



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Fisheries and Habitat Conservation Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation

March 2007

Report to Congress

Sikes Act

and

Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans
Activities and Expenditures
for FY 2006



Executive Summary

The Sikes Act, as amended through November 2003, requires the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), in consultation with State fish and wildlife agencies (States), to submit a report to Congress each year detailing expenditures for the development and implementation of Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs) by the Department of the Interior and the States.

The Sikes Act requires the Department of Defense (DoD) to prepare INRMPs for relevant installations in cooperation with the USFWS and the States. The Sikes Act states that INRMPs shall reflect the mutual agreement, on the management of natural resources, of installation commanders, the USFWS, and the States. INRMPs must be reviewed by the parties regularly, and no less than every five years. Since the enactment of the Sikes Act Implementation Act of 1997, when the requirement for developing INRMPs was created, the USFWS has worked to help military installations across the nation develop plans that will effectively conserve fish and wildlife resources and promote compatible outdoor recreation, while enhancing military preparedness through improved stewardship of the land.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2006, the USFWS and the States expended \$8,934,074 on the development, review, and/or implementation of INRMPs for 248 military installations. (Table 1) Nationally, the USFWS expended a total of \$6,627,774, up from the \$5,161,432 expended in the previous fiscal year, FY 2005. In FY 2006, \$3,063,155 of the expenditures were the USFWS' own appropriated funds and \$3,564,619 were funds provided to the USFWS by the DoD. None of the funds used by the USFWS for Sikes Act activities were appropriated specifically for Sikes Act projects; rather these activities were performed by using funds from existing base programs. Forty-six States including Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia reported Sikes Act-related expenditures to the USFWS totaling \$2,306,300, down from the \$3,556,369 reported in FY 2005. For the purpose of this report, the term States includes United States territories and the District of Columbia. Of the total expenditures by the States, \$2,054,219 were their own funds and \$252,081 were DoD-provided funds.

	USFWS	States	Total
Program Funds	\$3,063,155	\$2,054,219	\$5,117,374
DoD-Provided Funds	\$3,564,619	\$252,081	\$3,816,700
Total	\$6,627,774	\$2,306,300	\$8,934,074

Table 1. FY 2006 summary of funds expended by the USFWS and the States for Sikes Act activities

Introduction

The Sikes Act provides an important contribution to conserving, protecting, and enhancing the Nation's fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats. The law seeks to incorporate the expertise of the USFWS and the States into the management of natural resources on military installations. DoD installations contain millions of acres that provide important habitat to native species, endangered species, migratory species, and species important to recreational activities. Therefore, it is important for the USFWS and the States to participate in the process of developing, reviewing, revising, and implementing INRMPs under the Sikes Act. This report details the expenditures of the USFWS and the States to carry out activities related to the Sikes Act, and provides information on the importance of developing and improving cooperative relationships between the Sikes Act parties.

Complementary Missions

The DoD manages approximately 30 million acres of land on its major military installations in the United States. The nature of these DoD lands provides a unique opportunity to conserve natural resources. Security and safety concerns have restricted access to these lands, sheltering them from development and other adverse impacts to their natural state. This relative isolation has preserved many rare plant and animal species and native habitats such as old-growth forests, tall-grass prairies, and vernal pool wetlands. In addition, more than 300 threatened and endangered species inhabit DoD-managed lands.

The DoD has embraced its stewardship responsibilities for the natural resources on the lands it manages. However, balancing the need to use its air, land, and water resources for military training and testing with the desire to conserve these resources for future generations continues to be a significant land management challenge for the DoD.

The USFWS and the States help the DoD meet this challenge by providing expertise in managing fish and wildlife and their habitats. This dynamic partnership has allowed the development of valuable collaborative natural resource management programs on installations, while the military continues to operate successfully without compromising the military mission.



The USFWS implements its responsibilities under the Sikes Act by: (1) evaluating existing fish and wildlife resources and the potential impacts of installation activities on those resources; (2) ensuring that habitat important to fish and wildlife is taken into consideration in the development of INRMPs; and (3) identifying opportunities to enhance fish and wildlife resources, including public recreational benefits, while accomplishing other DoD mission objectives.

In FY 2006, the USFWS and the States worked with 248 military installations to develop, review, and/or implement INRMPs. Most of the INRMPs that the USFWS and the States

worked on were from the Air Force and Army. (Figures 1 and 2) The USFWS and the States expended the least amount of funds on Navy installation activities, but still worked on more Navy INRMPs than for the Marine Corps.

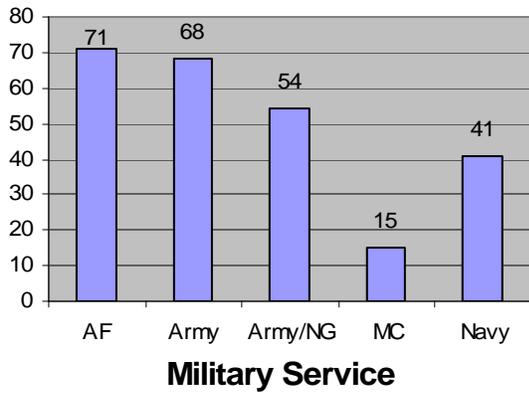


Figure 1. Number of military installations that benefited from USFWS and the States expenditures listed by military service in FY 2006. Defense Fuel Support Point, San Pedro is counted as Army. Goldwater range is counted twice for both AF and MC.

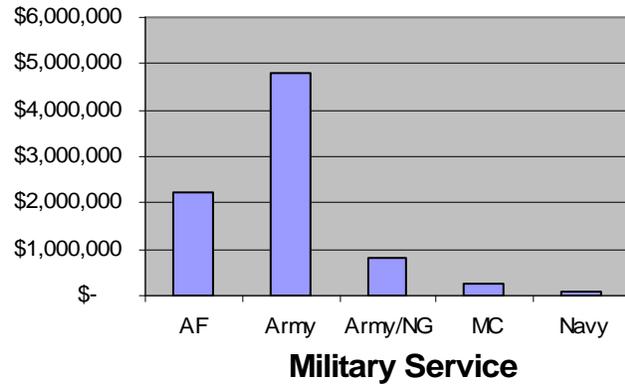
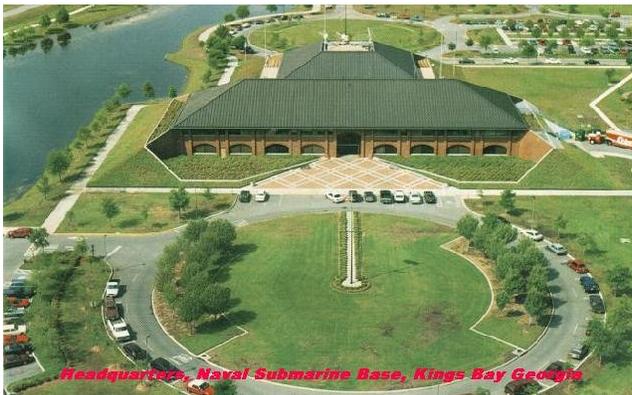


Figure 2. USFWS and the States expenditures listed by military service in FY 2006. Defense Fuel Support Point, San Pedro is counted as Army. Goldwater range is counted twice for both AF and MC.

Mutual Challenges

Since the passage of the Sikes Act Improvement Act of 1997, the military is required to develop and implement INRMPs for military installations with significant natural resources. INRMPs must reflect the mutual agreement of the military, USFWS, and the States concerning conservation, protection, and management of fish and wildlife resources. The first round of INRMP reviews was due for completion (including State and USFWS concurrence) by November 2001. The USFWS and States exerted tremendous effort to help the DoD meet that statutory deadline for most of the approximately 380 installations across the Nation.

To ensure that INRMPs are current, the Sikes Act stipulates that INRMPs undergo a formal review process every five years. This requires ongoing cooperation and coordination between the USFWS, DoD, and States. Military installations must review their INRMPs, revise them if necessary, and obtain public comment and the mutual agreement of the USFWS and States.



The second round of formal INRMP reviews and revisions, if needed, was due by November 2006. The USFWS reviewed and provided concurrence for 31 INRMPs by the November 30, 2006 deadline. Two hundred and sixty three (263) INRMPs are still expected for formal review in 2007.

The USFWS, DoD, and the States continue to work together to develop strategies to develop guidelines and manage the increased

workload for the USFWS and States to participate in future five-year reviews. Work with the military by the USFWS peaks during the year that INRMPs are due to be revised and tapers off the years thereafter. (Figure 3) The military and the USFWS developed a strategy to reduce the five-year workload by conducting annual INRMP updates to informally solicit feedback concerning the implementation and effectiveness of the plans from the USFWS and the States. Theoretically, this will distribute the USFWS and States INRMP review effort over the five years by conducting INRMP revisions when necessary and not rigidly every fifth year. The DoD guidelines recommend annual informal INRMP reviews. However, the USFWS' ability to participate in the DoD annual reviews is constricted by funding limitations and competing priorities.

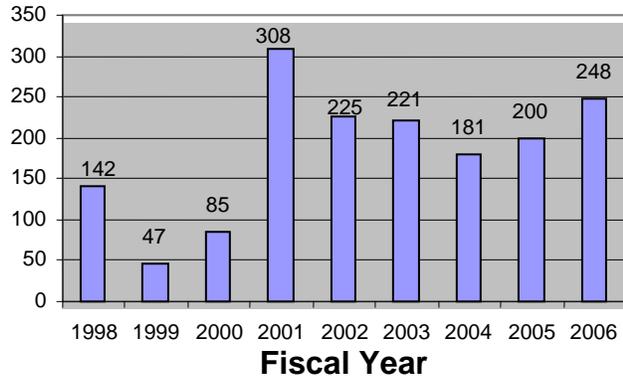


Figure 3. Number of military installations for which the USFWS and States reported expenditures from FY 2001 to FY 2005

In 2004, the National Defense Authorization Act (Public law 108-136) reauthorized the Sikes Act, emphasizing the Nation's continued commitment to the development and implementation of INRMPs that will conserve our natural resources and maintain military preparedness. The National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2004 also amended the Endangered Species Act (ESA) to preclude the designation of critical habitat on DoD lands subject to an INRMP prepared under the Sikes Act. Under the amendment, in order to preclude critical habitat designation, the Secretary of the Interior must determine in writing that such a plan provides a benefit to the species for which critical habitat is proposed for designation. This legislative change further emphasizes the importance of developing and implementing high quality INRMPs.

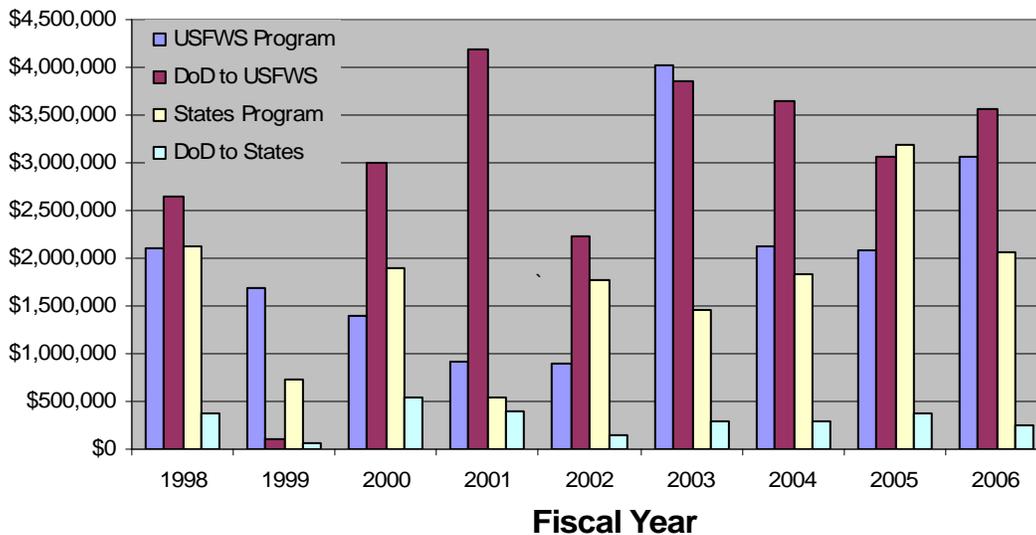


Figure 4. Sikes Act expenditures by the USFWS and States from FY 1998 to FY 2006

Figure 4 details expenditures by USFWS and the States from FY 1998 to FY 2006. Our Sikes Act-related activities are accomplished through a combination of appropriated and interagency agreement funds. The USFWS program funds consist of appropriated funds from various sub-activities, carried out by staff tasked with other competing priority assignments and workloads. Due to these competing high priority needs and budget constraints, the USFWS has not requested appropriations under Sikes Act authority. The USFWS will continue to fulfill our Sikes Act duties in this manner. We continue to work with the DoD to seek ways to improve our capabilities to be more effective and expeditious in our Sikes Act-related work.

Collaborative Partnerships

The USFWS began its partnership with the DoD following the enactment of the original Sikes Act in 1960. Since that time, the USFWS and the DoD have worked together on many cooperative projects on military lands. The first Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the USFWS and DoD establishing a cooperative relationship to manage military lands was signed in 1978 and revised in 1999, further strengthening the relationship. The USFWS, DoD, and the States again revised the MOU in January 2006 to better define roles and identify cooperative opportunities for implementing the Sikes Act. This partnership is further expanded by including the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA), representing the States, as a third signatory to the MOU. The new MOU also formalized the Sikes Act Core Group, an interagency working group comprised of representatives from the DoD, each of the military services, AFWA, and the USFWS. The Core Group meets regularly in Washington, D.C. and is actively engaged in coordinating Sikes Act issues at the national level, including encouraging partnerships at the regional and installation levels.

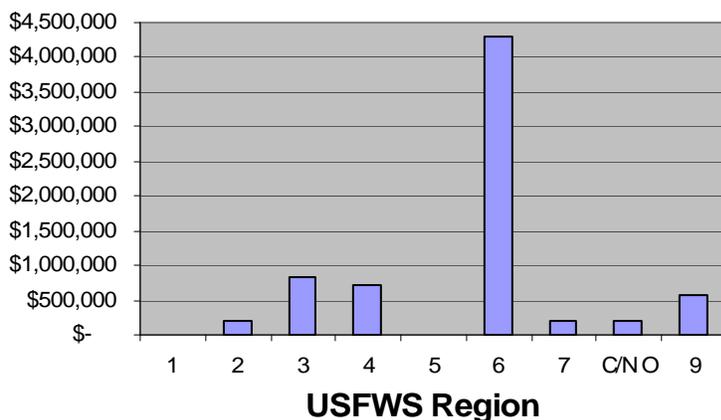


Figure 5. FY 2006 DoD interagency funding provided to the USFWS and the States by the military listed by USFWS region.

A primary goal of the USFWS, DoD, and the States is to encourage early coordination in the INRMP development phase that leads to long-term resource partnership teams that function throughout the development, implementation, monitoring, and revision of INRMPs. One way to ensure Service and State INRMP participation specific to an installation's needs is through cooperative funding agreements. In FY 2006, the military entered

into 18 cooperatively funded agreements totaling \$3,564,619 with the USFWS and 6 totaling \$252,081 with the States to carry out Sikes Act-related activities. (Figure 5)

Of the \$3,564,619 in DoD funding to the USFWS, \$1,671,712, or 47 percent of the cooperative funding was provided solely for Fort Carson/Pinyon Canyon in Colorado. The partnership built between the USFWS and Fort Carson/Pinyon Canyon began in 1982 and is the largest and one of the longest standing cooperatively funded agreements for the USFWS to conduct fish and

wildlife management duties on a military installation in the United States. Examples of other notable successful partnerships between the military and the USFWS are described below.

U. S. Army Garrison-Pohakuloa, Hawaii

U. S. Army Garrison-Pohakuloa (Pohakuloa) was recognized by the USFWS Director with the annual Military Conservation Partner award for 2006. The USFWS greatly appreciates the cooperative work of Pohakuloa, of which the creation of a Habitat Conservation Plan Implementation Team is a highlight. The Pohakuloa team consists of scientists and land-use managers that are dedicated to facilitating communication and exchanging ideas regarding habitat management and restoration and are familiar with Pohakuloa species and environmental issues.

Pohakuloa is a 108,000 acre mosaic of unique ecosystems and home to many federal and state listed species including 15 plants, 4 birds, and a bat. The Pohakuloa Natural Resource Staff are responsible for managing more individuals of listed species than any other Army installation. Several of these endangered plant species persist only at Pohakuloa and their numbers are critically low due to various causes including grazing by ungulates, invasive plant competition, and wildfires.

One of the major factors in the decline of listed plant species on Pohakuloa is feral ungulates grazing and browsing. To protect the rare sub-alpine tropical dry land forest habitat that is home to most of the listed plant species at Pohakuloa, the installation has erected over 7,000 acres of ungulate exclusionary fencing and plans to fence a total of 33,000 acres. Excluding ungulates also benefits the Hawaiian hoary bat by allowing the regeneration of mature shelter trees used for foraging and breeding.

Pohakuloa is a pioneer in developing propagation and out planting techniques for listed plant species and since 2002, has worked cooperatively with the Hawaii Division of Fish and Wildlife to establish new populations of listed plant species on State preserve lands. In addition, Pohakuloa has a genetic plant storage program to preserve species genetic variability and safeguard against an unforeseeable catastrophic event.



This partnership team has developed an impressive array of community partnerships such as the Hawaii Community College and the Junior Sierra Club to educate the public about resource protection and land stewardship through Earth Day Activities and other community events. Pohakuloa also works with organizations to allow feral sheep, goat, and pig hunting and provide “guzzlers” (artificial drinking water structures used to augment bird habitat) for game birds.

Kings Bay Navy SUBASE, Georgia

Kings Bay Navy SUBASE (Kings Bay) partners closely with the USFWS, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GADNR), and other federal and state partners, including the Natural Resources Conservation Service, U. S. Geological Service, and Georgia Natural Heritage Program to implement their natural resources management program and is especially active in longleaf pine ecosystem habitat restoration.



Kings Bay has several visible federal and state listed species projects that are closely coordinated with the USFWS. One of their most successful ESA listed species recovery projects is the creation of a wood stork foraging site and the installation of nesting platforms. Because of the habitat enhancement at Kings Bay, a wood stork nesting colony was established in 2003. As a continuation of the project, the Navy funded a wood stork satellite tracking project in 2005. Kings Bay also conducts a wetland quality assessment every 3 years and a wetland survey every 5 years.

Monitoring and protecting wetlands benefits wetland-dependent species such as the wood storks and the threatened eastern indigo snake.

In addition, many years ago, Kings Bay developed a manatee protection plan early warning communication system to notify vessels in the area when manatees are present and prevent manatee boat collisions. The Navy also installs propeller guards on vessels that tend the submarines and since these measures have been taken, no manatee strikes have been confirmed. In 2005 Kings Bay transferred funds to the GADNR to develop the first endangered Florida manatee population estimate in Cumberland Sound, Georgia.

Jefferson Range, Indiana Air National Guard

The 1,083 acre Jefferson Range, Indiana Air National Guard (range) and the 50,000 acre Big Oaks National Wildlife Refuge (refuge) are both overlaid on the former Jefferson Proving Ground Army Installation (former Army installation) located in three different Indiana Counties. This has created an interesting land management challenge with unique partnering opportunities.

The USFWS managed the former Army installation's wildlife resources from 1996 until 2000, when the refuge was established. In June 2000, a Memorandum of Agreement signed by the USFWS, Air Force, and Army laid out how the range and the refuge would operate; it spelled out the obligations and responsibilities for all parties involved and emphasized coordination and cooperation.

The range and refuge provide habitat for over 200 species of birds, 46 species of mammals, 24 species of amphibians, and 17 species of reptiles. Approximately 500 pairs of the state-endangered Henslow's sparrow are estimated to breed in the large grasslands of the range and refuge. Because of its value to Henslow's sparrow and other migratory birds, the range and refuge has been designated as a "Globally Important Bird Area" by the Audubon Society.

The range and refuge staffs meet monthly to discuss operations and improve projects to meet both agency missions. The range has designed policy and practices to complement the refuge objectives for conserving America's wildlife heritage. One of the cooperative projects for FY 2005/2006 was to remove woody invasive species with an aerial applied herbicide to improve grassland habitat and also improve visibility on the range for aircraft. Three hundred acres of the range and 180 acres of the refuge showed positive results of the treatment with numerous breeding populations of grassland birds such as Henslow's sparrows and dickcissels observed during avian surveys. The range and refuge staffs also cooperate to treat range and refuge grasslands with prescribed fire every 1 to 3 years to benefit grassland flora and fauna.



This level of cooperation also led to the discovery of a state endangered species, the northern crawfish frog, on the range and the refuge.

Expenditures

Since FY 1998, the USFWS has reported to Congress expenditures by the USFWS and the States for the implementation of requirements of the Sikes Act. The USFWS and the States expend their own funds in addition to funds provided to them by DoD to carry out conservation programs on military installations. In FY 2006, the USFWS and the States expended \$8,934,074 to assist in development, review, and/or implementation of INRMPs for 248 military installations. Forty-six State fish and wildlife agencies reported to the USFWS that they expended staff time and funds on Sikes Act-related activities.



Figure 6. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regions. * = Regional Office. The USFWS Washington Office is considered Region 9.

Nationally, the USFWS expended a total of \$6,627,774 pursuant to the Sikes Act in FY 2006. None of the funds used by the USFWS for Sikes Act activities were appropriated specifically for Sikes Act projects, rather these activities were performed by using funds from existing base programs. Forty-six percent or \$3,063,155 of this total was of the USFWS' appropriated funds, and fifty-four percent or \$3,564,619 was provided to the USFWS by the DoD through cooperative funding agreements. A total of \$2,306,300 was expended by the States in FY 2006 pursuant to the Sikes Act. Eighty-nine percent or \$2,054,219 of this total was from State conservation funds, and eleven percent or \$252,081 was provided to the States by the DoD. Figure 7 provides the total FY 2006 Sikes Act expenditures by the USFWS and States listed by the USFWS Region. Tables 2 through 9, in the Appendix, provide specific dollar expenditures listed by State.

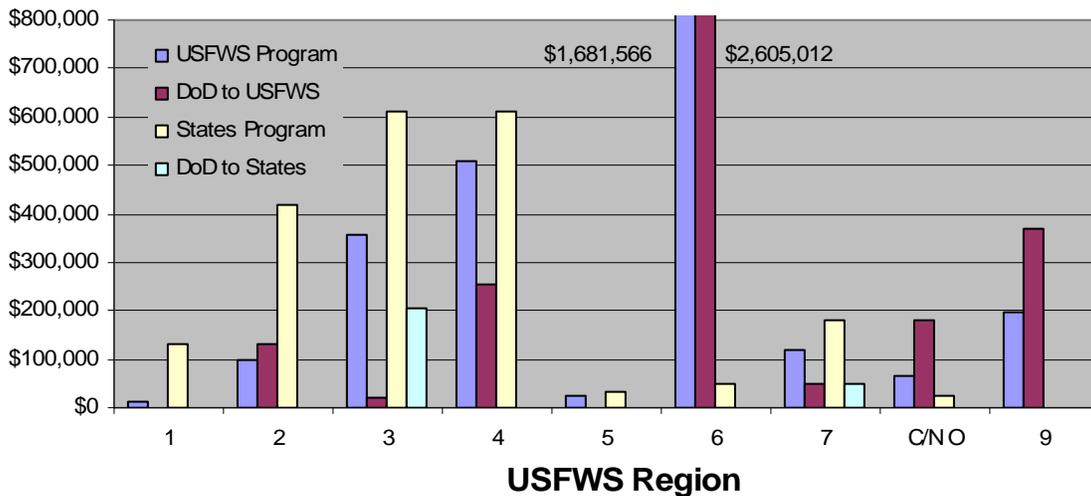


Figure 7. FY 2006 Sikes Act expenditures by the USFWS and States listed by USFWS region

The highest level of expenditures at an installation by the USFWS was in Region 6. These expenditures consisted primarily of funds provided by the DoD to the USFWS through an interagency agreement between Fort Carson and the USFWS. The highest levels of expenditures of USFWS program funds related to work at Fort Carson in Colorado and the Air Force Academy also in Colorado. USFWS staff worked with the most military installations in the USFWS Southeast Region 4 (60 installations) and Midwest Region 3 (46 installations). (Figure 8)

The highest Sikes Act expenditures by State fish and wildlife agencies were in Regions 3 and 4 related to work at Camp Ripley in Minnesota and Arnold Air Force Base in Tennessee. State wildlife agencies in the Midwestern USFWS Region 3 received

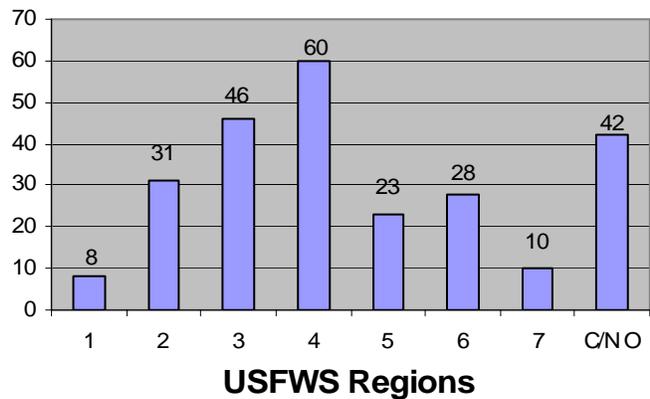


Figure 8. Number of military installations for which the USFWS and States reported expenditures in FY 2006 listed by USFWS region.

the highest amount of cooperative funding dollars from the military related to work at Camp Ripley in Minnesota.

The work that the USFWS and the States conduct on military installations includes a variety of activities related to developing and implementing INRMPs that will achieve environmental compliance, fully realize opportunities for the restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources, and provide multiple use and recreational opportunities. In FY 2006, the USFWS collected information from USFWS field offices and State fish and wildlife agencies on the following activity categories:

1. Reviewing and processing INRMPs
2. Endangered Species Act consultations
3. Installation site reviews and interagency meetings
4. Technical assistance in planning and developing INRMPs
5. Field technical assistance, such as wildlife surveys and habitat assessments
6. INRMP implementation activities, such as fish stocking, exotic species control, and hunting and fishing program management
7. Other activities

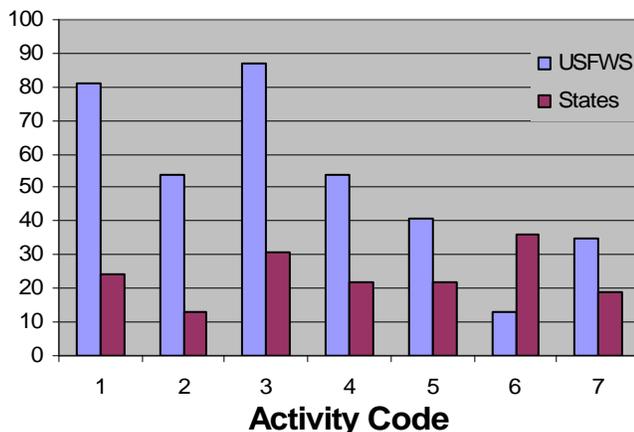


Figure 9. The number of military installations for which the USFWS or States reported use of a Sikes Act activity code listed by USFWS Region in FY 2006. The chart activity code numbers correspond with the descriptions above.

USFWS and State expenditures of \$8,934,074 in FY 2006 were more than the \$8,717,801 expended in the previous fiscal year, FY 2005. The primary reason is that in FY 2006 the USFWS and States worked on an additional 48 military installations, although the number of installation site reviews and interagency meetings were fewer in FY 2006, than in FY 2005, the USFWS reviewed and processed more INRMPs in FY 2006. (Figure 9)

In FY 2006, USFWS field offices reported working additional hours in all activities, except for field technical assistance and INRMP implementation activities, which remained decreased in number from FY 2005. Most of the activities conducted by the States consisted of INRMP implementation activities such as fish stocking, exotic species control, and hunting and fishing program management. The time the States spent reviewing and processing INRMPs increased slightly from FY 2005. (Figure 9)

Continued Commitment

The USFWS is committed to improving and expanding existing partnerships with the DoD, Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and the States to the extent allowed by our resources. Since the establishment of the Sikes Act in 1960, the USFWS, States, and the DoD have had a long history of working together. We look forward to a continued relationship of working together to develop and implement effective INRMPs, and meeting the new challenges that arise as we attempt to conserve natural resources and promote public access and recreation, while enhancing military preparedness through improved stewardship of the land.

This report was prepared by Ms. Laura Henze, National Sikes Act Coordinator for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. For additional information, please contact Ms. Henze or Mr. David J. Stout, Chief, Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation, at 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 400, Arlington, Virginia, 22203; phone (703) 358-2161; or by email Dave_Stout@fws.gov, or Laura_Henze@fws.gov.

APPENDIX

**FY 2006 Sikes Act
USFWS and State Expenditures
by
USFWS Region and State**

Table 2. Total USFWS/States FY 2006 Sikes Act expenditures, including DoD provided funds, and number of military installations for which expenditures were reported, for each State in USFWS Region 1.

Region 1		
States Where USFWS/States Reported Expenditures	Number of Installations Benefiting From Expenditures	Total USFWS/States Expenditures Reported Per State
Hawaii	4	\$8,038
Idaho	1	\$120
Oregon	1	\$3,476
Washington	2	\$132,074
Regional Office	N/A	\$957
TOTAL	8	\$144,665

Table 3. Total USFWS/States FY 2006 Sikes Act expenditures, including DoD provided funds, and number of military installations for which expenditures were reported, for each State in USFWS Region 2. Ft. Bliss is recorded in both New Mexico and Texas and the expenditures reported are divided evenly between the two states.

Region 2		
States Where USFWS/States Reported Expenditures	Number of Installations Benefiting From Expenditures	Total USFWS/States Expenditures Reported Per State
Arizona	7	\$425,905
New Mexico	5	\$13,046
Oklahoma	6	\$12,632
Texas	14	\$16,753
Regional Office	N/A	\$178,589
TOTAL	32	\$646,925

Table 4. Total USFWS/States FY 2006 Sikes Act expenditures, including DoD provided funds, and number of military installations for which expenditures were reported, for each State in USFWS Region 3.

Region 3		
States Where USFWS/States Reported Expenditures	Number of Installations Benefiting From Expenditures	Total USFWS/States Expenditures Reported Per State
Iowa	2	\$3,192
Illinois	10	\$482,217
Indiana	9	\$26,367
Kansas	1	\$1,563
Michigan	5	\$19,620
Minnesota	3	\$611,442
Missouri	9	\$14,043
Ohio	3	\$5,721
Wisconsin	4	\$20,789
Regional Office	N/A	\$6,938
TOTAL	46	\$1,191,892

Table 5. Total USFWS/States FY 2006 Sikes Act expenditures, including DoD provided funds, and number of military installations for which expenditures were reported, for each State in USFWS Region 4.

Region 4		
States Where USFWS/States Reported Expenditures	Number of Installations Benefiting From Expenditures	Total USFWS/States Expenditures Reported Per State
Alabama	4	\$16,555
Arkansas	4	\$60,766
Florida	13	\$320,950
Georgia	7	\$75,409
Kentucky	5	\$78,517
Louisiana	4	\$454,438
Mississippi	3	\$4,689
North Carolina	9	\$74,272
Puerto Rico	1	\$48
South Carolina	6	\$11,962
Tennessee	4	\$258,662
Regional Office	N/A	\$17,703
TOTAL	60	\$1,373,971

Table 6. Total USFWS/States FY 2006 Sikes Act expenditures, including DoD provided funds, and number of military installations for which expenditures were reported, for each State in USFWS Region 5.

Region 5		
States Where USFWS/States Reported Expenditures	Number of Installations Benefiting From Expenditures	Total USFWS/States Expenditures Reported Per State
District of Columbia	1	\$139
Delaware	1	\$2,220
Massachusetts	6	\$13,229
Maryland	7	\$22,157
New Jersey	5	\$11,055
New York	1	\$1,897
Vermont	1	\$833
West Virginia	1	\$463
Regional Office	N/A	\$3,701
TOTAL	23	\$55,694

Table 7. Total USFWS/States FY 2006 Sikes Act expenditures, including DoD provided funds, and number of military installations for which expenditures were reported, for each State in USFWS Region 6.

Region 6		
States Where USFWS/States Reported Expenditures	Number of Installations Benefiting From Expenditures	Total USFWS/States Expenditures Reported Per State
Colorado	7	\$4,259,484
Kansas	7	\$13,502
Montana	2	\$38,797
North Dakota	3	\$1,480
South Dakota	2	\$7,094
Utah	2	\$3,238
Wyoming	5	\$5,551
Regional Office	N/A	\$5,088
TOTAL	28	\$4,334,234

Table 8. Total USFWS/States FY 2006 Sikes Act expenditures, including DoD provided funds, and number of military installations for which expenditures were reported, for each State in USFWS Region 7.

Region 7		
States Where USFWS/States Reported Expenditures	Number of Installations Benefiting From Expenditures	Total USFWS/States Expenditures Reported Per State
Alaska	10	\$344,024
Regional Office	N/A	\$5,773
TOTAL	10	\$349,797

Table 9. Total USFWS/States FY 2006 Sikes Act expenditures, including DoD provided funds, and number of military installations for which expenditures were reported, for each State in USFWS California/Nevada Office.

California/Nevada Office		
States Where USFWS/States Reported Expenditures	Number of Installations Benefiting From Expenditures	Total USFWS/States Expenditures Reported Per State
California	35	\$256,255
Nevada	7	\$7,273
C/N Office	N/A	\$5,742
TOTAL	42	\$269,270