessment.	complex	Do not include on PPAL Maintain on CAM cross jurisdictional workplan for consideration once adequate information is compiled	N/A	30-Oct-22	add		

Species	Common name	Distribution	Nomination type	Current EPBC status	Proposed status	Likely listing outcome	amount/quality of the data	benefits	Comments from States/territories regarding nomination (taken from correspondence)	complexity	Department recommendation	CAM Jurisdiction Lead - Endemic species	if on PPAL proposed completion date
<i>Ornithorhynchidae anatinus</i>	Platypus	Vic, ACT, Tas, SA, Qld, NSW	Committee - CAM Cross Jur	Not listed	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Additional information required	Provide protection of species	Cwith comment Potential for reassessment and a national listing followed up with University of NSW expert Prof. R Kingsford and Melbourne University Prof. B Wintle. Conversations ongoing. • Tasmanian Platypus Conservation Guidelines • APC – conservation guidelines • IUCN Redlist • Regional population structuring and conservation units in the platypus ( <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> ) 2013. Kolomyjec et al. • Development of a framework to assess the health of wild platypus populations. Macgregor 2015 • <a href="https://www.ecosystem.unsw.edu.au/list-program-projects/platypus-conservation-initiative">https://www.ecosystem.unsw.edu.au/list-program-projects/platypus-conservation-initiative</a>	complex	Do not include on PPAL Maintain on CAM cross jurisdictional workplan for consideration once adequate information is compiled	N/A	30-Oct-22
<i>Rhizanthella gardneri</i>	Western Underground	WA	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Endangered	Critically Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Rhizanthella johnstonii</i>	South Coast Underground	WA	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Not listed	Critically Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Acacia dangarensis</i>		NSW	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Not listed	Critically Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Nitella parooensis</i>		NSW	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Not listed	Critically Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Plinthanthesis rodwayi</i>	Budawangs Wallaby-grass	NSW	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Vulnerable	Critically Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Galaxias tantangara</i>	Stocky Galaxias	NSW	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Not listed	Critically Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Hippocampus whitei</i>	White's Seahorse	NSW, Qld	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Not listed	Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Zieria odorifera subsp. warrabahensis</i>		NSW	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Not listed	Critically Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Persoonia mollis subsp. revoluta</i>		NSW	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Not listed	Vulnerable						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Spyridium fontis-woodii</i>	Woods Well Spyridium	SA	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Not listed	Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Gaultheria viridicarpa</i>	Green Waxberry	NSW, Qld	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Not listed (at species level)	Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Gaultheria viridicarpa J.B. Williams subsp. viridica</i>	Green Waxberry	NSW	Committee - CAM Commonwealth	Vulnerable	Not listed (at subspecies level)						Include on 2019 PPAL		31-Oct-20
<i>Dendronephthya australis</i>	Cauliflower Soft Coral	NSW	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Not listed	Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Asterolasia beckersii</i>	Dungowan Starbush	NSW	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Not listed	Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Diuris aequalis</i>	Buttercup Doubletail	NSW	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Vulnerable	Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Pimelea cremnophila</i>		NSW	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Not listed	Critically Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Pomaderris walshii</i>	Carrington Falls Pomaderris	NSW	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Not listed	Critically Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Prostanthera stauraphylla</i>		NSW	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Vulnerable	Critically Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20
<i>Zieria buxijugum</i>	Box Range Zieria	NSW	Committee - CAM legacy endemic	Endangered	Critically Endangered						Include on 2019 PPAL		30-Oct-20

committee recommendation

Helene

meeting outcome

defer to 2020

3 generation window doesn't meet the criteria A4 - more work required.









<b>Count of Species</b>	<b>Column Labels</b>	
<b>Row Labels</b>	<b>(blank)</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
(blank)		
<b>Grand Total</b>		

To: Minister for the Environment (For Decision)

**2019 ASSESSMENT PRIORITIES FOR THREATENED SPECIES, ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES AND KEY THREATENING PROCESSES**

Timing: 8 August 2019 – 20 business days from the receipt of advice (statutory deadline).



**Recommendations:**

1. That you agree to the Threatened Species Scientific Committee's Proposed Priority Assessment List for species and ecological communities (**Attachment A**) becoming the Finalised Priority Assessment List with the exception of the Subtropical woodland bird community.

Agreed / Not agreed \*

2. That you agree to omit the Subtropical woodland bird community from the 2019 priority list, for further consideration in 2020.

Agreed / Not agreed

3. That you agree to the Committee's proposed assessment completion times in **Attachment A**.

Agreed / Not agreed

4. That you agree to the Committee's proposed extensions to assessment completion timeframes requested in **Attachment K**.

Agreed / Not agreed

5. That you sign the letter to the Chair of the Committee at **Attachment M**.

Signed / Not signed

Minister:

Date: 11/8/19

**Comments:**

- \* Please INCLUDE the Narrow Sawfish on the FPAL.
- \* Please EXCLUDE Mt Cole Grevillia from FPAL
- \* Please EXCLUDE the Swamp Skink from FPAL

<b>Clearing Officer:</b> Sent: 11/07/2019	Kylie Jonasson	First Assistant Secretary, Biodiversity Conservation Division	Ph: s22 Mob: s22
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Geoff Richardson	Assistant Secretary, Protected Species and Communities Branch	Ph: s22 Mob: s22

## Key Points:

1. **Attachment A** provides you with the Threatened Species Scientific Committee's 2019 Proposed Priority Assessment List of species and ecological communities for assessment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.
2. You have 20 business days after receiving the proposed list (until 8 August 2019) to make any changes, after which it automatically becomes the Finalised Priority Assessment List. You may add or omit items or change the assessment completion times. You may have regard to any matters you consider appropriate in making any changes.
3. This is your only opportunity to determine whether the proposed items are assessed. Once an item is included in the final list, it cannot be removed and must be assessed by the Committee and their advice provided to you for a listing decision. At that point you may only consider whether the entity is eligible and the effect of listing or delisting that entity. An outline of the full process is at **Attachment B**.
4. The Committee's reasons for not prioritising some publicly nominated items are at **Attachment C**. The Committee's reasons for including each prioritised item are at **Attachment D**.
5. The Department recommends that you accept the Committee's proposed priorities with the exception of the Subtropical woodland bird community which should be omitted from the 2019 priorities. The Department recommends that this nomination should be reconsidered in 2020, once the current assessment of the Mallee birds of the Murray Darling Depression bioregion ecological community has been finalised in early 2020. This will enable lessons learned from that assessment to be applied to future assessments of ecological communities which are primarily identified by their animals rather than plants.

## Summary of the Committee's Proposed Priority Assessment List

6. The Committee's proposed list includes 32 species and three ecological communities. No threatening processes have been prioritised by the Committee in 2019. The proposed list can be summarised by:
  - a. Taxa: the 32 species include 18 plants, five fish, two mammals, three reptiles and four invertebrates.
  - b. Range Jurisdiction: 19 of the 32 species are only found in one state or territory (two in Western Australia, 14 in New South Wales, one in Queensland, one in Victoria and one in South Australia). One species was found in the Commonwealth jurisdiction on Christmas Island. The remaining twelve species occur across multiple jurisdictions, including four marine species.

Two of the ecological communities are only found in a single state (one in Western Australia and one in New South Wales), and the other, the Subtropical woodland bird community, occurs across New South Wales and Queensland.



- c. Change to the list: 21 species and two ecological communities have been proposed for addition to the threatened list, ten species and one ecological community for transfer to a different category within the list and one species for deletion from the list. The majority of the species being assessed for addition to the list are already listed under state or territory legislation and are being prioritised to achieve national alignment of their listing status. One of the ecological communities is also listed under state legislation.
  - d. Source of the nomination: eight of the species and all three ecological communities in the proposed list were nominated by the public. The public nominations considered are summarised at **Attachment F**. The remaining 24 species were identified by the Committee based on:
    - i. Collaboration with the states and territories through the Intergovernmental agreement on a Common Assessment Method to achieve alignment of threatened species lists across jurisdictions
    - ii. An expert review of the threat status of Australian lizards and snakes
7. Further information on the proposed list is in **Attachment G**. Information on co-occurring protected matters and relevant departmental activities for each proposed item are summarised in **Attachment H** and maps of their distribution are at **Attachment I1 & I2**.
8. The Department supports the Committee's proposed priorities, other than the Subtropical woodland bird community, and recommends that you make no other changes to the proposed list. The species and ecological communities recommended for assessment are well justified and based on sound science.

#### **Extensions to assessment timeframes for species and ecological communities already under assessment**

9. In preparing the proposed list, the Committee also reviewed the progress of assessments prioritised in previous years. There are 67 species and 12 ecological communities currently under assessment (**Attachment J**). The Committee requests an extension of the assessment completion timeframe for 31 species and five ecological communities. The existing and proposed timeframes and reasons for these requests are in **Attachment K**.

#### **Background**

10. The EPBC Act maintains lists of threatened species and ecological communities and key threatening processes, which can only be amended by you on advice of the Committee.
11. The Act requires an annual call for nominations to amend the list, followed by prioritisation by the Committee. The Act requirements for the nomination and prioritisation process are at **Attachment L**.

#### **Sensitivities and Handling**

12. In considering whether to change the proposed list, you should note that the reasons why a public nomination is not included in the final assessment list are published.

- a. Draft statements prepared by the Committee for items they have not included are at **Attachment C**.
  - b. The Committee's reasons for including each item are at **Attachment D**, these are not published.
  - c. A draft statement providing the reasons for omitting the Subtropical woodland bird community is at **Attachment E**.
  - d. The Department will use these statements to communicate the outcomes of the prioritisation process to nominators.
13. There are opportunities for positive news stories about the continued commitment of the Australian Government to aligning the conservation status of threatened species across jurisdictions through the Common Assessment Method. Talking points and draft social media content on this topic can be provided.
14. The ecological communities recommended for assessment in the 2019 list do not represent widespread vegetation types that could attract significant regulation.
- a. The *Empodisma gracillimum* peatlands of south-west Western Australia occurs only in the lower south-west of Western Australia, largely in wilderness and conservation areas. Its primary threat is fire, and highlighting this may raise questions for Western Australian fire management authorities about current practices.
  - b. The Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region is already listed as Endangered and there is a good support for it from local residents. Up-listing to Critically Endangered should not introduce any additional regulatory burden, but will align with the existing state listing and reduce potential confusion for stakeholders.
15. Many of the species proposed for addition to the list are already listed and protected under state or territory legislation. The distribution of the proposed species and ecological communities overlaps with many existing matters of national environmental significance – EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory species, threatened ecological communities, heritage places and internationally important wetlands – which would already invoke Commonwealth regulation of significant impacts. Assessment and listing of these entities would require consideration of them in future referrals and approvals. It would also enable Commonwealth investment in their recovery.
16. A letter to the Chair of the Committee regarding the assessment priorities and timeframe extensions is at **Attachment M** for your signature. The letter presumes your agreement to the proposed recommendations. Please return to the Department for amendment if you disagree with the recommendations or make any other changes to the proposed list.

**Consultation: YES**

17. Environment Standards Division, Biodiversity Conservation Division, the Office of the Threatened Species Commissioner, Heritage, Reef and Marine Division, and the Commonwealth Environmental Water Office were consulted.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

- A:** 2019 Proposed Priority Assessment List
- B:** Outline of the prioritisation, assessment and listing process
- C:** Exclusion statements for publicly nominated items not included on the Proposed Priority Assessment List
- D:** Inclusion statements for items included on the Proposed Priority Assessment List
- E:** Draft exclusion statement for the Subtropical woodland bird community
- F:** Public nominations considered by the TSSC
- G:** Further information on the Proposed Priority Assessment List
- H:** Considerations relevant to the proposed items
- I1:** Maps of the proposed species
- I2:** Map of the proposed ecological communities
- J:** Species and ecological communities currently under assessment
- K:** Request to extend completion timeframes for existing assessments
- L:** EPBC Act sections relevant to the nomination and prioritisation process
- M:** Letter to the Chair of the Committee

FOI 191005  
Document 2a**PROPOSED PRIORITY ASSESSMENT LIST  
FOR THE ASSESSMENT PERIOD COMMENCING 1 OCTOBER 2019**Black text indicates nominations from the public and  
blue text indicates nominations from the Committee<sup>#</sup>

Item	Australian Distribution	Proposed for assessment as	Assessment completion time
<b>Flora species</b>			
<i>Acacia dangarensis</i>	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Asterolasia beckersii</i> (Dungowan Starbush)	NSW	Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Diuris aequalis</i> (Buttercup Doubletail)	NSW	Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Gaultheria viridicarpa</i> (Green Waxberry)	NSW, Qld	Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Gaultheria viridicarpa</i> J.B. Williams subsp. <i>viridicarpa</i> ms. (Green Waxberry)	NSW	Delist	31 Oct 2020
<i>Grevillea montis-cole</i> subsp. <i>montis-cole</i> (Mount Cole Grevillea)	Vic	Critically Endangered	30 Apr 2022
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> subsp. <i>tricolor</i> (Hoary Sunray)	ACT, Tas, NSW, Vic	Vulnerable	30 Oct 2022
<i>Nitella parooensis</i>	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>revoluta</i>	NSW	Vulnerable	30 Oct 2020
<i>Pimelea cremnophila</i>	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Plinthanthesis rodwayi</i> (Budawang Wallaby-grass)	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Pomaderris walshii</i> (Carrington Falls Pomaderris)	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Prostanthera staurophylla</i>	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Rhizanthella gardneri</i> (Western Underground Orchid, Underground Orchid)	WA	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Rhizanthella johnstonii</i> (South Coast Underground Orchid)	WA	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Spyridium fontis-woodii</i> (Woods Well Spyridium)	SA	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Zieria buxijugum</i> (Box Range Zieria)	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Zieria odorifera</i> subsp. <i>warrabahensis</i>	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<b>Reptile species</b>			
<i>Emoia nativitatis</i> (Christmas Island Forest Skink, Christmas Island Whiptail-skink)	Christmas Island*	Extinct	30 Oct 2020
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i> (Grey Snake)	NSW, Qld	Endangered	30 Apr 2022
<i>Lissolepis coventryi</i> (Swamp Skink, Eastern Mourning Skink)	Vic, SA, NSW	Endangered	30 Apr 2022
<b>Fish species</b>			
<i>Cephaloscyllium albiginum</i> (Whitefin Swellshark)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2022
<i>Dentiraja confusa</i> (Australian Longnose Skate)	NSW, Vic, Tas	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2022
<i>Dipturus canutus</i> (Grey Skate)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	Endangered	30 Oct 2022
<i>Galaxias tantangara</i> (Stocky Galaxias)	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Hippocampus whitei</i> (White's Seahorse)	NSW, Qld	Endangered	30 Oct 2020



Item	Australian Distribution	Proposed for assessment as	Assessment completion time
<b>Invertebrate species</b>			
<i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i> (Illidge's Ant-blue or Mangrove Ant-blue)	NSW, Qld	Vulnerable	30 Apr 2022
<i>Dendronephthya australis</i> (Cauliflower Soft Coral)	NSW	Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Hypochrysops piceatus</i> (Bulloak Jewel Butterfly)	Qld	Critically Endangered	30 Apr 2022
<i>Synemon plana</i> (Golden Sun Moth)	ACT, NSW, Vic	Endangered	30 Oct 2022
<b>Mammal species</b>			
<i>Dasyuroides byrnei</i> (Kowari)	Qld, SA	Endangered	30 Oct 2022
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i> (New Holland Mouse)	NSW, Qld, Tas, Vic [ACT reintroduced into Mulligan's Flat in 2013]	Endangered	30 Oct 2022
<b>Additional species for regulatory alignment with the states and territories</b>			
Other species assessed by the states and territories consistent with the <a href="#">Intergovernmental memorandum of understanding - Agreement on a common assessment method for listing of threatened species and threatened ecological communities</a> and provided to the Commonwealth for consideration under the EPBC Act may be assessed in the 2019 assessment period			30 Apr 2021
<b>Ecological Communities</b>			
Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region	NSW	Critically Endangered	31 Oct 2021
<i>Empodisma gracillimum</i> peatlands of south-west Western Australia	WA	Vulnerable	31 Oct 2022
Subtropical woodland bird community	NSW, Qld	Endangered	20 Dec 2022
<b>Key Threatening Processes</b>			
No key threatening processes have been prioritised for assessment in 2019			
<b>Other species, ecological communities and key threatening processes</b>			
Assessments of other species, ecological communities and key threatening processes may be proposed by the Committee during the 2019 assessment period if they perceive a need to commence an assessment prior to the 2020 assessment period.			

# Under section 194G(3) of the EPBC Act, the Proposed Priority Assessment List may include items the Committee itself wishes to nominate along with nominations received from the public

\* Former distribution

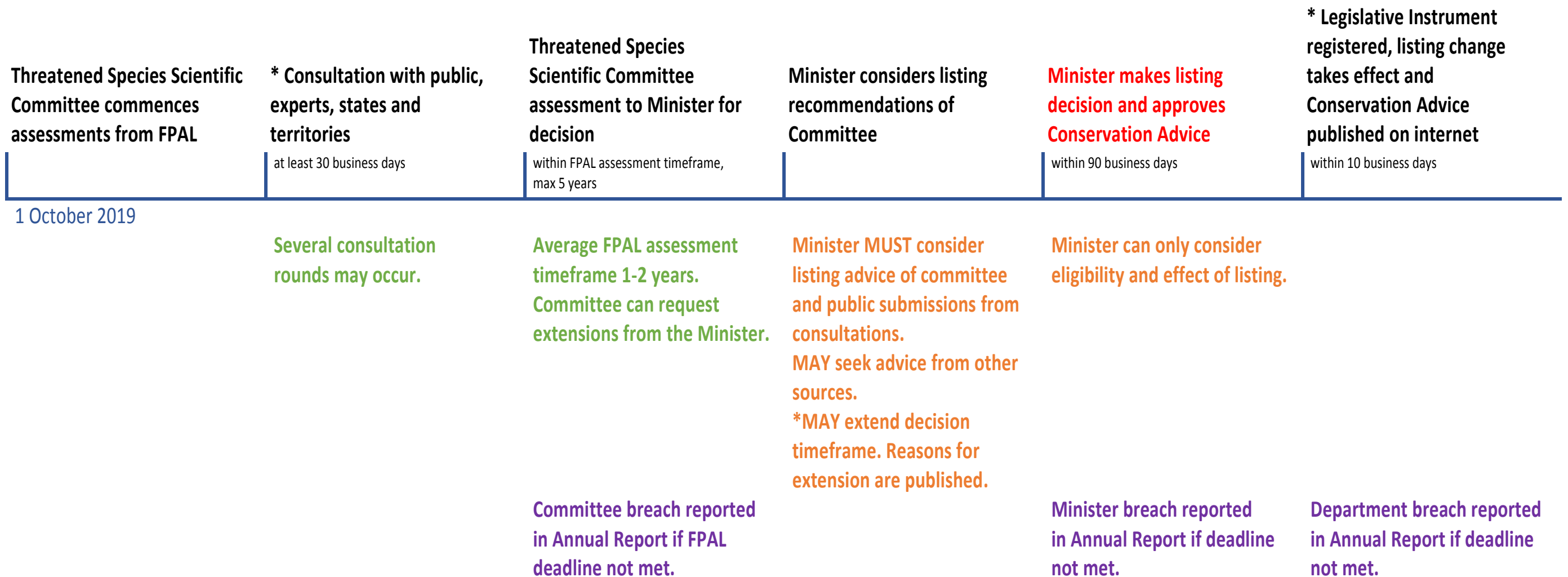
## Attachment B: Outline of the process for prioritisation, assessment and listing of threatened species and ecological communities

### Annual Nomination and Prioritisation Process

* Call for nominations	Nominations close	Nominations to the Threatened Species Scientific Committee for analysis and prioritisation	Threatened Species Scientific Committee's Proposed Priority Assessment List provided to Minister	CURRENT STEP IN THE PROCESS	* Proposed Priority Assessment List becomes Finalised Priority Assessment List (FPAL)
15 January 2019	28 March 2019	14 May 2019	11 July 2019	Minister considers Proposed Priority Assessment List (PPAL)	8 August 2019
<p>Minister may set themes. Minister Price determined the 2019 theme to be: 'Species and Ecological Communities that are severely affected by fire regimes'</p>	at least 40 business days	within 30 business days	within 40 business days	within 20 business days	<p><b>CANNOT BE EXTENDED</b> If no Ministerial decision, list as proposed becomes final list for assessments.</p> <p>Any public nominations not supported – proponents are advised by Department of reasons why.</p>
		Department breach reported in Annual Report if deadline not met.	Committee breach reported in Annual Report if deadline not met.	Minister must advise the Committee of any changes made.	

\*Action published

## Assessment and Listing Process



\*Action published



**Exclusion statements for species, ecological communities and key threatening processes publicly nominated  
but not included on the Proposed Priority Assessment List**

The Department publishes the exclusions statements provided to you by the Committee under section 194J(1) on the internet  
and also provides these statements to the nominators.

Species	Exclusion Statement
<p><b><i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i></b> Narrow Sawfish</p> <p>Nominated by: Humane Society International</p>	<p><i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i> (Narrow Sawfish) has been recorded from nearshore coastal habitats throughout the Indo-Pacific from the Red Sea to northern Australia and north to Japan and southern China. The species was listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act in 2015 and has been publicly nominated for inclusion in the threatened species list in the Endangered category following inferred population decline. The species is currently listed as Endangered under the IUCN Red List and has an Australian Fish Stock Status of 'Depleted'. The Committee considers the current baseline data on population size and ongoing monitoring programs to be inadequate to inform a threatened species listing assessment. The Committee recommends excluding the species from the 2019 FPAL to enable the synthesis of additional information. The nomination is automatically eligible for consideration for inclusion on the 2020 PPAL.</p>
<p><b><i>Heteroponera majeri</i></b> an ant</p> <p>Nominated by: s47F</p>	<p><i>Heteroponera majeri</i> is endemic to Australia, known from three locations in Western Darling Scarp region of Western Australia. The species was publicly nominated for listing as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. The species is not listed under Western Australian legislation. The nomination presents a case for population decline as the species has not been located since 1976. The main threats are considered to be climate change, mining and inappropriate fire regimes. However, the severity of the declines and the scale and impacts from the threats are unclear. The nomination did not include data that could be independently assessed by the Committee to demonstrate severe fluctuations in population or number of locations. The Committee therefore recommended excluding the species from the 2019 FPAL. However, the Committee suggested that the nominator consider revising the nomination so that it better addresses the listing criteria and confirms the location of surveys in areas between the current identified locations. As this is a WA endemic species, the Committee suggests that the revised nomination be provided to the WA TSSC for assessment. The nomination is automatically eligible for reconsideration in 2020.</p>



<p><b><i>Lioponera bicolor</i></b> an ant</p> <p>Nominated by: s47F</p>	<p><i>Lioponera bicolor</i> is endemic to Australia, known from two locations in Armadale, near Perth in Western Australia. The species was publicly nominated for listing as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. The species is not listed under Western Australian legislation. The nomination presents a case for population decline as the species has not been located for over 100 years, the main threats are considered to be urbanization, and possibly inappropriate fire regimes. The nomination did not include data that could be independently assessed by the Committee to demonstrate severe fluctuations in population or number of locations. The Committee therefore recommended excluding the species from the 2019 FPAL. However, the Committee suggested that the nominator consider revising the nomination so that it better addresses the listing criteria that includes searches in appropriate vegetation units and geomorphic units that can be deduced from the type location. As this is a WA endemic species, the Committee suggests that the revised nomination be provided to the WA TSSC for assessment. The nomination is automatically eligible for consideration for inclusion on the 2020 PPAL.</p>
<p><b><i>Sousa sahalensis</i></b> Australian Humpback Dolphin</p> <p>Nominated by: Healthy Land and Water &amp; the Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation</p>	<p><i>Sousa sahalensis</i> (Australian Humpback Dolphin) is listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act and Vulnerable under the Queensland <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> and on the IUCN Red List. The species was publicly nominated for listing as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. It is found in coastal waters off northern Australia and along the coast of New Guinea, where it is of considerable cultural significance. The species and the threats to its survival have been the subject to considerable research in recent years. However, the Committee does not recommend inclusion on the PPAL at this time to enable all of the available information to be synthesised. This would inform the automatic reconsideration of this nomination in 2020.</p>

<b>Ecological Communities</b>	<b>Exclusion statement</b>
<p><b>Murrumbidgee sands woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</b></p> <p>Nominated by: Humane Society International</p>	<p>The nominated ecological community is a woodland or tall shrubland found on Tertiary floodplains and terraces within the catchment of the Goulburn River, in the far north-west of the Sydney Basin Bioregion. The nominated community is restricted to an area of less than 1290 ha and faces considerable threats from clearing and excavation for open cut mining. The Committee notes with concern that listing at the national level is unlikely to provide substantial conservation benefit, as EPBC Act approval has already been provided for projects expected to remove most of the remaining known extent. Once approval has been provided, newly listed communities cannot be considered. The ecological community is eligible for reconsideration in 2020.</p>

<p><b>Lower Murray River and associated wetlands, floodplains and groundwater systems from the junction of the Darling River to the sea</b></p> <p>Nominated by: Humane Society International</p>	<p>The nominated ecological community is a complex aquatic ecosystem, with associated terrestrial components, at the lower end of the Murray-Darling Basin. Listing the ecological community at the national level would afford comprehensive recognition of threats to the community, support local and landscape scale recovery efforts and should complement Murray-Darling Basin planning management and initiatives. The Committee has been advised that several scientific reports relevant to this assessment will be released during 2019, which will greatly assist the automatic reconsideration of this nomination in 2020.</p>
<p><b>Wetland and inner floodplain of the Macquarie Marshes</b></p> <p>Nominated by: Humane Society International</p>	<p>The nominated ecological community is a well-known wetland complex within the Murray-Darling Basin. Listing the ecological community at the national level would afford comprehensive recognition of threats to the community, support local and landscape scale recovery efforts and should complement Murray-Darling Basin planning management and initiatives. The Committee has been advised that several scientific reports relevant to this assessment will be released during 2019, which will greatly assist the automatic reconsideration of this nomination in 2020.</p>
<p><b>Sedge-rich <i>Eucalyptus camphora</i> swamp community</b></p> <p>Nominated by: Friends of the Helmeted Honeyeater Inc.</p>	<p>The nominated ecological community is a swampy open forest or woodland that occurs on valley floors subject to seasonal inundation along sections of several creeks east of Melbourne. It faces ongoing impacts from threats including past clearing for agriculture; dieback associated with overabundant <i>Manorina melanophry</i> (Bell Miner) birds; habitat loss through altered hydrology; weeds and feral animals. The available information suggests a likely conservation status of Endangered, but the community already has a reasonable degree of protection from state legislation, reserves, and its overlap with the habitat of the nationally-listed <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i> (Helmeted Honeyeater). The ecological community will be reconsidered in 2020.</p>
<p><b>Kwongkan shrubland thickets of the Avon Wheatbelt</b></p> <p>Nominated by: Humane Society International</p>	<p>The nominated ecological community occurs in the Avon Wheatbelt in south west Western Australia. It consists of a shrubland with two layers; an upper dense layer and a lower open layer, dominated by <i>Acacia</i>, <i>Allocasuarina</i> and/or <i>Melaleuca</i> species. It faces ongoing impacts from multiple threats including past clearing and resulting fragmentation, altered fire, the loss of digging mammals, weed incursion and climate change. The available information suggests a likely conservation status of at least 'Vulnerable', probably 'Endangered', but additional clarification of the description and threat impacts would be needed during an assessment. Listing the ecological community at the national level is likely to provide substantial conservation benefit, however additional clarification is required and it recommended that this be brought forward as a Committee nomination in 2020.</p>

Key Threatening Process	Exclusion statement
<p><b>Alteration to the natural flow regimes of watercourses and their floodplains and wetlands</b></p> <p>Nominated by: Humane Society International</p>	<p>'Alteration to the natural flow regimes of watercourses and their floodplains and wetlands' has been publicly nominated for consideration for listing as a Key Threatening Process under the EPBC Act. The nomination relates to the threat to species and ecological communities caused by changes to the magnitude, frequency, duration, time, or rate of water flow. The nominated threatening process ranges across the national extent wherever alterations to flow have occurred. Similar threatening process are listed in New South Wales 'Alteration to the natural flow regimes of rivers, streams, floodplains &amp; wetlands' under the NSW <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> and in Victoria 'Alteration to the natural flow regimes of rivers and streams' under the Victorian <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>. The Committee considers that the nominated process is likely to be eligible for listing as a key threatening process.</p> <p>However, there are many mitigating mechanisms currently in place, or being implemented, to abate this process. There are environmental water initiatives underway to abate the threat, particularly in the Murray-Darling and Lake Eyre Basins. The Committee understands that additional information on the progress of these initiatives and related new information will become available in the near future. Given these initiatives, the nomination is not recommended for inclusion in the 2019 PPAL. The nomination is automatically eligible for reconsideration in 2020.</p>
<p><b>The impact of Sarcoptic Mange (<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>) on <i>Lasiorhinus</i> spp.</b></p> <p>Nominated by: Humane Society International</p>	<p>Sarcoptic Mange is caused by an introduced ectoparasite the <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> mite, of Australian wildlife that is particularly severe in wombat species. While it has been demonstrated to cause substantial declines when introduced to naïve populations, the Committee considers that this is unlikely to cause a population decline at the national scale to be eligible for listing as a Key Threatening Process. However, Sarcoptic Mange does cause local population declines in the Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat and Bare-nosed Wombat and therefore the Committee recommends that guidelines be developed on abating the threat. On this basis, the Committee has decided not to prioritise this nomination for assessment in 2019 and notes that it is not automatically eligible for consideration for inclusion on the 2020 PPAL.</p>

## Inclusion statements for species and ecological communities included on the Proposed Priority Assessment List

The Committee has provided these inclusion statements to you under section 194J(1) of the EPBC Act.

Where a species has been prioritised by the Committee based on an expert review or on the basis of an assessment provided by the states and territories through the Common Assessment Method, a single inclusion statement has been used for all relevant species.

Species	Inclusion Statement – Public Nominations
<p><b><i>Grevillea montis-cole</i></b>  <b>subsp. <i>montis-cole</i></b>            Mount Cole Grevillea</p> <p>Nominated by:            Victorian National Parks            Association</p>	<p><i>Grevillea montis-cole</i> subsp. <i>montis-cole</i> (Mount Cole Grevillea) is a terrestrial plant growing within eucalypt forest and woodland in the Mount Cole/Mount Buangor Range region of central Victoria.</p> <p>The species was nominated by the public for listing as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. The species is currently listed as rare under Victorian legislation. The known population occurs in predominantly unprotected crown land managed as State Forest, and continues to be threatened by timber harvesting, frequent fuel reduction burning, human recreational activities, browsing pressure and <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>.</p> <p>The Committee has reviewed the nomination and prioritised this sub-species for listing assessment under the EPBC Act. This assessment will be undertaken by the Victorian Government through the Common Assessment Method.</p>
<p><b><i>Cephaloscyllium albipinum</i></b>            Whitefin Swellshark</p> <p>Nominated by:            Humane Society International</p>	<p><i>Cephaloscyllium albipinum</i> (Whitefin Swellshark) is a medium-sized 'catshark' which is found in deeper continental shelf and upper slope habitats, around the south-eastern Australian coastline, including Tasmania. The species is not listed under any Australian state/territory or Commonwealth threatened species legislation. The IUCN listed the species as Critically Endangered in 2019.</p> <p>The Committee has prioritised this species for assessment because of severe population declines and the continuing threat of commercial fishing. The Committee recommends including the species on the 2019 FPAL for assessment against the listing criteria.</p>
<p><b><i>Dentiraja confusa</i></b>            Australian Longnose Skate</p> <p>Nominated by:            Humane Society International</p>	<p><i>Dentiraja confusa</i> (Longnose Skate) is a medium-sized skate which is found on the continental shelf around the south-eastern corner of the Australian coastline, including Tasmania. The species is not listed under any Australian state/territory or Commonwealth threatened species legislation. The IUCN listed the species as Critically Endangered in 2016.</p> <p>The Committee has prioritised this species for assessment because of severe population declines and the continuing threat of commercial fishing. The Committee recommends including the species on the 2019 FPAL for assessment against the listing criteria.</p>




Species	Inclusion Statement – Public Nominations
<p><b><i>Dipturus canutus</i></b> Grey Skate</p> <p>Nominated by: Humane Society International</p>	<p><i>Dipturus canutus</i> (Grey Skate) is a medium-sized skate which is found offshore, generally in deeper, continental shelf slope habitats, around the south-eastern Australian coastline, including Tasmania. The species is not listed under any Australian state/territory or Commonwealth threatened species legislation. The IUCN listed the species as Endangered in 2016.</p> <p>The Committee has prioritised this species for assessment because of severe population declines and the continuing threat of commercial fishing. The Committee recommends including the species on the 2019 FPAL for assessment against the listing criteria.</p>
<p><b><i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i></b> Illidge's Ant-blue or Mangrove Ant-blue (Butterfly)</p> <p>Nominated by: Australian Entomological Society Conservation Committee</p>	<p><i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i> (Illidge's Ant-blue or Mangrove Ant-blue) is a butterfly that is associated with old-growth mangrove forests in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, and has a complex lifecycle relationship with ants from the <i>Crematogaster</i> sp. (laeviceps group). The species was nominated by the public for listing as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. The known populations are severely fragmented and the species is impacted by historical and continuing loss of old-growth mangrove habitat. The Committee has prioritised this species for listing assessment under the EPBC Act. This assessment will be undertaken by the Queensland Government through the Common Assessment Method.</p>
<p><b><i>Hypochrysops piceatus</i></b> Bulloak Jewel Butterfly</p> <p>Nominated by: Australian Entomological Society Conservation Committee</p>	<p><i>Hypochrysops piceatus</i> (Bulloak Jewel Butterfly) is endemic to Australia and is known to occur in two small populations in Queensland. The species was nominated by the public for listing as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. The species host association with diminishing bulloak woodlands make it particularly vulnerable to habitat loss throughout its range. The Committee has reviewed the nomination and prioritised this species for listing assessment under the EPBC Act. The species is a Queensland endemic species and this assessment will be undertaken by the Queensland Government through the Common Assessment Method.</p>
<p><b><i>Dasyuroides byrnei</i></b> Kowari</p> <p>Nominated by: SA Department for Environment and Water &amp; Natural Resources South Australian Arid Lands</p>	<p>The distribution of <i>Dasyuroides byrnei</i> (Kowari) has contracted to the north-eastern corner of South Australia and south-west Queensland, occurring on pastoral properties, crown lands and conservation reserves. The species is currently listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and has been publicly nominated for up-listing to the Endangered category. The Committee recommended including the species on the 2019 FPAL for further assessment against the listing criteria.</p>

Species	Inclusion Statement – Public Nominations
<p><b><i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i></b> New Holland Mouse</p> <p>Nominated by: Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment</p>	<p><i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i> (New Holland Mouse) is endemic to Australia, with a fragmented distribution across Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. The species was listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act in 2010 and has been publicly nominated for up-listing to the Endangered category following recent surveys in Victoria and Tasmania.</p> <p>The Committee recommended including the species on the 2019 FPAL for further assessment against the listing criteria.</p>

Species	Inclusion Statement – Committee Nominations
<p><b><i>Leucochrysum albicans</i></b> <b><i>subsp. tricolor</i></b> Hoary Sunray</p>	<p><i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> subsp. <i>tricolor</i> (Hoary Sunray) is currently listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act. It has been prioritised for reassessment to ensure that this listing status is current and allow the states and territories where the species occurs to align their threatened species lists through the Common Assessment Method.</p>
<p><b><i>Emoia nativitatis</i></b> Christmas Island Forest Skink, Christmas Island Whiptail- skink</p>	<p><i>Emoia nativitatis</i> (Christmas Island Forest Skink), is currently listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. Its status has been assessed by a panel of experts in the preparation of <i>The Action Plan for Australian Lizards and Snakes 2017</i>. The assessors found the species to be eligible for listing as Extinct. The Committee is currently assessing the <i>Pipistrellus murrayi</i> (Christmas Island Pipistrelle) for transfer from the Critically Endangered category to the Extinct category under the EPBC Act and has prioritised the Christmas Island Forest Skink to enable the two species to be assessed concurrently.</p>
<p><b><i>Hemiaspis damelii</i></b> Grey Snake</p>	<p><i>Hemiaspis damelii</i> (Grey Snake) is not currently listed as threatened under the EPBC Act. Its status has been assessed by a panel of experts in the preparation of <i>The Action Plan for Australian Lizards and Snakes 2017</i>. The action plan assessors found the species to be eligible for listing as Endangered. The Committee has reviewed the Action Plan assessment and prioritised this species for listing assessment under the EPBC Act.</p>
<p><b><i>Lissolepis coventryi</i></b> Swamp Skink, Eastern Mourning Skink</p>	<p><i>Lissolepis coventryi</i> (Swamp Skink) is not currently listed as threatened under the EPBC Act. Its status has been assessed by a panel of experts in the preparation of <i>The Action Plan for Australian Lizards and Snakes 2017</i>. The action plan assessors found the species to be eligible for listing as Endangered. The Committee has reviewed the Action Plan assessment and prioritised this species for listing assessment under the EPBC Act.</p>
<p><b><i>Synemon plana</i></b> Golden Sun Moth</p>	<p><i>Synemon plana</i> (Golden Sun Moth) is currently listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. It has been prioritised for reassessment to ensure that this listing status is current and allow the states and territories where the species occurs to align their threatened species lists through the Common Assessment Method.</p>

Species	Inclusion Statement – Committee Nominations
<p><b>Assessments led by the States and Territories through the Common Assessment Method</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acacia dangarensis</i></li> <li>• <i>Asterolasia beckersii</i> (Dungowan Starbush)</li> <li>• <i>Dendronephthya australis</i> (Cauliflower Soft Coral)</li> <li>• <i>Diuris aequalis</i> (Buttercup Doubletail)</li> <li>• <i>Galaxias tantangara</i> (Stocky Galaxias)</li> <li>• <i>Gaultheria viridicarpa</i> (Green Waxberry)</li> <li>• <i>Gaultheria viridicarpa</i> J.B.Williams subsp. <i>viridicarpa</i> ms. (Green Waxberry)</li> <li>• <i>Hippocampus whitei</i> (White's Seahorse)</li> <li>• <i>Nitella parooensis</i> (a green alga)</li> <li>• <i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>revoluta</i></li> <li>• <i>Pimelea cremnophila</i></li> <li>• <i>Plinthanthesis rodwayi</i> (Budawangs Wallaby-grass)</li> <li>• <i>Pomaderris walshii</i> (Carrington Falls Pomaderris)</li> <li>• <i>Prostanthera staurophylla</i></li> <li>• <i>Rhizanthella gardneri</i> (Western Underground Orchid)</li> <li>• <i>Rhizanthella johnstonii</i> (South Coast Underground Orchid)</li> <li>• <i>Spyridium fontis-woodii</i> (Woods Well Spyridium)</li> <li>• <i>Zieria buxijugum</i> (Box Range Zieria)</li> <li>• <i>Zieria odorifera</i> subsp. <i>warrabahensis</i></li> </ul>	<p>These species have been prioritised for consideration under the EPBC Act based on assessments provided by the states and territories through the Common Assessment Method, with the aim of aligning lists of threatened species across Australian jurisdictions.</p>




Ecological Communities	Inclusion statement
<p>Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region</p> <p>Nominated by: Humane Society International</p>	<p>The nominated ecological community is a heath or scrub community on areas of highly leached Aeolian sand in eastern Sydney. The primary key threats are ongoing degradation as a result of past clearing and resulting fragmentation and impacts associated with the surrounding urban environment. It is currently listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and as Critically Endangered under NSW legislation. A review of its listing status would enable a better alignment between the EPBC and NSW lists. This ecological community has been prioritised for assessment.</p>
<p><i>Empodisma gracillimum</i> peatlands of south-west Western Australia</p> <p>Nominated by: Walpole-Nornalup National Park Association Inc.</p>	<p>The nominated ecological community consists of peatland systems located in the highest rainfall (&gt;1200 mm) areas of the lower south west of Western Australia, largely within the Warren Bioregion and within the Shires of Manjimup and Denmark. These comprise well defined, biodiverse but very small areas within an otherwise large forest and woodland matrix. This nomination aligns with the fire theme for 2019 as much of the community is affected by the synergistic impacts of both a drying climate and inappropriate fire regimes. The ecological community is considered a high priority for assessment with available information suggesting a likely conservation status of at least Vulnerable.</p>
<p>Subtropical woodland bird community</p> <p>Nominated by:</p> 	<p>The nominated ecological community consists of an assemblage of bird species characteristic of subtropical woodlands from northern NSW to north-eastern Queensland. There are serious concerns about the decline of this bird assemblage. There is available information on changes to the bird assemblage as well as the impact of threats to the woodland and forest habitats that allows an assessment of the decline and loss of function of this ecological community. Listing the ecological community at the national level is likely to provide substantial conservation benefit. The available information suggests a likely conservation status of 'Endangered'.</p>



### Exclusion statement – ecological community omitted from the Proposed Priority Assessment List

The Department publishes the exclusions statements on the internet and also provides these statements to the nominators.

Ecological Communities	Exclusion statement
<p>Subtropical woodland bird community</p> <p>Nominated by:</p> 	<p>The nominated ecological community consists of an assemblage of bird species characteristic of subtropical woodlands from northern NSW to north-eastern Queensland. There are serious concerns about the decline of this bird assemblage. There is available information on changes to the bird assemblage as well as the impact of threats to the woodland and forest habitats that allows an assessment of the decline and loss of function of this ecological community. Listing the ecological community at the national level is likely to provide substantial conservation benefit. The available information suggests a likely conservation status of 'Endangered'.</p> <p>However, the approach of defining an ecological community by a bird assemblage is relatively new at the national level. The Committee is currently undertaking an assessment of the <i>Mallee bird community of the Murray Darling Depression bioregion</i>. Given this, it would be advantageous to delay assessment of this ecological community until the earlier assessment is completed, to enable the first assessment to inform this one. The nomination is automatically eligible for reconsideration in 2020.</p>

**Public nominations considered by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee for the 2019 Proposed Priority Assessment List**

The Committee considered nominations received in response to the most recent call for nominations (15 January - 28 March 2019) and nominations received in response to the previous call for nominations (18 December 2017 - 30 Mar 2018) that were not included on the 2018 Finalised Priority Assessment List.

Green shaded items have been included on 2019 Proposed Priority Assessment List; unshaded items have not been included

Species nominations	Common name	Location	Nominator	Year of nomination
<i>Grevillea montis-cole</i> subsp. <i>montis-cole</i>	Mount Cole Grevillea	Vic	s47F	2019
<i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i>	Narrow Sawfish	WA, NT, Qld	s47F	2019
<i>Cephaloscyllium albiginum</i>	Whitefin Swellshark	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA	s47F	2019
<i>Dentiraja confusa</i>	Australian Longnose Skate	NSW, Vic, Tas	s47F	2019
<i>Dipturus canutus</i>	Grey Skate	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA	s47F	2019
<i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i>	Illidge's Ant-blue or Mangrove Ant-blue (Butterfly)	NSW, Qld	s47F	2019
<i>Heteroponera majeri</i>	(ant)	WA	s47F	2019
<i>Hypochrysops piceatus</i>	Bulloak Jewel Butterfly	Qld	s47F	2019
<i>Lioponera bicolor</i>	(ant)	WA	s47F	2019
<i>Dasyuroides byrne</i>	Kowari	Qld, SA	s47F	2019
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	NSW, Qld, Tas, Vic, (ACT reintroduced into Mulligan's Flat in 2013)	s47F	2019



Species nominations	Common name	Location	Nominator	Year of nomination
<i>Sousa sahalensis</i>	Australian humpback dolphin	Qld, NT, WA	s47F	2019

Ecological community nominations *	Location	Nominator	Year of nomination
Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region	NSW	s47F	2018
Kwongkan shrubland thickets of Western Australia's Avon Wheatbelt	WA	s47F	2018
<i>Empodisma gracillimum</i> based peatland communities of the high rainfall zones of south-west Western Australia	WA	s47F	2019
Lower Murray River and associated wetlands, floodplains and groundwater systems from the junction of the Darling River to the sea	SA, NSW, Vic	s47F	2019
Murrumbidgee sands woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	NSW	s47F	2019
Sedge-rich <i>Eucalyptus camphora</i> swamp community	Vic	s47F	2019
Subtropical woodland bird community	NSW, Qld	s47F	2019
Wetland and inner floodplain of the Macquarie Marshes	NSW	s47F	2019

\* When considering the nominated definitions for each prioritised ecological community, the Committee has revised some of the names to reflect a national extent that would provide the best conservation benefit; i.e. while the Committee has included these nominations in the PPAL, the names may have changed.

Key Threatening Process nominations	Location	Nominator	Year of nomination
The impact of Sarcoptic Mange ( <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> ) on <i>Lasiorhinus</i> spp.	Where <i>Lasiorhinus</i> spp. occur (WA, SA & Qld)	s47F	2018
Alterations to the natural flow regimes of watercourses and their floodplains and wetlands	Australia wide	s47F	2019

## **Further information on the Proposed Priority Assessment List**

The proposed priority assessment list at **Attachment A** comprises 32 species, three ecological communities and no key threatening processes. Further details on each item are in **Attachment H**.

The Committee developed the proposed priority assessment list through a considered process based on a preliminary assessment of the degree of threat and potential benefit of listing for all eligible nominations by the public and items nominated by the Committee.

The Department supports the Committee's proposed assessment list of species and ecological communities, apart from the inclusion in 2019 of the Subtropical woodland birds community. EPBC Act listing would provide national recognition and protection, and promote recovery. The proposed assessment of species for delisting, change of category within the list, or listing as Extinct, demonstrates the Committee's ongoing commitment to maintaining the currency and accuracy of the national threatened species list and aligning the Commonwealth lists with the relevant state and territory lists. The three proposed ecological communities are key gaps in EPBC Act protection. However, it would be advantageous to delay assessment of the Subtropical woodland birds community until other assessments have been completed to inform it (see below).

Once an item is included in the final assessment list, it must be assessed. In considering the outcome of the Committee's assessment and making decisions to amend the lists of threatened species and ecological communities, you can only consider the scientific evidence on whether the item is eligible for listing or delisting, and the effect of listing or delisting (s186 and s187).

### **Species**

#### ***What is on the proposed assessment list?***

The proposed assessment list includes assessment of 32 species: 21 proposed new listings, two proposed transfers to a lower category, seven proposed transfers to a higher category, and one proposed delisting.

#### ***Additions to the list (21 species):***

- two species proposed for addition as Vulnerable
- seven species proposed for addition as Endangered
- twelve species proposed for addition as Critically Endangered

#### ***Transfers (category change) within the list (10 species):***

- three species transferred from Vulnerable to Endangered
- two species transferred from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered
- one species transferred from Endangered to Vulnerable
- two species transferred from Endangered to Critically Endangered
- one species transferred from Critically Endangered to Endangered or Vulnerable
- one species transferred from Critically Endangered to Extinct

#### ***Removals from the list (1 species):***

- one species to be deleted from the Vulnerable category



**Table 1: Proposed EPBC Act listing changes group by taxa of the 32 species on the proposed assessment list.**

Taxa	Proposed changes to the List			Total
	Addition	Removal	Transfer	
Plant	11	1	6	18
Fish	5			5
Mammal			2	2
Reptile	2		1	3
Invertebrate	3		1	4
Bird				0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>

### ***Where did the nominations come from?***

Nominations can be received through the annual public nominations process required by section 194E or identified by the Committee under section 194G(3).

Based on a recommendation of the Committee, Minister Price determined '*Species and Ecological Communities that are severely affected by fire regimes*' to be the conservation theme for the 2019 assessment period (MS18-001187).

The 2019 proposed assessment list includes eight species nominated by the public and 24 species nominated by the Committee.

### ***Public nominations***

The Committee considered twelve eligible public nominations for species received in 2019 and has included eight on the proposed assessment list.

The Department consulted relevant States and Territories regarding the priority of these nominations and availability of existing information and assessments. The responses received were provided to the Committee for their consideration in preparing the proposed priority assessment list.

### ***Committee nominations***

Committee nominations are for species or ecological communities that the Committee believes are priorities for assessment or reassessment where a nomination from the public has not been received. The Committee identified its nominations through consultation with state and territory agencies, experts and the Department.

In 2019, the 24 Committee nominations for species originate from: work with the jurisdictions to harmonise Commonwealth, state and territory lists (21 species), and expert assessments of Australian Lizards and Snakes (three species).

### ***Achieving consistent jurisdictional threatened species lists using a Common Assessment Method***

In 2015, as part of the National Review of Environmental Regulation, the Meeting of Environment Ministers agreed to develop a 'common assessment method' for national

assessment of threatened species. An *Intergovernmental Memorandum of Understanding – Agreement on a Common Assessment Method for Listing of Threatened Species and Threatened Ecological Communities* commenced in October 2015. Under the memorandum, assessments undertaken using the common assessment method can be shared between relevant jurisdictions, providing for improved consistency across threatened species lists and clarity for the regulated community. Existing listed species will be progressively transitioned into an agreed national category and listed consistently across jurisdictions.

The proposed assessment list includes 18 species that have been assessed by the Western Australian, South Australian and New South Wales governments. These governments have provided their assessments for consideration under the EPBC Act through the Common Assessment Method. The majority of these are endemic to a single jurisdiction or have been assessed by one state with the agreement of other range jurisdictions.

Each of the species has been assessed by the relevant jurisdiction's scientific committees and listed under state or territory threatened species legislation in the same category as is proposed under the EPBC Act, using the agreed method and at a standard which supports a streamlined assessment under the EPBC Act.

In addition, the Department invited the states and territories to suggest species that occur in multiple states and territories for national assessment or reassessment by the Commonwealth using the common assessment method. The Committee has included two of these species in the proposed priority assessment list.

To enable efficient processing of future assessments provided by the states and territories, the Committee have included the statement "Any other species assessed by the states and territories consistent with the *Intergovernmental memorandum of understanding - Agreement on a common assessment method for listing of threatened species and threatened ecological communities* and provided to the Commonwealth for consideration under the EPBC Act" in the proposed list. These species would only be progressed once the Committee reviews and endorses them.

#### *Lizard and Snake Action Plan expert assessment*

The Department has received the manuscript of a forthcoming book, *The Action Plan for Australian Lizards and Snakes 2017* which will be published in late 2019. This book is based on a comprehensive expert assessment of the conservation status of Australian lizards and snakes, undertaken as a collaboration with the IUCN.

Based on the conclusions of the expert review, the Committee considers that approximately 60 lizard and snake species require assessment under the EPBC Act. The Committee has included three species, on the proposed priority assessment list in 2019. Two are proposed as additions to the list in the Endangered category and one in the Extinct category.

Further lizards and snakes will be considered by the Committee for inclusion on the 2020 proposed priority assessment list, once the action plan is published. The assessments of the

three species on the proposed list will be provided to the states and territories for consistent listing under their legislation.

#### *Listing changes proposed for the Green Waxberry*

Two of the items proposed for assessment are a species and subspecies of the Green Waxberry, *Gaultheria viridicarpa* and *Gaultheria viridicarpa* J.B. Williams subsp *viridicarpa*. *Gaultheria viridicarpa* J.B. Williams subsp *viridicarpa* is currently listed as a Vulnerable subspecies under the EPBC Act. *Gaultheria viridicarpa* is not listed under the EPBC Act, but is listed as Endangered in NSW and Vulnerable in Queensland. To achieve alignment of the conservation status of this entity, the Committee recommends that the species be assessed for listing and the subspecies be simultaneously assessed delisted.

#### **Effect and Benefits of Listing:**

Once listed as Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered or Extinct in the Wild, a threatened species becomes a 'Matter of National Environmental Significance' and is taken into account during assessment of new developments under the EPBC Act. If a species is listed or transferred to the Extinct or Conservation Dependent category it is not a 'Matter of National Environmental Significance' (s18A(4)(a)).

Listing as threatened can also assist in attracting Australian Government and third party investment in conservation action. Threatened species are a target in funding programs including the National Landcare Program, and projects which identify benefits for listed threatened species and ecological communities are afforded higher priority.

Similarly, inclusion of a species in the list increases the potential to benefit from research effort, including through the National Environmental Science Program.

#### **Ecological Communities**

The purpose of national listing of threatened ecological communities (TECs) is to identify, protect and restore the most threatened ecosystems in Australia. Nationally listed Endangered and Critically Endangered TECs become 'Matters of National Environmental Significance' that receive national recognition; are a mechanism for taking landscape-level biodiversity values into account during planning of major new developments; and are a practical and effective target for habitat and ecosystem conservation and restoration efforts by landholder and community groups (which are encouraged and supported through Australian Government initiatives such as National Landcare).

The Committee received six eligible public nominations for TECs in 2019 and has included two on the proposed assessment list. An additional two nominations were received in 2018, which were not prioritised for inclusion in the 2018 final assessment list and were reconsidered for inclusion on the 2019 list. One of these was included on the proposed assessment list for 2019.

The Committee has recommended three TECs for inclusion in the 2019 proposed assessment list. The Department recommends including two of these at this time. Key issues regarding these TECs are discussed below.

### Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region – status review

- This is a heath or scrub community on areas of highly leached Aeolian sand in eastern Sydney. It usually consists of one or more species of *Banksia* and a range of other coastal shrubs.
- The majority of this ecological community has already been lost. Only about 100 hectares remains and this is highly fragmented and surrounded by urban areas, although some patches are in conservation reserves. Significant threats include ongoing degradation of remaining patches through invasive species, inappropriate fire regimes, erosion and physical disturbance.
- The ecological community is a well-known assemblage that has been listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act since 2000 and was up-listed to Critically Endangered under NSW state laws in 2017.
- As it is already listed as a threatened ecological community under the EPBC Act, an up-listing to the 'Critically Endangered' category is unlikely to have no additional regulatory impact, but will enable a better alignment between the EPBC and NSW lists and reduce any confusion for stakeholders. Up-listing may also provide some additional recognition and support for its conservation.

### *Empodisma gracillimum* peatlands of south-west Western Australia – new listing

- These are peatland systems located in the highest rainfall (>1200 mm annually) areas of the lower south west of Western Australia, largely within the Warren Bioregion and within the Shires of Manjimup and Denmark. They comprise very small, well defined areas of a low, heath-like vegetation surrounded by a forest and woodland matrix. A key indicator species of the ecological community is *Empodisma gracillimum*, a sedge endemic to Western Australia.
- Key threats are fire, feral pigs and development of acid sulphate soils. Climate change, particularly drier conditions and increased fire frequency and intensity is also a threat. It is likely to be eligible for listing as 'Vulnerable'.
- As it largely occurs within conservation reserves, regulatory impacts from listing this as a threatened ecological community are likely to be negligible. However, listing will increase public recognition and influence and inform relevant fire management policies; as well provide increased opportunities and funding for research, conservation and restoration.
- This nomination aligns with the 2019 theme established by Minister Price.

### Subtropical woodland bird community – new listing

- This is an assemblage of bird species characteristic of subtropical woodlands from northern New South Wales to north-eastern Queensland. It does not include all areas with woodland birds, but is focused on areas with a relative diversity of woodland bird species.
- There are serious concerns in the scientific community about the decline of woodland birds. Key threats to this ecological community include the fragmentation and degradation of habitat through a variety of pressures, and competitive exclusion by overabundant and aggressive native honeyeaters. It is likely to be eligible for listing as 'Endangered'.



- Given the broad area and range of woodland vegetation that provides potential habitat for the woodland bird community, this ecological community overlaps with areas of mining (e.g. coal and coal seam gas) and agriculture. However, much of the remnant vegetation in these areas is already protected by other state and national listings. Even in areas with intact vegetation (e.g. areas set aside by farmers) woodland birds are declining due to foxes, cats and competition from native miner birds.
- Listing would provide an opportunity to help conserve a functional assemblage that is essential for woodland health in north-eastern Australia. Listing would also provide opportunities to co-ordinate recovery and threat abatement actions across the landscape, as well as encourage further research. It would particularly encourage further engagement and support for farmers and community groups to manage common threats, such as invasive species, and to facilitate landscape restoration to the benefit of both biodiversity and farming.
- The approach of defining an ecological community by a bird assemblage is relatively new at the national level. There are aquatic faunal assemblages on the national list and state governments have listed bird communities, but to date there are no EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological communities defined by birds. Consideration needs to be given to how this type of listing will operate and how it will be communicated to stakeholders. The Committee is currently undertaking an assessment of the *Mallee bird community of the Murray Darling Depression bioregion*. Given this, the Department recommends not including the Subtropical woodland bird community on the Finalised Priority Assessment List in 2019. The nomination is automatically eligible for reconsideration in 2020, and this would allow time for the Mallee bird community assessment to be completed, and for the lessons learned to inform the assessment of the Subtropical woodland birds community.

### **Key threatening processes**

The Committee considered two public nominations for key threatening processes – one which was received in 2019 and one received in 2018, but not prioritised.

The Committee has not included any of the key threatening processes on the proposed assessment list. The Committee's reasons for not including the processes are in the exclusion statements in **Attachment C**.

Considerations relevant to each of the proposed items

SPECIES

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Acacia dangarensis</i>	NSW	Addition as Critically Endangered  NSW: Critically Endangered  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 30 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across three listed ecological communities, including the Hunter Valley Weeping Myall (<i>Acacia pendula</i>) Woodland.</li> <li>• There are 12 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act that are under assessment.</li> <li>• This species occurs in the North East NSW Regional Forest Agreement area. Extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018.</li> <li>• Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats.</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Asterolasia beckersii</i> (Dungowan Starbush)	NSW	Addition as Endangered  NSW: Endangered  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 29 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across five listed ecological communities, including the Natural grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland.</li> <li>• There are 13 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas adjacent to few projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act in the past.</li> <li>• This species occurs in the North East NSW Regional Forest Agreement area. Extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018.</li> <li>• Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs</li> </ul>
<i>Diuris aequalis</i>	NSW	Transfer from Vulnerable to Endangered  NSW: Endangered  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 58 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across four listed ecological communities, including the Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forests of the Sydney Basin Bioregion.</li> <li>• There are 13 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act but none that are currently under assessment.</li> <li>• This species occurs in the Southern NSW Regional Forest Agreement area. Extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018.</li> <li>• Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: competition and land degradation by rabbits; competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats; predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Gaultheria viridicarpa</i> (Green Waxberry)	NSW, Qld	Addition as Endangered  NSW: Endangered  Qld: Vulnerable  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>There are 87 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>This species may or is likely to occur across four listed ecological communities, including the New England Peppermint (<i>Eucalyptus nova-anglica</i>) Grassy Woodlands.</li> <li>This species occurs within the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area.</li> <li>This species occurs within 30 km of one wetland of international importance, Moreton Bay.</li> <li>There are 15 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>This species occurs in areas with several projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, but none that are currently under assessment.</li> <li>This species occurs in the North East NSW Regional Forest Agreement area. The extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018.</li> <li>This species occurs in areas that are subject to funding under 20 Million Trees, Green Army and Regional Funding.</li> </ul>
<i>Gaultheria viridicarpa</i> <i>J.B. Williams subsp.</i> <i>viridicarpa ms.</i> (Green Waxberry)	NSW	Delist subspecies from Vulnerable to enable listing at the species level  NSW: Vulnerable (to be delisted)  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priority for Commonwealth assessment to enable the species to be considered.</li> <li>There are 46 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>This species may or is likely to occur across three listed ecological communities, including the Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia.</li> <li>This species occurs within the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area.</li> <li>This species occurs within no wetlands of international importance.</li> <li>There are 15 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>This species does not occur in areas where projects have been referred under the EPBC Act for assessment.</li> <li>This species occurs in the North East NSW Regional Forest Agreement area. Extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018.</li> </ul>



Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Grevillea montis-cole</i> subsp. <i>montis-cole</i> (Mount Cole Grevillea)	Vic	Addition as Critically Endangered  Vic: Rare  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public nomination</li> <li>• There are 33 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across four listed ecological communities, including Grey Box (<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia.</li> <li>• There are 11 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• 100% of this species known occurrence is found in the Langi Ghiran State Park.</li> <li>• There are few EPBC referrals known to have been submitted for assessment near where this species occurs.</li> <li>• This species occurs in the West Victorian Regional Forest Agreement area. The process to extend the Victorian RFAs has commenced and will be finalised by March 2020, following short term extensions in 2018.</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> <i>subsp. tricolor</i> (Hoary Sunray)	ACT, Tas, NSW, Vic	Transfer from Endangered to Vulnerable  Tas: Endangered  Vic: threatened (EN)  ACT: present (not listed)  NSW: present (not listed)  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority for reassessment to enable alignment of Commonwealth, state and territory lists through the Common Assessment Method</li> <li>• There are 216 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across 17 listed ecological communities, including the Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victoria Volcanic Plan.</li> <li>• This species occurs near two National and World Heritage listed places, including the Tasmanian Wilderness</li> <li>• This species occurs within or near 15 wetlands of international importance including Port Phillip Bay and Western District.</li> <li>• There are 54 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species is found within <i>Lepidium ginniderrense</i> listed critical habitat</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act and approximately 17 that are under assessment. Ongoing/future development will occur in its range.</li> <li>• This species occurs across the Tasmanian, NSW and Victorian Regional Forest Agreement areas. The extension to the Tasmanian RFA was signed on 18 August 2017; extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018; and the process to extend the Victorian RFAs has commenced and will be finalised by March 2020, following short term extensions in 2018.</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Nitella parooensis</i>	NSW	Addition as Critically Endangered  NSW: not listed  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• This species may occur in the community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian basin listed threatened ecological community.</li> <li>• There are 11 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs within or near five wetlands of international importance, including the Paroo River Wetlands.</li> <li>• There are 7 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in an area with one project that has been referred under the EPBC Act.</li> <li>• Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats; predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs.</li> </ul>
<i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>revoluta</i>	NSW	Addition as Vulnerable  NSW: Vulnerable  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 59 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across seven listed ecological communities, including the Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forests of the Sydney Basin Bioregion.</li> <li>• This species occurs near one National and World Heritage listed places, namely the Greater Blue Mountains Area.</li> <li>• There are 15 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with a few projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act that are under assessment.</li> <li>• This species occurs in the Southern NSW Regional Forest Agreement area. The extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018.</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Pimelea cremnophila</i>	NSW	Addition as Critically Endangered  NSW: Critically Endangered  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 28 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across three listed ecological communities, including the Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia.</li> <li>• This species occurs near the Gondwanan Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area.</li> <li>• There are 15 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with a few projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, none currently under assessment.</li> <li>• This species occurs in the North East NSW Regional Forest Agreement area. Extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018</li> <li>• Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats</li> </ul>
<i>Plinthanthesis rodwayi</i> (Budawangs Wallaby-grass)	NSW	Transfer from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered  NSW: Critically Endangered  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 30 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across two listed ecological communities, including the Natural Temperate Grassland of the South Eastern Highlands.</li> <li>• There are 13 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in the Southern NSW Regional Forest Agreement area. The extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with few projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, none currently under assessment.</li> </ul>



Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Pomaderris walshii</i> (Carrington Falls Pomaderris)	NSW	Addition as Critically Endangered  NSW: Critically Endangered  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 38 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may occur across two listed ecological communities, including the Southern Highlands Shale Forest and Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion.</li> <li>• There are 16 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with few projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, none currently under assessment.</li> <li>• This species occurs in the Southern NSW Regional Forest Agreement area. Extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018.</li> </ul>
<i>Prostanthera staurophylla</i>	NSW	Transfer from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered  NSW: Endangered  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 43 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across four listed ecological communities, including the White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland.</li> <li>• There are 12 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with few projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, none currently under assessment.</li> <li>• This species occurs in the North East NSW Regional Forest Agreement area. The extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018</li> <li>• Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats; predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Rhizanthella gardneri</i> (Western Underground Orchid, Underground Orchid)	WA	Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered  WA: Critically Endangered  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by WA through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and WA threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 27 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across two listed ecological communities, including the Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia.</li> <li>• There are 8 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with some projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, none that are currently under assessment.</li> </ul>
<i>Rhizanthella johnstonii</i> (South Coast Underground Orchid)	WA	Addition as Critically Endangered  WA: Critically Endangered  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by WA through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and WA threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 19 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across two listed ecological communities, including the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt.</li> <li>• There are 9 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with few projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, none currently under assessment.</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Spyridium fontis-woodii</i> (Woods Well Spyridium)	SA	Addition as Critically Endangered  SA: not listed (will be added to their list at next review)  IUCN: Critically Endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by WA through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to achieve consistent listing once SA amend their list (which requires SA parliament approval). Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 16 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs within 10 km of the Coorong wetland of international importance,</li> <li>• There are 12 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with few projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, none that are currently under assessment.</li> </ul>
<i>Zieria buxijugum</i> (Box Range Zieria)	NSW	Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered  NSW: Critically Endangered  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 30 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may occur across one listed ecological communities, namely the Lowland Grassy Woodland in the South East Corner Bioregion.</li> <li>• There are 12 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with few projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, none that are currently under assessment.</li> <li>• This species occurs in the Eden NSW Regional Forest Agreement area. Extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018.</li> <li>• Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Zieria odorifera</i> subsp. <i>warrabahensis</i>	NSW	Addition as Critically Endangered  NSW: Critically Endangered  Vic: not listed  IUCN: Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>There are 26 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>This species may or is likely to occur across three listed ecological communities, including the New England Peppermint (<i>Eucalyptus nova-anglica</i>) Grassy Woodlands.</li> <li>There are 11 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>This species occurs in areas with few projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, none that are currently under assessment.</li> <li>Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats.</li> </ul>
<b>Reptiles</b>			
<i>Emoia nativitatis</i> (Christmas Island Forest Skink, Christmas Island Whiptail-skink)	formerly recorded on Christmas Island	Transfer from Critically Endangered to Extinct  WA: not listed  IUCN: Extinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritised for assessment based on the upcoming book, <i>The Action Plan for Australian Lizards and Snakes 2017</i>, expected to be published in late 2019.</li> <li>This species was added to the IUCN Red list in 2017 as Extinct. The last known animal was an individual in captivity which died in 2014.</li> <li>The listing of this species as Extinct would formally recognise the loss of this species, which would mean that the list provides a more accurate depiction of extinction in Australia.</li> <li>This species will be assessed concurrent with the Christmas Island Pipestrelle which is also considered extinct.</li> </ul>



Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i> (Grey Snake)	NSW, Qld	Addition as Endangered  Qld: Endangered  NSW: not listed  SA –not listed  IUCN: Endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritised for assessment based on the upcoming book, <i>The Action Plan for Australian Lizards and Snakes 2017</i>, expected to be published in late 2019.</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across nine listed ecological communities, including the Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co- dominant); and Natural Grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern NSW and southern Qld.</li> <li>• There are 61 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs within two wetlands of international importance, namely the Macquarie Marshes and Currawinya Lakes.</li> <li>• There are 17 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act that are under assessment.</li> <li>• This species distribution overlaps 12 states reserves</li> <li>• Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: predation by European red fox; predation by feral cats; predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs; the biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by cane toads</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Lissolepis coventryi</i> (Swamp Skink, Eastern Mourning Skink)	Vic, SA NSW	Addition as Endangered  Vic: Threatened (Vulnerable)  SA: Endangered  NSW: not listed  IUCN: Endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritised for assessment based on the upcoming book, <i>The Action Plan for Australian Lizards and Snakes 2017</i>, expected to be published in late 2019.</li> <li>• This species is known, likely to or may occur across 13 listed ecological communities, including the natural damp grassland of the Victorian coastal plains.</li> <li>• This species may occur in proximity to 16 National and World Heritage listed places, including the Australian Alps National Park.</li> <li>• There are 138 listed threatened species that are known, likely to or may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs within 16 wetlands of international importance, including the Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina, and Albert Wetland.</li> <li>• There are 49 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act that are under assessment.</li> <li>• This species occurs across the Victorian Regional Forest Agreement areas. The process to extend the Victorian RFAs has commenced and will be finalised by March 2020, following short term extensions in 2018.</li> <li>• Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: predation by European red fox; predation by feral cats; disease in natural ecosystems caused by <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i></li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<b>Fish</b>			
<i>Cephaloscyllium albipinum</i> (Whitfin Swellshark)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA	<p>Nominated for addition as Critically Endangered. Potentially eligible for Conservation Dependent</p> <p>NSW: not listed</p> <p>Vic: not listed</p> <p>Tas: not listed</p> <p>SA: not listed</p> <p>WA: not listed</p> <p>IUCN: near threatened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public nomination, based on an expert assessment of the conservation status of sharks being prepared by the Marine Biodiversity Hub of the National Environmental Science Program</li> <li>Species is found in Commonwealth Marine Area, the EEZ and Territorial Sea</li> <li>Sharks are susceptible to injury or death through entanglement in lobster and crab fisheries in NSW, Tas and Vic.</li> <li>Commonwealth-managed fisheries interactions: Incidental capture in some trawl fisheries (e.g. South East Trawl Sub-Fishery of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery). Considered overfished (FRDC 2013/009). Species was assessed as precautionary high risk in 2012. Is now considered low risk (re. otter board trawl fishing) according to the bycatch action plan.</li> <li>NSW-managed fisheries interactions: Retained as by-product in the Ocean Trap and Line Fishery. Many sharks are discarded. Also landed as by-product in the NSW Lobster Fishery.</li> <li>SA, Tas, Vic managed fisheries interactions: No reported interactions in export fisheries.</li> <li>There are 53 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>There are 50 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, none that are currently under assessment.</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Dentiraja confusa</i> (Australian Longnose Skate)	NSW, Vic, Tas	Nominated for addition as Critically Endangered. Potentially eligible for Conservation Dependent  NSW: not listed  Vic: not listed  Tas: not listed  IUCN: Critically Endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public nomination, based on an expert assessment of the conservation status of sharks being prepared by the Marine Biodiversity Hub of the National Environmental Science Program</li> <li>• Vic-managed fisheries: some take of skates in Vic Inlet Fishery (species not mentioned). Recreational fishers are permitted to keep skates &lt;1.5m in width.</li> <li>• NSW, Tas managed fisheries: No reported interactions in export fisheries.</li> <li>• There are 65 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs within three National and World Heritage listed places, including the Recherche Bay (North East Peninsula) Area.</li> <li>• This species occurs in or within 10 km of 13 wetlands of international importance, including Port Phillip Bay.</li> <li>• There are 93 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act that are under assessment.</li> <li>• This species occurs in Listed Critical Habitat for the <i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (Shy Albatross)</li> </ul>



Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Dipturus canutus</i> (Grey Skate)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	Nominated for addition as Endangered. Potentially eligible for Conservation Dependent  NSW: not listed  Vic: not listed  Tas: not listed  SA: not listed  WA: not listed  IUCN: not listed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public nomination, based on an expert assessment of the conservation status of sharks being prepared by the Marine Biodiversity Hub of the National Environmental Science Program</li> <li>• This species occurs in the Commonwealth Marine Area, the EEZ and Territorial Sea.</li> <li>• Vic-managed fisheries: some take of skates in Vic Inlet Fishery (species not mentioned). NSW, SA, Tas-managed fisheries: No reported interactions in export fisheries.</li> <li>• There are no ecological communities in this species range.</li> <li>• There are 54 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• There are 52 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, none that are currently under assessment.</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Galaxias tantangara</i> (Stocky Galaxias)	NSW	Addition as Critically Endangered  NSW: Critically Endangered  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 21 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species may or is known to occur across two listed ecological communities, including the Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens.</li> <li>• This species occurs within two National listed places, including the Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves.</li> <li>• This species occurs within 500 km of four wetlands of international importance, including Hattah-Kulkyne Lakes.</li> <li>• There are 12 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with few projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act that are under assessment.</li> <li>• This species occurs in the Southern NSW Regional Forest Agreement area. Extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018.</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Hippocampus whitei</i> (White's Seahorse)	NSW, Qld	Addition as Endangered  NSW: Vulnerable  Qld: not listed  IUCN: Endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• NSW-managed fisheries: Protected from fishing.</li> <li>• Qld-managed fisheries: May be targeted and exported by commercial fishers in the Qld Marine Aquarium Fish Fishery, and caught and discarded as bycatch in other Queensland trawl, trap, net and line fisheries.</li> <li>• There are 254 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs within 16 National and five World Heritage listed places, including the Great Barrier Reef and Fraser Island.</li> <li>• This species occurs within five wetlands of international importance, including Moreton Bay, Great Sandy Strait and Hunter Estuary.</li> <li>• There are 100 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act that are under assessment.</li> <li>• This species identified as a conservation value in the North Marine Region Marine bioregional plan (2012).</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<b>Invertebrate</b>			
<i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i> (Illidge's Ant-blue or Mangrove Ant-blue)	NSW, Qld	Addition as Vulnerable  Qld: Vulnerable  NSW: not listed  IUCN: Endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public nomination</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across four listed ecological communities, including the subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh.</li> <li>• This species occurs within the Fraser Island World Heritage Area.</li> <li>• There are 95 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs within two wetlands of international importance, including Morton Bay and Great Sandy Strait</li> <li>• There are 50 listed migratory species that are known or may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act that are under assessment.</li> <li>• This species occurs in the North East NSW Regional Forest Agreement area. Extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018.</li> </ul>
<i>Dendronephthya australis</i> (Cauliflower Soft Coral)	NSW	Addition as Endangered  NSW: not listed (addition as Endangered being finalised)  Qld: not listed  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment provided to the Commonwealth by NSW through the Common Assessment Method memorandum, to enable alignment of Commonwealth and NSW threatened species listing. Assessment has been reviewed and endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.</li> <li>• There are 86 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs within three National and World Heritage listed places, including the Kamay Botany Bay: botanical collection sites.</li> <li>• There are 66 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, but none that are currently under assessment.</li> </ul>



Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Hypochrysops piceatus</i> (Bullock Jewel Butterfly)	Qld	Addition as Critically Endangered  Qld: Endangered  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public nomination</li> <li>There are 35 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>This species may or is likely to occur across five listed ecological communities, including the Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant).</li> <li>There are 13 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act that are under assessment.</li> </ul>
<i>Synemon plana</i> (Golden Sun Moth)	ACT, NSW, Vic	Transfer from Critically Endangered to Endangered  Vic: Threatened (Critically Endangered)  ACT: Endangered  NSW: Endangered  IUCN: Not assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priority for reassessment to enable alignment of Commonwealth, state and territory lists through the Common Assessment Method</li> <li>There are 232 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>This species may or is likely to occur across 21 listed ecological communities, including the Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain.</li> <li>This species occurs within 25 National and three World Heritage listed places, including the Greater Blue Mountains Area.</li> <li>This species occurs within two wetlands of international importance, including Port Philip Bay and Western District Lakes, and within 10-1000 km of 20 wetlands.</li> <li>There are 73 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act that are under assessment.</li> <li>This species occurs across the NSW and Victorian Regional Forest Agreement areas. Extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018; and the process to extend the Victorian RFAs has commenced and will be finalised by March 2020, following short term extensions in 2018.</li> <li>Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: competition and land degradation by rabbits.</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<b>Mammals</b>			
<i>Dasyuroides byrnei</i> (Kowari)	Qld, SA	Transfer from Vulnerable to Endangered  Qld: Vulnerable  SA: present (Vulnerable)  NT: extinct  Action Plan for Mammals: Vulnerable  IUCN: Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public nomination</li> <li>• There are 16 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species is likely to occur across one listed ecological community; the community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin.</li> <li>• This species occurs within one wetland of international importance, namely the Coongie Lakes.</li> <li>• There are 10 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with few projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act, however there are some that are currently under assessment.</li> <li>• Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: predation by European red fox; predation by feral cats; competition and land degradation by rabbits</li> </ul>

Species nominated (Common name)	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i> (New Holland Mouse)	NSW, Qld, Tas, Vic, [ACT: reintroduc ed into Mulligan's flat in 2013]	Transfer from Vulnerable to Endangered  NSW: not listed  Qld: Vulnerable  Vic: Threatened (Vulnerable)  Tas: Endangered  ACT: Vulnerable  Action Plan for Mammals: Vulnerable  IUCN: Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public nomination</li> <li>• This species may or is likely to occur across 30 listed ecological communities, including the Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia.</li> <li>• There are 377 listed threatened species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs within three National and World Heritage listed places, including the Greater Blue Mountains Area. This species occurs in a further five National Heritage listed places.</li> <li>• This species occurs within four wetlands of international importance, including the Myall Lakes, and within 10-900 km of 10 wetlands.</li> <li>• There are 91 listed migratory species that may occur where this species is likely to occur.</li> <li>• This species occurs in areas with many projects that have been referred under the EPBC Act that are currently under assessment and increasing pressure.</li> <li>• This species occurs across the Tasmanian, NSW and Victorian Regional Forest Agreement areas. The extension to the Tasmanian RFA was signed on 18 August 2017; extensions to the NSW RFAs were signed on 28 November 2018; and the process to extend the Victorian RFAs has commenced and will be finalised by March 2020, following short term extensions in 2018.</li> <li>• Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: predation by feral cats; for disease in natural ecosystems caused by <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i></li> </ul>



## ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Nominated Ecological Community	Location	Proposed assessment and other listing status	Co-occurring protected matters & Departmental activities
Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region	NSW	Transfer from Endangered to Critically Endangered  NSW: Critically Endangered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public nomination</li> <li>Highly restricted range. There are no current EPBC referrals that will impact the community. One residential development was approved in 2018.</li> <li>Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: competition and land degradation by rabbits; disease in natural ecosystems caused by <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>.</li> </ul>
<i>Empodisma gracillimum</i> peatlands of south-west Western Australia	WA	Addition as Vulnerable  WA: Not listed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public nomination</li> <li>This species occurs in the Western Australia Regional Forest Agreement area. The extension to the WA RFA was signed on 29 March 2019.</li> <li>EPBC Act assessment areas note that a vulnerable community is afforded no protection under Section 18 of the EPBC Act and have concerns listing a threatened ecological community in this category may confuse proponents who are not aware of this.</li> <li>Relevant threat abatement plan(s) in place for: predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs.</li> <li>Listing is supported by the WA Government. Its listing would complement other listed communities in WA.</li> </ul>
Subtropical woodland bird community	NSW, Qld	Addition as Endangered  NSW: Not listed  Qld: does not have provision to list ecological communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public nomination</li> <li>Occurs in regions with mining and agricultural activities, so may be relevant to development projects (e.g. new coal mines or coal seam gas) requiring referral, assessment and approval under the EPBC Act.</li> <li>In south-east Queensland, this threatened ecological community is likely to be impacted to a small degree by urban development pressures. South-east Queensland is anticipated to be the site for a new strategic assessment under Part 10 of the EPBC Act.</li> </ul>





## FINALISED PRIORITY ASSESSMENT LISTS - ITEMS CURRENTLY UNDER ASSESSMENT

## Species

Item	Common Name	Kingdom	Class	FPAL	Australian Distribution	Assessment Completion Date
<i>Antrophyum austroqueenslandicum</i>	Border Ranges Lined Fern, Lamington Ox Tongue Fern	plants	bracken, ferns	2017	QLD,NSW	30/09/2019
<i>Asterolasia asteriscophora</i> subsp. <i>albiflora</i>	White Star-bush	plants	dicots (two seed leaves)	2017	VIC	30/09/2019
<i>Bettongia anhydra</i>	Desert Bettong	animals	mammals	2017	NT,WA	30/09/2019
<i>Bettongia pusilla</i>	Nullarbor Dwarf Bettong	animals	mammals	2017	WA,SA	30/09/2019
<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	Silver Perch, Bidyan	animals	ray-finned fishes	2018	ACT,QLD,NSW,VIC,SA	30/03/2021
<i>Cajanus mareebensis</i>		plants	dicots (two seed leaves)	2017	QLD	30/09/2019
<i>Calochilus pulchellus</i>	Pretty Beard Orchid, Pretty Beard-orchid	plants	monocots (single seed leaf)	2017	NSW,TER	30/09/2019
<i>Centroberyx affinis</i>	Redfish	animals	ray-finned fishes	2018	QLD,NSW,TAS,VIC,SA	30/09/2021
<i>Conilurus capricornensis</i>	Capricorn Rabbit-rat	animals	mammals	2017	QLD	30/09/2019
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population)	animals	mammals	2017	ACT,QLD,NSW,VIC,SA,TER	30/09/2019
<i>Euastacus armatus</i>	Murray Crayfish	animals	crabs, lobsters, shrimps, woodlice	2017	ACT,NSW,VIC	30/09/2019
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	animals	birds	2018	NT,ACT,QLD,NSW,VIC,WA,SA	30/03/2021
<i>Galaxias aequipinnis</i>	East Gippsland Galaxias	animals	ray-finned fishes	2018	VIC	30/09/2021

**FINALISED PRIORITY ASSESSMENT LISTS - ITEMS CURRENTLY UNDER ASSESSMENT**

Item	Common Name	Kingdom	Class	FPAL	Australian Distribution	Assessment Completion Date
Galaxias brevissimus	Short-tail Galaxias	animals	ray-finned fishes	2018	NSW	30/09/2021
Galaxias gunaikurnai	Shaw Galaxias	animals	ray-finned fishes	2018	VIC	30/09/2021
Galaxias lanceolatus	Tapered Galaxias	animals	ray-finned fishes	2018	VIC	30/09/2021
Galaxias longifundus	West Gippsland Galaxias	animals	ray-finned fishes	2018	VIC	30/09/2021
Galaxias mcdowalli	McDowall's Galaxias	animals	ray-finned fishes	2018	VIC	30/09/2021
Galaxias mungadhan	Dargo Galaxias	animals	ray-finned fishes	2018	VIC	30/09/2021
Galaxias supremus	Kosciuszko Galaxias	animals	ray-finned fishes	2018	NSW	30/09/2021
Grevillea raybrownii		plants	dicots (two seed leaves)	2017	NSW	30/09/2019
Heleioporus australiacus	Giant Burrowing Frog	animals	frogs	2018	NSW,VIC,TER	30/09/2021
Helichrysum calvertianum		plants	dicots (two seed leaves)	2017	NSW	30/09/2019
Lerista lineata	Perth Slider	animals	reptiles	2015	WA	30/09/2019
Litoria booroolongensis	Booroolong Frog	animals	frogs	2018	ACT,NSW,VIC	30/09/2021
Litoria littlejohni	Littlejohn's Tree Frog, Heath Frog	animals	frogs	2018	NSW,VIC,TER	30/09/2021
Litoria nannotis	Waterfall Frog, Torrent Tree Frog	animals	frogs	2017	QLD	30/03/2019
Litoria rheocola	Common Mistfrog	animals	frogs	2017	QLD	30/03/2019
Litoria spenceri	Spotted Tree Frog	animals	frogs	2018	NSW,VIC	30/09/2021
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback Whale	animals	mammals	2018		30/03/2021
Melanotaenia sp.	Malanda Rainbowfish	animals	ray-finned fishes	2018	QLD	30/09/2021
Milyeringa justitia	Barrow Cave Gudgeon	animals	ray-finned fishes	2018	WA	30/09/2021
Miniopterus orianae bassanii	Southern Bent-wing Bat	animals	mammals	2017	VIC,SA	30/03/2019



**FINALISED PRIORITY ASSESSMENT LISTS - ITEMS CURRENTLY UNDER ASSESSMENT**

Item	Common Name	Kingdom	Class	FPAL	Australian Distribution	Assessment Completion Date
Mixophyes fleayi	Fleay's Frog	animals	frogs	2018	QLD,NSW	30/09/2021
Mixophyes iteratus	Giant Barred Frog, Southern Barred Frog	animals	frogs	2018	QLD,NSW	30/09/2021
Nannoperca australis	Southern Pygmy Perch	animals	ray-finned fishes	2017	ACT,NSW,TAS,VIC,SA	30/09/2019
Neophoca cinerea	Australian Sea-lion, Australian Sea Lion	animals	mammals	2016	WA,SA,OCE	30/03/2019
Notomys aquilo	Northern Hopping-mouse, Woorrentinta	animals	mammals	2016	NT,QLD	30/09/2019
Notomys robustus	Broad-cheeked Hopping-mouse, Great Hopping-mouse	animals	mammals	2017	SA	30/09/2019
Perameles bougainville fasciata	Western Barred Bandicoot (eastern), Liverpool Plains Striped Bandicoot	animals	mammals	2018	NSW	30/09/2021
Perameles bougainville myosurus	Western Barred Bandicoot, Marl	animals	mammals	2018	WA	30/09/2021
Perameles bougainville notina	Western Barred Bandicoot, South-eastern Striped Bandicoot	animals	mammals	2018	VIC,SA	30/09/2021
Perameles bougainville papillon	Nullarbor Barred Bandicoot	animals	mammals	2018	WA,SA	30/09/2021
Petaurus australis Wet Tropics subspecies	Yellow-bellied Glider (Wet Tropics), Fluffy Glider	animals	mammals	2017	QLD	30/09/2019
Petrogale lateralis West Kimberley race	Black-footed Rock-wallaby (West Kimberley race)	animals	mammals	2017	WA	30/03/2019
Philoria kundagungan	Mountain Frog	animals	frogs	2018	QLD,NSW	30/09/2021
Philoria richmondensis	Richmond Range Sphagnum Frog	animals	frogs	2018	NSW	30/09/2021
Philotheca sporadica	Kogan Waxflower	plants	dicots (two seed leaves)	2016	QLD	30/03/2019
Pipistrellus murrayi	Christmas Island Pipistrelle	animals	mammals	2017	AET,CI	30/09/2019
Potorous longipes	Long-footed Potoroo	animals	mammals	2017	NSW,VIC	30/09/2019
Prasophyllum litorale	Coastal Leek Orchid	plants	monocots (single seed leaf)	2017	VIC,SA	30/09/2019

**FINALISED PRIORITY ASSESSMENT LISTS - ITEMS CURRENTLY UNDER ASSESSMENT**

Item	Common Name	Kingdom	Class	FPAL	Australian Distribution	Assessment Completion Date
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling	animals	ray-finned fishes	2018	NSW,TAS,VIC,SA,OCE,TER	30/09/2020
<i>Pseudomys auritus</i>	Long-eared Mouse	animals	mammals	2017	VIC,SA	30/09/2019
<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	Smoky Mouse, Kooom	animals	mammals	2017	ACT,NSW,VIC,SA	30/03/2019
<i>Pseudomys glaucus</i>	Blue-grey Mouse	animals	mammals	2017	QLD,NSW	30/09/2019
<i>Pseudomys oralis</i>	Hastings River Mouse, Koontoo	animals	mammals	2017	QLD,NSW	30/03/2019
<i>Pteropus brunneus</i>	Percy Island Flying-fox, Dusky Fruit Bat	animals	mammals	2017	QLD	30/09/2019
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood	plants	dicots (two seed leaves)	2018	QLD,NSW	30/09/2019
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	Native Guava	plants	dicots (two seed leaves)	2018	QLD,NSW	30/09/2019
<i>Taudactylus rheophilus</i>	Tinkling Frog	animals	frogs	2018	QLD	30/09/2021
<i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i>	Shy Albatross, Tasmanian Shy Albatross	animals	birds	2017	QLD,NSW,TAS,VIC,WA,SA,OCE,TER	30/03/2019
<i>Tiliqua scincoides intermedia</i>	Northern Blue-tongued Skink	animals	reptiles	2018	NT,QLD,WA	30/09/2019
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis</i>	Northern Brushtail Possum	animals	mammals	2017	NT,WA	30/03/2019
<i>Uperoleia daviesae</i>	Howard River Toadlet, Davies's Toadlet	animals	frogs	2018	NT	30/09/2021
<i>Uperoleia mahonyi</i>	Mahony's Toadlet	animals	frogs	2018	NSW	30/09/2019
<i>Varanus mertensi</i>	Mertens' Water Monitor, Mertens's Water Monitor	animals	reptiles	2018	NT,QLD,WA	30/09/2020
<i>Varanus mitchelli</i>	Mitchell's Water Monitor	animals	reptiles	2018	NT,WA	30/09/2020



**FINALISED PRIORITY ASSESSMENT LISTS - ITEMS CURRENTLY UNDER ASSESSMENT**

**Ecological Communities**

Item	Common Name	FPAL	Australian Distribution	Assessment Completion Date
Drooping Sheoak ( <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> ) Grassy Woodland on Calcrete of the Eyre Yorke Block Bioregion		2018	SA	30/04/2021
Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest and intergrades of the Nepean River region		2011	NSW	30/09/2019
Illawarra-Shoalhaven subtropical rainforest		2015	NSW	30/04/2019
Karst rising springs of south east South Australia		2015	SA	31/07/2019
Lowland Tropical Rainforest of the Wet Tropics Bioregion		2017	QLD	30/10/2019
Mallee bird community of the Murray Darling Depression bioregion		2015	NSW,SA,VIC	31/07/2019
Melaleuca dominated Temperate Swamp Sclerophyll Forests on Coastal Floodplains of Eastern Australia		2017	NSW,QLD,TAS,VIC	30/10/2019
Ridged plains mallee woodland		2015	NSW,SA,VIC	30/04/2019
River-flat eucalypt forest on coastal floodplains of New South Wales		2016	NSW	31/10/2019
Robertson Rainforest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion		2017	NSW	30/04/2019
Tasmanian White Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ) wet forest		2016	TAS	31/10/2019
Temperate coastal oyster beds and reefs		2018	NSW,QLD,TAS,VIC	30/04/2021

### **Request to extend the completion timeframe for assessments**

The Committee has determined that it cannot meet the assessment completion timeframe for 31 species and five ecological communities currently included in the Finalised Priority Assessment List, having been prioritised in previous years (see table below).

Additional time is required to work with the relevant stakeholders to resolve technical points relating to the assessments. The Department supports the Committee's request to extend these timeframes.

The table includes requests made to the former Minister which were not considered prior to the 2019 Federal election.

Section 194P of the EPBC Act allows the Committee to request that you extend an assessment completion timeframe. You may extend the assessment timeframe, provided the total length of the assessment is not more than 5 years under s194P(3), (relevant sections of the EPBC Act are at **Attachment L**). The extensions requested in this brief do not exceed the 5 year timeframe. If you agree to the extensions, reasons for the extensions will be published on the Department's website as per standard practice under (s194P(5)).

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Item	Existing completion date	Requested extension	Reason
<b>Species</b>			
<i>Bettongia anhydra</i> (Desert Bettong)	30 September 2019	30 October 2020	To develop a consistent approach to assessment of species which are recognised by experts as being Extinct but have not been formally listed as such.
<i>Bettongia pusilla</i> (Nullarbor Dwarf Bettong)			
<i>Conilurus capricornensis</i> (Capricorn Rabbit-rat)			
<i>Notomys robustus</i> (Broad-cheeked Hopping-mouse)			
<i>Pseudomys auritus</i> (Long-eared Mouse)			
<i>Pseudomys glaucus</i> (Blue-grey Mouse)			
<i>Pteropus brunneus</i> (Percy Island Flying-fox)			
<i>Pipistrellus murrayi</i> (Christmas Island Pipistrelle)			
<i>Calochilus pulchellus</i> (Pretty Beard Orchid)	30 September 2019	30 October 2020	To enable further collaboration with New South Wales through the Common Assessment Method to resolve technical points relating to the assessments
<i>Euastacus armatus</i> (Murray Crayfish)	30 September 2019	30 October 2020	
<i>Grevillea raybrownii</i>	30 September 2019	30 April 2020	
<i>Helichrysum calvertianum</i>	30 September 2019	30 April 2020	
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i> (Scrub Turpentine)	30 September 2019	30 April 2020	
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i> (Native Guava)	30 September 2019	30 April 2020	
<i>Philotheca sporadica</i> (Kogan Waxflower)	30 March 2019	30 March 2020	To enable further collaboration with Queensland through the Common Assessment Method to resolve technical points relating to the assessments
<i>Litoria nannotis</i> (Waterfall Frog)	30 March 2019	30 October 2019	
<i>Litoria rheocola</i> (Common Mist Frog)	30 March 2019	30 October 2019	
<i>Asterolasia asteriscophora</i> subsp. <i>albiflora</i> (White Star-bush)	30 September 2019	30 October 2020	To enable further collaboration with Victoria through the Common Assessment Method to resolve technical points relating to the assessments
<i>Prasophyllum litorale</i> (Coastal Leek Orchid)	30 September 2019	30 October 2020	



Item	Existing completion date	Requested extension	Reason
<i>Lerista lineata</i> (Perth Slider)	30 September 2019	30 April 2020	To enable further collaboration with Western Australia through the Common Assessment Method to resolve technical points relating to the assessments
<i>Antrophyum austroqueenslandicum</i>	30 September 2019	30 September 2020	To enable the Committee to work with the relevant stakeholders to resolve technical points relating to the assessments.
<i>Miniopterus orianae bassanii</i> (Southern Bent-wing Bat)	30 March 2019	30 September 2019	
<i>Neophoca cinerea</i> (Australian Sea Lion)	30 March 2019	30 September 2019	
<i>Petrogale lateralis</i> West Kimberley race (Black-footed Rock-wallaby)	30 March 2019	30 October 2020	
<i>Potorous longipes</i> (Long-footed Potoroo)	30 September 2019	30 October 2020	
<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i> (Smoky Mouse)	30 March 2019	30 September 2019	
<i>Pseudomys oralis</i> (Hastings River Mouse)	30 March 2019	30 September 2019	
<i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i> (Shy Albatross)	30 March 2019	30 April 2020	
<i>Tiliqua scincoides intermedia</i> (Northern Blue-tongued Skink)	30 September 2019	30 October 2020	
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis</i> (Northern Brushtail Possum)	30 March 2019	30 October 2020	
<i>Uperoleia mahonyi</i> (Mahony's Froglet)	30 September 2019	30 September 2020	

Item	Existing completion date	Requested extension	Reason
<b>Ecological Communities</b>			
Ridged plains mallee woodland	30 April 2019	20 December 2019	To enable the Committee to work with the relevant stakeholders to resolve technical points relating to the assessments.
Mallee bird community of the Murray Darling Depression bioregion	31 July 2019	30 April 2020	
Melaleuca dominated Temperate Swamp Sclerophyll Forests on Coastal Floodplains of Eastern Australia	30 October 2019	30 October 2020	
Lowland Tropical Rainforest of the Wet Tropics Bioregion	30 October 2019	30 October 2020	
Karst rising springs of southeast South Australia	31 July 2019	30 April 2020	

**EPBC Act Sections relevant to the Proposed and Final Priority Assessment List, extension of assessment completion timeframes and amending the list of threatened species and ecological communities**

**194G Scientific Committee to prepare proposed priority assessment list**

- (1) Within 40 business days after the Scientific Committee receives the nominations as required by subsection 194F(1) in relation to an assessment period for a Subdivision A List, the Committee must prepare and give to the Minister a list (the proposed priority assessment list) for the assessment period for the Subdivision A List.
- (2) The proposed priority assessment list for the Subdivision A List is to consist of such of the items that are eligible for assessment consideration in relation to the assessment period for the Subdivision A List as the Scientific Committee considers it appropriate to include in the proposed priority assessment list, having regard to:
  - (a) any conservation themes determined by the Minister under section 194D in relation to the assessment period for the Subdivision A List; and
  - (b) the Committee's own views about what should be given priority in relation to the assessment period for the Subdivision A List; and
  - (c) the Committee's capacity to make assessments under this Division while still performing its other functions; and
  - (d) any other matters that the Committee considers appropriate.
- (3) An item is eligible for assessment consideration in relation to the assessment period for a Subdivision A List if:
  - (a) the item has been nominated by a nomination referred to in subsection (1); or
  - (b) the Committee itself wishes to nominate the item for inclusion in the Subdivision A List; or
  - (c) the item was eligible for assessment consideration, otherwise than because of this paragraph, in relation to the immediately preceding assessment period (if any) for the Subdivision A List but was not included in the finalised priority assessment list for that assessment period for the Subdivision A List.
- (4) Without limiting the generality of the Scientific Committee's discretion under subsection (2), the Committee does not have to include in the proposed priority assessment list an item that has been nominated if the Committee considers that:
  - (a) if the item is not on the Subdivision A List concerned—it is unlikely that the item is eligible to be included in the Subdivision A List; or
  - (b) if the nomination is for the transfer of the item to another category in the Subdivision A List concerned—it is unlikely that the item is eligible to be included in that other category of the Subdivision A List.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4), the Committee is not required to have regard to any information beyond the information that was included in the nomination.
- (6) The proposed priority assessment list is not a legislative instrument.

**194H Matters to be included in proposed priority assessment list**

- (1) The proposed priority assessment list for an assessment period for a Subdivision A List is to include, for each item in the proposed priority assessment list:
  - (a) a description of the item; and
  - (b) an assessment completion time; and
  - (c) any other information required by the regulations.
- (2) The assessment completion time for an item must be either:
  - (a) a time that is at or before the end of the assessment period for the proposed priority assessment list; or
  - (b) if the Scientific Committee considers it likely that making an assessment in relation to the item will take a period that is longer than 12 months—the end of that longer period (calculated from the start of the assessment period for the proposed priority assessment list).

**194J Statement to be given to Minister with proposed priority assessment list**

- (1) When the Scientific Committee gives the Minister the proposed priority assessment list for an assessment period for a Subdivision A List, the Committee must also give the Minister a statement setting out such information as the Committee considers appropriate relating to:
  - (a) for each item that is included in the proposed priority assessment list—why the Committee included the item in the list; and
  - (b) for each item that is not included in the proposed priority assessment list but that was eligible for assessment consideration because of paragraph 194G(3)(a) or (c)—why the Committee did not include the item in the proposed priority assessment list.
- (2) The statement must also identify, as items nominated by the Scientific Committee, any items that are included in the proposed priority assessment list because the Committee itself wishes to nominate them (see paragraph 194G(3)(b)).

**194K The finalised priority assessment list**

- (1) Within 20 business days after the Minister, under section 194G, receives the proposed priority assessment list for an assessment period for a Subdivision A List, the Minister may, in writing, make changes to the proposed priority assessment list as mentioned in subsection (2).
- (2) The changes the Minister may make are as follows:
  - (a) including an item in the proposed priority assessment list (and also including the matters referred to in subsection 194H(1));
  - (b) omitting an item from the proposed priority assessment list (and also omitting the matters referred to in subsection 194H(1));
  - (c) changing the assessment completion time for an item in the proposed priority assessment list;
  - (d) any other changes of a kind permitted by the regulations.
- (3) In exercising the power to make changes, the Minister may have regard to any matters that the Minister considers appropriate.



- (4) At the end of the period of 20 business days referred to in subsection (1), the proposed priority assessment list, as changed (if at all) by the Minister, becomes the finalised priority assessment list for the assessment period for the Subdivision A List.
- (5) The Minister must notify the Scientific Committee of all changes that the Minister makes to the proposed priority assessment list.
- (6) The finalised priority assessment list is not a legislative instrument.

#### **194P Time by which assessments to be provided to Minister**

- (1) Subsection 194N(1) must be complied with, in relation to an item included in the finalised priority assessment list for an assessment period for a Subdivision A List, by the assessment completion time specified in the finalised priority assessment list for the item, or by that time as extended under this section.
- (2) The Scientific Committee may request the Minister to extend the assessment completion time (or that time as previously extended) if the Committee considers that it needs more time to make the assessment.
- (3) The Minister may, in response to a request under subsection (2), extend the assessment completion time (or that time as previously extended) by such period (if any) as the Minister considers appropriate. However, the total length of all extensions of the assessment completion time must not be more than 5 years.
- (4) An extension under subsection (3) must be made in writing.
- (5) If the Minister grants an extension under this section, the Minister must publish particulars of the extension in a way that the Minister considers appropriate.

#### **178 Listing of threatened species**

- (1) The Minister must, by instrument published in the *Gazette*, establish a list of threatened species divided into the following categories:
  - (a) extinct;
  - (b) extinct in the wild;
  - (c) critically endangered;
  - (d) endangered;
  - (e) vulnerable;
  - (f) conservation dependent.
- (2) The list, as first established, must contain only the species contained in Schedule 1 to the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992*, as in force immediately before the commencement of this Act.
- (3) The Minister must include:
  - (a) in the extinct category of the list, as first established, only the species mentioned in subsection (2) that were listed as presumed extinct; and
  - (b) in the endangered category of the list, as first established, only the native species mentioned in subsection (2) that were listed as endangered; and
  - (c) in the vulnerable category of the list, as first established, only the species mentioned in subsection (2) that were listed as vulnerable.
- (4) If the Minister is satisfied that a species included in the list, as first established, in:
  - (a) the extinct category; or
  - (b) the endangered category; or
  - (c) the vulnerable category;

is not eligible to be included in that or any other category, or is eligible to be, or under subsection 186(3), (4) or (5) can be, included in another category, the Minister must, within 6 months after the commencement of this Act, amend the list accordingly in accordance with this Subdivision.

#### 184 Minister may amend lists

Subject to this Subdivision, the **Minister** may, by legislative instrument, amend a list referred to in section 178, 181 or 183 by:

- (a) including items in the list in accordance with Subdivision AA; or
- (aa) including items in the list in accordance with subsection 186(3), (4) or (5); or
- (b) deleting items from the list; or
- (c) in the case of the list referred to in section 178 or 181—transferring items from one category in the list to another category in the list in accordance with Subdivision AA; or
- (d) correcting an inaccuracy or updating the name of a listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological community.

Note: Part 4 of Chapter 3 (sunsetting) of the *Legislation Act 2003* does not apply to the instrument. See regulations made for the purposes of paragraph 54(2)(b) of that Act.

#### 189 Minister must consider advice from Scientific Committee

- (1) In deciding whether to make an amendment covered by paragraph 184(1)(aa), (b) or (d), the Minister must, in accordance with the regulations (if any), obtain and consider advice from the Scientific Committee on the proposed amendment.
- (1A) Subsection (1) has effect subject to section 192.
- (1B) If advice from the Scientific Committee for the purposes of subsection (1) is to the effect that a particular native species, or a particular ecological community, is eligible to be included in the relevant list in a particular category, the advice must also contain:
  - (a) a statement that sets out:
    - (i) the grounds on which the species or community is eligible to be included in the category; and
    - (ii) the main factors that are the cause of it being so eligible; and
  - (b) either:
    - (i) information about what could appropriately be done to stop the decline of, or support the recovery of, the species or community; or
    - (ii) a statement to the effect that there is nothing that could appropriately be done to stop the decline of, or support the recovery of, the species or community; and
  - (c) a recommendation on the question whether there should be a recovery plan for the species or community.
- (2) In preparing advice under subsection (1), the Scientific Committee may obtain advice from a person with expertise relevant to the subject matter of the proposed amendment.
- (3) In preparing advice for a proposed amendment to delete an item:
  - (a) included in a category of a list referred to in section 178 or 181; and
  - (b) that had not been included in that category in accordance with subsection 186(3), (4) or (5);
 the only matters the Scientific Committee may consider are matters relating to:
  - (c) the survival of the native species or ecological community concerned; or

- (d) the effect that the inclusion in the list of the native species or ecological community concerned is having, or could have, on the survival of that native species or ecological community.



**THE HON SUSSAN LEY MP  
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT  
MEMBER FOR FARRER**

MS19-000494

- 2 AUG 2019

Emeritus Professor Helene Marsh  
Chair  
Threatened Species Scientific Committee  
c/- Secretariat, Species Information and Policy Section  
Department of the Environment and Energy  
GPO Box 787  
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Professor Marsh

Thank you for the Threatened Species Scientific Committee's Proposed Priority Assessment list of species, ecological communities and key threatening processes under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

I note the Committee's reasoning behind the inclusion and exclusion of species, ecological communities and key threatening processes on the proposed list. I have accepted the Committee's recommendations on 30 of the 32 proposed species and two of the three proposed ecological communities to be included on the Finalised Priority Assessment List for the assessment period commencing 1 October 2019. I have made no changes to the timeframes for these items.

I have decided to include the Narrow Sawfish (*Anoxypristis cuspidata*) in the 2019 priorities. I am concerned that this species is facing a range of threats which justify commencing an assessment in the 2019 period. I would appreciate advice from the Committee on an appropriate completion time for this assessment.

I have decided to omit two species and one ecological community from the 2019 priorities. They are:

The Mount Cole Grevillea (*Grevillea montis-cole* subsp. *montis-cole*): I understand that this sub-species is currently being assessed by the Victorian Scientific Advisory Committee. I have decided to omit it from the 2019 priorities under the EPBC Act and to wait until the Victorian assessment is provided through the Common Assessment Method to enable efficient and aligned listing.

The Swamp Skink (*Lissolepis coventryi*): This species should be reconsidered in 2020, as part of the program of assessments arising from *The Action Plan for Australian Lizards and Snakes 2017*, which I understand is due to be published in late 2019.

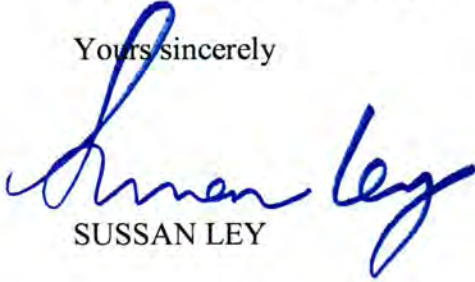


The 'Subtropical woodland bird community': This nomination should be reconsidered in 2020, once the assessment of the 'Mallee birds of the Murray Darling Depression bioregion' ecological community has been finalised. This will enable the Committee to apply the lessons learned from that assessment to future assessments of faunal ecological communities.

I have also agreed to the Committee's request for an extension of the timeframes for the assessments of 31 species and five ecological communities prioritised in earlier assessment periods.

I look forward to receiving the Committee's advice on these assessments in due course.

Yours sincerely



SUSSAN LEY


MS19-000653



To: Minister for the Environment (For Decision)

**TIMEFRAME FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE NARROW SAWFISH FOR LISTING AS A THREATENED SPECIES**

Timing: 6 September 2019 - to enable publication of the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List

<b>Recommendation:</b>			
1. That you agree to set 30 October 2022 as the completion time for the assessment of the Narrow sawfish ( <i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i> ).			
<b>Minister:</b>		<b>Agreed / Not agreed</b>	
<b>Comments:</b>		Date:	19/8/19
<b>Clearing Officer:</b> Sent: 13/08/2019	Geoff Richardson	Assistant Secretary, Protected Species and Communities Branch	Ph: s22 Mob: s22
Contact Officer:	s22	Director, Species Information and Policy Section	Ph: s22 Mot: s22

**Key Points:**

1. On 1 August 2019, you considered the 2019 assessment priorities for threatened species, ecological communities and key threatening processes proposed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee.
2. You included the Narrow sawfish in the final priorities and requested advice from the Committee on an appropriate completion time for this assessment.
3. The Committee have proposed that 30 October 2022 is an appropriate completion time, given the synthesis of information required, and current resources available, to conduct the assessment.
4. The Department supports the Committee's proposal. The proposed completion time is consistent with other complex and data-intensive assessments prioritised in 2019.
5. You may vary this proposed completion time if you wish, consistent with s194K(2)(c) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

### **Sensitivities and Handling**

6. The Department does not consider the assessment timeframe for the Narrow sawfish to be sensitive. Some stakeholders may prefer the assessment to be expedited.
  - a. The proposed timeframe allows for the Committee and the Department to gather the required information, conduct the necessary analysis and consult with the public and experts on a rigorous threatened species listing assessment.
  - b. The Narrow sawfish is already protected as a Matter of National Environmental Significance under the EPBC Act as a listed migratory species and is currently considered in assessments and approvals.
7. The 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List will be published on the Department's website once you agree to the completion time for the Narrow sawfish.
8. The Department will write to all nominators and will advise stakeholders through established email lists. Media material can be prepared if desired.

### **Consultation: YES**

9. The Chair of the Threatened Species Scientific Committee was consulted out-of-session.


MS19-000689



To: Minister for the Environment (For Decision)

**COMMUNICATING THE 2019 SPECIES AND ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT PRIORITIES**

**Timing:** 30 September 2019 - to enable the priorities to be published at the commencement of the assessment period on 1 October 2019.

<b>Recommendation:</b>			
1. Sign letters to nominators at <u>Attachment C</u> .			
		<b>Signed / Not signed</b>	
<b>Minister:</b>			<b>Date:</b>
<b>Comments:</b>	19/9/19		
<b>Clearing Officer:</b> Sent: 18/09/2019	Geoff Richardson	Assistant Secretary, Protected Species and Communities Branch	Ph: s22 Mot: [redacted]
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	s22 [redacted]	Director, Species Information and Policy Section	Ph: s22 Mot: [redacted]

**Key Points:**

1. On 1 August 2019, you considered the assessment priorities for threatened species, ecological communities and key threatening processes proposed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee and approved the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List (FPAL) (**MS19-000494**)
2. On 20 August 2019, you agreed to the assessment time for the Narrow Sawfish (MS19-000653), completing the information required to complete the 2019 FPAL (**Attachment A**).
3. The assessment of the prioritised species and ecological communities formally commences on 1 October 2019. Section 194L of the EPBC Act requires the Scientific Committee to publish the FPAL for each assessment period on the internet. The Department will publish the FPAL on its website on the Committee's behalf.



*Sign letters to public nominators*

4. Letters are sent to nominators advising them of your decision on the 2019 assessment priorities as a courtesy. Letters are only sent to those who submitted a public nomination under s194E of the EPBC Act. The remaining items were proposed by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee. You have already informed the Committee about your decisions on the priorities in a letter to the Committee Chair dated 2 August 2019 (MS19-000494).
5. **Attachment B** is a list of the required letters with the nominator, items they nominated and the outcome on the FPAL. Letters to nominators advising them of your decisions are at **Attachment C** for your signature.

*Consider media opportunities*

6. The Department will work with your office to draft media content about the FPAL.

**Sensitivities and Handling**

7. Some nominators may be concerned that their nominations were not prioritised. The letters provide an explanation of the reasons, which the Department will support with further information as needed.

**Consultation: YES**

8. The Office of the Threatened Species Commissioner is aware of the imminent publication of the FPAL, in case media questions are directed to the Commissioner.

**ATTACHMENTS**

- A:** 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List
- B:** List of letters to nominators about the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List
- C:** Letter to  
Letter to  
Letter to  
Letter to  
Letter to  
Letter to  
Letter to  
Letter to  
Letter to  
Letter to  
Letter to

s47F

## THREATENED SPECIES SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Established under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*FINALISED PRIORITY ASSESSMENT LIST  
FOR THE ASSESSMENT PERIOD COMMENCING 1 OCTOBER 2019Black text indicates nominations from the public and  
blue text indicates nominations from the Committee<sup>#</sup>

Item	Australian Distribution	Proposed for assessment as	Assessment completion time
<b>Flora species</b>			
<i>Acacia dangarensis</i>	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Asterolasia beckersii</i> (Dungowan Starbush)	NSW	Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Diuris aequalis</i> (Buttercup Doubletail)	NSW	Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Gaultheria viridicarpa</i> (Green Waxberry)	NSW, Qld	Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Gaultheria viridicarpa</i> J.B. Williams subsp. <i>viridicarpa</i> ms. (Green Waxberry)	NSW	Delist	31 Oct 2020
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> subsp. <i>tricolor</i> (Hoary Sunray)	ACT, Tas, NSW, Vic	Vulnerable	30 Oct 2022
<i>Nitella parooensis</i>	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>revoluta</i>	NSW	Vulnerable	30 Oct 2020
<i>Pimelea cremnophila</i>	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Plinthanthesis rodwayi</i> (Budawang Wallaby-grass)	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Pomaderris walshii</i> (Carrington Falls Pomaderris)	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Prostanthera staurophylla</i>	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Rhizanthella gardneri</i> (Western Underground Orchid, Underground Orchid)	WA	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Rhizanthella johnstonii</i> (South Coast Underground Orchid)	WA	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Spyridium fontis-woodii</i> (Woods Well Spyridium)	SA	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Zieria buxijugum</i> (Box Range Zieria)	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Zieria odorifera</i> subsp. <i>warrabahensis</i>	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<b>Reptile species</b>			
<i>Emoia nativitatis</i> (Christmas Island Forest Skink, Christmas Island Whiptail-skink)	Christmas Island*	Extinct	30 Oct 2020
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i> (Grey Snake)	NSW, Qld	Endangered	30 Apr 2022
<b>Fish species</b>			
<i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i> (Narrow Sawfish)	WA, NT, Qld	Endangered	30 Oct 2022
<i>Cephaloscyllium albiginum</i> (Whitefin Swellshark)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2022
<i>Dentiraja confusa</i> (Australian Longnose Skate)	NSW, Vic, Tas	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2022
<i>Dipturus canutus</i> (Grey Skate)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	Endangered	30 Oct 2022
<i>Galaxias tantangara</i> (Stocky Galaxias)	NSW	Critically Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Hippocampus whitei</i> (White's Seahorse)	NSW, Qld	Endangered	30 Oct 2020

Item	Australian Distribution	Proposed for assessment as	Assessment completion time
<b>Invertebrate species</b>			
<i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i> (Illidge's Ant-blue or Mangrove Ant-blue)	NSW, Qld	Vulnerable	30 Apr 2022
<i>Dendronephthya australis</i> (Cauliflower Soft Coral)	NSW	Endangered	30 Oct 2020
<i>Hypochrysops piceatus</i> (Bulloak Jewel Butterfly)	Qld	Critically Endangered	30 Apr 2022
<i>Synemon plana</i> (Golden Sun Moth)	ACT, NSW, Vic	Endangered	30 Oct 2022
<b>Mammal species</b>			
<i>Dasyuroides byrnei</i> (Kowari)	Qld, SA	Endangered	30 Oct 2022
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i> (New Holland Mouse)	NSW, Qld, Tas, Vic [ACT reintroduced into Mulligan's Flat in 2013]	Endangered	30 Oct 2022
<b>Additional species for regulatory alignment with the states and territories</b>			
Other species assessed by the states and territories consistent with the <a href="#">Intergovernmental memorandum of understanding - Agreement on a common assessment method for listing of threatened species and threatened ecological communities</a> and provided to the Commonwealth for consideration under the EPBC Act may be assessed in the 2019 assessment period			30 Apr 2021
<b>Ecological Communities</b>			
Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region	NSW	Critically Endangered	31 Oct 2021
<i>Empodisma gracillimum</i> peatlands of south-west Western Australia	WA	Vulnerable	31 Oct 2022
<b>Key Threatening Processes</b>			
No key threatening processes have been prioritised for assessment in 2019			
<b>Other species, ecological communities and key threatening processes</b>			
Assessments of other species, ecological communities and key threatening processes may be proposed by the Committee during the 2019 assessment period if they perceive a need to commence an assessment prior to the 2020 assessment period.			

# Under section 194G(3) of the EPBC Act, the Proposed Priority Assessment List may include items the Committee itself wishes to nominate along with nominations received from the public

\* Former distribution



Letters to nominators about the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List

Green shaded items have been included on 2019 FPAL

Nominator	Type	Item	Common name	Year of nomination	2019 FPAL Outcome
s47F	Species	<i>Heteroponera majeri</i>	(ant)	2019	Not included
	Species	<i>Lioponera bicolor</i>	(ant)	2019	Not included
s47F	Species	<i>Acrodipsas illidgei</i>	Illidge's Ant-blue or Mangrove Ant-blue (Butterfly)	2019	Included
	Species	<i>Hypochrysops piceatus</i>	Bulloak Jewel Butterfly	2019	Included
s47F	Species	<i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i>	Narrow Sawfish	2019	Included
	Species	<i>Cephaloscyllium albiginum</i>	Whitefin Swellshark	2019	Included
	Species	<i>Dentiraja confusa</i>	Australian Longnose Skate	2019	Included
	Species	<i>Dipturus canutus</i>	Grey Skate	2019	Included
s47F	Species	<i>Grevillea montis-cole</i> subsp. <i>montis-cole</i>	Mount Cole Grevillea	2019	Not included
s47F	Species	<i>Dasyuroides byrne</i>	Kowari	2019	Included
s47F	Species	<i>Sousa sahalensis</i>	Australian humpback dolphin	2019	Not included
s47F	Species	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	2019	Included
s47F	EC	Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region		2018	Included
	EC	Kwongkan shrubland thickets of Western Australia's Avon Wheatbelt		2018	Not included
	EC	Lower Murray River and associated wetlands, floodplains and groundwater systems from the junction of the Darling River to the sea		2019	Not included
	EC	Murrumbidgee sands woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion		2019	Not included
	EC	Wetland and inner floodplain of the Macquarie Marshes		2019	Not included
	KTP	The impact of Sarcoptic Mange ( <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> ) on <i>Lasiorhinus</i> spp.		2018	Not included
	KTP	Alterations to the natural flow regimes of watercourses and their floodplains and wetlands		2019	Not included



Nominator	Type	Item	Common name	Year of nomination	2019 FPAL Outcome
s47F	EC	<i>Empodisma gracillimum</i> based peatland communities of the high rainfall zones of south-west Western Australia		2019	Included
s47F	EC	Subtropical woodland bird community		2019	Not included
s47F	EC	Sedge-rich <i>Eucalyptus camphora</i> swamp community		2019	Not included



**THE HON SUSSAN LEY MP  
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT  
MEMBER FOR FARRER**

MS19-000689

s47F

Dear s47F

I am writing regarding your nomination of *Heteroponera majeri* and *Lioponera bicolor* for inclusion on the threatened species list under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Your nominations were considered by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) as part of the process to prioritise which species will be assessed for listing under the EPBC Act. The Committee prepared a proposed assessment list of species it considered should be assessed. Based on the Committee's advice, I have established the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List of species to be assessed. Nominations are prioritised based on likely eligibility for listing using the assessment criteria, quality and amount of information, level of threat, efficacy of existing protection measures and the likely conservation benefit of listing.

This letter is to notify you that the nominations above were not included on the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List, and will not be assessed for listing under the EPBC Act at this time. In its advice about your nomination, the Committee noted:

***Heteroponera majeri*:**

*Heteroponera majeri* is endemic to Australia, known from three locations in Western Darling Scarp region of Western Australia. The species was publicly nominated for listing as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. The species is not listed under Western Australian legislation. The nomination presents a case for population decline as the species has not been located since 1976. The main threats are considered to be climate change, mining and inappropriate fire regimes. However, the severity of the declines and the scale and impacts from the threats are unclear. The nomination did not include data that could be independently assessed by the Committee to demonstrate severe fluctuations in population or number of locations. The Committee therefore recommended excluding the species from the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List. However, the Committee suggested that the nominator consider revising the nomination so that it better addresses the listing criteria and confirms the location of surveys in areas between the current identified locations. As this is a WA endemic species, the Committee suggests that the revised nomination be provided to the WA TSSC for assessment. The nomination is automatically eligible for reconsideration in 2020.



***Lioponera bicolor:***

*Lioponera bicolor* is endemic to Australia, known from two locations in Armadale, near Perth in Western Australia. The species was publicly nominated for listing as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. The species is not listed under Western Australian legislation. The nomination presents a case for population decline as the species has not been located for over 100 years, the main threats are considered to be urbanization, and possibly inappropriate fire regimes. The nomination did not include data that could be independently assessed by the Committee to demonstrate severe fluctuations in population or number of locations. The Committee therefore recommended excluding the species from the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List. However, the Committee suggested that the nominator consider revising the nomination so that it better addresses the listing criteria that includes searches in appropriate vegetation units and geomorphic units that can be deduced from the type location. As this is a WA endemic species, the Committee suggests that the revised nomination be provided to the WA TSSC for assessment. The nomination is automatically eligible for reconsideration in 2020.

All nominations that are not included on a Finalised Priority Assessment list are automatically considered again the following year. These nominations will automatically be resubmitted to the Committee for consideration as part of the 2020 prioritisation process.

If you would like to discuss the process please email [EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au](mailto:EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au). The 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List is available on the Department of the Environment and Energy's website at: [www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal).

Yours sincerely



SUSSAN LEY



**THE HON SUSSAN LEY MP  
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT  
MEMBER FOR FARRER**

MS19-000689

**s47F**

Dear **s47F**

I am writing regarding your nomination of *Acrodipsas illidgei* (Illidge's Ant-blue or Mangrove Ant-blue) and *Hypochrysops piceatus* (Bulloak Jewel Butterfly) for inclusion on the threatened species list under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Your nominations were considered by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) as part of the process to prioritise which species will be assessed for listing under the EPBC Act. The Committee prepared a proposed assessment list of species it considered should be assessed. Based on the Committee's advice, I have established the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List of species to be assessed. Nominations are prioritised based on likely eligibility for listing using the assessment criteria, quality and amount of information, level of threat, efficacy of existing protection measures and the likely conservation benefit of listing.

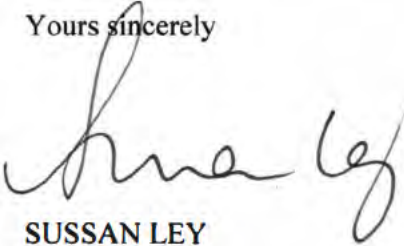
This letter is to notify you that *Acrodipsas illidgei* (Illidge's Ant-blue or Mangrove Ant-blue) and *Hypochrysops piceatus* (Bulloak Jewel) were included on the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List, and will be assessed under the EPBC Act with a completion date of 30 April 2022 for both species. The 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List is available on the Department of the Environment and Energy's website at: [www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal).

The Australian Government will work with the Queensland and New South Wales governments through the Common Assessment Method ([www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/cam](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/cam)) to undertake the assessment. The assessment process involves a consultation with the public and experts. You will be contacted during the consultation period and invited to comment. The Committee will then consider all public and expert submissions received and provide its advice to me regarding the species' eligibility for listing.



The Departmental officer managing the assessment on behalf of the Committee will be in contact with you as the assessment progresses. If you would like to discuss the process please email [EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au](mailto:EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Susann Ley', written in a cursive style.

SUSSAN LEY



**THE HON SUSSAN LEY MP  
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT  
MEMBER FOR FARRER**

MS19-000689

s47F

Dear s47F

I am writing regarding your nomination of *Anoxypristis cuspidata* (Narrow Sawfish), *Cephaloscyllium albipinum* (Whitefin Swellshark), *Dentiraja confusa* (Australian Longnose Skate) and *Dipturus canutus* (Grey Skate) for inclusion on the threatened species list under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Your nominations were considered by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) as part of the process to prioritise which species will be assessed for listing under the EPBC Act. The Committee prepared a proposed assessment list of species it considered should be assessed. Based on the Committee's advice, I have established the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List of species to be assessed. Nominations are prioritised based on likely eligibility for listing using the assessment criteria, quality and amount of information, level of threat, efficacy of existing protection measures and the likely conservation benefit of listing.

This letter is to notify you that *Anoxypristis cuspidata* (Narrow Sawfish), *Cephaloscyllium albipinum* (Whitefin Swellshark), *Dentiraja confusa* (Australian Longnose Skate) and *Dipturus canutus* (Grey Skate) were included on the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List, and will be assessed under the EPBC Act with a completion date of 30 October 2022 for the four species. The 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List is available on the Department of the Environment and Energy's website at:  
[www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal).

The process for the assessment involves a consultation document being prepared for public and expert comment. You will be contacted during the consultation period and invited to comment. The Committee will then consider all public and expert submissions received and provide its final advice to me regarding the species' eligibility for listing.

The Departmental officer managing the assessment on behalf of the Committee will be in contact with you as the assessment progresses. If you would like to discuss the process please email [EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au](mailto:EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

SUSSAN LEY





**THE HON SUSSAN LEY MP  
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT  
MEMBER FOR FARRER**

MS19-000689

**s47F**

Dear **s47F**

I am writing regarding your nomination of *Grevillea montis-cole* subsp. *montis-cole* (Mount Cole Grevillea) for inclusion on the threatened species list under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Your nomination was considered by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) as part of the process to prioritise which species will be assessed for listing under the EPBC Act. The Committee prepared a proposed assessment list of species it considered should be assessed. Based on the Committee's advice, I have established the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List of species to be assessed. Nominations are prioritised based on likely eligibility for listing using the assessment criteria, quality and amount of information, level of threat, efficacy of existing protection measures and the likely conservation benefit of listing.

This letter is to notify you that the nomination above was not included on the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List, and will not be assessed for listing under the EPBC Act at this time. The 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List is available on the Department of the Environment and Energy's website at: [www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal).

I understand that this sub-species is currently being assessed by the Victorian Scientific Advisory Committee. I have decided to omit it from the 2019 priorities under the EPBC Act and to wait until the Victorian assessment is provided through the Common Assessment Method to enable efficient and aligned listing. Further information about the Common Assessment Method is available on the Department's website at: [www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/cam](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/cam)

The EPBC Act provides for all nominations that are not included on a Finalised Priority Assessment List to be automatically considered again the following year. The nomination for *Grevillea montis-cole* subsp. *montis-cole* (Mount Cole Grevillea) will automatically be resubmitted to the Committee for consideration as part of the 2020 prioritisation process.

If you would like to discuss the process please email [EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au](mailto:EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

SUSSAN LEY





**THE HON SUSSAN LEY MP  
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT  
MEMBER FOR FARRER**

MS19-000689

s47F

Dear s47F

I am writing regarding your nomination of *Dasyuroides byrnei* (Kowari) for inclusion on the threatened species list under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Your nomination was considered by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) as part of the process to prioritise which species will be assessed for listing under the EPBC Act. The Committee prepared a proposed assessment list of species it considered should be assessed. Based on the Committee's advice, I have established the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List of species to be assessed. Nominations are prioritised based on likely eligibility for listing using the assessment criteria, quality and amount of information, level of threat, efficacy of existing protection measures and the likely conservation benefit of listing.

This letter is to notify you that *Dasyuroides byrnei* (Kowari) was included on the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List, and will be assessed under the EPBC Act with a completion date of 30 October 2022. The 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List is available on the Department of the Environment and Energy's website at:  
[www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal).

The process for the assessment involves a consultation document being prepared for public and expert comment. You will be contacted during the consultation period and invited to comment. The Committee will then consider all public and expert submissions received and provide its final advice to me regarding the species eligibility for listing.

The Departmental officer managing the assessment on behalf of the Committee will be in contact with you as the assessment progresses. If you would like to discuss please email [EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au](mailto:EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sussan Ley', written over a light blue horizontal line.

SUSSAN LEY





**THE HON SUSSAN LEY MP  
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT  
MEMBER FOR FARRER**

MS19-000689

**s47F**

Dear **s47F**

I am writing regarding your nomination of *Sousa sahulensis* (Australian Humpback Dolphin) for inclusion on the threatened species list under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Your nomination was considered by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) as part of the process to prioritise which species will be assessed for listing under the EPBC Act. The Committee prepared a proposed assessment list of species it considered should be assessed. Based on the Committee's advice, I have established the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List of species to be assessed. Nominations are prioritised based on likely eligibility for listing using the assessment criteria, quality and amount of information, level of threat, efficacy of existing protection measures and the likely conservation benefit of listing.

This letter is to notify you that *Sousa sahulensis* (Australian Humpback Dolphin) was not included on the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List, and will not be assessed for listing under the EPBC Act at this time. The 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List is available on the Department of the Environment and Energy's website at: [www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal).

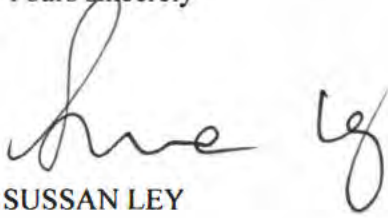
In its advice about your nomination, the Committee noted:

*Sousa sahulensis* (Australian Humpback Dolphin) is listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act and Vulnerable under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and on the IUCN Red List. The species was publicly nominated for listing as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. It is found in coastal waters off northern Australia and along the coast of New Guinea, where it is of considerable cultural significance. The species and the threats to its survival have been the subject to considerable research in recent years. However, the Committee does not recommend inclusion on the PPAL at this time to enable all of the available information to be synthesised. This would inform the automatic reconsideration of this nomination in 2020.

All nominations that are not included on a Finalised Priority Assessment List are automatically considered again the following year. This nomination will automatically be resubmitted to the Committee for consideration as part of the 2020 prioritisation process.

If you would like to discuss the process please email [EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au](mailto:EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Susan Ley', written in a cursive style.

SUSSAN LEY





**THE HON SUSSAN LEY MP  
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT  
MEMBER FOR FARRER**

MS19-000689

s47F

Dear s47F

I am writing regarding your nomination of *Pseudomys novaehollandiae* (New Holland Mouse) for inclusion on the threatened species list under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Your nomination was considered by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) as part of the process to prioritise which species will be assessed for listing under the EPBC Act. The Committee prepared a proposed assessment list of species it considered should be assessed. Based on the Committee's advice, I have established the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List of species to be assessed. Nominations are prioritised based on likely eligibility for listing using the assessment criteria, quality and amount of information, level of threat, efficacy of existing protection measures and the likely conservation benefit of listing.

This letter is to notify you that *Pseudomys novaehollandiae* (New Holland Mouse) was included on the 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List, and will be assessed under the EPBC Act with a completion date of 30 October 2022. The 2019 Finalised Priority Assessment List is available on the Department of the Environment and Energy's website at: [www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal).

The process for the assessment involves a consultation document being prepared for public and expert comment. You will be contacted during the consultation period and invited to comment. The Committee will then consider all public and expert submissions received and prepare its final advice regarding the species' eligibility for listing.

The Departmental officer managing the assessment on behalf of the Committee will be in contact with you as the assessment progresses. If you would like to discuss the process please email [EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au](mailto:EPBC.Nominations@environment.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sussan Ley', written over a light blue horizontal line.

SUSSAN LEY





**THE HON SUSSAN LEY MP  
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT  
MEMBER FOR FARRER**

MS19-000689

**s47F**

Dear **s47F**

Thank you for your nominations of several threatened ecological communities and key threatening processes for inclusion under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

In June 2019, the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) considered all nominations that satisfied the regulations, including those to be reconsidered from 2018, and prepared a Proposed Priority Assessment List for my consideration. I have now determined the Finalised Priority Assessment List (FPAL) which is available on the Department of the Environment and Energy's website at:

[www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal)

Your nomination of the 'Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region' has been included on the Finalised Priority Assessment List for the assessment period commencing 1 October 2019. The Committee must complete its assessment on whether this threatened ecological community is eligible for up-listing to the Critically Endangered category and provide its advice to me by 31 October 2021. I then have 90 business days in which to make a decision, after which you will be notified of the outcome. Further information on the process for assessing nominations can be found on the department's website at:  
[www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/nominations.html](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/nominations.html)

Your nominations of the following threatened ecological communities and key threatening processes have not been included on the Finalised Priority Assessment List for the assessment period commencing 1 October 2019:

- Murrumbidgee sands woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion
- Wetlands and inner floodplains of the Macquarie Marshes
- Lower Murray River and associated wetlands, floodplains and groundwater systems from the junction of the Darling River to the sea
- Kwongan shrubland thickets of Western Australia's Avon Wheatbelt
- The impact of Sarcoptic Mange (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) on *Lasiornis* spp.
- Alterations to the natural flow regimes of watercourses and their floodplains and wetlands



The Committee considered all of these to be good nominations, but they were not considered as high a priority as other successful nominations this year for the reasons outlined below. The Committee noted that the 'Murrumbidgee sands woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion' is restricted to an area of less than 1290 ha and faces considerable threats from clearing and excavation for open cut mining. However, listing at the national level is unlikely to provide substantial conservation benefit, as EPBC Act approval has already been provided for projects expected to remove most of the remaining known extent, while some areas are to be set aside. Once approval has been provided, newly listed communities cannot be considered. The ecological community is eligible for reconsideration in 2020.

The Committee noted that listing the 'Wetland and inner floodplain of the Macquarie Marshes' and the 'Lower Murray River and associated wetlands, floodplains and groundwater systems from the junction of the Darling River to the sea' at the national level would afford comprehensive recognition of threats to these communities, support local and landscape scale recovery efforts and should complement Murray-Darling Basin planning management and initiatives. However the Committee has been advised that several scientific reports relevant to these assessments will be released during 2019, which will greatly assist the automatic reconsideration of these nominations in 2020.

The Committee noted that the 'Kwongan Shrubland thickets of Western Australia's Avon Wheatbelt' faces ongoing impacts from multiple threats and that listing the ecological community at the national level is likely to provide substantial conservation benefit. However additional clarification is required on the description and threat impacts and although it is not eligible for automatic reconsideration, it will be brought forward for consideration as a Committee nomination in 2020.

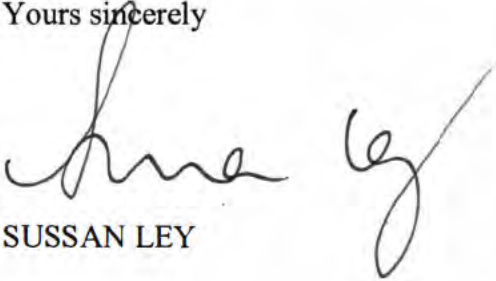
The Committee noted that 'The impact of Sarcoptic Mange (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) on *Lasiorchinus* spp.' has been demonstrated to cause substantial declines when introduced to naïve populations, but that this is unlikely to cause a population decline at the national scale to be eligible for listing as a Key Threatening Process. However, Sarcoptic Mange does cause local population declines in the Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat and Bare-nosed Wombat and therefore the Committee recommends that guidelines be developed on abating the threat.

The Committee considers that the 'Alterations to the natural flow regimes of watercourses and their floodplains and wetlands' is likely to be eligible for listing as a key threatening process. However, there are many mitigating mechanisms currently in place, or being implemented, to abate this process. There are environmental water initiatives underway to abate the threat, particularly in the Murray-Darling and Lake Eyre Basins and the Committee understands that additional information on the progress of these initiatives and related new information will become available in the near future. The nomination is eligible for reconsideration in 2020.

Any additional information you have to provide on any of these nominations would be greatly appreciated by the Department and the Committee before the close of the 2020 call for public nominations around March next year.

Thank you for your ongoing strong interest in nominating ecological communities and key threatening processes as a means of protecting ecosystem functions and habitat for our threatened, migratory and other native species. If you require further information, please contact the Director of the Ecological Communities Section via 02 6274 s22 or s22

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sussan Ley', written in a cursive style.

SUSSAN LEY



**THE HON SUSSAN LEY MP  
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT  
MEMBER FOR FARRER**

MS19-000689

s47F

Dear s47F

Thank you for your nomination of the *Empodisma gracillimum* based peatland communities of the high rainfall zones of South-West Western Australia for listing as a threatened ecological community under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), which was submitted in response to the 2019 call for public nominations.

In June 2019, the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) considered all nominations that satisfied the regulations, including your nomination, and prepared a Proposed Priority Assessment List for my consideration. I have now determined the Finalised Priority Assessment List (FPAL) which is available on the Department of the Environment and Energy's website at: [www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal)

Your nomination has been included on the Finalised Priority Assessment List for the assessment period commencing 1 October 2019 as the '*Empodisma gracillimum* based peatlands of south-west Western Australia'. The process for the assessment involves a consultation document being prepared for public and expert comment. The Departmental officer managing the assessment on behalf of the Committee will be in contact with you as the assessment progresses.

The Committee must complete its assessment on whether the '*Empodisma gracillimum* based peatlands of south-west Western Australia' is eligible for listing under the EPBC Act and provide its advice to me by 31 October 2022. I then have 90 business days in which to make a decision about whether or not to list the ecological community, after which you will be notified of the outcome. Further information on the process for assessing nominations can be found on the department's website at: [www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/nominations.html](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/nominations.html)

Thank you for your interest in nominating ecological communities as a means of protecting ecosystem functions and habitat for our threatened, migratory and other native species. If you require further information, then please contact the Director of Ecological Communities via 02 6274 s22 or s22

Yours sincerely

SUSSAN LEY





**THE HON SUSSAN LEY MP  
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT  
MEMBER FOR FARRER**

MS19-000689

s47F

Dear s47F

Thank you for your nomination of the Sub-tropical Woodland Bird Community for listing as a threatened ecological community under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), which was submitted in response to the 2019 call for public nominations.

In June 2019, the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) considered all nominations that satisfied the regulations, including your nomination, and prepared a Proposed Priority Assessment List for my consideration. I have now determined the Finalised Priority Assessment List (FPAL) which is available on the Department's website at: [www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal)

Your nomination was not prioritised this year. The Committee noted there are serious concerns about the decline of this bird assemblage and that there is information on changes to the bird assemblage, as well as on the impact of threats to its habitats, that would enable an assessment. The Committee also considered that this latest nomination, as refined from an earlier nomination, was a good scale for defining an ecological community based on woodland birds. However, the approach of defining an ecological community by a bird assemblage is relatively new at the national level. It has been decided to substantially complete the assessment of the *Mallee bird community of the Murray Darling Depression bioregion* before commencing assessment of another bird assemblage. For this reason, other nominated ecological communities have been prioritised this year.

The Committee will reconsider the nominated ecological community in 2020. I acknowledge the significant work that has already been undertaken in the preparation of this nomination, however any additional information you have about this community or the threats to it would be greatly appreciated by the Department and the Committee before the close of the 2020 call for public nominations around March next year.

Thank you for your interest in nominating ecological communities as a means of protecting ecosystem functions and habitat for our threatened, migratory and other native species. If you require further information, then please contact the Director of Ecological Communities via 02 6274 s22 or s22

Yours sincerely

SUSSAN LEY





**THE HON SUSSAN LEY MP  
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT  
MEMBER FOR FARRER**

MS19-000689

s47F

Dear s47F

Thank you for your nomination of the Sedge-rich *Eucalyptus camphora* swamp community for listing as a threatened ecological community under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), which was submitted in response to the 2019 call for public nominations.

In June 2019, the Threatened Species Scientific Committee (the Committee) considered all nominations that satisfied the regulations, including your nomination, and prepared a Proposed Priority Assessment List for my consideration. I have now determined the Finalised Priority Assessment List (FPAL) which is available on the Department's website at: [www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal)

The Sedge-rich *Eucalyptus camphora* swamp community was not prioritised for assessment this year. The Committee noted that the ecological community faces ongoing impacts from numerous threats including past clearing for agriculture; dieback associated with overabundant Bell Miners; habitat loss through altered hydrology; weeds and feral animals. However, the ecological community already has a reasonable degree of protection from state legislation, reserves, and its overlap with the habitat of the nationally-listed Helmeted Honeyeater. For this reason, and taking into account available resources, other nominated ecological communities have been prioritised this year.

The Committee will reconsider the nominated ecological community in 2020. Any additional information you have about this community or the threats to it would be greatly appreciated by the Department and the Committee before the close of the 2020 call for public nominations around March next year.

Thank you for your interest in nominating ecological communities as a means of protecting ecosystem functions and habitat for our threatened, migratory and other native species. If you require further information, then please contact the Director of Ecological Communities via 02 6274 s22 or s22

Yours sincerely

SUSSAN LEY