

## Sikes Act History

The Sikes Act was originally approved on September 15, 1960, as Public Law 86-797 (16 U.S.C. 670a-670o; 74 Stat. 1052). It provided for cooperation by the Departments of Interior and Defense with State agencies in planning, developing, and maintaining fish and wildlife resources on military reservations. It also provided for the collection of hunting and fishing fees on military lands and directed the Department of Defense to expend such fees in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

The Act was amended on August 8, 1968, by Public Law 90-465 (82 Stat. 661). This amendment authorized a program for development of outdoor recreation facilities. It also authorized appropriations through June 30, 1972, to the Department of Defense.

The Act was amended on October 18, 1974, by Public Law 93-452 (88 Stat. 1369). This amendment authorized conservation and rehabilitation programs on Department of Energy (DOE), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) lands. Programs on DOE, NASA, and BLM lands are carried out in cooperation with States by the Secretary of Interior, and on USFS lands by the Secretary of Agriculture. This amendment also authorized appropriations through June 30, 1978, to the Departments of Defense, Interior, and Agriculture.

The Act was amended on October 5, 1978, by Public Law 95-420 (92 Stat. 921). This amendment extended the authorization of appropriations through September 30, 1981.

The Act was amended on December 31, 1982, by Public Law 97-396 (96 Stat. 2005). This amendment extended the authorization of appropriations from FY 1983 through FY 1985.

The Act was amended on October 27, 1986, by Public Law 99-561 (100 Stat. 3149). This amendment extended authorizations of appropriations from FY 1986 through FY 1988. It also required the Secretary of each military Department to manage the wildlife and fishery resources under his jurisdiction with trained professionals and to provide sustained multi-purpose use and public access; required that priority in the contracting out for fish and wildlife conservation activities be given to Federal and State fish and wildlife agencies in order to secure the services of trained professionals; required that cooperative fish and wildlife plans be reviewed by all parties on a regular basis and not less than once every 5 years; required the preparation of a detailed report setting for the amount and purpose of all expenditures during FY 1986 for fish and wildlife management on each military reservation; and modified the existing timber reserve account to provide for the deposit therein of the total amount, instead of one-half, of the net proceeds from the sale of forest products on military installations. This money would be available for all natural resource management, rather than just forestry, and the reserve account may not exceed \$4 million on December 31 of any calendar year.

The Act was amended on November 14, 1988, by Public Law 100-653 (102 Stat. 3826). This amendment extended authorization of appropriations through 1993.