For further information please contact:

Executive Officer
Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board
C/- Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
GPO Box 1047
ADELAIDE SA 5001
Telephone: 8553 4415
E-mail: damian.miley@sa.gov.au
Website: www.environment.sa.gov.au
ABN: 86 052 151 451
IBSN: 978-1-921595-23-3

31 October 2016
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Hon Ian Hunter MLC
Minister for Sustainability Environment and Conservation
Parliament House
North Terrace
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of the Public Sector Act 2009 and section 38(1) of the Natural Resources Management Act 2004, I have pleasure in presenting the annual report of the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board for the year ended 30 June 2016.

The Board continues to deliver on the Regional NRM Plan which is supported by State and Commonwealth Government funding.

The Board has drafted and amended the Regional Natural Resources Management Plan and is currently consulting with the community. It is envisaged that this plan will be adopted and implemented by 1 July 2017. The Board will continue to seek funding through the State and Commonwealth Governments, and private enterprise; in the delivery of its new plan.

The Board has worked hard to achieve high levels of accountability in its operations and governance. The Board undertook a formal Performance Evaluation of its governance processes and with annual self-performance assessments being the norm.

The Board continues to maintain and develop strong relationships with all stakeholder groups in the delivery of its programs and achieving important natural resources outcomes within the Region.

Members of the Board and Board Committees, along with staff, have established an organisation which is valued and respected by the community.

Yours sincerely

Richard Trethewey
PRESIDING MEMBER
KANGAROO ISLAND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BOARD
PLANS AND OBJECTIVES

The Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board provides expert advice to the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation (the Minister) on natural resource activities undertaken by the Region and are consistent with the directions set out in South Australia’s Strategic Plan 2011 and the State Natural Resources Management Plan 2012-2017. The Board set the following strategic priorities for 2015-2016.

The SA Strategic Plan 2011 guides individuals, community organisations, governments and businesses to secure the wellbeing of all South Australians. The Plan contains the community’s visions and goals and the 100 measurable targets reflect our priorities:

- Our community
- Our prosperity
- Our environment
- Our health
- Our education
- Our ideas.

Relationship of strategic plans / priorities to South Australia’s Strategic Plan (SASP) targets where relevant.
LINKS BETWEEN THE BOARD AND THE SA STRATEGIC PLAN
Table 1 below, illustrates where each theme area in the Regional NRM Plan contributed to achieving the visions and goals of the SA Strategic Plan.

**Figure 1 Key Targets from South Australia’s Strategic Plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kangaroo Island Regional (Long term) Targets*</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T4  Tourism industry</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T20 Bushfire preparedness</td>
<td>2.3 2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T24 Volunteering</td>
<td>2.3 2.4 2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T28 Aboriginal leadership</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T30 Boards and Committees</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T31 Chairs of boards and committees</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T33 Government planning decisions</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T40 Food industry</td>
<td>1.4 1.5 3.5 3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T41 Minerals exploration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T46 Regional population levels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T53 Aboriginal employees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T62 Climate change adaptation</td>
<td>1.1 1.9 1.10 1.19 3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T64 Renewable energy</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T69 Lose no species</td>
<td>1.7 1.8 1.9 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T70 Sustainable land management</td>
<td>1.1 1.2 1.4 1.5 1.7 3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T71 Marine biodiversity</td>
<td>1.8 1.11 1.12 1.14 1.15 1.18 1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T72 Nature conservation</td>
<td>2.1 2.3 2.4 2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T75 Sustainable water use</td>
<td>1.9 1.10 1.19 3.2 3.3 3.7 3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Key*  
Primary Alignment  
Secondary Alignment
LINKS BETWEEN THE BOARD AND THE SEVEN STRATEGIC PRIORITIES OF GOVERNMENT

Table 2 below, illustrates where each theme area in the Regional NRM Plan contributed to achieving the seven strategic priorities of Government.

Table 2: Links between Kangaroo Island NRM Board Theme Areas and the seven strategic priorities of Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional NRM Plan</th>
<th>SA Strategic Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creating a vibrant city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Safe communities healthy neighbourhoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Premium food and wine from our clean environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An affordable place to live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Every chance for every child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Growing advanced manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Realising the benefits of the mining boom for all South Australians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme Areas</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building a Sustainable Future</td>
<td>✓  ✓  ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers of Life</td>
<td>✓     ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island Refuge</td>
<td>✓     ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceans of Blue</td>
<td>✓     ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repel the Invaders</td>
<td>✓     ✓  ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisting the Community</td>
<td>✓     ✓  ✓  ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Knowledge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LINKS BETWEEN THE BOARD AND THE STATE NRM PLAN**

Table 3 below, illustrates the links between the State NRM Plan and the Kangaroo Island NRM Board’s strategic priorities/targets (program areas). Please report against the relevant guiding targets for your Board.

*Table 3: Links between the State NRM Plan and the Kangaroo Island NRM Board’s strategic priorities*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State NRM Plan Guiding Targets</th>
<th>Regional NRM Board Strategic Priorities (or program areas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guiding Targets</strong></td>
<td>Building a Sustainable Future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ensure people are better informed and improve capacity in NRM decision making</td>
<td>Strong contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Involve more people in the sustainable management of natural resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Improve institutional and organisational capacity to support people to manage natural resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Improve capacity of individuals and community to respond to climate change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. All NRM planning and investment decisions take into account ecological, social and production considerations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maintain the productive capacity of our natural resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Improve soil and land condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Increase extent and improve condition of native vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Improve condition of terrestrial aquatic ecosystems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Improve condition of coastal and marine ecosystems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Increase understanding of the condition of landscapes (geological and culturally important features)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Improve the conservation status of species and ecological communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Limit the establishment of pests and diseases and reduce the impacts of existing pests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OPERATIONS AND INITIATIVES

THE YEAR IN REVIEW
The Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Plan 2009 (the Plan) was adopted by the Minister for Environment and Conservation on 2 September 2009. The Plan sets out the direction for managing the Island’s natural resources for the benefit of its social, economic and environmental future.

The Plan has brought together the concerns and aspirations of the Kangaroo Island community and stakeholders. The clarity of this common vision will underpin economic development and a collaborative ethos for a sustainable Kangaroo Island.

The Plan elucidates how relevant state, national and international policies, legislation and agreements will be achieved in practice on Kangaroo Island.

The Plan has also established a framework for ongoing learning in a ‘plan, act, learn, improve’ cycle. Natural resources management deals with a complex mix of social, economic and environmental issues, many of which are not always well understood. This cycle aims to improve our understanding, plans and actions, and communicate to all stakeholders.

Building a Sustainable Future—Land Management Program
The Land and Water Management Program supports landowners to mitigate the impacts of soil salinity and erosion, to promote soil conservation and manage biodiversity at a landscape scale.

The program continues over 20 years of work funded by the Australian Government.

The program supports a nursery and seedbank which propagates local species for restorative works. In 2015–2016 the nursery grew approximately 43,000 seedlings of over 150 Kangaroo Island plant species which were planted across agreed strategic locations on Kangaroo Island.

The program supported incentives for a range of landholder on-ground works. In 2015–2016 the focus of revegetation and bank stability was within the Cygnet River and Pelican Lagoon catchments. This work reduced seagrass loss in Nepean Bay and sediment and nutrient run-off into the high value aquatic ecosystem of Pelican Lagoon.

2015–2016 Achievements for the Land Management Program included:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On-ground works undertaken</th>
<th>Cygnet and Pelican Lagoon catchments</th>
<th>Remainder of KI</th>
<th>Total works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native vegetation protected from stock impacts (ha)</td>
<td>79.16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riparian vegetation protected from stock impacts (ha)</td>
<td>86.35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revegetation using local species (ha)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock or vehicle crossings built</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Rivers of Life—Water Management Program**

The board and Natural Resources Kangaroo Island staff work closely with the community to facilitate equitable sharing and a healthy water resource. The water resource is managed to maintain water quality and quantity that is fit for sustaining communities, ecosystems, industry, agriculture and households that depend on the water resource.

The Water Management Program delivered activities which support a number of water monitoring programs.

Water quality data collection was undertaken each month at flow gauging stations on Rocky River, Stun’sail Boom River, Harriet River, Timber Creek and at two sites on Cygnet River (Huxtable Forest and Koala Lodge). The parameters of flow, salinity, temperature, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, pH, nitrogen and phosphorous were measured. The water quality parameters show considerable seasonal variations and interactions with flow.

A more intensive monitoring program also continued at the two Cygnet River flow stations as part of the *Catchment to Coast project*, which seeks to gain an accurate understanding of nitrogen and phosphorous and suspended solids loads being transported into Nepean Bay, where these pollutants are thought to be having a detrimental impact on seagrasses.

The Program continued to develop the Water Affecting Activity Policy section of the *2017–27 Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Plan* with the support of the Water Resources Taskforce. The Water Resources Taskforce is a sub-committee of the Kangaroo Island NRM Board and has representatives from community stakeholder groups, Environmental Protection Authority, SA Water and the DEWNR Science branch.

The Water Management Program planned and commenced a new project that collects additional information on aquatic macroinvertebrates, vegetation type and health, flow and stream morphology which enables the establishment of ecological risk profiles for the surface water resources of Kangaroo Island. When the project is mature the ecological risk profiles will be integrated with a socio-economic risk assessment to customise the water take limits and other details of the Water Affecting Activity Policy to suit the risks posed in each management zone.

**Island Refuge – Biodiversity Management Program**

The Island Refuge Biodiversity Management program assists the community to manage biodiversity and reduce the impact of environmental weeds, which threaten biodiversity. The program supports activities to protect and enhance threatened species, particularly glossy black-cockatoos and threatened and endangered plants.

The *Glossy Black-cockatoo Recovery Program project*, supporting the recovery of these nationally endangered birds continue to support ongoing research and on-ground activities which continue to generate positive results. Activities, include protecting, maintaining and monitoring nests and revegetating nesting and feeding habitat, to assist the glossy black-cockatoo. The program is successfully supported by volunteers. Before the Recovery Program started, less than 200 glossy black-cockatoos were counted in the annual census. This number has increased to over 350 birds.

**2015-2016 achievements** for the *Glossy Black-cockatoo Recovery Program project* included:
• Monitoring all 279 known natural and artificial nests for activity during the 2016 nesting season
• Of the 279 nests, 79 were monitored intensively to determine breeding success. 54% of the nests were successful with 43 of them fledging a nestling. For the first time since the start of the Recovery Program, glossies bred on the Dudley Peninsula with a nestling successfully fledging there.
• Banding 12 nestlings with stainless steel leg bands to enable survival and movement studies on these individuals.
• Conducting an annual census of the entire Kangaroo Island population, recording a minimum count of 351 individuals; the second highest count since the start of the Recovery Program. Census results pre-1997 were consistently below 200 individuals. For the first time since the beginning of the Recovery Program, 35 individuals were counted on the Dudley Peninsula, which is almost double the previous highest count in this area.
• Engaging with 26 volunteers to assist in the annual census in September and October 2015 and 44 volunteers to assist with nest monitoring activities. 82% of the nest monitoring volunteers were local Kangaroo Island local residents, confirming this monitoring activity is heavily reliant upon the citizen science efforts of local residents to collect data on breeding productivity.
• Revegetating five ha of feeding and nesting habitat adjacent to prime glossy black-cockatoo habitat on cleared land within Lathami Conservation Park with 3825 seedlings. This involved local staff; and over 41 volunteers and the Kangaroo Island Green Army team contributing 143.5 hours.
• Improving the condition and quality of nesting habitat through maintaining and protecting all known nest hollows; maintaining nest tree collars, pruning bridging canopies, maintenance of artificial nest hollows and removing and deterring feral honeybees.
• Raising awareness to community groups and local and mainland school children; and more broadly at the including South Australian NRM Science Conference and Australasian Ornithological Conference of the Recovery Program and through and the distribution of the “Chewing’s” newsletter.

Oceans of Blue – Coast and Marine Management Program
The Coast and Marine Program assists with the protection and management of Kangaroo Island’s coastal and marine environments through a diverse range of projects that encompass environmental assessment, resource monitoring, on-ground works, education and community engagement.

2015-2016 achievements for the Coast and Marine Management Program included:
• On-going monitoring of the health and extent of 1594 ha of seagrass meadows within greater Nepean Bay. Three sites were re-surveyed. These included Western Cove, Bay of Shoals, Central Western Cove and Red Banks, as well as one site in Emu Bay. Results indicate a possible slight increase in seagrass cover in Nepean Bay, however health appears to be largely unchanged with significant epiphyte loads still recorded at many of the monitoring locations.
• Deploying drifter units to measure water circulation at two sites in Western Cove, as part of a wider grid of sites across the embayment. These units are used to
predict the movement of nutrient- and sediment-rich outflows entering Western Cove from Cygnet River. To date, data obtained from drifter units indicate Western Cove is poorly flushed by diurnal tidal movements, and that nutrient and sediment inputs into the cove have a long residence time.

- Measuring fish assemblages at nine sites in Nepean Bay using Baited Remote Underwater Video Systems (BRUVS). 90 fish species were recorded, 50 of which had not been previously found in seagrass habitats in Nepean Bay.
- Assessing seagrass restoration sites for survival and growth. Results show that on average 80% of seagrass sprigs (cuttings) survive transplantation, with significant growth and expansion recorded at earlier planted restoration sites.
- Revegetating seagrass at two locations in Western Cove, Nepean Bay. Over the course of two days, 26 community volunteers and 24 school students and teachers helped to plant over 1000 Posidonia australis seagrass sprigs covering an area of 0.25ha.
- Analysing the historical distribution of seagrass in Nepean Bay using aerial photography spanning the years 1964 to 2009. Initial results indicate that approximately 3500ha of seagrass in Western Cove has been lost or degraded. The majority of the loss occurred prior to 1981, with the northern and southern-central areas of the cove the worst affected. Between 1981 and 2009 organic matter (opportunistic macroalgae/detrital material) increased significantly. This is an indicator of increased nutrient loads.

**Repel the Invaders – Pest Management Program**

The pest management program supports activities which determine the distribution, impact and management of feral animals on KI (goats, deer, pigs, peacocks and cats) and strategies to monitor, manage, control and eradicate weeds.

Staff and the Board works closely with the community, government agencies, research, industry and stakeholder groups in the successful delivery.

**2015-2016 achievements** for the *Pest Management Program* included:

**Feral goats:**

- Almost complete eradication of feral goats. Remote camera monitoring indicates only one feral goat remains. Ground and aerial control continued which supported the additional removal of six feral goats. The feral goat population has been monitored using tracks, community observations, remote cameras and by radio tracking Judas goats.
- Conducting an aerial survey of feral goats over 18,000 ha covering all other historical Kangaroo Island goat habitat. The survey showed that the old feral goat paths, look out and hang out spots were no longer visible from the air and appeared covered with vegetation. The caves previously accessed by feral goats also appeared to be covered in regrown native vegetation. No feral goats were found. This indicates control activities within these management units over previous years had effectively removed all feral goats from these areas.
- Successfully infiltrating thick scrub in the Western River Wilderness Protection Area allowing for tracking, monitoring and controlling of the remaining feral goats.
- Burning four ha over three sites to attract feral goats and assist with detecting feral goats in the thick vegetation.

Feral deer
- Almost complete eradication of feral deer on Kangaroo Island. Four deer have been destroyed over the year. The remaining population was monitored using tracks, community observations and remote cameras. Monitoring indicates three ‘known’ feral deer remain and no juvenile deer were detected indicating deer are not breeding.
- Supporting three landowners in managing domestic deer in accordance with the Kangaroo Island Domestic Deer Policy. One landowner has completely removed their deer herds which is an excellent outcome for the deer eradication program.

Feral cats
- Launching the Kangaroo Island Feral Cat Eradication Prospectus nationally, successfully developed and accessed $500,000 Australian Government funding to deliver the Feral Cat Eradication on Kangaroo Island project and accompanying communication strategy. Activities included:
  - Controlling six feral cats within little penguin and Southern brown bandicoot colonies in Kingscote and Emu Bay.
  - Developing a monitoring project plan with Adelaide University to undertake research into the incidences of toxoplasmosis and sarcosporidiosis in sheep, native wildlife and feral cats and the changes in these over time as cat densities are reduced.
  - Developing a Before-After-Control-Impact study design to obtain rodent abundance data before, during and after cat removal on the Dudley Peninsula and eventually on western Kangaroo Island with input from experts from Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA).
  - Developing a methodology to monitor native fauna abundance, including threatened species to monitor the impacts of feral cat removal on native species, including threatened species, as the project progresses.
  - Developing a methodology to monitor efficacy of control techniques and feral cat occupancy.
  - Developing a plan to implement Kangaroo Island feral cat control trials using a variety of currently available cat control techniques including grooming traps, cage traps, detection dogs, bait trials, shooting trials and lure trials.
  - Securing KI as a research hub to exhaustively trial 12 grooming traps to identify any technical issues and develop standard operating procedures for their use.
  - Undertook numerous print and radio interviews including an ABC Landline episode
  - Supported a SA Blueprint Industry workshop to discuss the impacts of these diseases on sheep.
  - In partnership with Kangaroo Island Council, developed standard procedures and messages for land managers hiring cat traps.
  - Continue to assist land managers trap feral cats through the hire of cat traps and associated communication products
• Presenting interactive displays and demonstrations to promote domestic cat and feral cat management jointly with Kangaroo Island Council at the Kingscote and Parndana Agricultural Shows.

• Assisting the Green Army to trap feral cats for a week in Kingscote and two weeks at Seal Bay Conservation Park. Ten feral cats and one domestic cat were caught from 332 trap nights.

**Feral pigs**

• Assisting land managers to manage feral pigs across the western section of the island the Cygnet River catchment. 13 Pigs traps were distributed to 19 landholders; project staff assisted landholders to successfully trap feral pigs using pre-feeding techniques.

• Coordinated and delivered an opportunistic ground shoot at Grassdale in Kelly Hill Conservation Park where three pigs were destroyed, including a pregnant sow, reducing the level of damage in the Grassdale section of the park.

• Conducted an initial analysis of a Kangaroo Island Council feral pig survey.

**Feral peacocks**

• Assisting land managers to implement the management plan for feral peacocks. Six peacocks were controlled.

• Investigated reports of peacocks in new areas which coincided with peacocks being offered for sale through social media on KI. Project staff worked with the vendors and those who purchased the peacocks to ensure they were contained within appropriate enclosures. (The sale of peacocks is not illegal but the intentional release of peafowl is, under the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*).

**Weeds of National Significance**

• Managing Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) over 1,597 ha across Kangaroo Island.

• Forty-two land managers were engaged as part of the WoNS work and assisted to control weeds on their properties.

• Undertook an infestation assessment of gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) within 5350 ha. Two small satellite infestations were found consisting of three mature plant surrounded by hundreds of seedlings. These gorse infestations were controlled over 600 ha across the two properties.

• Undertook an infestation assessment of blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) infestations within 70 ha. Thirteen sites were treated and only five sites contained seedlings. To improve the effectiveness and speed of blackberry control project staff have investigated prescribed burns as a control method which has the added benefit of stimulating the regeneration of native vegetation. Land managers have been engaged and are supportive of the investigation. Preparation and planning to burn blackberry infestations at American River and Western Cove in spring 2016 has been completed.

• Treating regional outlier infestations (98 ha) of bridal veil (*Asparagus declinatus*) at American Beach, on the North Coast Road and at Grace James Corner (Hog Bay Road and Elsegood Road intersection) with the support of Green Army to prevent the weed spreading across the Island.
• Controlling 214 ha of bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*) infestations in the eradication zone at Flinders Chase National Park Headquarters and Kelly Hill Conservation Park (Grassdale) with the support of Green Army.

• Treating previously controlled infestations of Montpellier broom (*Genista monspessulana*). Due to the success of past control only 15 ha of the 901 ha originally mapped with infestations required control this year.

• Controlling and mapping 70 ha of African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) infestations between Middle River and Western River Cove and at American Beach, Boxing Bay and Cape Willoughby.

• Controlling Cape tulip over 22 ha of crown land and adjoining properties across KI.

• Inspecting Kangaroo Island roadsides for Cape tulip, focussing on the areas of Shoal Bay, Wisanger and Roo Lagoon, and the South Coast, Gosse Ritchie, MinOil and Flour Cask Bay Roads.

• Supplied weed wipers to 12 land managers to assist with property scale weed management.

• Undertook an infestation assessment for succulents at Emu Bay dunes following notification from the Emu Bay Progress Association and assisting land managers to control them.

• Controlling over 12 ha of salvation Jane in the Hundreds of Haines and MacGillivray, at Murray Lagoon, Western River and Stokes Bay.

• Controlling 98 ha of blue bell creeper (*Billardiera heterophylla*) at Vivonne Bay with the support of Green Army.

• Processing one application for a permit to keep a ferret.

• Controlling fennel at Deep Creek and along the Hog Bay Road between Prospect Hill and YMCA corner as part of an annual control program to prevent the re-establishment of fennel infestations on the Dudley Peninsula.

• Controlling 15 km of horehound infestations on roadsides at Dover Farm and Emu Bay as part of annual control program. Assisting three landholders to control the horehound on their land.

• Investigating and controlling the Penneshaw caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*) infestation as part of an annual summer monitoring program. Working effectively with the KI Council staff and the Dudley Sports Club to manage this infestation but it is growing and producing carpels at a rapid rate. The caltrop at Dudley Football Club is likely to have been spread to other places before the club established control measures.

• Controlling Italian buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*) over 51 ha of dunes, roadsides and reserves at Emu Bay, along the Kingscote foreshore, along Blue Gum and Franks Roads and at Grassy Flat infestation on Dudley Peninsula.

• Controlling 13 ha of olives (*Olea europaea*) along Franks, Blue Gum and Rifle Range Road and at Grassy Flat on the Dudley Peninsula. Past control has been successful and olive seedlings were only found under previously controlled old dead trees. None of the larger trees had re-shot.

• Assisting the Green Army to control 51 ha of sweet pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) along East West Highway One to prevent spread in the Harriet River catchment. *Asparagus scandens* was detected and mapped by the team at the site.

• Assisting a land manager at Emu Bay to control a patch of fountain grass (*Cenchrus setaceus*)
Assisting the Community Program

The Kangaroo Island NRM Board believes managing natural resources is about working with people – it is people who supply the vision, drive and commitment. People also benefit socially and economically from well-managed natural resources that support industries and communities. The Board with Natural Resources Kangaroo Island staff works together with the community to manage the Island’s natural resources in the face of future challenges.

The Too Good to Spoil Too Precious to Lose project supports the community maintaining and enhancing Kangaroo Island’s biosecurity; safeguarding its primary industries and unique standing as a biodiversity refuge and conservation haven of Southern Australia.

This project delivers a comprehensive capacity building and surveillance program that empowers Islanders to build a frontline defence against new pest invasions and existing infestations by delivering educational programs focusing on community based surveillance and best practice procedures to safeguard against new incursions.

2015–2016 achievements for the Too Good to Spoil Too Precious to Lose project included:

- Developing a draft Biosecurity Strategy for Kangaroo Island with extensive community consultation including using the state governments Have Your SAy forum. The strategy contains marine and terrestrial risk assessments, a community engagement strategy to raise awareness of biosecurity, plans for monitoring and surveillance activities to detect pest incursions, species specific response plans, links to management plans for existing pests and governance arrangements.
- Developing, trialling and implementing biosecurity vehicle checks at Cape Jervis. The vehicle compliance checks have provided an ideal opportunity to interact with a diverse range of visitors to Kangaroo Island raising awareness minimising incursions such as honey and seed potatoes. The project staff interacted with 4,256 people travelling on 45 ferry services in 1432 vehicles.
- Installing new biosecurity signs and amnesty bins to collect surrendered prohibited material at Cape Jervis.
- Responding to the incursion of the exotic stored grain pest, Khapra beetle (Trogoderma granarium). This incursion was a significant risk to biodiversity and industry and involved the Australian Government, Government of SA and Natural Resources Kangaroo Island (board and staff) in the response activities. Staff were involved with the co-ordination of local activities including managing infected properties, identifying local resources available and assisting to arrange incident control.
- Raising awareness of the impacts of phytophthora and hygiene practices to reduce its spread. Work has included reviewing the check sheet guidelines for field staff, initiating phytophthora cleaning and disinfection stations at community field days and leading by example when undertaking field trips with visiting delegations. The project officer also assisted the Kangaroo Island Green Army to treat and inoculate southern brown bandicoot habitat in Flinders Chase National Park with a fungicide treatment.
- Developing an extensive folio of educative information and resources as part of a regional education package for the local school to use.
• Conducting community surveillance of marine and terrestrial pests including activities to detect European wasps at key entry points and areas where imported goods are deconsolidated and exotic grain pests at KI Pure Grain silo sites.

• Responding to reports from the community regarding potential biosecurity incursions including suspected sightings of rabbits, foxes and ferrets, unusual weeds and insects and possible marine pests.

• Surveying the community about domestic cat ownership and future biosecurity requirements for the importation of domestic cats to Kangaroo Island. Almost 600 community members were surveyed. More than 95% of those surveyed support the eradication of feral cats from KI. Eighty-seven percent of those surveyed supported increased controls on domestic cats.

• Developing networks with a wide range of stakeholders including community groups, other Government organisations, industries and individual members of the community to increase awareness, enact behaviour change and involve all of the community in the biosecurity effort including the Kangaroo Island Beekeepers Association and sheep stud owners who have begun to use biosecurity footbaths as part of their commitment to animal health and quality of their brand.

• Developing a draft marine pest response plan for Kangaroo Island. This plan provides a systematic management strategy for marine pests in KI waters. Conducting marine pest surveys spanning 59.4ha at high risk entry points to Kangaroo Island. Seventeen European fan worm (Sabella spallanzanii) were detected and removed. 29 vessel hulls were also surveyed on Kangaroo Island for marine pests, with Sabella spallanzanii detected and removed from just one vessel.

• Responding to a marine pest emergency following the discovery of thousands of European sea squirt (Ciona intestinalis) attached to the hull of visiting yacht at Bay of Shoals. The vessel had been moored at a marina in metropolitan Adelaide for several months before sailing to KI, and unintentionally transported the pests as biofouling. An Introduced Marine Pest Protector (IMPP) was deployed to contain and successfully destroy the infestation.

• Delivering a marine pest education program at several Adelaide metropolitan and Fleurieu Peninsula marinas. Twenty five vessel owners were surveyed about their awareness of marine pests, with 92% indicating that they were aware of marine pests, however only 25% were aware that KI is largely free of marine pests. In addition, 302 vessel hulls were surveyed at the same marinas, with 45% found to be fouled with one or more marine pest species. This confirms that recreational vessels, particularly yachts, berthed in mainland South Australian marinas pose a significant risk of translocating marine pest species to KI.

The Kangaroo Island: Farming into the Future Project aims to improve access of NRM information to landholders and community groups such as Landcare and industry groups.

The project expands the Regional Landcare Facilitator program and exposes groups and individuals to new or innovative activities and practices, and supports their adoption. Strategies include the promotion and uptake of established best practice sustainable agriculture; mentoring and developing younger farmers, attracting early technology adopters, and demonstrating and promoting best practice and the development of resilience to climate change.
2015-2016 achievements of the Kangaroo Island: Farming into the Future Project included:

- Monitoring and promoting the best practise techniques established on the Agriculture Kangaroo Island Potential Flagship Farms project. Conducting technical inspections or trials at all six sites in May and developing work plans for autumn and winter. Sampling pasture at the three grazing sites and monitoring real time soil moisture at one cropping and one pasture site. Results to date show grazing trials have raised the carrying capacity from 16 dry sheep equivalent (DSE) to 25 DSE and cropping trials have produced best ever canola yields at one site and improved grain yields at the other sites, although still not to target levels. Facilitating two public field day to promote the results from the Potential Project flagship farm which was well attended by 20 land managers representing 13 farming entities covering 4,000 ha of arable land.

- Trialling different methods to assess revegetation in areas of established revegetation on Kangaroo Island to determine the best method to use to compare revegetation to native vegetation to assist with the implementation of new regulations developed by the South Australian Department of Environment Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) Native Vegetation Management Unit. Under the new regulations land managers can have revegetation declared as native vegetation under the Native Vegetation Act if it is of sufficient quality.

- Assisting six KI land managers to seek Carbon Farming Initiative payments for regrowth native vegetation on their properties.

- Coordinating the biennial KI NRM Board Local Achievers NRM Awards in January 2016 to give recognition and appreciation to volunteers, businesses and landholders who are promoting, managing and improving natural resources, to promote the good landcare ethic that is being implemented on KI and build relationships with the agricultural and tourism industries on Kangaroo Island. The awards were presented at the KI Council Australia Day ceremony giving nominees, winners and the board a wider exposure and creating a sense of worth and recognition for the winners.

- Supporting the development of an on-line database of all agronomic research conducted on Kangaroo Island.

- Developing a video featuring local farmers and staff describing the best practice construction of formed creek crossings and the positive impacts for biodiversity and water quality of replacing fords with creek crossings for use at community engagement events and uploaded onto the Natural Resources Kangaroo Island staff website.

- Coordinating workshops and field days which engaged with 141 participants including:
  » When Will it Rain - or has it? Workshops at Kingscote, Parndana and MacGillivray and Kangaroo Island Community Education (KICE) students with SA Bureau of Meteorology Senior Climate Forecaster Darren Ray. The workshop discussed 2016 seasonal forecasts, reviewed 2015 KI weather forecasts and demonstrated the decision tools available on the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) website. Forecaster Darren Ray also presented to nine Natural Resources Kangaroo Island staff on climate change, seasonal forecasting and how to access BOM climate data including the National Water Availability Accounting and soil moisture maps as a basis for water planning.
» **Integrated Pest Management (IPM) workshop** in Kingscote with Dr Paul Horne and Angelica Cameron from IPM Technologies. The workshop explored a three year rotational crop program, potential pests, current pest management and beneficial predatory insects to explain how an IPM program would work. Specimens of pest and common insects were presented.

» **Co-hosting a sheep benchmarking workshop** with local agricultural business Landmark demonstrating properties can improve profitability without reducing their sustainability by addressing management issues such as pasture composition and feed availability, stock genetics, lamb survival, enterprise mix, sales timing and markets.

» **Facilitating workshops and demonstrations on the use of drones** in agriculture for KICE students and landholders and NRM professionals. Topics covered included the benefit of drones for crop, infrastructure and stock monitoring, the regulations that govern their use for private and commercial purposes and the links between drones and other robotic innovations in agriculture and precision agriculture technology.

» **Coordinating three workshops in key regional locations on oestrogenic clover** management with advice on best practice oestrogenic clover management in relation to maintaining soil health.

- Presentation on ‘Managing native vegetation in Kangaroo Island’s agricultural landscape’ to over 40 delegates at the SA NRM Conference describing the 25 years of native vegetation protection and enhancement on Kangaroo Island and identifying future challenges for primary producers to meet the sometimes conflicting demands of increasing production and maintaining resources and biodiversity assets in one of the most heavily vegetated regions of the state.

- Publishing two fact sheets entitled ‘The Potential Flagship Farm Project — 12 months on’ and ‘Creating creek crossings’ were developed and published through 2015 KI Agriculture Trials Booklet.

- Assisting land managers to undertake soil testing in 57 paddocks in 10 properties during January 2016. This sampling increased the known soil health status on KI to cover 1,425 ha of cropping and grazing country. Following the testing results were given to the land managers and technical assistance was given on prioritised management actions to address pH, salinity and nutrient status.

- Working with the KI Council to explore long-term options to reduce flood impacts on primary production, infrastructure and the environment in the Hundreds of Haines and MacGillivray. The project coordinated expert technical advice in relation to mitigation strategies required to protect agricultural production and presented information on the substantial historical Landcare activities undertaken on KI revegetating and protecting riparian vegetation undertaken since the late 1980’s.

- Coordinating an in-field meeting with 25 key landholders and SA Native Vegetation Unit staff to promote the new native vegetation clearance regulations and offset policies and how they apply to landholders. Project staff also liaised with key stakeholders, including agricultural industry leaders, local government and the SA Native Vegetation Unit, about the application of the regulations.

- Supporting the 2015 Agriculture Kangaroo Island Conference attended by 120 landholders.
• Meeting with all members of the KI irrigated seed potato producers group and an agronomic consultant for an update on the results of recent state-wide trials to calibrate new soil tests for potatoes.

• Coordinating a grains crop walk with landholders and a South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) researcher where land managers were educated about the identification and management of root diseases and their effects on productivity (inefficient use of fertiliser and increased erosion from reduced root mass).

• Assisting a Western Australia farming group who visited KI to network and exchange information about their similar soil types, climate and production systems.

• Connecting local graziers to the appropriate technical advice in Rural Solutions SA to address pasture management issues including weed identification, grazing management, pest management and use of perennial pastures.

As part of the Assisting the Community program the Kangaroo Island NRM Board sponsored a Green Army team in 2015-2016.

Three teams of 17-24 year olds have worked with their project supervisor and Natural Resources Kangaroo Island staff to deliver a range of environmental outcomes. The first Green Army team began in April 2015 and five participants completed the program finishing in August. The second Green Army team consisted of six participants and operated from September 2015 to January 2016. The third Green Army team began in February 2016 and finished in August 2016 with five participants.

2015-2016 achievements of the Green Army included:

• Planting seagrass at the community planting day at Brownlow.

• Assisting to restore 95 ha of threatened plant and glossy black-cockatoo habitat.

• Direct seeding 5 kg of understorey species seed to restore threatened plant habitat.

• Collecting 1.6 kg of seed from drooping sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*), Port Lincoln mallee (*Eucalyptus albopurpurea*), KI narrow leaf mallee (*Eucalyptus cneorifolia*) and mallee honey myrtle (*Melaleuca accuminata*) at Baudin Conservation Park for future glossy black-cockatoo habitat restoration works.

• Removing 600 plant guards and stakes over 10 ha of previous revegetation work at Grassdale (Kelly Hill Conservation Park).

• Planting 2200 tubestock seedlings with staff, students and volunteers at Cape du Couedic, in glossy black-cockatoo feeding and nesting habitat and threatened plant community habitat.

• Maintaining infrastructure and preparing for tubestock planting at Cygnet Park nursery.

• Removing 268 kg beach debris from over 35.8 km of beaches including Pennington Bay, Brownlow Beach, Emu Bay, Browns Beach, Baudin Beach, Antechamber Bay, Flour Cask Bay, Hanson Bay, Bay of Shoals, Western Cove, D’Estrees Bay and part of Hog Bay.

• Locating female koalas for sterilisation over 25 ha in Flinders Chase National Park.
- Collaring six SA bluegum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) trees showing signs of over-browsing by koalas over 10 ha. Surveying trees for health and height and establishing photo points.
- Surveying glossy black-cockatoo chewings (their range) and the resulting seed recruitment.
- Constructing 36 artificial nest boxes for glossy black-cockatoos.
- Reviewing remote camera photographs and entering data from nest monitoring.
- Removing 8 km of old fences from re-grown native vegetation at Murray Lagoon, Pelican Lagoon, Kelly Hill Conservation Park, Strawbridge Point and Lashmar Conservation Park.
- Maintaining 4.7 km of walking trails at Hanson Bay, Baudin Conservation Park, Cape Willoughby and Cape du Couedic.
- Erecting a sign at Strawbridge Point.
- Removing an old boardwalk from Vivonne Bay.
- Trapping feral cats for 396 trap nights in little penguin, Southern brown bandicoot and Australian sea-lion habitat with 11 feral cats caught.
- Removing 283.4 ha of bluebell creeper (*Billardiera heterophylla*), Italian buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*), African boxthorn (*Lycium ferrocissimum*), bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoi*) and bridal veil (*Asparagus declinatus*) from KI Council reserves in Parndana, Grassdale, Vivonne Bay, Emu Bay, American Beach, Kingscote and East West Highway One roadsides.
- Treating native vegetation with phosphite to prevent Phytophthora dieback and boost plants natural defences at Yakka Flat (southern brown bandicoot habitat) in Flinders Chase National Park.

The *Community Engagement Unit* of Natural Resources Kangaroo Island (NRKI) manages community engagement, communication and media activities across the region. These activities aim to ensure there is:
- broad support and a sense of shared responsibility for effective natural resource management (NRM) in the region
- the sharing of relevant knowledge and information
- clear communications on and promotion of the work undertaken by NRKI and the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board (KINRMB)
- access to information on regulated activities, such as water affecting activities
- clear points of contact for stakeholders wishing to find out more or get involved.

Communication and engagement takes place through face-to-face engagement, local media releases, the NRKI website, social media and brochures/flyers/factsheets/posters.

In 2015-2016 NRKI expanded the reach of its engagement by developing and implementing a social media strategy to better connect with island residents, landholders, visitors and in particular a younger demographic, primarily on Facebook to begin with. A NRKI Facebook page was launched at https://www.facebook.com/naturalresourceskangarooisland/ to which a minimum of two posts are made each week. The content of the Facebook page consists of:
- *Making connections* (20%) to draw people to our page, inspiring them to like our page and receive our news feed, while at the same time inspiring existing fans.
- **Educate and inform (70%)** to form the backbone of the page to inform readers about the work of NRKI and the KINRMB, as well as related matters of regional NRM significance.
- **Mobilising action (10%)** to call visitors to action. This is done through a story rather than as a dry request.

The Facebook page has been well received with 300 followers as of 30 June 2016.

The Community Engagement Unit assists Natural Resources Kangaroo Island project staff to communicate and connect with the community, visitors, stakeholders and students. The unit has developed a range of student engagement opportunities for the three campuses of the local school Kangaroo Island Community Education, which have been enthusiastically undertaken by project staff.

The Board continued to support the community through displays and presentations at the following events:

- Kingscote and Parndana agricultural shows, where displays focused on pest management, biosecurity requirements for KI, soil acidity and seagrass health. To engage with children a *Healthy Country Trail* was offered with questions from each of the stalls.
- AgKI conference participation with two displays promoting the feral cat scan app, sustainable farming, water management and the regional NRM plan review.
- *How do we love thee...fungi* South Australia Living Arts (SALA) exhibition at the Adelaide Wine Centre.
- A radio interview with ABC’s Annette Marner about the feral cat project and impacts on KI.
- A series of ‘Science in the pub’ presentations by researchers at hotels in Kingscote, Parndana and Penneshaw promoting the Penguin research, KI koala management program, glossy black-cockatoo recovery program, insects on Kangaroo Island, the KI echidna and Rosenberg’s goanna, bird and plant responses to fire and the KI feral cat eradication project.

The Board supported Agriculture KI (AgKI) through financial sponsorship, with a staff member attending AgKI meetings and regular contributions to the AgKI newsletter.

Staff have continued to support local NRM community groups by inviting them to natural resources local events, activities and workshops, forwarding relevant information to them, promoting their activities on the website and noticeboard, answering enquiries, assisting groups with grants and award applications and partnering with them to deliver projects.

**Building Knowledge – Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI)**

The project *Regional NRM Planning for Climate Change in the Kangaroo Island NRM region* will deliver a regional NRM plan with the best available, regionally relevant, biophysical and socio-economic information to inform climate change adaptation and mitigation components relevant for the Kangaroo Island NRM region. The Kangaroo Island NRM Plan (the Plan) provides a regional framework and guidance for everyone managing and deriving benefit from Kangaroo Island’s natural resources, as specified by the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*. The Plan presents a clear and defensible statement of what is needed to achieve the sustainable ecological management of Kangaroo Island’s natural resources, why this action is needed, and how the most effective and efficient actions are determined and delivered. The
NRM Plan is based on the best science and approaches currently available and effective, ongoing monitoring, evaluation and improvement are key elements in its implementation.

**2015-2016 achievements** of the *Regional NRM Planning for Climate Change in the Kangaroo Island NRM region project* included:

- Collaborating with other regional planners, relevant academics, DEWNR experts, the KI Council, Primary Industries and Regions SA, peak bodies and Natural Resources KI staff to develop the plan.
- Developing from community and focus group workshops 12 ‘big issues’ discussion papers and distributing them to the community, industry and stakeholders to inform the objectives and strategies of the plan on the topics of:
  - biodiversity conservation
  - coastal waters and estuaries
  - wise and productive use of water
  - management of native vegetation
  - biosecurity, weeds, pest animals and disease
  - overabundant native species
  - climate change
  - vibrant economy
  - thriving community
  - suitable level of development
  - funding and finance
  - governance, knowledge management and social learning.
- Developing the objectives and strategies for the strategic plan from community and focus group workshops, feedback on the ‘big issues’ discussion papers, online surveys, 68 interviews with individuals and agencies, a literature review, regionalised climate change projections and Adapt NRM/CSIRO/UWA research.
- Developing local area landscape action maps for 12 socio-ecological areas on KI from community consultation about the things they value, their vision for ‘their’ part of the Island, their issues of concern and the natural resource management work that needs doing in people’s ‘backyards’.
- Developing state of the region snapshots to give insights into the condition and trend of the region’s environment, community and economy, as well as the key achievements of Natural Resources Kangaroo Island and the KI community towards maintaining and improving these over the life of the last NRM Plan (2009–2016).
- Developing conceptual models to reflect the ‘state and transition’ of the various socio-ecological systems under consideration for terrestrial and landscape health, aquatic health, land management, invasive plants, and community capacity and engagement in NRM.
- Identifying global and national trends/drivers and their possible implications for Kangaroo Island.
- Developing a Kangaroo Island timeline of events that have shaped or significantly impacted on the Island and describes a number of possible futures to stimulate thought and conversation about what might eventuate and how Kangaroo Island could respond to these possibilities, using and adaption pathways approach.
- Working with the NRKI Water Officer and Water Resources Task Force (WRTF) to finalise the technical revision of water take limits for Kangaroo Island, revision
of water resources management policy for the island, prepare key stakeholder messages around the work and amendments to the water resources management policy. Testing the preliminary draft policy with a focus group of key community and industry stakeholders. Facilitating three public meetings in major townships to present the new policy to the broader community. Consolidating all feedback into an issues register that was then considered by the WRTF and appropriate amendments were made to the regulations in response.

- Compiling stakeholder consultation records to inform the development of the Consultation Plan.
- Publishing a number of media articles and inserts in the local newspaper ‘The Islander’ to inform and update the community on the planning process and related issues.
- Working on the steering committee and coordinating KI input with the KI Council to assist with the development of the ‘Resilient hills and coast’ climate change adaptation plan.
- Coordinating and establishing a Climate Change Adaptation Plan think-tank for KI. Arranged presentation to KI Council, Board and Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP) think-tank.

The Board produced a fifth summary of local achievements across the range of its activities in a report ‘Working Together: Achievements 2014-2015’, distributed across the island with The Islander newspaper.

The Board continues to add to its electronic catalogue of NRM documents relevant to Kangaroo Island (currently containing more than 6598 items).

Other Achievements

- Contribution to development and review of State policies and strategies
- Board representation on State and Regional Committees
  » Kangaroo Island Tourism Optimisation Management Model Committee
  » Kangaroo Island Bushfire Management Committee
  » Agriculture Kangaroo Island
- Consideration of Native Vegetation Council applications as required under the Native Vegetation Act 2001
- Contribution towards the South Australian NRM State and Condition report cards and Regional Snapshots.
ROLE, LEGISLATION AND STRUCTURE (CORPORATE GOVERNANCE)
The Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board was established on 9 December 2004 under the auspices of the Natural Resources Management Act 2004 (NRM Act). This report for the 2014-15 financial year fulfils the requirements of Section 38 of the NRM Act.

OBJECT OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT
The objects of the NRM Act include in assisting the achievement of ecologically sustainable development in the State by establishing an integrated scheme to promote the use and management of natural resources in a manner that—
(a) recognises and protects the intrinsic values of natural resources; and
(b) seeks to protect biological diversity and, insofar as is reasonably practicable, to support and encourage the restoration or rehabilitation of ecological systems and processes that have been lost or degraded; and
(c) provides for the protection and management of catchments and the sustainable use of land and water resources and, insofar as is reasonably practicable, seeks to enhance and restore or rehabilitate land and water resources that have been degraded; and
(d) seeks to support sustainable primary and other economic production systems with particular reference to the value of agriculture and mining activities to the economy of the State; and
(e) provides for the prevention or control of impacts caused by pest species of animals and plants that may have an adverse effect on the environment, primary production or the community; and
(f) promotes educational initiatives and provides support mechanisms to increase the capacity of people to be involved in the management of natural resources.

ROLE OF THE KANGAROO ISLAND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BOARD
The Board is responsible for delivery of the Regional NRM Plan, which contains information on the state and condition of the natural resources within its region, and identifies goals for managing those natural resources. Natural Resources management boards have a key role but do not have the legislative responsibilities, the financial resources nor the technical knowledge to deal with these issues alone.

Managing the regions natural resources for the enjoyment of current and future residents and visitors is a significant responsibility. The Board is committed to taking a leadership role in delivering the outcomes identified in the Regional NRM Plan.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD
Section 29 of the NRM Act describes the functions of the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board.

(1) The functions of a regional NRM Board are—
(a) to undertake an active role with respect to the management of natural resources within its region; and
(b) —
   (i) to prepare a regional NRM plan in accordance with this Act; and
   (ii) to implement that plan; and
(iii) to keep the plan under review to ensure that the objects of this Act are being achieved; and

(c) to promote public awareness and understanding of the importance of integrated and sustainable natural resources management within its region, to undertake or support educational initiatives with respect to natural resources management, and to provide mechanisms to increase the capacity of people to implement programs or to take other steps to improve the management of natural resources; and

(d) to provide advice with respect to the assessment of various activities or proposals referred to the Board under this or any other Act; and

(e) to resolve any issues that may arise between any NRM groups that are relevant to the management of natural resources within its region; and

(ea) to undertake an active role in ensuring—

(i) that any Development Plan under the Development Act 1993 that applies within its region promotes the objects of this Act; and

(ii) insofar as is reasonably practicable, that those Development Plans and the Board’s regional NRM plan form a coherent set of policies, and, in so doing, when a Development Plan amendment under the Development Act 1993 that is relevant to the activities of the Board is under consideration under that Act, to work with—

(iii) in the case of a Development Plan amendment proposed by a council—the council; or

(iv) in the case of a Development Plan amendment proposed by a Minister—that Minister’s department; and

(f) at the request of the Minister or the NRM Council, or on its own initiative, to provide advice on any matter relevant to the condition of natural resources within its region, or on the management of those resources, to conduct any inquiry or audit, or to provide any other advice or report that may be appropriate in the circumstances; and

(g) such other functions assigned to the Board by the Minister or by or under this or any other Act.

(2) To avoid doubt, a regional NRM Board may act with respect to a particular matter despite the fact that the matter may not fall within the scope of its regional NRM plan.

(3) However, if a regional NRM Board acts with respect to a particular matter in the circumstances described in subsection (2), the Board must furnish a report on the matter to the Natural Resources Committee of the Parliament (unless the matter is not, in the opinion of the Board, significant).

(4) In performing its functions, a regional NRM Board should (as far as is reasonably practicable) seek to work collaboratively with—

(a) the other regional NRM Boards whose regions adjoin the region of the Board; and

(b) other State agencies, agencies of the Commonwealth, and agencies of the other States and Territories, that have functions that are relevant to those of the Board; and

(c) NRM groups with areas that fall (wholly or partially) within the region of the Board; and

(d) the constituent councils for the region, and other councils as may be relevant; and

(e) relevant industry, environment and community groups and organisations; and

(f) persons who own or occupy land within the region of the Board (insofar as may be relevant).

(5) A regional NRM Board will, with respect to the performance of its functions, report to the Minister.

(6) If the Minister assigns a function to a regional NRM Board under subsection (1)—
(a) the Minister must furnish a report on the matter to the Natural Resources Committee of the Parliament; and
(b) the regional NRM Board must cause a statement of the fact of the assignment to be published in its next annual report.

MEMBERSHIP
Section 25 of the NRM Act provides for the appointment of the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board.

The Board comprises 9 members, appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister. Each of the appointed members of the Board is a person who, in the opinion of the Minister, meets the requirements of section 25(4) of the NRM Act for the appointment of members:

During the reporting period Ms Peggy Rismiller’s and Mrs Jayne Bate’s terms expired and Mr Daniel Pattingale resigned. The Board would like to thank Ms Peggy Rismiller, Mrs Jayne Bates and Mr Daniel Pattingale for their valuable contribution to the Board.

As at 30 June 2016 Board membership was as follows:

Members
- Mr Richard Trethewey (Presiding Member)
- Mrs Shirley Pledge
- Ms Kathie Stove
- Mr Craig Wickham
- Mr Steve Gregor
- Ms Sara Hourez
- Mr David Welford
- Mr Peter Clements
- Mrs Jennifer Stanton

Government representatives authorised to attend meetings
- Ms Caroline Crosier-Barlow (Dept of Environment, Water and Natural Resources)
- Mr. Trevor Bennett (Dept of Primary Industries and Regions South Australia)
- Mr Ted Botham (Kangaroo Island Council)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP
Section 35 (1) (b) of the NRM Act provides for the establishment of advisory committees to advise the Board on any matter relating to the administration of the Act. The following Advisory Committees were operational during the 2015-16 financial year

As at 30 June 2016 Biosecurity Advisory Committee membership was as follows:

Members
- Richard Glatz
- Geoffrey Nutt
- Beverley Overton
- David Connell
MEETINGS: GENERAL AND SPECIAL
A total of 12 general Board meetings were held during the 2015-16 financial year.

No special Board meetings were held during the 2015-16 financial year.

Attendance by appointed members at meetings:

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<th>Member</th>
<th>Meeting attendance</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Trethewey</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Gregor</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Other Commitments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathie Stove</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Other commitments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Wickham</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Other commitments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirley Pledge</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Other Commitments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara Hourez</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Stanton</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other Commitments (Appointed June 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Welford</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other Commitments (Appointed April 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Clements</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Other Commitments (Appointed April 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS
DEWR provides support to the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board by providing an Executive Officer and Secretary for administration and governance. Reporting on this matter is contained in the DEWR Annual Report 2015-16.

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board members (other than government employees) received the following remuneration as determined by the Minister:
- Chair: $23,023
- Members: $46,000

EMPLOYEE NUMBERS, GENDER AND STATUS
The Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board has no staff of its own and utilises the services of DEWR. Reporting on this matter is contained in the DEWR Annual Report 2015-16.

Executive, administrative and project support were provided to the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board from existing DEWR resources outlined through a Service Level Agreement.

The gender balance of the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board is taken into consideration when members are appointed. During this reporting period, membership of Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board was made up of 5 males and 4 females.
The following matters are contained in the DEWNR annual report 2015-16:

- Workforce Diversity
- Workplace Adaptation
- Executives
- Leave Management
- Performance Development
- Leadership and Management Development
- Employment Opportunity Programs
- Work Health and Safety and Injury Management
- Reporting Against the Carers Recognition Act 2005
- Disability Access and Inclusion Plans
- Government Buildings Energy Strategy
- Public Complaints
- Sustainability Reporting
- Financial Performance
- Account Payment Performance.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board’s audited financial statements for 2015-2016 are shown in Appendix 1.

CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board did not enter into any contractual arrangements during this reporting period.

FRAUD

It is declared that there were no instances of fraud detected in the activities undertaken by the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board in this reporting period. Financial services are provided to the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board by DEWNR. Strategies to detect instances of fraud are reported in the DEWNR Annual Report 2015-16.

CONSULTANTS

The Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board did not engage any consultants in this reporting period.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL

It is declared that no member of the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board has travelled overseas on Board / Committee business during this reporting period.

ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

The Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board does not own any buildings and is therefore not required to develop an asbestos risk reduction program.
URBAN DESIGN CHARTER
No events occurred in 2015-16 that required the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board to consider the principles of urban design contained in the South Australian Urban Design Charter.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION – INFORMATION STATEMENTS
As a DEWNR administered entity, the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board participates and abides by the arrangements outlined in the DEWNR Freedom of Information regime. Reporting on this matter is available on the DEWNR internet site. Please visit http://www.environment.sa.gov.au to view the FOI statement.

WHISTLEBLOWERS PROTECTION ACT 1993
Reporting requirements against the Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993 require the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board to report on the number of occasions on which public interest information has been disclosed to a Responsible Officer of the agency. There were no disclosures made during the 2015-16 financial year.

REGIONAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STATEMENTS
The Board did not undertake any regional Impact Assessment Statements during the 2015-16 financial year.

RECONCILIATION STATEMENT
The Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board would like to acknowledge the land on which it meets is the traditional lands for the Ngarrindjeri, Ramindjeri, Narrunga and Kaurna people and that it respects their spiritual relationship with their country. The Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board also acknowledges the Ngarrindjeri, Ramindjeri, Narrunga and Kaurna people as the custodians of the <insert region> region and that their cultural and heritage beliefs are still as important to the living Ngarrindjeri, Ramindjeri Narrunga and Kaurna people today.

In fulfilling its functions, the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board is cognisant of the cultural and natural heritage of traditional owners and strives to achieve positive outcomes wherever these matters are concerned.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
The Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board would like to thank the Minister and staff from the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources and NRM Advisory Committee Members, other agencies and partners identified in this report for the support and encouragement that it has received over the year.

APPENDIX 1
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Presiding Member
Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987 and section 37(2) of the Natural Resources Management Act 2004, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board for the financial year ended 30 June 2016. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2016
- Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2016
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Presiding Member, the Regional Manager and the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources.

The Board’s responsibility for the financial report

The members of the Board are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Treasurer’s Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987 and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as members of the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987 and Australian Auditing Standards. The auditing standards require that the auditor comply with relevant ethical requirements and that the auditor plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error.
In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the members of the Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

My report refers only to the financial statements described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of publication of the financial report on the Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board website nor does it provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements.

**Opinion**

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board as at 30 June 2016, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer’s Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987 and Australian Accounting Standards.

Andrew Richardson
Auditor-General
22 November 2016
Dear Mr Trethewey

Audit of Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board for the year to 30 June 2016

We have completed the audit of your accounts for the year ended 30 June 2016. Three key outcomes from the audit are the:
1. Independent Auditor’s Report on your agency’s financial report
2. opinion on your financial controls
3. audit management letter recommending you address identified weaknesses.

1. Independent Auditor’s Report

We are returning the financial statements for Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board, with the Independent Auditor’s Report. This report is unmodified.

2. Opinion on financial controls

In my opinion, the controls exercised by Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board and the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities, except for matters communicated to the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

3. Audit management letter

During the year, we sent the agency an audit management letter detailing the weaknesses we noted and improvements we considered you need to make.

We have received responses to these matters and we will follow these up in the 2016-17 audit.
In addition to these issues we have noticed the Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board is not complying with a number of sections from the *Natural Resource Management Act 2004* (NRM Act).

"Section 38 - Annual reports
(1) A regional NRM board must, on or before 30 November in every year, provide to the Minister a report -

... (2) (b) include the audited accounts and financial statements of the regional NRM board...

(3) The Minister must cause a copy of a report provided to Minister under this section to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within 12 sitting days after receiving the report

(4) The relevant regional NRM board must ensure that a copy of any report within the ambit of subsection (3) is published on the regional NRM board's website within 5 business days after being laid before both Houses of Parliament under that subsection."

Your Annual Report was not tabled in parliament until 24 March 2016 and was published on your website on 20 June 2016, which is three months after being presented to parliament.

Audit recommends the Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board comply with the NRM Act.

**What the audit covered**

Our audit covered the principal areas of the agency’s financial operations and included test reviews of systems, processes, internal controls and financial transactions. The audit also considered the control environment at the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR), as the Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board’s financial transactions are processed under this environment. Letters detailing the weaknesses arising from the DEWNR audit were sent to the DEWNR.

Our audits meet statutory audit responsibilities under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and the Australian Auditing Standards.

I would like to thank the staff and management of your agency for their assistance during this year’s audit.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]
Andrew Richardson
**Auditor-General**

enc
Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016
Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board
Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board:

- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under Section 41 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987, and relevant Australian Accounting Standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the Board; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board as at 30 June 2016 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the Board for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.

Richard Trethewey
Presiding Member
Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board
16/11/2016

Damian Miley
Regional Director
Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board
15/11/2016

Michelle Griffiths
Chief Financial Officer
Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
17/11/2016
Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2016 $'000</th>
<th>2015 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and services</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,586</td>
<td>2,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and subsidies</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board, group and committee</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,810</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,701</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Income                                        |      |            |            |
| Regional NRM Levies                          | 10   | 157        | 141        |
| Interest                                     | 11   | 23         | 55         |
| Grants                                       | 12   | 2,773      | 2,405      |
| Other                                        | 13   | 83         | 82         |
| **Total income**                              |      | **3,036**  | **2,683**  |

| Net result                                   |      | 226        | (18)       |
| **Total comprehensive result**               |      | 226        | (18)       |

The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*
Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>1149</td>
<td>977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td>1162</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non-current assets</strong></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>1201</td>
<td>1043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>194</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td>194</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets</strong></td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity</strong></td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner

Unrecognised contractual commitments 19
Contingent liabilities 20

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes
Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Retained Earnings</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2014</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net result for 2014-15</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>(18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive result for 2014-15</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>(18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2015</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net result for 2015-16</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive result for 2015-16</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2016</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>1,007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes
Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash flows from operating activities</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash outflows</td>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board, group and committee member payments</td>
<td>(84)</td>
<td>(79)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and services</td>
<td>(2,654)</td>
<td>(2,770)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and subsidies</td>
<td>(84)</td>
<td>(36)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payments</td>
<td>(38)</td>
<td>(40)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash used in operations</td>
<td>(2,860)</td>
<td>(2,925)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Cash inflows                         |      |       |
| Grants, levies and other receipts    |      | 3,009 | 2,623 |
| Interest received                    |      | 23    | 54    |
| Cash generated from operations       |      | 3,032 | 2,677 |
| Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities |      | 172   | (248) |

| Cash flows from investing activities |      |       |
| Cash inflows                         |      |       |
| Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment | | - | 9 |
| Net cash provided by investing activities | | - | 9 |

| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | 172 | (239) |

| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period | | 977 | 1,216 |

| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period | | 14 | 1,149 | 977 |

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
### Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board

#### Disaggregated Disclosures

**as at 30 June 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governance and Support</th>
<th>Building Sustainable Futures</th>
<th>Repel the Invaders</th>
<th>Oceans of Blue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and services</td>
<td>1 108</td>
<td>1 228</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and subsidies</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net loss from the disposal of NC assets</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board, group and committee</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td>1 252</td>
<td>1 382</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional NRM Levies</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>1 028</td>
<td>1 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td>1 215</td>
<td>1 330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Net result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net result</strong></td>
<td>-37</td>
<td>-52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island Refuge</th>
<th>Building Knowledge</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and services</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 586</td>
<td>2 511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and subsidies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net loss from the disposal of NC assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board, group and committee</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td>211</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 810</td>
<td>2 701</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional NRM Levies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td>211</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Net result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net result</strong></td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>(239)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2016

1 Board objectives

(a) Establishment of the Board

The Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board (the Board) was established on 9 December 2004 pursuant to section 23(1) of the Natural Resources Management Act 2004 (the NRM Act).

(b) Board’s objectives

The Board serves the Government and the people of South Australia by achieving excellence in the provision of Natural Resources Management.

The Board’s Regional NRM Plan was adopted by the Minister for Environment and Conservation in May 2009. Following the adoption of the Plan, and as required by the NRM Act, the Amendments to the NRM Plan (Business Plan) was referred to the Natural Resources Committee of Parliament. The Plan includes an Investment Plan that currently covers 2015-2018 and identifies strategies, management action targets and the Board’s investment themes as detailed in note 4 and was approved by the Minister in April 2015.

The objectives of the Board as defined in the NRM Act are:

• to undertake an active role with respect to the management of natural resources within its region
• to prepare a regional NRM plan in accordance with the NRM Act, to implement the plan and to keep the plan under review to ensure the objects of the NRM Act are being achieved
• to promote public awareness and understanding of the importance of integrated and sustainable natural resources management within its region, to undertake or support educational activities with respect to natural resources management, and to provide mechanisms to increase the capacity of people to implement programs or to take other steps to improve the management of natural resources
• to provide advice with respect to the assessment of various activities or proposals referred to the Board under this or any other Act
• to resolve any issues that may arise between the NRM groups that are relevant to the management of natural resources within its region
• at the request of the Minister or the NRM Council, or of its own initiative, to provide advice on any matter relevant to the condition of natural resources within its region, or on the management of those resources, to conduct any inquiry or audit, or to provide any other advice or report that may be appropriate in the circumstances
• any other functions assigned to the Board by the Minister by or under this or any other Act.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 23 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (Reduced Disclosure Requirements) and comply with Treasurer’s Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements promulgated under the provisions of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987.

The Board has applied Australian Accounting Standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities, as the Board is a not for profit entity.
2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- The use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Board’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are outlined in the applicable notes.

- The selection and application of accounting policies in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported.

- compliance with accounting policy statements issued pursuant to Section 41 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APSs require the following note disclosure, that has been included in this financial report:
  
  (a) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants

  (b) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

The Board’s Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12 month period and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 and the comparative information presented.

(c) Reporting entity

The Board is a body corporate of the State of South Australia, established pursuant to the NRM Act.

The Board operates under a Natural Resources Management Plan (NRM Plan) which was adopted by the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation in May 2009.

The Board’s financial statements include the use of income, expenses, assets and liabilities controlled or incurred by the Board in its own right.

The Board has not established any NRM Groups.

The financial statements include all the controlled activities of the Board.

On 16 April 2012, the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation, pursuant to sub-section 24(3) of the NRM Act, directed the Board to:

- use the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources to provide the Board’s business support and NRM services to the region

- enter into an agreement for these services

- fund the services and projects set out in the agreement.

The Board entered into an annual Service Level Agreement during 2015-16 which includes the delivery of support services to the Board to ensure it is able to meet its statutory requirements under the NRM Act and an annual work plan for the delivery of the Board’s Business Plan. This agreement details the services, projects and funds to deliver the annual work plan. This SLA is reviewed and updated on an annual basis.
2 (c) Reporting entity (continued)

In accordance with notice published in the Government Gazette on 21 June 2012, all Board staff were transferred from employment under the NRM Act to the Public Sector Act 2009. This was effective from 1 July 2012 at which date staff were brought into the administrative unit of DEWNR. As a consequence,

- DEWNR assumed responsibility for the staff previously employed under the NRM Act by the Board.
- All staff are now employed by the Chief Executive, DEWNR under the Public Sector Act 2009.
- DEWNR is responsible for the management, supervision, liability, Work Health and Safety and human resources management of the staff that will undertake services under the Service Level Agreement (SLA).
- Staff undertaking services on behalf of the Board will be assigned to the Board under the NRM Act.
- The payment for staff salaries will be recharged to the Board under a Fee for Service Arrangement.

(d) Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where specific accounting standards and/or accounting policy statements have required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements have been amended, comparative amounts have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation or classification in these financial statements unless impracticable.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

(e) Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($'000).

(f) Taxation

The Board is not subject to income tax. The Board is liable for fringe benefits tax and emergency services levy.

DEWNR prepares a Business Activity Statement on behalf of the Board under the grouping provisions of the GST legislation. Under these provisions, DEWNR is liable for the payments and entitled to the receipts associated with GST.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from, the Australian Taxation Office, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

(g) Events after the end of the reporting period

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 June and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provide information about conditions that existed at 30 June 2016.

Note disclosure is made about events between 30 June and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.
2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Income

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to the Board will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income has been aggregated according to its nature and has not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Regional NRM Levies

The Board is required to set an amount to be collected by the Kangaroo Island Council towards the costs of the Board performing its functions under the NRM Act. This income is recognised as an asset and income when the Board obtains control of the contribution.

Commonwealth Funding – Caring for Our Country/National Landcare Program

On 3 September 2013, the Board entered into an agreement with the State, for the continued implementation of the Caring for Our Country. This funding spans five financial years -1 July 2013 to 30 June 2018, and covers two broad areas: Sustainable Environment and Agriculture.

The goal of Caring for Our Country is an environment that is healthy, better protected, well managed, resilient and provides essential ecosystem services in a changing climate. Caring for Our Country has six National Priority Areas for Investment.

Under the Agreement to reflect the intent of the Commonwealth, the State and the Board work together as partners with the community and other stakeholders, in natural resource management for the Region. Pursuant to that commitment the Commonwealth agreed to fund programs undertaken by the Board.

During 2014-15 the Caring for our Country funding stream ceased and was replaced by the National Landcare Program (NLP). On 20 May 2015, the Board entered into an agreement for the implementation of the NLP, which continues the work commenced under the Caring for our Country program. This funding spans the period - 1 January 2015 to 30 June 2018.

Grants received

Grants are recognised as an asset and income when the Board obtains control of the contributions or obtains the right to receive the contributions and the income recognition criteria are met (i.e. the amount can be reliably measured and the flow of resources is probable).

Generally, the Board has obtained control or the right to receive for:

- grants with unconditional stipulations – this will be when the agreement becomes enforceable; that is the earlier of when the receiving entity has formally been advised that the contribution (e.g. grant application) has been approved; agreement/contract is executed; and/or the contribution is received

- grants with conditional stipulations – that will be when the enforceable stipulations specified in the agreement occur or are satisfied; that is income would be recognised for contributions received or receivable under the agreement.

All grants received by the Board have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached and have been recognised as an asset and income on receipt.

Interest revenues

Interest income is recognised when earned

Disposal of non-current assets

Income from the disposal of non-current assets is recognised when the control of the asset has passed to the buyer and has been determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount.
2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Expenses

Expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits from the Board will occur and can be reliably measured.

Expenses have been aggregated according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Depreciation

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential.

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of asset</th>
<th>Useful life (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Computing equipment</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grants and subsidies

The Board provided financial assistance to State Government agencies and private bodies during the year. Funds are paid by way of grants and all recipients are required to comply with conditions relevant to each grant. The details of amounts provided, organisations receiving grants and the purpose for each grant are shown in the Annual Report, as required by section 42 of the NRM Act.

For contributions payable, the contribution will be recognised as a liability and expense when the Board has a present obligation to pay the contribution and the expense recognition criteria are met.

All contributions paid by the Board have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached.

(j) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. Assets and liabilities that are to be sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

(k) Assets

Assets have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and on hand and in other short-term, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less that are readily converted to cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash is measured at nominal value.
2 (k) Assets (continued)

Receivables
Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services and other accruals.
Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Receivables are generally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.
Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the Board will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Non-current assets

Acquisition and recognition
Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.
Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal purchase value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.
All non-current tangible assets with a value equal to or in excess of $10,000 are capitalised.

Revaluation of non-current assets
All non-current tangible assets are valued at fair value and revaluation of a non-current asset or group of assets is only performed when its fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than $1 million and estimated useful life is greater than 3 years.
As the Board does not own any assets that meet the revaluation criteria, assets have not been revalued.

Impairment
All non-current tangible and non-tangible assets are tested for indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

Fair value measurement - Non-financial assets
In determining fair value, the Board has taken into account the characteristic of the asset (e.g. condition and location of the asset and any restrictions on the sale or use of the asset); and the asset's highest and best use (i.e. physically possible, legally permissible, financially feasible).
The Board's current use is the highest and best use of the assets unless other factors suggest an alternative use is feasible. As the Board did not identify any factors to suggest an alternative use, fair value measurement was based on current use.
The carrying amount of non-financial assets with a fair value at the time of acquisition that was less than $1 million or had an estimated useful life that was less than three years are deemed to approximate fair value.
2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(I) Liabilities
Liabilities have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Payables
Payables include creditors, accrued expenses and Board member remuneration on-costs.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of the Board.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or the date the invoice is first received.

(m) Leases
The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement.

The Board has entered into operating lease agreements in relation to office premises and computer equipment whereby the lessors effectively retain all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the property held under the operating leases.

Operating leases
Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The straight-line basis is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

(n) Staff benefits
Services to the Board are provided by personnel employed by DEWNR, hence no employee benefits or related provisions are included in the Board’s financial statements. Employee benefits relating to relevant employees are reflected in the financial statements of DEWNR.

(o) Insurance
The Board has arranged, through SA Government Captive Insurance Corporation (SAICORP), to insure all of its major risks. The excess payable under this arrangement is $20,000 per claim.

(p) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities
Commitments include operating, capital and outsourcing commitments arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

3 New and revised accounting standards and policies
The Board did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2015-16.
4 Activities of the Board

In achieving its objectives the Board provides a range of services classified into the following activities:

Activity 1: Governance and support

Addressing organisational goals to become a creditable, efficient and effective organisation that is responsive to the community:

- identify and manage major risk to the short and long-term success of the Board
- build and maintain a work environment that is conducive to high organisational performance and growth
- develop and communicate the strategic directions of the Board
- minimise the organisation's ecological footprint.

Activity 2: Building Sustainable Futures

Integrating priority on-ground actions for a range of natural resource assets to provide multiple benefits to ameliorate fundamental water quality and quantity, salinity, soil health, sustainable production and biodiversity issues:

- assist landholders to undertake best practise catchment land management activities to improve native vegetation condition and connectivity and improve the quality of terrigenous run-off
- target critical sources of nutrient and sediment run-off for on-ground activities.

Activity 3: Repel the invaders

Addressing critical priorities for managing pests, diseases and problem animals threatening primary production and biodiversity:

- implement biosecurity strategy to prevent the introduction of new pests and diseases and respond to new incursions
- implement existing pest plant and animal management strategies for high risk species.

Activity 4: Rivers of Life

Addressing major surface and ground water quantity and quality issues including resource assessment and management:

- review water resources policies
- assisting landholders to develop Water Effecting Activities permits and assessing permits
- monitoring Towards Ecological Sustainable Extraction Limits project: the trial to use environmental DNA (exDNA) to monitor the presence or absence of organisms within water dependent ecosystems has been unsuccessful.

Activity 5: Oceans of Blue

Addressing important issues of coastal and marine biodiversity, resource use and land based activity impacts:

- monitor marine-based indicators to determine condition of marine environment and effectiveness of on-ground actions within priority catchments
- undertake on-ground activities to restore seagrass meadows
- develop and implement marine pest surveillance and eradication program
- assist with the management of marine parks surrounding Kangaroo Island.
Activities of the Board (continued)

Activity 6: Island Refuge
Addressing the crucial biodiversity and management issues of sustainable habitats and the recovery of threatened species:
- implement the 'KI Threatened Plant Species' recovery plan and threat abatement plan
- increase resilience in the landscape by maintaining and protecting native vegetation
- implement the 'Glossy Black-cockatoo' recovery plan and threat abatement plan.

Activity 7: Building Knowledge
Provide better data on resource condition, evaluation of actions and management of information to inform management actions, policy and investment decisions:
- develop and implement resource condition monitoring programs
- implement the MERI (Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, Improvement) framework as part of adaptive management.

Activity 8: Assist the Community
Work in partnership with government, business and the community to build knowledge, tools and policy frameworks to inform and improve decision making, influence behaviour throughout the community to conserve, protect and sustainably manage the regions natural resources:
- support NRM training programs
- develop NRM education program with Kangaroo Island Community Education
- assist community groups to undertake NRM activities
- encourage and promote volunteer engagement and recognition
- build on-and off-island networks to assist in NRM activities
- work with landholders to trial and implement innovative and best practise sustainable agriculture
- promote and improve the access of Landcare and industry groups to NRM information.

The disaggregated disclosures schedules present expenses and income information attributable to each of the activities as reflected in the Board's NRM plan for the year ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015.
Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board  
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements  
for the period ended 30 June 2016  

5 Supplies and services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and accommodation</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee for service</td>
<td>2 175</td>
<td>2 029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor works, maintenance and equipment</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>General administration</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information technology and communication expenses</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and property management</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>108</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff development</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other supplies and services</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total supplies and services</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 586</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 511</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

6 Other expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

7 Grants and subsidies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recurrent grants</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total grants provided</strong></td>
<td><strong>84</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
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</table>

8 Depreciation expense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computing equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total depreciation expense</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9 Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from disposal</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net book value of assets disposed</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net (loss)/gain from disposal</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total net loss from disposal of non-current assets</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Regional NRM levies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional NRM Levy collected through Councils</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Regional NRM Levies</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 Interest revenues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest revenues from entities within the SA Government</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total interest revenues</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 Grant revenues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth funding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity funding</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean energy futures funding</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Commonwealth funding</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant revenues from SA Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Landcare Program received through DEWNR*</td>
<td>1 505</td>
<td>1,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government recurrent funding</td>
<td>1 029</td>
<td>994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government Grants</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant revenues from SA Government</td>
<td>2 534</td>
<td>2 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grants revenue</td>
<td>2 773</td>
<td>2 405</td>
</tr>
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*National Landcare Program funding consists of the following components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catchment to Coast 3</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KI Farming into the Future</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting Kangaroo Island from Invasive Species</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too Good to Spoil, Too Precious to Lose: Biosecurity for Primary Production</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too Good to Spoil, Too Precious to Lose: Biosecurity to Biodiversity</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangaroo Island - National Landcare Programme Regional Investment 2015-2018</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>475</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total National Landcare Program Funding</td>
<td>1 505</td>
<td>1 187</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13 Other revenues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 $'000</th>
<th>2015 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sale of goods</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenue</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other income</strong></td>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
<td><strong>82</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 Cash and cash equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 $'000</th>
<th>2015 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposits with the Treasurer</td>
<td>1,149</td>
<td>977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash and cash equivalents</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,149</strong></td>
<td><strong>977</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deposits at call and with the Treasurer earn a floating interest rate, based on daily bank deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represents fair value.

15 Receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 $'000</th>
<th>2015 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued interest</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current receivables</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Board has not recognised a bad or doubtful debts expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

16 Property, plant and equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 $'000</th>
<th>2015 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At cost (deemed fair value)</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(117)</td>
<td>(114)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total plant and equipment</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>57</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computing equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At cost (deemed fair value)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>(54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total vehicles</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total property, plant and equipment</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>57</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impairment**

There were no indications of impairment of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2016.
16 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of non-current assets

The following table shows the movement of non-current assets during 2015-16:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Computing equipment $’000</th>
<th>Plant and equipment $’000</th>
<th>Total $’000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carrying amount at  the beginning of the period</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation expense</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>(15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying amount at  the end of the period</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17 Payables

2016  2015

Current

Creditors  124  207

Accrued expenses  70  55

Total current payables  194  262

18 Unrecognised contractual commitments

The Board received contributions from the Commonwealth and various other funding sources, expressly for the purposes of undertaking specific projects. As at 30 June 2016 $854,000 (2015: $523,000) of contributions, which have been recognised as revenues in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, are yet to be spent in the manner specified by the contributors.

Operating lease commitments

Commitments in relation to operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$’000</td>
<td>$’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Later than one year but not later than five years</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating lease commitments</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operating lease commitments comprise the following:

The Board’s operating leases are for office accommodation. Office accommodation is leased from Berdan Family Super Fund. The lease is non-cancellable with a remaining term of 13 months and a right of renewal. Rent is payable in arrears. The Seedbank / Shed lease is from Caj Amadio. The lease has a remaining term of 6 months and is non-cancellable with a right of renewal for further 6 months. Rent is payable in arrears. Leases are reviewed annually in line with CPI indexation.
18 Unrecognised contractual commitments (continued)

Expenditure commitments

The Board’s expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other commitments</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commitments under non-cancellable contacts are for grant payments or services at the reporting date which have not been recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position.

19 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

The Board is not aware of any contingent assets or liabilities at this time.

20 Remuneration of tribunal and committee members

Remuneration of Board members

Members that were entitled to receive remuneration for membership during 2015-16 financial year were:

**NRM Board**

- Trehewey R E
- Bates J A (retired 13/04/16)
- Hourez S J
- Pattingale D J (retired 01/11/15)
- Pledge R
- Rismiller P D (retired 13/04/16)

- Stanton J M (appointed 14/04/16)
- Welford D W (appointed 14/04/16)
- Clements P I (appointed 14/04/16)
- Gregor S W
- Wickham C L
- Stone K

**Biosecurity Advisory Committee**

- Glatz R V
- Nutt G R
- Overton B M
- Trehewey R E
- Rismiller P D (retired 13/04/16)

- Connell D (appointed 01/07/15)
- Davis P K (appointed 01/07/15)
- Veitch W (appointed 01/07/15)
- Bailey A (retired 10/11/15)

The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of</td>
<td>No. of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 - $9 999</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20 000 - $29 999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of board, group and committee members</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing Board, Group and Committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits, and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was $69 000 (2015: $62 000).
20 Remuneration of tribunal and committee members (continued)

For the purposes of this table, travel allowances, other out-of-pocket expenses paid to members, and employment on-costs have not been included as remuneration as it is considered to be reimbursement of direct out-of-pocket expenses incurred by relevant members, or form other costs of employment. These expenses amount to $15 000 (2015: $17 000).

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members and the Board are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the board would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

21 Financial risk management/financial instruments

Financial risk management

Risk management is managed by the Board's corporate services section and Board risk management policies are in accordance with the Risk Management Policy Statement issued by the Premier and Treasurer and the principles established in the Australian Standard Risk Management Principles and Guidelines.

The Board's exposure to financial risk (liquidity, credit and market) is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

The Board is funded principally from Regional NRM levies and contributions from Commonwealth government and State government agencies toward various activities of the Board.

There have been no changes in risk exposure since the last reporting period.

Categorisation of financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2.

The carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and liabilities: receivables and payables measured at cost are detailed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2016 Carrying amount / Fair value $'000</th>
<th>2016 Carrying amount / Fair value $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1 149</td>
<td>977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables (1)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total financial assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 162</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables (1)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total financial liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>154</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables (e.g. Commonwealth, State and Local Government taxes, fees and charges; Auditor-General's Department audit fees). In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levies, tax and equivalents etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost (not materially different from amortised cost).
Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2016

22 Events after the reporting period
There were no events occurring after the end of the reporting period that have material financial implications on these financial statements.

23 Funds held by organisation on behalf of small groups
The Board has been appointed as the sponsor for 3 small un-incorporated community groups, and holds funds on behalf, to assist them in implementing Natural Resource Management programs in line with the objectives of the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Board.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1 July</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments on behalf of small groups</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of funds held at 30 June</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>