

# Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans

Congress established the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670a-670o) in 1960 to ensure that the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) conserves and protects the natural resources they use. Because military lands often are protected from human access and impact, they contain some of our nation's most significant remaining large tracts of valuable natural resources. In 1997, Congress amended the Sikes Act to require DoD to develop and implement Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs).



*Saw palmetto with longleaf pine background at Avon Park Air Force Range, FL*

## How INRMPs Guide Natural Resources Management on Military Lands

INRMPs are planning documents that outline how each military installation with significant natural resources will manage those resources. They integrate military mission requirements, environmental and master planning documents, cultural resources, and outdoor recreation to ensure both military operations and natural resources conservation are included and consistent with stewardship and legal requirements.

INRMPs require installations to look holistically at natural resources on a landscape or ecosystem basis. They are living documents that provide direction for daily natural resources management activities, and they provide the foundation for sustaining military readiness.

## What an INRMP Includes

INRMPs are based on the principles of ecosystem management. They describe how to manage natural resources, allow for multipurpose uses of those resources, and define public access—all while ensuring no net loss in the capability of an installation to support its military testing and training mission.

*INRMPs provide a comprehensive approach to natural resources management on installations*

Although variations exist among the different Military Services, a basic INRMP includes:

- a description of the installation, its history, and its current mission;
- management goals and associated timeframes;
- projects to be implemented and estimated costs;
- a discussion of how the military mission and training requirements are supported while protecting the environment;
- natural resources' biological needs and legal requirements;
- the role of the installation's natural resources in the context of the surrounding ecosystem;
- a strategy to adapt to a changing climate; and
- input from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), state fish and wildlife agency, the general public, and when applicable, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

The Sikes Act further requires, to the extent appropriate and applicable, that INRMPs include provisions for:

- sustainable management of fish, plants, and wildlife; enforcement of applicable natural resources laws and regulations;
- consistency among the various activities conducted under the plan;
- habitat enhancement, modifications, and/or restoration where necessary to support fish, plants, and/or wildlife;
- public access to military installations for outdoor recreation and the sustainable use of natural resources by the public to the extent that the use is consistent with the needs of fish, plant, and wildlife resources, and when and where safety and security allow; and
- compatibility with, and support of, the installation's military mission.



*Bells vireo nest, San Pedro River, AZ*



Examples of projects that are implemented through an INRMP include natural resources assessments, monitoring programs, forestry and rangeland management, noxious and invasive weed control, native habitat restoration, threatened and endangered species management, wildlife education, and recreational hunting and fishing programs. Each of the Military Services has specific policies for developing and implementing INRMPs.



*Riverine craft on a training raid, New River Intracoastal Waterway, Camp Lejeune, NC – U.S. Marine Corps Photo*

### Preparing the INRMP

Trained natural resources professionals prepare the INRMP. Installation managers should actively involve individuals and organizations with a vested interest in managing the installation's natural resources early in the planning process. Stakeholders may include any or all of the following:

- military operations/ training activities managers
- environmental managers
- airfield operations and safety personnel
- facility and master planning staff
- federal and state agencies
- agricultural lessees
- recreational groups
- environmental and conservation groups
- cultural resources managers
- American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations
- installation pest management professionals
- neighboring land owners

The INRMP planning process integrates all traditional elements of natural resources management. The process also considers military mission requirements, installation master planning, environmental planning, and outdoor recreation. INRMPs involve appropriate stakeholders, thereby providing for more efficient and effective management of natural resources on a landscape-scale basis, all while ensuring that military readiness is sustained.

### Tracking INRMP Implementation

Each Military Service tracks INRMP progress for its installations, and reports findings to the Office of the Secretary of Defense for each of the following focus areas:

- INRMP Implementation
- Listed Species and Critical Habitat
- Recreational Use and Access
- Natural Resources Program Support of the Installation Mission
- Team Adequacy

The Sikes Act requires the Secretary of Defense to report annually to Congress the status of each INRMP, and the amounts expended by each military installation to implement its INRMP. The Secretary of the Interior also reports the amounts expended by the USFWS and state fish and wildlife agencies on INRMP-related activities each year.

### INRMP Updates

All installations must keep their INRMP current. INRMPs undergo an annual internal review, and are updated or revised as necessary. Installations invite the USFWS, appropriate state agency, and when applicable, NMFS, to participate in the annual review process. In addition to DoD's annual review policy, the Sikes Act requires the USFWS, state, and when applicable, NMFS, to formally review INRMPs for operation and effect at least every five years.



*Personnel conduct a prescribed burn in an area planted with native prairie species – Fort Custer Training Center, MI*

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