

Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners' Meeting Agenda

Meeting Location

Washoe County Chambers
1001 E. Ninth Street, Building A
Reno, NV 89512

The meeting will be broadcast live at the NDOW Commission YouTube page:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCrFHgHLM0MZA2Hx7og8pFcQ>

If you wish to make public comment, please use this link for Friday, May 6, 2022.

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88581645956?pwd=QytkMjdHdnlPYINmWCtVTk53S0RuZz09>

Passcode: 288776

If you wish to make public comment, please use this link Saturday, May 7, 2022.

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86748138847?pwd=TFdkcFVSS81SmRjclldGS0ZzQWpnZz09>

Passcode: 310270

Meeting materials are available at: http://www.ndow.org/Public_Meetings/Com/Agenda/

Public comment will be taken on each action item following Commission discussion and before any action is taken. **Persons attending virtually wishing to comment are invited to raise their virtual hands in the virtual meeting forum during the appropriate time; each person offering public comment during this period will be limited to not more than 3 minutes.** The Chair may allow persons representing groups to speak for six minutes. Persons may not allocate unused time to other speakers. Persons are invited to submit written comments on items prior to the meeting at wildlifecommission@ndow.org or attend in person or virtually and make comment during the meeting. Public comment will not be restricted based on viewpoint. To ensure the public has notice of all matters the Commission will consider, Commissioners may choose not to respond to public comments to avoid the appearance of deliberation on topics not listed for action on the agenda. Minutes of the meeting will be produced in summary format. All persons present are asked to sign-in, whether speaking or not.

FORUM RESTRICTIONS AND ORDERLY BUSINESS: The viewpoint of a speaker will not be restricted, but reasonable restrictions may be imposed upon the time, place and manner of speech. Irrelevant and unduly repetitious statements and personal attacks which antagonize or incite others are examples of public comment that may be reasonably limited.

Friday, May 6, 2022 – 9:00 a.m.

If you wish to make public comment, please use this link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88581645956?pwd=QytkMjdHdnlPYINmWCtVTk53S0RuZz09>

- 1. Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance, Roll Call of Commission Members and County Advisory Board Members to Manage Wildlife (CABMW) – Chairwoman East**
- 2. Approval of Agenda – Chairwoman East – For Possible Action**
The Commission will review the agenda and may take action to approve the agenda. The Commission may remove items from the agenda, continue items for consideration or take items out of order.

- 3.* **Approval of Minutes – Chairwoman East – For Possible Action**
Commission minutes from the March 25 and 26, 2022 may be approved.
4. **Member Items/Announcements and Correspondence – Chairwoman East – Informational**
Commissioners may present emergent items. No action may be taken by the Commission. Any item requiring Commission action may be scheduled on a future Commission agenda. The Commission will review and may discuss correspondence sent or received by the Commission since the last regular meeting and may provide copies for the exhibit file (Commissioners may provide hard copies of their correspondence for the written record). Correspondence sent or received by Secretary Wasley may also be discussed.
5. **County Advisory Boards to Manage Wildlife (CABMW) Member Items – Informational**
CABMW members may present emergent items by raising their hand in the virtual forum. No action may be taken by the Commission. Any item requiring Commission action will be scheduled on a future Commission agenda.
6. **Reports – Informational**
- A. **Department Activity Report – Secretary Wasley and Division Administrators**
A report will be provided on Nevada Department of Wildlife activities.
- B. **Wildlife Heritage Committee Report – Heritage Committee Chairman Tom Barnes - Informational**
A report will be provided on the recent Heritage Committee Meeting.
- C. **Litigation Report – Senior Deputy Attorney General Craig Burkett – Informational**
A report will be provided on Nevada Department of Wildlife litigation.
7. **Appeal – Mr. James Collard – Sub-Guide Denial - Senior Deputy Attorney General Craig Burkett – For Possible Action**
This item is a continuation of the prior March hearing regarding this appeal. The Commission will consider adopting and issuing oral findings of fact and conclusion of law, based on the evidence heard and considered at the March 2022 hearing.
- 8.* **Administrative Procedures, Regulations and Policy (APRP) Committee Report – Committee Chairman David McNinch**
A report will be provided on the recent APRP Committee meeting.
- A.* **Commission Policy 3 – Appeals – First Reading – APRP Committee Chairman David McNinch – For Possible Action**
The Commission will have a first reading of Commission Policy 3, Appeals, and may make any necessary changes and may decide to move it to a second reading.
- B.* **Commission Policy 4 – Petition Process and Adoption of Regulations – First Reading – APRP Committee Chairman David McNinch – For Possible Action**
The Commission will have a first reading of Commission Policy 4, Petition Process and Adoption of Regulations, and may make any necessary changes and may decide to move it to a second reading.

- C.* Commission Policy 21 – Game and Furbearer Management Plans – First Reading – APRP Committee Chairman David McNinch – For Possible Action**
The Commission will have a first reading of Commission Policy 21, Game and Furbearer Management, and may make any necessary changes and may decide to move it to a second reading.
- D.* Commission Policy 22 – Introduction, Transplanting, and Exportation of Wildlife – First Reading – APRP Committee Chairman David McNinch – For Possible Action**
The Commission will have a first reading of Commission Policy 22, Introduction, Transplanting, and Exportation of Wildlife, and may make any necessary changes and may decide to move it to a second reading.
- E.* Commission Policy 25 – Wildlife Damage Management – First Reading – APRP Committee Chairman David McNinch – For Possible Action**
The Commission will have a first reading of Commission Policy 25, Wildlife Damage Management, and may make any necessary changes and may decide to move it to a second reading.
- F.* Commission Policy 26 – Managing Rocky Mountain Elk Population– First Reading – APRP Committee Chairman David McNinch – For Possible Action**
The Commission will have a first reading of Commission Policy 26, Managing Rocky Mountain Elk Populations, and may make any necessary changes and may decide to move it to a second reading.
- G.* Commission Policy 27 – Protection of Wildlife – First Reading – APRP Committee Chairman David McNinch – For Possible Action**
The Commission will have a first reading of Commission Policy 27, Protection of Wildlife, and may make any necessary changes and may decide to move it to a second reading.
- H.* Commission Policy 28 – Transparency on Quota Setting – First Reading – APRP Committee Chairman David McNinch – For Possible Action**
The Commission will have a first reading of Commission Policy 28, Transparency on Quota Setting, and may make any necessary changes and may decide to move it to a second reading.
- I.* Commission Policy 29 – Elk Arbitration – First Reading – APRP Committee Chairman David McNinch – For Possible Action**
The Commission will have a first reading of Commission Policy 29, Elk Arbitration, and may make any necessary changes and may decide to move it to a second reading.
- J.* Commission Policy 40 – Statewide Boating Safety – Second Reading – APRP Committee Chairman David McNinch – For Possible Action**
The Commission will have a second reading of Commission Policy 40, Statewide Boating Safety, and may make any necessary changes and may decide to repeal, revise or adopt the policy.
- K.* Commission Policy 51 – Wayne E. Kirch Conservation Award – First Reading – APRP Committee Chairman David McNinch – For Possible Action**
The Commission will have a first reading of Commission Policy 51, Wayne E. Kirch Conservation Award, and may make any necessary changes and may decide to move it to a second reading.

- L.* **Commission Policy 63 – Protecting Wildlife from Toxic Ponds – Third Reading – APRP Committee Chairman David McNinch – For Possible Action**
The Commission will have a third reading of Commission Policy 63, Protecting Wildlife from Toxic Ponds, and may take action to repeal, revise or adopt the policy.

9. **Final Fiscal Year 2023 Predation Management Plan – Wildlife Staff Specialist Pat Jackson – For Possible Action**
The Commission will review the final draft of the Fiscal Year 2023 Draft Predation Management Plan with the Department. The Commission may take action to modify or endorse the plan.
10. **Nevada Department of Wildlife Project Updates – Secretary Wasley – Informational**
The Commission has requested that the Department provide regular project updates for ongoing projects and programs as appropriate based on geography and timing of meetings. These updates are intended to provide additional detail in addition to the summaries provided as part of the regular Department Activity Report and are intended to educate the Commission and public as to the Department’s ongoing duties and responsibilities.
11. **Public Comment Period**
Public comment will be limited to three minutes. No action can be taken by the Commission at this time; any item requiring Commission action may be scheduled on a futured commission agenda.

Friday, May 6, 2022 – Tour will begin at the close of Agenda Item #11

The Commission will tour Lennar Pond. An informational presentation will be made, but no action will be taken by the Commission. The public is invited to participate and will be required to provide their own transportation. The group will depart from the meeting location.

Saturday, May 7, 2022 – 9:00 a.m.

If you wish to make public comment, please use this link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86748138847?pwd=TFdkcFVSS81SmRjclldGS0ZzQWpnZz09>

12. **Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance, Roll Call of Commission Members and County Advisory Board Members to Manage Wildlife (CABMW) – Chairwoman East**
13. **Approval of Agenda – Chairwoman East – For Possible Action**
The Commission will review the agenda and may take action to approve the agenda. The Commission may remove items from the agenda, continue items for consideration or take items out of order.
14. **Member Items/Announcements and Correspondence – Chairwoman East – Informational**
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15. **County Advisory Boards to Manage Wildlife (CABMW) Member Items – Informational**
CABMW members may present emergent items by raising their hand in the virtual forum. No action may be taken by the Commission. Any item requiring Commission action will be scheduled on a future Commission agenda.

16. Commission General Regulations – Workshop/Public Comment Allowed

A.* Commission General Regulation 501, NAC 502.385, Tag Transfer – Management Analyst Megan Manfredi – For Possible Action

The Commission will hold a workshop to consider amending Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 502.385 that would allow the transfer of a game tag to a non-profit organization and determine the status of the tag if the Department is notified of the tag holder's death. This regulation was created after the passage of Assembly Bill 89 of the 81st Legislative Session.

B.* Commission General Regulation 505, NAC 502.4215, First Come First Served Prevention of Unfair Advantages – Management Analyst Megan Manfredi – For Possible Action

The Commission will hold a workshop to consider amending NAC 502.4215 that would allow for the suspension of a person from the First Come First Served program for attempting to create an unfair advantage to obtain a big game tag.

C.* Commission General Regulation 507, LCB File No. R045-22 - Petition Process – Management Analyst Kailey Musso – For Possible Action

The Commission will consider adopting changes to NAC 501.195 recommended by the Administrative Procedures, Regulations and Policy Committee. The regulation was approved by the Committee at their March meeting and will be considered by the Commission for the first workshop.

17. Commission Regulations – For Possible Action/Adoption – Public Comment Allowed

A.* Commission Regulation 22-11, Big Game Quotas for the 2022-2023 Season – Wildlife Staff Specialists Mike Cox, Cody Schroeder, and Cody McKee – For Possible Action

The Commission will establish regulations for the numbers of tags to be issued for mule deer, pronghorn antelope, elk, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats for the 2022 - 2023 seasons.

B.* Commission Regulation 22-09, Amendment #1, 2022 Black Bear Quotas and Harvest Limits – Wildlife Staff Specialist Pat Jackson – For Possible Action

The Commission will consider adopting the 2022 hunting season dates, open management units, hunting hours, quotas, harvest limits, special regulations, animal sex, legal requirements, hunt boundary restrictions, and dates and times for indoctrination courses for black bear.

18. Future Commission Meetings and Commission Committee Assignments – Secretary Wasley and Chairwoman East – For Possible Action

The next Commission meeting is scheduled for June 24 and 25, 2022. The Commission will review and discuss potential agenda items for that meeting. The Commission may change the date, time, and meeting location at this time. The chairwoman may designate and adjust committee assignments and add or dissolve committees, as necessary at this time. Any anticipated committee meetings that may occur prior to the next Commission meeting may be discussed.

19. Public Comment Period

Public comment will be limited to three minutes. No action can be taken by the Commission at this time; any item requiring Commission action may be scheduled on a future Commission agenda.

*Support material provided and posted to the NDOW website, and updates to support material will be posted at http://www.ndow.org/Public_Meetings/Com/Agenda/. Support material for this meeting may be requested from the Recording Secretary at (775) 688-1599 or wildlifecommission@ndow.org. In accordance with NRS 241.020 this agenda closes three days prior to the meeting date and has been posted on the NDOW website at http://www.ndow.org/Public_Meetings/Com/Agenda/.

Notice to the Public: Nevada Department of Wildlife receives Federal Aid in Fish and/or Wildlife Restoration. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, gender, or disability. Individuals with hearing impairment may contact the Department at 775-688-1500 via a text telephone (TTY) telecommunications device by first calling the State of Nevada Relay Operator at 1-800-326-6868. Disabled individuals in need of special services should contact the Department prior to the meeting at (775) 688-1599 or wildlifecommission@ndow.org.



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Data and Technology Services Division

6980 Sierra Center Parkway, Ste. 120 • Reno, Nevada 89511
 (775) 688-1500 Fax (775) 688-1987

MEMORANDUM:

April 4, 2022

To: Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners, County Advisory Boards to Manage Wildlife, and Interested Publics

From: Kailey Musso, Management Analyst 3, Director's Office

Title: **Commission Policies – Agenda Item 8**

Description: The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee will be reviewing all Commission Policies throughout the next year. They will be forwarded to the Commission for approval after Committee review.

Summary:

*The formatting of every policy will be updated, as they are passed, so that it is consistent in each policy.

The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee reviewed Commission Policy 3 at their September 2021 and March 2022 meeting. Commission Policy 3 was updated to add a clarifying statement. It will now be considered for a first reading.

The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee reviewed Commission Policy 4 at their September 2021 and March 2022 meeting. Commission Policy 4 was updated for clarity. Commission Policy 4 will now be considered for a first reading.

The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee reviewed Commission Policy 21 at their March meeting. Commission Policy 21 was updated to reflect grammatical changes and management practices. It will now be considered for a first reading.

The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee reviewed Commission Policy 22 at their March meeting. Commission Policy 22 was updated to updated to reflect grammatical changes and management practices to include removing unnecessary definitions. It will now be considered for a first reading.

The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee reviewed Commission Policy 25 at their March meeting. The policy was simplified and removed repetitive language. It will now be considered for a first reading.

The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee reviewed Commission Policy 26 at their March meeting where it was determined that Commission Policy 26 did not need any major changes. One small change was made to reflect a change in Policy 22. Policy 26 will now be considered for a first reading.

The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee reviewed Commission Policy 28 at their March meeting. Commission Policy 28 was previously Commission Policy 26A (Transparency). Commission Policy 28 was updated to reflect what the Department uses in the quota

setting process and how the Department will make that information available. Commission Policy 28 will be considered for a first reading.

The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee reviewed Commission Policy 27 at their March meeting. The policy was updated to stay consistent with similar Commission policies. It will now be considered for a first reading.

The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee reviewed Commission Policy 29 at their March meeting where it was determined that the Policy did not need any changes. It will now be considered for a first reading.

The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee reviewed Commission Policy 40 at their November meeting and the Commission heard Policy 40 for a first reading at the March Commission Meeting. It will now be considered for a second reading.

The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee reviewed Commission Policy 51 at their November 2021 and March 2022 meeting. It will now be considered for a first reading.

The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee reviewed Commission Policy 63 at their November meeting. The policy was also heard at the January and March Commission Meetings where it was requested to add one statement. It will now be considered for a third reading.

Recommendation:

Adopt

Commission Policy 40

Commission Policy 63

Move to Second Reading

Commission Policy 3

Commission Policy 4

Commission Policy 21

Commission Policy 22

Commission Policy 25

Commission Policy 26

Commission Policy 27

Commission Policy 28

Commission Policy 29

Commission Policy 51

**STATE OF NEVADA
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

Commission Policy Number 3

Number: P- 3
Title: Appeals Policy
Reference: NAC 501.140 through 501.190
NRS 501, 502, 503
Effective Date: August 15, 2009
Reviewed Date: 2022
Amended Date: January 26, 2018

POLICY

It is the policy of the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners (the Commission) to follow the procedures prescribed in NAC 501.140 through 501.190 for conducting appeal hearings.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to guide the Commission in the appeals process and the conduct of hearings.

PROCEDURE

Upon receipt of an appeal, the Department will inform the appellant of the Commission's authorities for providing relief to include the Commission's lack of authority to overturn any pleadings or convictions from the court of competent jurisdiction.

The Commission is acting in its quasi-judicial capacity and will determine appeals within their authority based on information presented for the hearing only and as prescribed in statute and regulation.

Commissioners will not engage in discussion with the appellant, or about the appeal with anyone, Department personnel or any other person regarding the facts or circumstances associated with said appeal. Commissioners will decide an appeal based solely on information presented at the hearing including any pleadings or other documents submitted by the parties, and as prescribed in statute and regulation.

Information about appeals will only be distributed to the Commission and appellant prior to the hearing. All non-confidential information will be available to the public at the hearing.

The Commission will not take public comment on appeals. County Advisory Boards to Manage Wildlife (CABMW) members will not communicate with the Commission members concerning appeals.

The policy shall remain in effect until amended, repealed, or superseded by the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS IN REGULAR SESSION,
~~JANUARY 26, 2018.~~

Grant Wallace

Chairman Grant Wallace
Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners

**STATE OF NEVADA
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

Commission Policy Number 4

Number: P-4

Title: Petition Process and Adoption of Regulations Policy

Reference: NRS 233B.100, NRS 501 NAC 501.195

Reviewed Date: 2022

Effective Date: August 15, 2009

POLICY

It is the policy of the Board of Wildlife Commissioners (the Commission) to accept input on proposed regulations, seasons and bags.

PURPOSE

To guide the Commission and inform all parties of their responsibilities and opportunities for input on proposed regulations, seasons, and bags; their opportunities to comment on proposed regulations; and opportunities for new regulations.

PROCEDURE

1. Input on Proposed Seasons and ~~Bags-Quotas~~ (also known as Commission Regulations or CR's)

County Advisory Boards to Manage Wildlife (CABMWs) or members of the public may provide input to proposed seasons and bags via letter, email, fax, phone, or in person at a Commission meeting.

Since NRS 501.260 to 501.325, inclusive, establishes a process for county advisory boards to manage wildlife to solicit and evaluate local opinion for wildlife management and to submit recommendations to the Commission for seasons, ~~quotas~~~~bag limits~~, hours, and regulations, individuals are encouraged to initiate requested changes or make recommendations through their local CABMW.

Letters should be addressed to the Chair in care of (c/o) Secretary of Board of Wildlife Commissioners, Nevada Department of Wildlife, 6980 Sierra Center Parkway, Suite 120-1100 Valley Road, Reno, Nevada 89541. Contact by phone: 775-688-1500, or fax:

775-688-1207 or email wildlifecommission@ndow.org.

The input must contain the Commission regulation number for an existing regulation, the intent or purpose of a new or amended regulation, and the suggested seasons, quotas ~~bag limits~~, or language for the special regulations. Such requests for a new or amended Commission regulation will be placed on the agenda for the next regularly scheduled

Commission meeting for discussion but may not receive final action to adopt or deny until the regularly scheduled meeting for that type of season, ~~quotasbag limit~~, or special regulation. To be considered for the upcoming hunting season, the suggestions must be sent prior to the season-setting meeting. The input must contain the author's name, address, and phone number, at a minimum.

2. Input on Proposed Permanent Regulations (also known as Commission General Regulations or CGRs)

NRS also permits CABMWs or members of the public to provide input on proposed regulations (in conjunction with a current rulemaking process) via letter, email, fax, phone, or in person at the Commission meeting. Input should be in the same format as stated above, and must contain the same identification information as above. Individuals are encouraged to initiate these changes through the county in which they reside.

3. Suggesting Changes to Regulations Not in Conjunction with Current Rulemaking

NRS 233B.100 permits any individual to petition the Commission for filing, amending, or repealing a permanent regulation by submitting a completed petition form developed by the agency and following the agency's prescribed process. A petition is required to change or amend permanent regulations that are not in conjunction with a current rulemaking process. If accepted by the Commission, the rulemaking process will begin, legal entities will assist in drafting proposed language, which then will be placed on future agendas for workshop and then a vote (on separate days). This is a lengthy process.

Petitioner Responsibilities

The petition form must be complete, conforming to NAC 501.195 and petitioners should be prepared to submit complete documentation in support of the rule changes that are being proposed. If the petition form is not substantially complete, it may be returned to the petitioner indicating the deficiencies, and not placed on a Commission agenda. The petitioner may resubmit a revised form that completely answers the questions.

Petitioners should contact staff in the pertinent Division for assistance with the process or clarification related to the information that is suggested.

The petitioner should attend the Commission meeting and make a presentation with background material. Petitioners should be aware that the following requests generally are disfavored absent compelling new information: reconsideration of regulations that have been amended in the preceding 5 years, or reconsideration of rules that have been petitioned and denied in the preceding 5 years.

Staff Responsibilities

~~Division staff shall provide background information and pros and cons pertaining to the petition, during the hearing process.~~

In the event the Department determines that the Commission does not have the statutory authority needed to adopt, file, amend or repeal a permanent regulation, the Department will notify the petitioner in an effort to let the petitioner retract or revise the petition.

CABMWs and Public Input

CABMW members and the public will have full opportunity to provide input before a vote is taken by the Commission, during the public comment period after the petitioner and staff presentations. Due to the nature of a live hearing, CABWMs will not receive sufficient information before the hearing on the petition to make a recommendation. CABMWs and public will have opportunity for input after a petition is accepted but before any action takes place to implement the request.

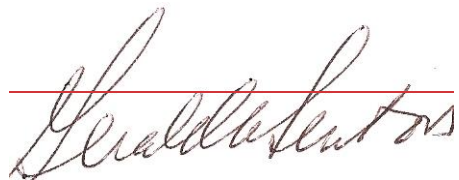
Commission Decision-Making

With petitions, the question for the Commission is solely whether to begin a rulemaking process.

Any decision to accept, deny, or modify the petition will be made based upon all of the information placed in the record at the time of the hearing; that includes the information presented by the petitioner, staff analysis, and public comment. The Commission must follow procedures for petitions outlined in NAC 501.195.

The policy shall remain in effect until amended, repealed, or superseded by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS IN REGULAR SESSION,
~~August 15, 2009.~~

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gerald A. Lent", is written over a horizontal red line.

~~Chairman Dr. Gerald A. Lent, O.D.
Board of Wildlife Commissioners~~

**STATE OF NEVADA
NEVADA BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

Commission Policy Number P-21

Title: Game and Fur-bearer Management Plan (~~formerly titled Big Game Hunting Seasons.~~)
Reference: NRS 501.181,
Effective Date: 2007
Reviewed Date:
Amended Date: June 26, 2009

PURPOSE

The Board of Wildlife Commissioners (the Commission) is charged in Nevada Revised Statute to provide broad level policy guidance to programs within the Department of Wildlife. This Policy is designed to provide that broad policy for the development of big game, upland game, waterfowl, and fur-bearer management plans.

JUSTIFICATION

Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 501.181 states that: "The Commission shall establish broad policies for the protection, propagation, restoration, transplanting, introduction, and management of wildlife in this State". In addition, NRS 501.181 indicates that the Commission shall: "Establish policies for areas of interest including the management of big and small game mammals, upland and migratory game birds, fur-bearing mammals...the control of wildlife depredations...and the introduction, transplanting, or exporting of wildlife". Further, the statute requires the Commission to: "Establish regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this title and of chapter 488 of NRS, including: (a) seasons for hunting big game mammals and game birds, for hunting or trapping fur-bearing mammal the manner and means of taking wildlife, including, but not limited to, the sex, size, or other physical differentiation for each species, and when necessary for management purposes, the emergency closing or extending of a season, reducing or increasing of the bag or possession limits of a species, or the closing of any area to hunting, fishing, or trapping. The regulations must be established after first considering the recommendations of the Department, the county advisory boards to manage wildlife and others who wish to present their views at an open meeting. Any regulations relating to the closure of a season must be based on scientific data concerning the management of wildlife. The data on which the regulations are based must be collected or developed by the Department".

BACKGROUND

Game and fur-bearer species are important to the State of Nevada. Hunting and viewing activities related to these species are economically vital to rural areas, and the sale of licenses, tags, permits, and other hunting and trapping related fees are principal principle sources of income to the Department. More broadly, game animals and fur-bearers are capstone species and the population health of these species is a key

indicator of the integrity of Nevada's diverse ecosystems under changing climatic regimes.

The Game Division of the Department is charged with the management of big game, small game, waterfowl, and fur-bearers and for the development and implementation of management plans for these species. This policy is intended to provide Division and other departmental personnel with guidance to be followed in the development of such plans.

POLICY

The Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners develops broad policies related to the conservation, restoration, maintenance, and utilization of Nevada's game populations. This guidance serves as the basis for species-specific management plans developed by the Game Division in cooperation with other departmental personnel. Management plans shall contain elements that:

- (a) document available information on each species and their critical seasonal habitats and implement efficient, accurate, and objective programs to obtain herd and habitat inventory information;
- (b) outline strategies to assess the current status of big game habitat and the use of that habitat, identify challenges to habitat and habitat use, and prescribe management actions and research that benefit game and fur-bearer populations;
- (c) recognize that game and fur-bearers may come into conflict with other land uses such as agriculture and develop strategies to eliminate or minimize conflicts. If impacts are unavoidable, develop appropriate mitigations;
- (d) provide a range of biologically feasible alternatives for the management of habitat, herd size, and harvest strategies for game and fur-bearer species, as well as the preferred alternatives on the basis of the best available science;
- (e) maintain, and whenever possible, increase the quality of critical seasonal habitats in cooperation with private landowners, federal land management agencies, and other entities;
- (f) implement predator control to reduce mortalities and increase recruitment whenever predation may have negative impacts on meeting game and fur-bearer population objectives;
- (g) Document wildlife disease impacts and outline mitigation strategies to reduce those impacts whenever and wherever feasible.

Management plans will be ~~regularly~~ reviewed on a 10-year schedule by the Commission and departmental personnel will apprise the Commission of successes, shortcoming, and changes in direction. The Division will apprise the Commission of the best biological information available, any social, economic, or political impacts that management strategies are likely to have, and shall advise the Commission of alternatives that might address these impacts. Whenever Division recommendations are based on considerations other than biological data, those considerations will be fully explained to the Commission. If management plans conflict with federal, other state, or local planning

efforts or policies, and if these conflicts are likely to have adverse impacts on game resources, the Division will notify the Commission at the earliest possible date as to the herds affected. The Department also will outline any alternative remedial measures available to the Commission and the Department which might be taken to minimize or eliminate these impacts.

This policy shall remain in effect until amended, repealed, or superseded by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS IN REGULAR SESSION, ~~June 26, 2009.~~

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gerald A. Lent".

**~~Chairman Dr. Gerald A. Lent, O.D.~~ Tiffany East, Chairwoman.
Board of Wildlife Commissioners**

**STATE OF NEVADA
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

Commission Policy 22

Number: P-22

Title: Introduction, Reintroduction,
Transplanting, and Exportation of
Wildlife

Reference: NRS 501.181

Effective Date: February 20, 1981

Amended Dates: October 21, 2000,
June 26, 2009, December 5, 2009

PURPOSE

To establish policy on the introduction and reintroduction, ~~transplanting, or release and re-establishment~~ of wildlife into the State and exportation of same out of the State as guided by NRS 501.181.

DEFINITIONS

Exotic Wildlife: Includes all wildlife species of mammals, birds, reptiles, or their progeny or eggs, not historically found in the 48 contiguous states and Alaska, ~~and normally found in a wild state.~~

Endemic Species: Those wildlife species presently or historically occurring naturally within the 48 contiguous states and/or Alaska, ~~and normally found in a wild state.~~

Native Wildlife: Endemic wildlife species historically found in Nevada.

Non-Native Wildlife: Endemic wildlife species not historically found within Nevada. For example, ruffed grouse or mountain goats are ~~an~~ endemic non-native species in Nevada.

Introduction: The act of releasing exotic or endemic non-native wildlife for the purpose ~~or intent~~ of increasing self-sustaining populations in the wild state.

Reintroduction-establishment: The act of releasing native wildlife into suitable habitat in Nevada ~~formerly occupied by that species~~ for the purpose ~~or intent~~ of creating self-sustaining wildlife populations ~~in a wildlife state.~~

Release: ~~The act of releasing any wildlife species for the purpose or intent of creating self-sustaining populations in the wild state.~~

Transplant: The act of releasing endemic wildlife species into habitat not currently occupied by the species for the purpose or intent of creating self-sustaining populations in the wild state.

Stocking: The act of releasing any wildlife for “put and take” purposes.

Exportation: The act of removing any live wildlife from the State of Nevada.

Augmentation: ~~_____~~ The act of supplementing existing wildlife populations of terrestrial wildlife species.

PROCEDURE

Due to the relative low densities of terrestrial wildlife populations and limited diversity of faunal species in Nevada, the Department shall administer sound wildlife management and restoration programs by:

Reintroduction-establishing of ~~:-~~ Native wildlife onto former or historic areas of distribution within the State, when the habitat requirements of such species are adequate ~~again provided in such areas and a vacancy exists.~~

Introduction of ~~:-~~ Endemic non-native wildlife where suitable vacant habitat may exist, and where conflicts with native or existing endemic non-native wildlife would not occur or have only a minimal effect.

Augmenting ~~:-~~ Native endemic, non-native, or exotic wildlife when it is determined that populations are at low density ~~a vacancy exists in suitable habitat and a self-sustaining population can be established,~~ or in the event of recurring natural ~~die-offs,~~ augmentation ~~transplants~~ can ~~be made to support~~ speed the recovery of a population.

Stocking: ~~:-~~ Native, endemic non-native and exotic terrestrial wildlife species for the appropriate use and aesthetic enjoyment of the people of the state if conflicts with existing native or endemic non-native would not occur or have only a minimal effect.

The Department shall prepare a two-year plan to coincide with biennial work program periods for big game reintroductions-establishment, introductions, and augmentations. This plan shall be prepared in close cooperation with the appropriate land management agencies and private partners. This plan will be presented to the Commission for approval.

The Department shall prepare a two-year plan to coincide with biennial work program periods for upland game, migratory game birds, or furbearer reintroductions-establishment, introductions, or augmentations. This plan will be presented to the Commission for approval.

Once approved by the Commission, big game releases will occur as soon as practical considering budget, manpower and animal availability. Sites will not be re-submitted for public review and Commission approval unless the Commission specifically finds that compelling circumstances have arisen and requests that the site(s) be revaluated ~~submitted to it,~~ or unless a release has not been accomplished a ~~after~~ two biennial periods (four years).

Once approved by the Commission, any material changes in the Big Game Release Plan must be presented to and approved by the Wildlife Commission.

~~The Big Game Release plan must include proposed source population of animals to be released, and the Commission must be advised of necessary or substantial changes.~~

To give transplanted ~~or translocated~~ animals a better chance of establishment, predator control ~~may may must~~ be accomplished by Wildlife Services or another appropriate entity before and after ~~a any~~ transplants ~~or translocations can~~ occur.

The Department will seek concurrence of the appropriate land management agency ~~or private partner~~ when necessary and may enter into a cooperative agreement to define the action to be taken.

The Department will cooperate with other states, ~~and countries~~ ~~and First Nations~~, within ~~their respective federal and state~~ constraints, to meet their objectives ~~to or re-introduce establishment or and introduction of~~ wildlife by providing ~~animals from Nevada stock~~ for export whenever it is in the best interest of the resource and the people of the State.

The Department will comply with all existing importation ~~and exportation~~ regulations.

Any introduction ~~or reintroduction, release, stocking, or transplanting~~ of wildlife into ~~Nevada~~, or exportation of wildlife from Nevada by persons or entities, public or private, other than the Department shall comply with Commission regulations and must receive the written consent and approval by the Department prior to the attempt.

This policy shall remain in effect until amended, modified, or repealed.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS REGULAR SESSION, ~~December 5, 2009.~~

~~Chairman Dr. Gerald A. Lent, O.D.~~
Board of Wildlife Commissioners

**STATE OF NEVADA
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

Commission Policy 25

Number: P-25

Title: Wildlife Damage Management

Reference: NRS 501.105, 501.110, 503.470, 503.595, 567.010-567.090, CGR No. 1(8) and No. 4 (2)

Effective Date: September 19, 1980

Amended Date: June 17, 2000

Last Reviewed Date: 2007

PURPOSE

To inform the public and guide the Department of Wildlife in actions relating to Wildlife Damage Management.

In accordance with NRS 501.181, the Board of Wildlife Commissioners shall establish policies for the protection, propagation, restoration, transplanting, introduction and management of wildlife in this state. Further, the Commission shall establish policies for areas of interest including wildlife damage management.

POLICY

1. Wildlife damage management shall be undertaken to minimize wildlife related losses to private or natural resources without endangering the existence or natural role of offending wildlife species in the ecosystem.
- ~~1. Extension and educational efforts will be encouraged to assist private citizens in animal husbandry practices, property protection or human activities to minimize the vulnerability of loss, damage, or injury to livestock, pets, private property, or human health and safety.~~
2. The Commission supports continued federal leadership in wildlife damage management because of the national need for development and use of more efficient and humane control methods.
3. The Commission recognizes the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services, as the authority for predatory and nuisance wildlife damage management under cooperative agreement with the Department of Wildlife, where the Department of Wildlife is an active participant in documenting the need for wildlife damage management programs, in planning and execution of those programs, and in enhancing public understanding of those programs.

~~The Department shall prepare an annual wildlife damage management plan~~

~~outlining proposed actions needed for the management of wildlife and, upon approval of the Commission, recommend that a sufficient amount of funding annually be forwarded from the Wildlife Account in the State General Fund to the state predator animal and rodent committee (PARC) for wildlife damage management work as provided in Chapter 567 of NRS.~~

~~2. The Department shall conduct an evaluation of the potential needs for wildlife damage management activities in conjunction with preparing release proposal for big game, upland game, and migratory birds. Those evaluations shall be included in each site-specific release proposal in the draft biennial big game and upland game-migratory bird release plans.~~

4. Initiate wildlife damage management efforts using the best scientific and biological information available.

5. Direct wildlife damage management efforts including sport hunting and trapping, whenever possible, to prevent damage to resources or threats to human health and safety before it occurs in specific areas known to be recurring problem areas, or to alleviate damage as soon as possible after it occurs.

6. Direct wildlife damage management efforts at the offending animal or localized offending species population insofar as possible, and feasible.

~~3. Wildlife damage management of major mammalian predators including coyotes, bobcats, mountain lion, and black bears, shall be directed towards specific geographic areas of the state where a predation problem has been documented by the Department of Wildlife or Wildlife Services. Within those documented areas, management and control efforts shall be undertaken to minimize livestock, pets, or natural resource losses that may or are about to occur through predation. In the event that any of the aforementioned major mammalian predators poses a legitimate immediate threat to human health and safety, based on the professional judgment of Department of Wildlife or Wildlife Services personnel, those animals shall be killed.~~

7. Employ wildlife damage management methods which are selected on the basis of the species involved, utilizing currently approved methods in the proper mix according to the needs. ~~These methods may include aerial hunting, M-44 devices, trapping, snares, denning and registered pesticides.~~

a. Pesticides must be federally and state registered, applied only by certified applicators, and should only be used in those proactive or reactive preventative damage management operations where its use and delivery system represent a selective, effective and efficient method of control.

b. Aerial hunting will be conducted only under authorization of the Department of Wildlife through issuance of an aerial depredation

permit, limited to bobcats, coyotes and ravens. Such permits shall be issued only to Wildlife Services or to landowners or tenants land or property that are being damaged by wildlife.

~~4. Department, upon issuance of a depredation permit and with the aid and cooperation of the complainant, may take all available professional and economically feasible measures to alleviate or lessen the depredation or safety problem.~~

PROCEDURE

~~NRS 503.595 provides that after the owner or tenant of any land or property has made a report to the Department indicating that such land or property is being damaged or destroyed, or is in danger of being damaged or destroyed, by wildlife, the Department may, after thorough investigation and pursuant to such regulations as the Commission may promulgate, cause such action to be taken as it may deem necessary, desirable and practical to prevent or alleviate such damage or threatened damage to such land or property.~~

~~The Commission has adopted regulations authorizing the Director or his designee to issue wildlife depredation permits. Specific permit programs include:~~

8. An annual wildlife depredation permit may be issued to the State Supervisor, U. S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services, to kill mountain lion, common raven, black bear and/or bobcat causing or potentially causing a loss of private property, natural resources, or representing a threat to human health and safety.

a. Any report of natural resource, livestock, ~~or~~ pet loss, or threat to human health or safety received by the Department shall be forwarded immediately to Wildlife Services for action in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.

b. Upon receipt of a report from a property owner or the Department indicating that a mountain lion, black bear, or bobcat is causing or about to cause damage to private property or poses oppese a threat to human health and safety, the permittee shall conduct an on-site investigation. If the results of the investigation support the complaint, the permittee may kill the animal. If the permittee cannot determine if the complaint is valid, he shall notify a representative of the Department, who shall conduct a joint investigation to make the final determination.

~~a. The permittee shall salvage and give the hide and skull of mountain lion, black bear or bobcat killed under the authority of a permit, to the Department within 72 hours.~~

~~1. An annual wildlife depredation permit may be issued to State Supervisor, Wildlife Services to kill the minimum number of game, furbearers, protected or unprotected wildlife species as necessary to control threat or~~

- ~~damage to and property or to human health and safety.~~
- ~~2. Upon receipt of a valid mountain lion, black bear or bobcat complaint from an individual landowner or tenant, the Department may issue a limited permit to the owner to pursue and kill an animal that is in the act of killing his livestock.~~
 - ~~a. The permittee shall notify a Department representative within 72 hours after killing a mountain lion, black bear or bobcat and shall salvage the hide and skull and give same to the Department of Wildlife.~~
 - ~~3. The Department may issue permits authorizing the hunting or killing of coyotes and bobcats from an aircraft.~~
 - ~~4. Furbearers may be taken or killed at any time in any manner, provided an individual or entity first obtains a permit from the Department. The Department or their agents are authorized to enter upon the lands of a landowner and remove beaver or otter for the relief of other landowners and the protection of the public welfare.~~
 - ~~5. The Department may issue permits consistent with federal law to take bald eagles, golden eagles, ravens, or other birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, whenever it determines that they have become seriously injurious to wildlife or agriculture or other interests that the injury can only be abated by killing some of the offending birds.~~
 - ~~6. The State Predatory Animal and Rodent Committee shall enter into agreements with the U. S. Department of Agriculture covering cooperative control of crop destroying birds in addition to predatory animals and rodents to assure maximum protection against losses of livestock, poultry, game birds, animals and crops on a statewide basis. The State Department of Agriculture in accordance with NRS 555.010 and 555.021 responds to complaints involving vertebrate pests that are injurious to agriculture or public health.~~
 - ~~7. The Department may issue a wildlife depredation permit to a landowner if needed for the prevention or alleviation of damage to standing or stored agriculture crops.~~

This policy shall remain in effect until amended, repealed or superseded by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS IN REGULAR SESSION, ~~June 17, 2000.~~

~~Chairman Bill Bradley~~
Board of Wildlife Commissioners

**STATE OF NEVADA
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

Commission Policy 26

Number: P-26

Title: Managing Rocky Mountain Elk Populations in Nevada

Reference: NRS 501.181

Effective Date: December 9, 1988

Amended Date: December 2, 1995, and January 26, 2018.

PURPOSE

The Nevada Department of Wildlife will manage elk populations for the benefit of the public by maintaining healthy elk herds and habitats on which they depend. Management decisions will consider specific wildlife health concerns like chronic wasting disease. Pioneering elk populations will be managed in consideration of established land use plans, private land impacts, public review, and concurrence by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

BACKGROUND

Historical records document that elk are a wildlife species native to Nevada. These elk were not numerous and appear to have become extirpated coincidentally with the settling of the State. Elk were first reintroduced into Nevada during the early 1930s.

Since the 1930s, wandering elk have been sighted throughout Nevada. Elk population growth in adjoining states contributed to elk sightings in Nevada, and population growth and expansion from within Nevada also contribute to established populations in several areas where releases have not occurred.

Elk are highly adaptable ungulates which can pioneer or colonize available habitats in Nevada. The potential for elk to expand into new habitats increases when established populations expand. Population expansion should be anticipated, and appropriate planning should be undertaken when new populations pioneer new habitat. That planning should include consideration of public and private interests.

DEFINITIONS

Pioneering: The act of wildlife species colonizing new habitat voluntarily, whether planned or not by the appropriate resource managers.

Established Elk Populations: All elk populations that occupy habitats incorporated within or managed in accordance with elk sub plans are considered established populations for the purposes of this policy.

All other appropriate definitions are contained in Commission Policy 22 "Introduction, Reintroduction, Transplants, and Exportation of Wildlife."

POLICY

This policy is established to guide the Department and inform the land management agencies, private land interests, and the public on the management of elk and pioneering populations.

The Department will conform to existing Commission Policies and the Nevada State Elk Species Management Plan.

The Department will comply with pertinent Nevada State laws and Federal regulations concerning importation and release of wildlife, including elk.

The Department will include all reasonably anticipated potential elk pioneering sites located immediately adjacent to planned elk releases in future planning processes. The public and private industry recommendations for these potential pioneering sites will be considered.

The Department will monitor potential habitat for pioneering elk populations.

If, in the best professional judgement of the Department, an elk population successfully colonizes previously unoccupied habitat, the Department will apprise the Commission and recommend an appropriate course of action giving due consideration to private land interests and public access.

Actions recommended may include:

Approval of the colonization with acceptance from the land management agencies and public being sought by the Department.

Disapproval with elimination of the pioneering elk population being initiated through actions deemed appropriate by the Department and Commission.

The Commission will retain ultimate authority on the course of action to be taken following identification of successful elk colonization.

This policy shall remain in effect until amended, repealed, or superseded by the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS IN REGULAR SESSION,
JANUARY 26, 2018.

Grant Wallace, Chairman
Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners

**STATE OF NEVADA
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

Commission Policy Number 27

Number: P-27

Title: Protection of Nevada Wildlife Resources

Reference: NRS 501.100, 501.105, and 501.181.

Effective Date: April 16, 2011

Reviewed Date: 2022

Revised: November 3, 2017

PURPOSE

It is the duty of the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners ([the Commission](#)) and the Nevada Department of Wildlife (Department) to establish policies and adopt regulations necessary to the preservation, protection, management, and restoration of wildlife and its habitat.

POLICY

1. Wildlife, including wild animals, wild birds, and fish within the State of Nevada are held in the public trust by the State of Nevada and shall be preserved, protected, perpetuated, and managed. (NRS 501.100, #1 “Wildlife in this state not domesticated and in its natural habitat is part of the natural resources belonging to the people of the State of Nevada.”)
2. Nevada’s law and policy includes providing Nevada citizens (and others permitted by law) accessibility to wildlife for their shared recreations.
3. The Department in conjunction with the Commission has the authority, power and duty to administer and carry out the State of Nevada’s wildlife policy consistent with state law.
4. Wildlife management under this policy includes, but is not limited to; maintaining healthy populations, balancing predator and prey relationships, providing hunting and recreational opportunities for game species, and addressing conflicts between wildlife, people, and businesses.
5. The federal government retains public trust and management authority for specific types of wildlife, such as certain migratory birds under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and federally listed species under the Endangered Species Act. The federal government retains regulatory authority over feral horses and burros pursuant to the Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971, [as amended](#).
6. Native and introduced wildlife species generally benefit from the diligent protection, management and research provided by the Department. State management responsibility, through collaboration among other states and the federal government, generally provides local communities with a greater voice while considering the biological implications for the species management.
7. To the extent practicable, the Commission will work with the Department to obtain and maintain state management authority of those species that reside within Nevada. Further, the Commission and Department will collaborate with the federal government to ensure that the social and biological concerns unique to Nevada are considered as part of any wildlife management activity for those species under federal management authority.
8. The Commission and Department will work collaboratively with private, local, state and federal partners to obtain and maintain state management authority of those species that reside within Nevada.

9. ~~It is the policy of the~~ The Commission to oppose a population of wolves in Nevada recognizes wolf sightings will continue in Nevada. Like other predators, the Commission supports management of wolves if they are determined to be negatively impacting other wildlife species.

This policy shall remain in effect until amended, repealed or superseded by the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

BY ORDER OF THE NEVADA BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS IN REGULAR SESSION,
~~NOVEMBER 3, 2017.~~

~~Grant Wallace~~ Tiffany East, Chairwoman
Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners

**STATE OF NEVADA
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

Commission Policy ~~2826A~~

Number: ~~26A~~ 28

Title: Transparency on Quota Setting

Reference: NRS 501.181, 501.303, and 501.337

Effective Date:

PURPOSE

To develop a transparency of information provided to the public concerning methods of determining huntable population and quotas for ungulates.

POLICY

It is the policy of this Commission to provide to the public and County Advisory Boards to Manage Wildlife all scientific information relied upon by the Nevada Department of Wildlife to enable them to submit recommendations to the Commission for the establishment of regulations.

PROCEDURE

The Department will make available to the public, including but not limited to: posting on the website, sending via mail, or providing in another electronic format, ~~post on their website:~~

- a) Previous year's harvest data;
- b) Survey summaries (i.e., adult-young ratios, male : female ratios, total count by hunt area);
- c) Commission Regulations for Big Game Seasons and Quotas
- d) Quota Recommendation forms;
- e) The annual Big Game Status Book (will be available electronically prior to the May Commission Meeting)

This policy shall remain in effect until amended, repealed or superseded by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS IN REGULAR SESSION (insert date) .

Chairwoman Tiffany East
Board of Wildlife Commissioners

**STATE OF NEVADA
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

Commission Policy Number 29

Number: P-29

Title: Arbitration Process for Applicants Dissatisfied with Elk Incentive Tag Awards

Reference: NRS 501.105, 501.181, 502.142 and 502.160, NAC 502.42283

Reviewed Date: 2022

Effective Date: September 22, 2017,

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to inform the public and guide the Nevada Department of Wildlife (the Department) in actions relating to any award of Elk Incentive Tags. This policy complies with NAC 502.42283 (modified June 28, 2016 by LCB File No. R031-15).

POLICY

It is the policy of the Commission to provide an incentive to landowners that choose to provide habitat for elk on private lands, to provide a fair and equitable distribution of incentive tags for those landowners that choose to participate in this program and provide those cooperators that participate in this program with a means by which they may seek arbitration to any award of tags that they perceive the Department made in error.

PROCEDURE

1. The Department will provide a copy of the arbitration process to each Elk Incentive Tag applicant annually as a courtesy. The arbitration process will be officially noticed on all Elk Cooperative Agreements.
2. Any applicant for Elk Incentive Tags that chooses to dispute the award as determined by the Department must contact the Chairman of the Commission by written correspondence delivered to Nevada Department of Wildlife, 6980 Sierra Center Parkway, Suite 120, Reno, NV 89511 no later than May 1. The written notice will provide detailed explanation of why the investigation and award by the Department is in error and provide a suggested revision to the number of incentive tags awarded.
3. The Chairman of the Commission will ensure that the Department receives a copy of the written correspondence, and the Department will be given 10 calendar days to provide written documentation of the data and supporting material used to arrive at its incentive tag award. This information will be provided to the Chairman of the Commission, and the Chairman will place the appeal on the May Commission meeting agenda as an informational item identifying the appeal and the method of arbitration that will be followed from the two options in subsection 4.
4. The Chairman of the Commission may choose to have a Committee of Commission and County Advisory Board to Manage Wildlife (CABMW) members serve as the arbitration panel or choose to have the Commission serve as the arbitration panel.

Any arbitration panel first will be tasked to decide if the Department made errors in their incentive tag award determination. If an error occurred, the Committee will then be tasked with determining an amended number of incentive tags.

- a. If the Chairman chooses to have a Committee serve as the arbitration panel, the Committee will be composed of a sportsman representative, a livestock or agricultural representative, and a conservation or public representative from the Commission or any CABMW member. The Commission Chair will designate one member of the Committee as the chair of the Committee. The Committee chair will notice a public meeting at which it will conduct the arbitration hearing and render a decision. Both the Department and applicant will have the opportunity to present evidence of their investigation and rationale for disputing the award. The decision of the Committee will be final and binding and will be shared with the Commission at the June Commission meeting as an informational item. The Committee will direct the Department on the number of Elk Incentive Tags to be awarded to the applicant, if the Department's determination was found to be in error and will be the final determination.
 - b. If the Chairman chooses to have the Commission serve as the arbitration panel, the Commission Chair will place the appeal on the June Commission meeting agenda. Both the Department and applicant will have an opportunity to present evidence of their investigation and rationale for disputing the award. The Commission will direct the Department on the number of Elk Incentive Tags to be awarded to the applicant, if the Department's determination was found to be in error and will be the final determination.
5. The Commission or Committee shall issue a decision by the end of the June Commission meeting.

This policy shall remain in effect until amended, repealed, or superseded by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

**BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS IN REGULAR SESSION,
~~September 22, 2017.~~**

**~~Chairman Grant Wallace~~ Tiffany East, Chairwoman
Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners**

**STATE OF NEVADA
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

Commission Policy Number 40

Number: **P-40**
Title: Statewide Boating Safety
Reference: Nevada Boating Act
Effective Date: January 23, 1981
Amended Date: December 2, 1995
Reviewed Date: 2002

PURPOSE

To guide the Department of Wildlife in the development and implementation of a statewide boating safety program.

POLICY

1. The boating safety program shall include public boating and paddle craft (watercraft) safety education, boating law enforcement, boating accident investigations, administration, access facilities, marine pollution prevention, navigational aids, registration and titling.
2. The State shall endeavor to conform its laws and regulations with Federal law to the extent practicable. Uniformity of laws and regulations with adjacent states is a priority, particularly on boundary waters.
3. Establishment of mutual assistance agreements between the state and other governmental agencies having some boating safety responsibility are encouraged and should be implemented when necessary to ensure the most efficient utilization of resources.
4. Collision with another vessel is the most reported type of accident. The vast majority of boating-watercraft accidents are caused by the boat operator and not by the boat-watercraft or environmental factors. Wearing life jackets could have saved the lives of the majority of Nevada boating fatalities. Alcohol involvement is estimated to contribute to many of Nevada's boating accidents and over half of the nation's fatalities. The timely and accurate identification of boating accident trends plays an important role in developing boating education, law enforcement work programs and budgets. Consequently, the Department must pursue public boating accident reporting and conduct investigations of all serious boating accidents.
5. The Department recognizes that boating-watercraft safety education is essential. Further, that there exists a wide variety of needs from operating a yacht to safely handling a canoe. Nevertheless, some degree of uniformity is essential and

~~boating-watercraft~~ safety education will be provided to as many persons as possible. This should be accomplished by concentration on common factors such as respect for the marine environment, learning and observing rules of the road, knowing equipment requirements, and learning to share Nevada waters safely and courteously.

6. An effective vessel titling and registration system is a vital part of the boating program. The goal is to provide convenient, efficient service to the public while maintaining the absolute integrity of title and registration documents. Every effort should be made to minimize vessel theft.
7. Whenever possible and necessary for public safety, the Department should place and maintain appropriate aids to navigation.
8. Consideration will be given to the acquisition and development of public access sites in order to reduce congestion or other unsafe conditions. The Department will coordinate with other governmental agencies to secure such sites.
9. The Commission continues to support the Department's efforts to provide education on the importance of life vests/jackets as a life-saving measure for all boating and paddle craft users.

This policy shall remain in effect until amended, repealed, or superseded by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS IN REGULAR SESSION, JANUARY 20, ~~1999~~, 2022.

B. Mahlon Brown, Tiffany East Chairman
Board of Wildlife Commissioners

**STATE OF NEVADA
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

Commission Policy Number 51

Number: P-51

**Title: Wayne E. Kirch Nevada Wildlife
Conservation Award**

Effective Date: August 8, 2003

**Amended Date: September 24, 2011
and March 16, 2018**

PURPOSE

To establish a policy for the administration of the Wayne E. Kirch Nevada Wildlife Conservation Award.

POLICY

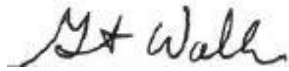
1. The Wildlife Commission's Wayne E. Kirch Nevada Wildlife Conservation Award is presented annually to bestow a richly deserved honor on the individual, nonprofit organization, outdoor sports club or business that has shown outstanding achievement and significant results in the conservation, management or enhancement of wildlife in the State of Nevada during the calendar year preceding the award. Two Board of Wildlife Commissioners, to be named by the chairman, will be represented on the Kirch Award Committee.
2. Nominations Schedule: Nominations for the award will be printed each August and mailed out September 1 to all County Advisory Boards to Manage Wildlife (CABMW), the agency's established sportsman's directory list, the wildlife commissioners, and all agency offices. A press release to announce the award will be sent out statewide. Nominations will be accepted until November 15 of the current year at 5 p.m., and judges will receive nominations for review by December 1. The judging panel must review nominations and return ratings sheets to Department staff by December 15 of the current year. Staff will report to the Kirch Award Committee at the earliest date possible as to the outcome of the award and to determine whether a tie-breaker is needed.
3. Judging Panel: The recipient will be selected by a judging panel made up of two wildlife commissioners, Department staff assigned to the Kirch Award Committee, and Marlene Kirch, daughter, or other appointed family member of former commissioner Wayne E. Kirch. In addition, four judges representing CABMWs or outdoor groups will be selected biennially by the Habitat Division, Game Division, Diversity Division and Fisheries Division Administrators. Each judge will independently rank the nominees and provide a final ranking sheet to the Department staff. Any tie breakers will be decided by the two Wildlife Commissioners serving on the Kirch Award Committee and Department staff assigned to the Kirch Award Committee. The award will be presented to the

selected candidate at the next Wildlife Commission meeting held closest to the recipient's home.

4. Judging Criteria: Selection of the award winner will be made solely from the official Conservation Award nomination form. The following criteria will be considered in evaluating nominees:
 - a. Time and depth of commitment to conservation, management, or enhancement of wildlife in the State of Nevada during the current calendar year.
 - b. Influence of the person/project on the public and in presenting positive public relations in regard to wildlife conservation in Nevada.
 - c. Quantity and quality of measurable results for wildlife conservation.
 - d. Obstacles, difficulties and personal sacrifice involved in meeting wildlife conservation goals.
5. Type of Award: The perpetual award is a plaque made out of wood and bronze to which each year's recipient's name will be added. The perpetual award is permanently installed in the lobby of the Department. In addition, each annual recipient will receive a smaller version to commemorate the award. The perpetual plaque and annual awards will be sponsored by Marlene Kirch or other appointed family member, in her father's name, in perpetuity.
6. Publicity: An announcement of the availability of nomination forms will be made each September. Announcements will be emailed statewide to sportsmen/outdoor retail stores. An email notification of the announcement will be sent to NGO's and Conservation Partnerships for their review and dissemination to members. The Conservation Education Division will air information through the Nevada Wild Podcast, as well. A statewide press release acknowledging the award recipient and their contributions on behalf of wildlife conservation will be prepared and sent out after the announcement of the award.
7. All costs for printing and any other administrative costs of the Kirch Award are to be paid out of the ~~wildlife~~ commission budget.
8. Copies of the Wayne Kirch nominations will be retained by Nevada Department of Wildlife and/or a permanent repository preserving the history of the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the wildlife of Nevada. Certificates of appreciation should also be sent to nominees.

This policy shall remain in effect until amended, repealed, or superseded by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS IN REGULAR
SESSION, MARCH 16, 2018.

Handwritten signature of Grant Wallace in cursive script.

Grant Wallace, Chairman
Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners

**STATE OF NEVADA
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

Commission Policy Number 63

Number: P- 63

Title: Protecting Wildlife from Toxic Ponds

Reference: NRS 501.181

Effective Date: September 22, 1989

Reviewed Date: 2022

Amended Date: December 2, 1995 and
September 22, 2017

POLICY

Policy statement pertaining to programs necessary to ensure the protection of wildlife from industrial operations using or creating chemicals or other potentially lethal substances.

AUTHORITY

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 501.181 provides that the Board of Wildlife Commissioners (the Commission) shall adopt regulations governing the provisions for a permit which is required for any person who develops or maintains an artificial or man-made body of water, other than a body of water maintained for agricultural or recreational purposes, containing chemicals or substances in quantities which, with the normal use of the body of water, causes the death of any wildlife.

INTENT

The intent of the legislation was and will continue to be focused specifically on the development and implementation of protective measures to ensure that wildlife mortalities do not occur as a result of cyanide or other substance poisoning in industrial ponds. The legislation was not intended to address other equally important environmental matters or to replace or usurp the legislative authorities of other agencies.

BACKGROUND

During the 1980s, the advancement of mining technology coupled with favorable economic conditions for mining created significant problems related to direct wildlife loss caused by cyanide poisoning. As a result, the statute referenced above was developed by the Department of Wildlife in cooperation with the Nevada Mining Association and other permitting agencies to address problems associated with the development and maintenance of ponds containing cyanide or other chemicals that are potentially lethal or harmful to wildlife.

The creation of the Departments' Industrial Artificial Pond (IAP) program established agency direction and developed potential solutions for reducing or eliminating direct wildlife mortalities at mining projects. The program is based on a permitting process that requires permittees to either exclude wildlife from accessing potentially toxic solutions through fencing and pond covering or by neutralizing solutions to ensure they are non-lethal to wildlife. Monitoring is accomplished through periodic site inspections and mandatory quarterly reporting of wildlife mortalities. Cooperation and coordination with permittees to develop site-specific solutions is integral to the success of the program.

Since the development of the IAP program, the Department has increased its understanding of how to apply both proactive and reactive measures to preclude wildlife from accessing potentially toxic ponds and minimize wildlife mortality associated with those ponds. Additionally, the increased use of potentially toxic ponds in other industrial development projects has led to a modernized permitting program that also incorporates the energy (coal, natural gas, solar, and geothermal) and manufacturing industries where wildlife is at risk of contacting toxic solutions.

The Department continues to move forward under the legislatively authorized regulatory process to ensure that wildlife receive adequate protection from direct losses associated with industrial activity in Nevada.

POLICIES

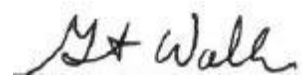
In order to ensure that the Commission's role and direction in developing regulations pertaining to this issue are fully understood, the following policies are hereby established:

1. It shall be the policy of the Commission to maintain a zero mortality objective by implementing protective measures based on the latest technology; recognizing, however, that incidental mortality may occur notwithstanding this objective.
2. It shall be the policy of the Commission to implement necessary wildlife protective measures through the regulation process in a reasonable and prudent and yet prompt and effective manner.
3. It shall be the continuing policy of the Board of Wildlife Commissioners to work cooperatively with industry and environmental interest groups as a means of identifying and resolving problems relating to wildlife which are of mutual interest and concern.
4. It shall be the policy of the Commission to continue working in a cooperative fashion with other regulatory agencies as a means of avoiding duplication of efforts and to ensure that permit requirements are consistent among individual permits.
5. It shall be the policy of the Commission to support agency efforts in distributing information and acting as a clearinghouse for wildlife mortality data collected via mandatory reporting, as well as, a conduit of technology transfer, passing along successful protective measure techniques, materials and all other matters pertaining industrial artificial ponds.

6. An annual report will be provided to the Commission on wildlife mortality.

This policy shall remain in effect until amended, repealed, or superseded by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS IN REGULAR SESSION,
SEPTEMBER 22, 2017.



Grant Wallace, Chairman
Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners

Nevada Department of Wildlife
Predator Management Plan
Fiscal Year 2023
1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

STATE OF NEVADA

Steve Sisolak, Governor

Nevada Department of Wildlife

Tony Wasley, Director

Jack Robb, Deputy Director

Bonnie Long, Deputy Director

Mike Scott, Game Division Administrator

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Mailstop: 7072-43
Arlington, VA 22203*

*or Nevada Department of Wildlife
Director
6980 Sierra Center Parkway, Ste. 120
Reno, NV 89511*

Individuals with hearing impairments may contact the Department via telecommunications device at our Headquarters at 775-688-1500 via a text telephone (TTY) telecommunications device by first calling the State of Nevada Relay Operator at 1-800-326-6868.

Introduction

The goal of the Nevada Department of Wildlife's (NDOW's) Predator Management Program is to conduct projects consistent with the terrestrial portion of NDOW's Mission "to preserve, protect, manage, and restore wildlife and its habitat for the aesthetic, scientific, educational, recreational, and economic benefits to citizens of Nevada and the United States." Provisions outlined in NRS 502.253 authorize the collection of a \$3 fee for each big game tag application, deposition of the revenue from such a fee collection into the Wildlife Fund Account, and use by NDOW to 1) develop and implement an annual program for the management and control of predatory wildlife, 2) conduct wildlife management activities relating to the protection of nonpredatory game animals and sensitive wildlife species, and 3) conduct research necessary to determine successful techniques for managing and controlling predatory wildlife. This statute also allows for: the expenditure of a portion of the money collected to enable the State Department of Agriculture and other contractors and grantees to develop and carry out programs designed as described above; developing and conducting predator management activities under the guidance of the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners; and provide that unspent monies remain in the Wildlife Fund Account and do not revert to State General Funds at the end of any fiscal year.

NDOW maintains a philosophy that predator management is a tool to be applied deliberately and strategically. Predator management may include lethal removal of predators or corvids, nonlethal management of predator or corvid populations, habitat management to promote more robust prey populations which are better able to sustain predation, monitoring and modeling select predator populations, managing for healthy predator populations, and public education, although not all of these aspects are currently eligible for funding through predator fee dollars. NDOW intends to use predator management on a case-by-case basis, with clear goals, and based on an objective scientific analysis of available data. To be effective, predator management should be applied with proper intensity and at a focused scale. Equally important, when possible projects should be monitored to determine whether desired results are achieved. This approach is supported by the scientific literature on predation management. NDOW is committed to using all available tools and the most up-to-date science, including strategic use of predator management, to preserve our wildlife heritage for the long term. NDOW works with area biologists and monitors harvest data to ensure localized removal of predators does not result in negative biological consequences on a region or statewide level.

NDOW is a state agency that must balance the biological needs of wildlife, statutory mandates, and social desires of the public. In the 2015 legislative session, Assembly Bill 78 was adopted which in part amended NRS 502.253 (4) (b) to read: [The Department] "Shall not adopt any program for the management and control of predatory wildlife developed pursuant to this section that provides for the expenditure of less than 80 percent of the amount of money collected pursuant to subsection 1 in the most recent fiscal year for which the Department has complete information for the purposes of lethal management and control of predatory wildlife." NDOW intends to comply with statute and apply the tools of scientific predation management in biologically sound, socially responsible means.

Budget Summary

Fiscal year 2021 predator fee revenues totaled \$858,601. The Department expects to need to allocate about \$686,881 on lethal removal to meet the requirements set forth by NR 502.253. Proposed predator projects for fiscal year 2023 include \$759,000 for lethal work, these funds include fiscal year 2021 revenues and previous fiscal years surpluses.

Map Note

Maps for each project may be found in the last page of this document.

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TYPES OF PROJECTS

Below are the three categories of projects in the predator management plan. Some projects have aspects of multiple types within a single activity or action. The project types are listed throughout this document.

1. **Implementation:** The primary objective is to implement management of predators through lethal or non-lethal means. NDOW will collaborate with USDA Wildlife Services and private contractors to conduct lethal and non-lethal management of predators. Identifying and monitoring a response variable is not a primary objective for implementation.
2. **Experimental Management:** The primary objectives are management of predators through lethal or non-lethal means and to learn the effects of a novel management technique. NDOW will collaborate with USDA Wildlife Services, private contractors, and other wildlife professionals to conduct lethal or non-lethal management of predators and will put forethought into project design. Response variables will be identified and data will be collected to determine project effectiveness. Expected outcomes will include project effectiveness, agency reports, and possible peer-reviewed publications.
3. **Experimentation:** The primary objective is for increasing knowledge of predators in Nevada. NDOW may collaborate with other wildlife professionals to study and learn about predators of Nevada. Expected outcomes will include agency reports, peer-reviewed publications, and information on how to better manage Nevada's predators.

LEVELS OF MONITORING

Below are the three levels of monitoring outlined in the predator management plan. The level of monitoring for each project is identified within the project description.

1. **Standard Monitoring:** The primary objective of standard monitoring is to use existing survey protocols to evaluate the response of game species or sensitive wildlife to lethal or non-lethal management of predators. NDOW conducts annual and biannual surveys to evaluate trend and composition of game species or sensitive wildlife and to inform the season and quota-setting process. Composition surveys will yield response variables such as recruitment of juveniles into the adult population and will be compared to published benchmarks of productivity in the management area of interest, to neighboring areas not receiving predator management, or in the same area before treatment began. Standard monitoring represents no change to existing monitoring efforts. Expected outcomes include an indication of project effectiveness and agency reports.
2. **Intermediate Monitoring:** The primary objective of intermediate monitoring is to apply a specific monitoring plan designed to evaluate the response of game species or sensitive wildlife to lethal or non-lethal management of predators. NDOW may collaborate with other wildlife professionals to identify reference and treatment areas or evaluate productivity of game species or sensitive wildlife before, during, and after implementation to determine effectiveness of predator management. Composition surveys may be modified to thoroughly evaluate productivity in the reference and treatment areas and to better accommodate annual variation in survey conditions. Expected outcomes will include an indication of project effectiveness, agency reports, and possible peer-reviewed publications.
3. **Rigorous Monitoring:** The primary objective of rigorous monitoring is to evaluate several response variables known to affect productivity of game species or sensitive wildlife and to determine the relative influence of those variables when measuring the response to lethal or non-lethal management of predators. NDOW may collaborate with other wildlife professionals to identify the requirements of rigorous monitoring and to further evaluate factors influencing productivity of game species or sensitive wildlife such as survival of juveniles, body condition of adults, or habitat productivity. Rigorous monitoring efforts will help to disentangle biotic and abiotic conditions that may influence productivity of game species or sensitive wildlife from the effects of lethal or non-lethal management of predators. Expected outcomes will include agency reports, peer-reviewed publications, and information on how to better manage Nevada's wildlife.

FY 2023 PROJECTS RECOMMENDED FOR CONTINUATION

Project 21: Greater Sage-Grouse Protection (Common Raven Removal)

Justification	This project proposes to lethally remove common ravens from known Greater Sage-grouse habitat, common raven predation on Greater Sage-grouse nests and broods can limit population growth. Common ravens will be removed around known Greater Sage-grouse leks because most nest sites are located within 4 km of a lek. Common ravens will be removed in areas of known greater abundance to benefit sensitive populations of Greater Sage-grouse.
Project Manager	Pat Jackson, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Implementation
Monitoring Level	Standard to Intermediate
Potentially Affected Species	Common raven, Greater Sage-grouse
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes
Project Area	Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Washoe, and White Pine counties.
Limiting Factor Statement	Though predation is a naturally occurring phenomenon for Greater Sage-grouse, their populations can be suppressed by abiotic factors such as dry climate and loss of quality habitat. Increases in predator numbers can also cause decreases in Greater Sage-grouse populations; common raven abundance has increased throughout their native ranges, with increases as much as 1,500% in some areas (Boarman 1993, Coates et al. 2007, 2014, Sauer et al. 2011, O’Neil et al. 2018). Under these circumstances, common raven predation can have a negative influence of Greater Sage-grouse nesting success, recruitment, and population trend (Coates and Delehanty 2010).
Response Variable	Common raven point counts may be conducted before, during, and after removal to detect changes in common raven densities.

Project Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce common raven populations in high abundance areas that overlap sensitive Greater Sage-grouse populations identified by NDOW and USDA Wildlife Services wildlife biologists. 2. Increase populations of Greater Sage-grouse in specific areas where deemed feasible.
Habitat Conditions	<p>Areas of common raven removal will be within or in close proximity to Greater Sage-grouse leks, nesting habitat, and brood-rearing habitat. Persistent drought throughout Nevada has reduced herbaceous cover, along with nesting and brood rearing habitat; these effects are exacerbated by wildfire and the invasion of cheatgrass. Transmission lines, substations, and nearby agriculture production often attract common ravens which may threaten nearby Greater Sage-grouse populations.</p>
Comments from FY 2021 Predator Report	<p>Raven management, including lethal removal, is imperative to maintain and improve Greater sage-grouse and the ecosystems they depend on. NDOW recommends continuing Project 21 while common ravens are believed to be a limiting factor for Greater sage-grouse.</p>
Methods	<p><i>Lethal Removal</i> Chicken eggs treated with corvicide (DRC-1339) will be deployed to remove common ravens (Coates et al. 2007). To reduce non-target species exposure, no eggs will be left in the environment for over 168 hours. No leftover eggs will be used on subsequent treatments. All remaining eggs and any dead common ravens found will be collected and disposed of properly as per DRC-1339 protocol. DRC-1339 is effective only on corvids and most mammals and other birds are not susceptible to the specific effects from this agent.</p> <p><i>Monitoring</i> Point counts for common ravens will be conducted from March through July of each year, which corresponds with Greater Sage-grouse nesting and brood-rearing season. Surveys will be similar to Ralph et al. (1995): lasting 10 minutes; conducted between sunrise and 1400 hrs; conducted under favorable weather conditions; and stratified randomly across study areas (Luginbuhl et al. 2001, Coates et al. 2014).</p>
Anticipated Result	<p>The removal of common ravens is intended to result in long-term protection for Greater Sage-grouse populations through increases in nest success, brood survival, and recruitment.</p> <p>This project will continue until evidence demonstrating Greater sage-grouse nest success and recruitment are not limiting population growth due to common raven predation or common raven populations are in decline from non-lethal measures. The Department anticipates a change in the USFWS raven depredation permit in upcoming years.</p>

Staff Comment	Project 21 will become progressively more precise with deliverables from Project 41. It is the Department's desire to ultimately use Project 21 to create temporary voids of ravens for Greater sage-grouse during sensitive times and to reverse the common raven population growth curve.
Project Direction	Fund Project 21.

Budget

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$175,000	N/A	\$175,000

Project 22-01: Mountain Lion Removal to Protect California Bighorn Sheep

Justification	California bighorn sheep populations have been reintroduced in northwestern Nevada; mountain lion predation can be a significant source of mortality that may threaten this population's viability. Area 01 is in close proximity to the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge, California, and Oregon; all three may act as a source for mountain lions. Mountain lions will be removed proactively by USDA Wildlife Services and private contractors until the local bighorn sheep populations reach population objectives.
Project Manager	Jon Ewanyk, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Implementation
Monitoring Level	Standard to intermediate
Potentially Affected Species	California bighorn sheep, mountain lion, mule deer
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes
Project Area	Units 011 and 013
Limiting Factor Statement	Mountain lions are known predators of bighorn sheep (Rominger et al. 2004). Though predation is a naturally occurring phenomenon for bighorn sheep and other big game, their populations can be lowed or suppressed by abiotic factors such as dry climate and loss of quality habitat. Mitigating abiotic factors by removing predators is imperative for some bighorn sheep populations to stabilize (Rominger 2007).
Response Variable	The response variable will be the number of radio-marked bighorn sheep killed by mountain lions.
Project Goal	Remove mountain lions to proactively protect reintroduced California bighorn sheep.
Habitat Conditions	Persistent drought combined with fires and human disturbances throughout Nevada have reduced herbaceous cover, lambing, and browsing habitat. These effects may also be suppressing bighorn populations below carrying capacity or preventing them from reaching self-sustaining levels. Currently, several collaborations between the Bureau of Land Management and NDOW to remove pinyon-juniper are scheduled. These removals are intended to improve bighorn

	sheep habitat, improve access to water sources, and to remove habitat that is ideal for mountain lions to focus on bighorn sheep.
Comments from FY 2021 Predator Report	NDOW supports continuing Project 22-01 until the local bighorn sheep populations reach viability as defined in the annual Predator Plan.
Methods	NDOW biologists, USDA Wildlife Services, and private contractors will collaborate to identify current and future California bighorn sheep locations and determine the best methods to reduce California bighorn sheep mortality. Traps, snares, baits, call boxes, and hounds will be used to proactively capture mountain lions as they immigrate into the defined sensitive areas.
Population Estimate	The population estimates for California Bighorn sheep in 011 and 013 are approximately 50 individuals each.
Anticipated Result	Decrease or prevent predation from mountain lions for all age classes of reintroduced California bighorn sheep, resulting in an established, viable population.
Staff Comment	Proactive mountain lion removal to assist struggling bighorn sheep populations is well documented within the scientific literature.
Project Direction	Fund project 22-01. Monitor population. Cease proactive removal efforts after the local bighorn sheep population reaches 60 in each area (011 and 013; table 1).

Table 1. Population numbers to be used to redirect focus of project.

Action	Bighorn Sheep Population
Monitor bighorn population, conduct removal on case-by-case basis	> 80
Remove mountain lions that consume bighorn sheep*	60 - 80
Remove all mountain lions in area	< 60

*Indicates need for monitoring local mountain lion population.

Budget

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$100,000	N/A	\$100,000

Project 22-074: Monitor Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep for Mountain Lion Predation

Justification	Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep populations have been established in portions of Nevada, but mountain lion predation can be a significant source for mortality that may threaten the population's viability. One collared bighorn sheep has been killed by mountain lions in the past year. The area biologists believe that mountain lion predation is not currently limiting the small bighorn sheep population, but even a small amount of predation has the potential to affect its viability.
Project Manager	Kari Huebner, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Implementation
Monitoring Level	Standard to intermediate
Potentially Affected Species	Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain lion
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes
Project Area	Unit 074
Limiting Factor Statement	Mountain lions are known predators of bighorn sheep (Rominger et al. 2004). Though predation is a naturally occurring phenomenon for bighorn sheep and other big game, their populations can be lowed or suppressed by abiotic factors such as dry climate and loss of quality habitat. Mitigating abiotic factors by removing predators is imperative for some bighorn sheep populations to stabilize (Rominger 2007).
Response Variable	The response variable will be the number of radio-marked bighorn sheep killed by mountain lions.
Project Goal	Bighorn sheep populations will be monitored on a continual basis and predator control will be implemented as deemed necessary at the discretion of the Area Biologist.
Habitat Conditions	Persistent drought combined with fires and human disturbances throughout Nevada have reduced herbaceous cover, lambing, and browsing habitat. These effects may also be suppressing bighorn populations below carrying capacity or preventing them from reaching self-sustaining levels.

Comments from FY 2021 Predator Report	NDOW supports continuing Project 22-074 until the local bighorn sheep reaches population viability as defined in the annual Predator Plan.
Methods	NDOW biologists will identify current and future Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep locations and determine the best methods to monitor this population. Additional GPS collars will be purchased and deployed to monitor the bighorn sheep population. If mountain lion predation is identified as an issue, then traps, snares, baits, call boxes, and hounds will be used to lethally remove mountain lions from the area.
Population Estimate	The population estimate for Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep is approximately 35-40 individuals in area 074.
Anticipated Results	1. Monitor the population of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. 2. If mountain lion predation is identified as an issue, conduct lethal removal.
Staff Comment	Proactive mountain lion removal to assist struggling bighorn sheep populations is well documented within the scientific literature. This project has evolved from a proactive lethal removal project to a monitoring project.
Project Direction	Fund project 22-074. Monitor population. Begin mountain lion removal efforts if mountain lion predation is detected (table 2). Evaluate efficacy of project 22-074 annually. The Department will allocate project 22-074 funds to project 37 if they are not spent by 1 March 2023.

Table 2. Population numbers to be used to redirect focus of project.

Action	Bighorn Sheep Population
Monitor bighorn population, conduct removal on case-by-case basis	> 15
Remove mountain lions that consume bighorn sheep*	10 - 15
Remove all mountain lions in area	< 10

*Indicates need for monitoring local mountain lion population.

Budget

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$20,000	N/A	\$20,000

Project 37: Big Game Protection-Mountain Lions

Justification	Predation issues frequently arise in a very short timeframe. These issues often occur within a fiscal year. By the time a project can be drafted, approved, and implemented, it may be too late to prevent or mitigate the predation issue. Removing mountain lions that prey on sensitive game populations quickly is a required tool to manage big game populations statewide.
Project Manager	Pat Jackson, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Implementation
Monitoring Level	Standard
Potentially Affected Species	Mountain lion, mule deer, bighorn sheep, antelope
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes
Project Area	Statewide
Limiting Factor Statement	Mountain lions are known predators of bighorn sheep and other big game species (Rominger et al. 2004). Though predation is a naturally occurring phenomenon for bighorn sheep and other big game, their populations can be lowered or suppressed by abiotic factors such as dry climate and loss of quality habitat. Mitigating abiotic factors by removing predators is imperative for some bighorn sheep populations to stabilize (Rominger 2007).
Response Variable	Response variables may include reduction of prey taken by mountain lions, removal of a mountain lion that was documented consuming the concerned big game species, or a reduction in mountain lion sign. Because of the quick nature of the project, there may be times when no response variable will be measured.
Project Goal	Remove specific, problematic mountain lions to benefit game species.
Habitat Conditions	Persistent drought combined with fires and human disturbances throughout Nevada have reduced herbaceous cover, lambing, and browsing habitat. These effects may have reduced mule deer and other big game populations below carrying capacity. These effects may also be suppressing mule deer or big game populations below carrying capacity (Ballard et al. 2001).
Comments from FY 2021 Predator Report	NDOW supports continuing Project 37 until local bighorn sheep populations become viable as defined in the annual Predator Report. NDOW supports the ability to remove mountain lions quickly.
Methods	NDOW will specify locations of mountain lions that may be influencing local declines of sensitive game populations. Locations will be determined with GPS

	<p>collar points, trail cameras, and discovered mountain lion kill sites. Removal efforts will be implemented when indices levels are reached, these include low annual adult survival rates, poor fall young:female ratios, spring young:female ratios, and low adult female annual survival rates (table 3). Depending on the indices identified, standard to intermediate levels of monitoring will be implemented to determine the need for or effect of predator removal. These additional monitoring efforts may be conducted by NDOW employees, USDA Wildlife Services, or private contractors.</p> <p>Staff and biologists will identify species of interest, species to be removed, measures and metrics, and metric thresholds. This information will be recorded on the Local Predator Removal Progress Form and included in the annual predator report.</p>
Anticipated Results	<p>1. Lethal removal of individual, problematic mountain lions will provide a precise tool, protecting reintroduced and sensitive big game populations.</p> <p>2. Implementation will occur in association with game populations that are sensitive (e.g., small in size, limited in distribution, in decline) and may benefit from rapid intervention from specific predation scenarios.</p>
Staff Comment	Proactive mountain lion removal to assist struggling bighorn sheep populations is well documented within the scientific literature.
Project Direction	Fund Project 37.

Table 3. Indices used to initiate predator removal.

Species	Annual Adult Survival Rates	Fall Young: Female Ratios	Spring Young: Female Ratios	Adult Female Annual Survival Rates
California Bighorn Sheep	< 90%	< 40:100	--	--
Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep	< 90%	< 40:100	--	--
Desert Bighorn Sheep	< 90%	< 30:100	--	--
Mule Deer	--	--	< 35:100	< 80%
Pronghorn	< 90%	< 40:100	--	--

Budget

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$100,000	N/A	\$100,000

Project 38: Big Game Protection-Coyotes

Justification	Predation issues frequently arise in a very short timeframe. These occurrences often occur within a fiscal year, therefore by the time a project can be drafted, approved, and implemented, to prevent or mitigate the predation issue, it may be too late. Removing problematic coyotes quickly is a required tool to manage big game populations statewide.
Project Manager	Pat Jackson, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Implementation
Monitoring Level	Standard
Potentially Affected Species	Coyote, mule deer, antelope, Greater Sage-grouse
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes
Project Area	Statewide
Limiting Factor Statement	Though predation is a naturally occurring phenomenon for mule deer and other big game, their populations can be lowered or suppressed by abiotic factors such as dry climate and loss of quality habitat. Predation from coyotes may further suppress these populations (Ballard et al. 2001).
Response Variable	Response variables may include reduction of prey taken by coyotes, removal of a coyote that was documented consuming the concerned big game species, or a reduction in coyote sign. Because of the quick nature of the project, there may be times when no response variable will be measured.
Project Goal	Conduct focused coyote removal to protect game species.
Habitat Conditions	Persistent drought combined with fires and human disturbances throughout Nevada have reduced herbaceous cover, lambing, and browsing habitat. These effects may have reduced mule deer and other big game populations below carrying capacity. These effects may also be suppressing mule deer or big game populations below carrying capacity (Ballard et al. 2001).
Comments from FY 2021 Predator Report	NDOW supports continuing Project 38 pending available funding.
Methods	USDA Wildlife Services and private contractors, working under direction of NDOW, will use foothold traps, snares, fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters for

	aerial gunning, calling and gunning from the ground to remove coyotes in sensitive areas during certain times of the year. Work will be implemented when indices levels are reached, these include low annual adult survival rates, poor fall young:female ratios, poor spring young:female ratios, and low adult female annual survival rates (table 3). Depending on the indices identified, standard to intermediate levels of monitoring will be implemented to determine the need for or effect of predator removal. These additional monitoring efforts may be conducted by NDOW employees, USDA Wildlife Services, or private contractors.
Anticipated Results	1. Removal of coyotes in winter range and fawning and lambing areas in certain situations will provide a valuable tool for managers. 2. Implementation will occur during times and locations where sensitive game species are adversely affected (e.g., local decline, reduced recruitment) based on the best available biological information.
Staff Comment	Proactive coyote removal to assist struggling pronghorn populations is well documented within the scientific literature.
Project Direction	Fund Project 38.

Table 3. Indices used to initiate predator removal.

Species	Annual Adult Survival Rates	Fall Young: Female Ratios	Spring Young: Female Ratios	Adult Female Annual Survival Rates
California Bighorn Sheep	< 90%	< 40:100	--	--
Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep	< 90%	< 40:100	--	--
Desert Bighorn Sheep	< 90%	< 30:100	--	--
Mule Deer	--	--	< 35:100	< 80%
Pronghorn	< 90%	< 40:100	--	--

Budget

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$100,000	N/A	\$100,000

Project 40: Coyote and Mountain Lion Removal to Complement Multi-faceted Management in Eureka County

Justification	Continuing predator removal will complement previous coyote removal, feral horse removal, and habitat restoration to benefit mule deer populations.
Project Manager	Pat Jackson, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Implementation
Monitoring Level	Standard to intermediate
Potentially Affected Species	Coyote, Greater Sage-grouse, mule deer, mountain lion
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes
Project Area	MA 14
Limiting Factor Statement	Though predation is a naturally occurring phenomenon for mule deer and other big game, their populations can be reduced or suppressed by abiotic factors such as dry climate and loss of quality habitat, these populations can be suppressed by predation from coyotes (Ballard et al. 2001).
Response Variable	The response variable will be the fawn to doe ratios in the Diamond Mountains. This ratio will be observed throughout the life of the project. The project will be altered or discontinued after three consecutive years of observed spring fawn:adult ratios averaging 50:100 or higher.
Project Goal	To increase mule deer and Greater Sage-grouse populations by removing coyotes and mountain lions.
Habitat Conditions	Persistent drought combined with fires and human disturbances throughout Nevada have reduced herbaceous cover, fawning, and browsing habitat. These effects may have reduced mule deer below carrying capacity. These effects may also be suppressing mule deer below carrying capacity (Ballard et al. 2001).
Comments from FY 2021 Predator Report	NDOW supports continuing Project 40 until mule deer populations reach levels defined in the annual Predator Plan.
Methods	USDA Wildlife Services and private contractors working under direction of NDOW and Eureka County, will use foothold traps, snares, fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters for aerial gunning, and calling and gunning from the ground to remove coyotes in sensitive areas during certain times of the year.
Anticipated Result	Coyote removal will complement feral horse removal already conducted by the BLM, habitat improvement conducted by Eureka County, private coyote

	removal funded by Eureka County, and Wildlife Service coyote removal funded through Wildlife Heritage funds in 2011 and 2012.
Staff Comment	The Department supports multi-faceted management projects such as Project 40.
Project Direction	Fund Project 40. Evaluate efficacy of Project 40 annually.

Budget

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$150,000	N/A	\$150,000

Project 41: Increasing Understanding of Common Raven Densities and Space Use in Nevada

Justification	Common ravens are the primary predator of Greater Sage-grouse nests and chicks (Coates and Delehanty 2010). Their populations have increased dramatically in Nevada, primarily due to human subsidies (Boarman 1993, Sauer et al. 2011). Understanding common raven density, distribution, and subsidy use will allow for intelligent management decisions to be made to reduce or alter common raven densities in Nevada. These efforts are intended to benefit Greater Sage-grouse, though desert tortoise may also benefit from this project.
Project Manager	Pat Jackson, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Experimentation
Monitoring Level	Rigorous
Potentially Affected Species	Greater Sage-grouse, common raven, desert tortoise
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes
Project Area	Statewide
Limiting Factor Statement	Though predation is a naturally occurring phenomenon for Greater Sage-grouse, their populations can be suppressed by abiotic factors such as dry climate and loss of quality habitat. Increases in predator numbers can also cause decreases in Greater Sage-grouse populations; common raven abundance has increased throughout their native ranges, with increases as much as 1,500% in some areas (Boarman 1993, Coates et al. 2007, Sauer et al. 2011). Under these circumstances, common raven predation can have a negative influence of Greater Sage-grouse nesting success, recruitment, and population trend (Coates and Delehanty 2010). Common raven predation has also been documented to negatively impact desert tortoise populations (Boarman 1993, Kristan and Boarman 2003)
Response Variable	No response variable will be collected, this is an experimentation project.
Project Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase understanding of common raven density, distribution, and subsidy use to maximize common raven management effectiveness. 2. Develop a protocol to estimate common raven populations in Greater Sage-grouse habitat and monitor these populations. 3. Increase the understanding of how human subsidies affect common raven movements and space use, particularly near Greater Sage-grouse leks and nesting areas. 4. Develop a resource selection function model to identify landscape features that influence common raven abundance and that may be used in conjunction with Greater Sage-grouse priority habitat maps to locate sites where lethal

	treatments of common ravens may be applied with the greatest efficacy and efficiency.
Habitat Conditions	Persistent drought throughout Nevada has reduced herbaceous cover, along with nesting and brood rearing habitat; these impacts are exacerbated through wildfire and the invasion of cheatgrass. Transmission lines, substations, and nearby agriculture production also threaten Greater Sage-grouse habitat.
Comments from FY 2021 Predator Report	Common raven predation may be the greatest limiting factor in Greater sage-grouse nest success, NDOW supports continuing Project 41.
Methods	<p><i>Population monitoring and space use</i> Point counts for common ravens will be conducted from March through July of each year, which corresponds with Greater Sage-grouse nesting and brood-rearing season. Surveys will be similar to Ralph et al. (1995): lasting 10 minutes; conducted between sunrise and 1400; conducted under favorable weather conditions; and stratified randomly across study areas (Luginbuhl et al. 2001, Coates et al. 2014). ARGOS backpack transmitters will be deployed to monitor common raven space use and space use.</p> <p><i>Development of Resource Selection Function (RSF)</i> An RSF will be developed using data on landscape features collected in habitats with varying observed abundance indices for common ravens. The abundance indices collected will include common raven point count and Greater Sage-grouse point counts. The landscape features that will be entered into the model will include 1 meter resolution digital elevation models and fire regime. The RSF for common ravens will be overlaid on polygons that feature Greater Sage-grouse priority habitats.</p> <p>Identifying habitats likely to support high numbers of common ravens where Greater Sage-grouse conservation is of highest priority will provide future locations where common raven removal may be warranted, land use activities may be modified, or more intensive Greater Sage-grouse monitoring may be focused.</p> <p><i>Utility line surveys</i> Various utility lines will be identified in and near Greater Sage-grouse habitat from February until June of each year, which corresponds with common raven nesting and brood rearing. Surveys will be conducted from OHV vehicles, variables including utility pole type, cross arm type, utility pole height, insulator position, perch deterrent effectiveness, and proximity to Greater Sage-grouse habitat will be recorded.</p>

Anticipated Results	<p>1. Develop a protocol to estimate common raven populations in Greater Sage-grouse habitat and monitor these populations.</p> <p>2. Increase the understanding of common raven density and distribution in the state of Nevada, and how human subsidies increase common raven density and distribution.</p> <p>3. Determine what common raven removal location will provide the greatest benefit to Greater Sage-grouse. Determine what time of the year is the optimal time to conduct common raven removal to optimize benefit to Greater Sage-grouse.</p>
Staff Comment	<p>Project 41 has resulted in on of the largest GPS location datasets for common ravens in history. It has also resulted in several peer-reviewed publications. The most recent list of these accomplishments may be found in the Appendix of the FY 2022 Predator Report.</p> <p>This project will develop a statewide population estimate for ravens, common raven growth rate, a common raven density map, detailed analysis of common raven movement and space use, and information necessary to increase the USFWS depredation permit.</p>
Project Direction	Fund Project 41.

Budget

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000

Project 42: Assessing Mountain Lion Harvest in Nevada

Justification	Nevada Department of Wildlife has a yearlong mountain lion hunting season limited by harvest quotas, although mountain lions are also lethally removed for livestock depredation and to limit predation on specific wildlife populations. Statewide annual adult female harvest is $\leq 35\%$, which indicates that statewide harvests are unlikely to be reducing statewide mountain lion population abundance (Anderson and Lindzey 2005). Nevertheless, regional area harvests may be greater and can be more difficult to assess the effects due to small sample sizes. Conversely, current NDOW mountain lion removal projects may not be sufficiently intensive to reduce local mountain lion populations to attain reduced predation on prey populations. Improved understanding of mountain lion population dynamics in Nevada would allow for better informed management.
Project Manager	Pat Jackson, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Experimentation
Monitoring Level	Rigorous
Potentially Affected Species	Mountain lion, mule deer, bighorn sheep, elk
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes
Project Area	Statewide
Limiting Factor Statement	Habitat and prey availability likely limit mountain lion populations in the state of Nevada.
Response Variable	No response variable will be collected, this is an experimentation project.
Project Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a population model that incorporates NDOW mountain lion harvest data to predict the number of mountain lions that must be removed to reach desired goals in mountain lion removal projects. 2. Identify limitations and gaps in the existing demographic data for mountain lions that precludes a more complete understanding of mountain lion population dynamics and limits NDOW's management ability with the greatest efficacy and efficiency. 3. Create a user-friendly model interface for Department employees to model local populations and improve understanding. 4. Draft and ideally publish work in a peer-reviewed manuscript.
Habitat Conditions	This work would not be conducted in the field but would rely on statewide harvest data collected over time to include periods of normal and less-than-normal precipitation. Due to the span of the state data collection, habitat during the period

	of inference would also span a wide variety of conditions and vegetative communities.
Comments from FY 2021 Predator Report	Findings indicate Nevada has a stable mountain lion population.
Methods	A private contractor will use existing mountain lion harvest data collected by NDOW biologists to develop a harvest model. The modeling approach will involve Integrated Population Modeling (IPM) which brings together different sources of data to model wildlife population dynamics (Abadi et al. 2010, Fieberg et al. 2010). With IPM, generally a joint analysis is conducted in which population abundance is estimated from survey or other count data, and demographic parameters are estimated from data from marked individuals (Chandler and Clark 2014). Age-at-harvest data can be used in combination with other data, such as telemetry, mark-recapture, food availability, and home range size to allow for improved modeling of abundance and population dynamics relative to using harvest data alone (Fieberg et al. 2010). Depending on available data, the contractor will build a count-based or structured demographic model (Morris and Doak 2002) for mountain lions in Nevada. The model (s) will provide estimates of population growth, age and sex structure, and population abundance relative to different levels of harvest.
Anticipated Results	1. Estimate statewide population dynamics, age structure, and sex structure of mountain lions in the state of Nevada with existing NDOW data. 2. Recommend additional data that could be collected to improve the model and reduce uncertainty in model results in the future.
Staff Comment	Building an Integrated Population Model for mountain lions will allow the Department to manage mountain lions on a finer scale.
Project Direction	Fund Project 42.

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$5,000	\$15,000	\$20,000

Project 43: Mesopredator removal to protect waterfowl, turkeys, and pheasants on Wildlife Management Areas

Justification	Mesopredators including coyotes, striped skunks, and raccoons often consume waterfowl, pheasant, and turkey eggs. Consuming these eggs may limit fowl species population growth and could be causing a decline on Overton and Mason Valley Wildlife Management Areas.
Project Manager	Isaac Metcalf and Bennie Vann, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Implementation
Monitoring Level	Standard
Potentially Affected Species	Assorted waterfowl, turkey, pheasant, coyote, striped skunk, raccoon
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes
Project Area	Overton and Mason Valley Wildlife Management Areas
Limiting Factor Statement	Though predation is a naturally occurring phenomenon for waterfowl, turkeys, and pheasants, their populations can be lowed or suppressed by abiotic factors such as dry climate and loss of quality habitat.
Response Variable	The response variable for waterfowl, turkeys, and pheasants will be the number of females with clutches, and the number of young per clutch.
Project Goals	To increase clutch size and survival of waterfowl, turkeys, and pheasants on Overton and Mason Valley WMAs.
Habitat Conditions	Persistent drought throughout Nevada has reduced herbaceous cover, nesting, and browsing habitat.
Comments from FY 2021 Predator Report	NDOW recommends continuing project 43 pending funding availability.
Methods	USDA Wildlife Services and private contractors working under direction of NDOW, will use foothold traps, snares, calling and gunning from the ground to remove coyotes, striped skunks, and raccoons during waterfowl, turkey, and pheasant nesting seasons.

Anticipated Results	<p>1. Increase the number of female turkeys, waterfowl, and pheasants that successful raise clutches.</p> <p>2. Increase the number female turkeys, waterfowl, and pheasants that have clutches.</p> <p>This project will be cancelled or altered once there are two consecutive three-year averages where:</p> <p>The average hen turkey successfully raises 3 poults. Area biologists believe pheasants no longer need predator removal.</p>
Staff Comment	Area managers have noticed a substantial increase in waterfowl nest success and an increase in clutch size since the inception of project 43.
Project Direction	Fund Project 43.

Budget

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$50,000	N/A	\$50,000

Project 44: Lethal Removal and Monitoring of Mountain Lions in Area 24

Justification	The local desert bighorn sheep population has been underperforming in the Delamar Mountains since the initial reintroduction in 1996 (M. Cox, <i>personal communication</i>). Mountain lions may be a contributing factor to this underperformance.
Project Manager	Pat Jackson, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Experimental Management
Monitoring Level	Intermediate
Potentially Affected Species	Mountain lion, bighorn sheep
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes
Project Area	Areas 23 and 24
Limiting Factor Statement	Mountain lions are known predators of bighorn sheep and other big game species (Rominger et al. 2004). Though predation is a naturally occurring phenomenon for bighorn sheep and other big game, their populations can be lowered or suppressed by abiotic factors such as dry climate and loss of quality habitat. Mitigating abiotic factors by removing predators is imperative for some bighorn sheep populations to stabilize (Rominger 2007).
Response Variable	Response variables may include reduction of prey taken by mountain lions, removal of a mountain lion that was documented consuming the concerned big game species, or a reduction in mountain lion sign. Because of the quick nature of the project, there may be times when no response variable will be measured.
Project Goals	1. Remove specific, problematic mountain lions to benefit desert bighorn sheep 2. Deploy and maintain up to 20 GPS collars on mountain lions in proximity area to increase understanding of mountain lion diet, space use, and movement.
Habitat Conditions	Persistent drought combined with fires and human disturbances throughout Nevada have reduced herbaceous cover, lambing, and browsing habitat. These effects may have reduced bighorn sheep and other big game populations below carrying capacity. These effects may also be suppressing mule deer or big game populations below carrying capacity (Ballard et al. 2001).
Comments from FY 2021 Predator Report	NDOW supports continuing Project 44 until the local bighorn sheep populations reach viability as defined in the annual Predator Plan. NDOW also supports reactive removal of offending mountain lions while learning more about local mountain lion diet. NDOW appreciates its ongoing collaboration with the US Geological Survey and Utah State University.

Methods	<p>Mountain lions in the area of concern will be lethally removed (see map) until three consecutive years of adult annual survival for bighorn sheep exceed an average of 90% and fall female to young ratios exceed 30:100.</p> <p>Mountain lions in the proximity area (see map) will be captured with the use of hounds and/or foot snares. Captured mountain lions will be chemically immobilized and marked with a GPS collar. Marked mountain lions that enter the area of concern and consume bighorn sheep will be lethally removed.</p>
Anticipated Results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove any offending mountain lion known to be consuming bighorn sheep. 2. Increase understanding of mountain lion movements, space use, and diet within the proximity area. 3. Increase local bighorn sheep adult annual survival rates and fall young:female ratios.
Staff Comment	<p>Determining mountain lion prey selection prior to lethal removal allows the Department to make more informed decisions on which mountain lion to remove. The Delamar based lions are consuming a substantial number of feral horses. The Department will increase our understanding of the effect mountain lions can have on feral horse populations.</p>
Project Direction	<p>NDOW supports continuing Project 44 until the local bighorn sheep populations reach viability as defined in the annual Predator Plan. NDOW also supports reactive removal of offending mountain lions while learning more about local mountain lion diet. NDOW supports seeking outside collaboration and funding sources.</p>

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 100,000	N/A	\$ 100,000

Project 45: Passive Survey Estimate of Black Bears in Nevada

Justification	Black bears are expanding numerically and geographically, and in so doing they are recolonizing historic ranges in Nevada. It is imperative the Department be able to estimate Nevada’s black bear population and monitor growth and change. Being able to do so passively will ensure the Department can reach these objectives safely and cost efficiently.
Project Manager	Pat Jackson, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Experimentation
Monitoring Level	Rigorous
Potentially Affected Species	Black bear
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes
Project Area	Units 014, 015, 021, 192, 194, 195, 196, 201, 202, 203, 204, 291
Limiting Factor Statement	Black bears have recently expanded their distribution in western Nevada to include historical bear habitat in desert mountain ranges east of the Sierra Nevada and Carson Front (Beckmann and Berger 2003, Lackey et al. 2013). Nevada black bears are an extension of a California based metapopulation (Malaney et al. 2017), monitoring this rewilding is important for proper management.
Response Variable	No response variable will be collected, this is an experimentation project.
Project Goals	1. Passively estimate the abundance of black bears in Nevada. 2. Predict the density and occupancy of black bears in Nevada.
Habitat Conditions	The study area consists of mountain ranges and associated basins that are characterized by steep topography with high granite peaks and deep canyons. Mountain ranges are separated by desert basins that range from 15–64 km across (Grayson 1993). These basins are often large expanses of unsuitable habitat (e.g., large areas of sagebrush) that bears and mountain lions do not use as primary habitat.
Comments from FY 2021 Predator Report	NDOW also recommends continuing Project 45 as a monitoring project.

Methods	In a collaboration with Michigan State University and University of Montana, trail cameras will be maintained on a grid to determine black bear density. Existing black bear GPS data will be incorporated into models. These data will ultimately result in a population estimate.
Anticipated Results	1. A statewide black bear population estimate. 2. An estimate of black bear occupancy, density, and abundance based on hair snares and trail cameras. 3. Guidance to the Department on which methods will be best suited for sustained population estimation.
Staff Comment	Project 45 will allow the Department to make more informed decisions on statewide black bear management, including the black bear hunt seasons and harvest limits.
Project Direction	Fund Project 45.

Budget

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$5,000	\$15,000	\$20,000

Project 46: Investigating Potential Limiting Factors Impacting Mule Deer in Northwest Nevada

Justification	Recent decades have seen Northwest Nevada’s mule deer herds decline, resulting in fewer tags issued and low-quality hunt experiences. Several factors may be contributing, including predation, drought, wildland fire, invasive plant species, and competition from feral horses. A combination of these factors are likely at play, it is the Department’s desire to better understand the situation.
Project Manager	Pat Jackson, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Experimental Management
Monitoring Level	Rigorous
Potentially Affected Species	Mule deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn, coyote, mountain lion
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes
Project Area	Units 021, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 032, 033, 034
Limiting Factor Statement	Predation, drought, fire, degraded habitat, and competition from feral horses may all be limiting factors.
Response Variable	For the first phase of this project, no treatment is expected, therefore no response variable will be collected.
Project Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accurately estimate mountain lion, feral horse, mule deer and/or pronghorn densities in specified areas. 2. Increase understanding of how mountain lion, feral horse, mule deer and/or pronghorn densities changes throughout the course of a year. 3. Deploy GPS transmitters on mountain lions within the study site, including the Sheldon NWR.
Habitat Conditions	Persistent drought combined with fires and human disturbances throughout Nevada have reduced herbaceous cover, fawning or lambing, and browsing habitat. These effects may have reduced mule deer and other big game populations

	below carrying capacity. These effects may also be suppressing mule deer or big game populations below carrying capacity (Ballard et al. 2001).
Comments from FY 2021 Predator Report	Project 46 has the potential to greatly increase the understanding of flora and fauna communities in northwest Nevada.
Methods	In a collaboration with outside researchers, trail camera grids will be placed in strategic locations to determine densities of both predators and prey species. The locations of these camera grids will be determined by using area biologist and input, existing mule deer GPS data, BLM feral horse estimates, and other forms of institutional knowledge.
Anticipated Results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A better understanding of predator and prey densities across Northwest Nevada. 2. Specific management recommendations.
Staff Comment	Project 46 should be considered the analysis of a “check engine” light in Northwest Nevada. Upon completion the Department will have a better understanding of predator and prey densities in Northwest Nevada.
Project Direction	Fund Project 46 through FY 2025. Seek outside funding opportunities such as Heritage Grant funds.

Budget

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$40,000	\$120,000	\$160,000

Overall FY 2023 Budget

Project	Predator Fee	PR Funds	Total
Department of Agriculture Administrative Support Transfer ^a	\$14,000	N/A	\$14,000
Project 21: Greater Sage-Grouse Protection (Common Raven Removal)	\$175,000	N/A	\$175,000
Project 22-01: Mountain Lion Removal to Protect California Bighorn Sheep	\$100,000	N/A	\$100,000
Project 22-074: Monitor Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep for Mountain Lion Predation	\$20,000	N/A	\$20,000
Project 37: Big Game Protection-Mountain Lions	\$100,000	N/A	\$100,000
Project 38: Big Game Protection-Coyotes	\$100,000	N/A	\$100,000
Project 40: Coyote and Mountain Lion Removal to Complement Multi-faceted Management in Eureka County	\$150,000	N/A	\$150,000
Project 41: Increasing Understanding of Common Raven Densities and Space Use in Nevada	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000
Project 42: Assessing Mountain Lion Harvest in Nevada	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$20,000
Project 43: Mesopredator Removal to Protect Waterfowl, Turkeys, and Pheasants on Wildlife Management Areas	\$50,000	N/A	\$50,000
Project 44: Lethal Removal and Monitoring of Mountain Lions in Area 24	\$100,000	N/A	\$100,000
Project 45: Passive Survey Estimate of Black Bears in Nevada	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$20,000
Project 46: Investigating Potential Limiting Factors Impacting Mule Deer in Northwest Nevada	\$40,000	\$120,000	\$160,000
Total^b	\$1,159,000	\$150,000	\$1,309,000

^a This transfer of \$3 predator fees for administrative support to the Department of Agriculture partially funds state personnel that conduct work for the benefit of wildlife at the direction of USDA Wildlife Services (e.g., mountain lion removal to benefit wildlife).

^b The projects that contain lethal removal as a primary aspect, making them ineligible for Federal Aid funding.

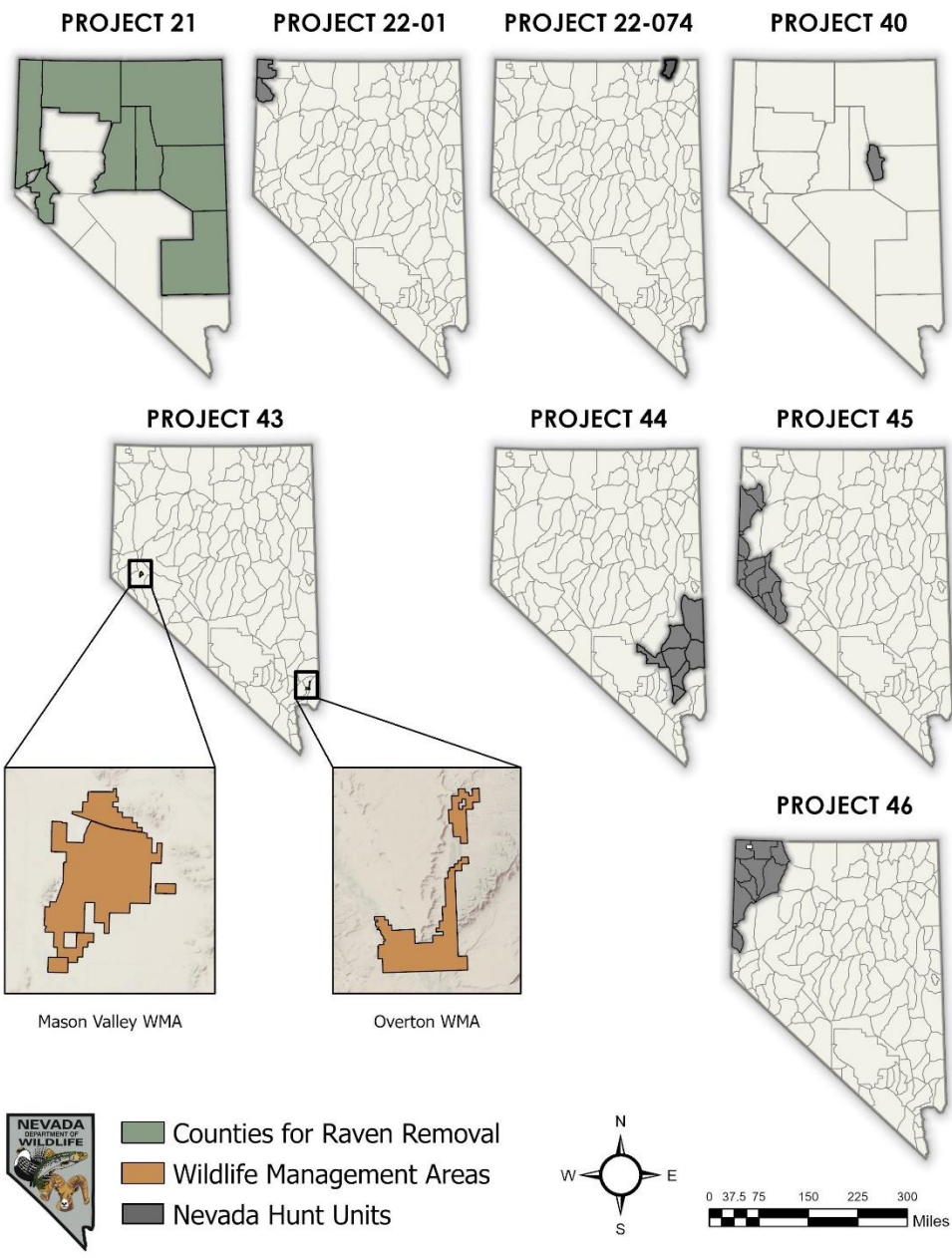
Expected Revenues and Beginning Balance of \$3 Predator Fee

	FY 2020 Actual (revised)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Projected	FY 2023 Projected
Beginning balance	\$287,651	\$363,670	\$622,972	\$595,073
Revenues	\$797,287	\$858,601	\$858,601	\$858,601
Plan Budget	\$829,000	\$854,000	\$886,500	\$1,109,000
Expenditures	\$721,268	\$599,299	\$886,500	\$1,109,000
Ending balance	\$363,670	\$622,972	\$595,073	\$344,674

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STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
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MEMORANDUM:

APRIL 1, 2022

To: Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners, County Advisory Boards to Manage Wildlife, and Interested Publics

From: Management Analyst Megan Manfredi, Data and Technology Services Division

Title: Commission General Regulation 501, Tag Transfer

Description: The Commission will review and revise draft language amending Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) chapter 502 that would allow the transfer of a game tag to a non-profit organization and determine the status of a tag if the Department is notified of the tag holder's death.

Brief Explanation of the Proposed Regulation:

This regulation was created after the passage of Assembly Bill 89 of the 81st Legislative Session.

The regulation outlines a program that allows for organizations to request qualification of the Department to be considered as the facilitator of game tags donated by awarded tag holders for the use of such tags by individuals who meet specific criteria outlined in Assembly Bill 89.

Additionally, proposed is an outline of a beneficiary program that provides customers of the Department the ability to designate a person who is otherwise eligible to hunt big game within the state of Nevada to receive a current season's big game tag at the time the Department is notified of the original tag holder's death.

Recommendation:

The Department recommends that the Commission review, amend if needed, and move towards adoption of the proposed regulation.

**PROPOSED REGULATION OF
THE BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

LCB File No. R050-21

January 4, 2022

EXPLANATION – Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [~~omitted material~~] is material to be omitted.

AUTHORITY: § 1, NRS 501.105, 501.181, 502.140 and 502.160, as amended by section 4 of Senate Bill No. 406, chapter 304, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 1757; § 2, NRS 501.105, 501.181, 502.103, as amended by section 4.5 of Assembly Bill No. 89, chapter 109, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 473, NRS 502.160, as amended by section 4 of Senate Bill No. 406, chapter 304, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 1757, and section 1 of Assembly Bill No. 89, chapter 109, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 471 (NRS 502.104).

A REGULATION relating to wildlife; revising certain provisions relating to the transfer, return or deferral of the use of a tag to hunt a big game mammal; establishing a process for a holder of a big game tag to designate a beneficiary of the tag; establishing a program that allows a person to transfer his or her big game tag to an eligible qualified organization for use by a person who has a disability or life-threatening medical condition or is 16 years of age or younger and is otherwise eligible to hunt in this State; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law requires, with certain exceptions, a person who hunts or fishes any wildlife in this State to obtain a license for such activities and, if he or she wishes to hunt certain designated big game mammals, to obtain an additional license, known as a big game tag. (NRS 502.010, as amended by section 2 of Assembly Bill No. 89, chapter 109, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 472, NRS 502.130) Under existing law, any such tag is not transferrable unless the person to whom the tag was issued can demonstrate, in accordance with regulations adopted by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners, the existence of an extenuating circumstance that causes the person to be unable to use the tag. (NRS 502.100, as amended by section 4 of Assembly Bill No. 89, chapter 109, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 473, NRS 502.103, as amended by section 4.5 of Assembly Bill No. 89, chapter 109, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 473) Existing law further provides that the death of a big game hunter is an extenuating circumstance. (NRS 502.103, as amended by section 4.5 of Assembly Bill No. 89, chapter 109, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 473)

Existing law authorizes the Commission to adopt regulations establishing a process through which a big game hunter who claims an extenuating circumstance may provide documentation to the Department of Wildlife which shows that his or her condition or event

qualifies as an extenuating circumstance. (NRS 502.103, as amended by section 4.5 of Assembly Bill No. 89, chapter 109, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 473) Additionally, existing law authorizes the Commission to establish a program that allows a person to transfer his or her tag to hunt a big game mammal to an eligible qualified organization for use by a person who: (1) has a disability or life-threatening medical condition; or (2) is 16 years of age or younger and is otherwise eligible to hunt in this State. (Section 1 of Assembly Bill No. 89, chapter 109, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 471 (NRS 502.104))

Section 2 of this regulation establishes: (1) the process by which a holder of a big game tag may designate a beneficiary, who upon death of the holder of a tag, will be treated as if he or she were awarded the tag, if the designated beneficiary provides a death certificate to the Department; and (2) a tag transfer program that allows a person to transfer his or her tag to hunt a big game mammal to an eligible qualified organization for use by a person who has a disability or life-threatening medical condition or is 16 years of age or younger and is otherwise eligible to hunt in this State. **Section 1** of this regulation makes conforming changes to provide that the transfer of a tag pursuant to **section 2** is an exception to the general prohibition on the transfer of tags.

Section 1. NAC 502.385 is hereby amended to read as follows:

502.385 1. The tag or permit must be carried by the holder at all times while the holder is hunting or trapping or while he or she is fishing for wildlife for which a tag or permit is required.

2. Except as otherwise provided in NAC 502.42905 ~~H~~ *and section 1 of LCB File No. R022-19*, it is unlawful for any person to:

- (a) Use or possess a tag or permit issued to any other person;
- (b) Transfer or give a tag or permit issued to him or her to any other person;
- (c) Use any tag or permit in a management area or unit for which it is not intended; or
- (d) Use a tag or permit at any time other than at the time intended.

3. After it has been issued, a tag or permit may not be exchanged or a refund made except in accordance with the policies and regulations of the Commission.

Sec. 2. Section 1 of LCB File No. R022-19 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. A holder of a tag may claim an extenuating circumstance and request to transfer the tag, return the tag for the restoration of bonus points or defer the use of the tag pursuant to NRS

502.103 , as amended by section 4.5 of Assembly Bill No. 89, chapter 109, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 473, only in accordance with the requirements of this section.

2. *A person who applies for a big game tag may designate a beneficiary of the tag. Upon the death of the holder of the tag, if the designated beneficiary provides a death certificate to the Department, the designated beneficiary will be treated as if he or she were awarded the tag pursuant to subsection. The designated beneficiary may:*

(a) Use the tag if he or she is otherwise eligible to hunt a big game mammal in this State.

Waiting periods and suspensions are subject for exclusion;

~~*(b) Defer the tag to the next applicable hunting season if the designated beneficiary holds a tag for the same species and subspecies;*~~

(b) Transfer the tag to a qualified organization approved by the Department pursuant to subsection 10; or

(c) Return the tag to the Department.

3. If the holder of a tag is diagnosed as terminally ill before hunting hours begin on the opening day of the season for which the tag was issued, the holder of the tag may claim an extenuating circumstance and request to transfer the tag to another person who is otherwise eligible to hunt a big game mammal in this State.

~~3.4~~ 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection ~~7.8~~ 8, the Department shall allow the holder of a tag to return the tag to the Department for the restoration of any bonus points that he or she used to obtain the tag or defer the use of the tag to the next applicable hunting season if any of the following extenuating circumstances occur after the last day that the holder is entitled to return the tag pursuant to NAC 502.422, but before the hunting hours begin on the opening day of the season for which the tag was issued:

(a) The death of a family member of the holder of the tag, as verified by a certificate of death;

(b) The holder of the tag or a family member of the holder incurs a severe and unanticipated injury or illness which prevents the holder from hunting during the season for which the tag was issued, as verified in writing by a physician; or

(c) The holder of the tag is serving in the Armed Forces of the United States and is transferred to a location which makes it impracticable for the holder to hunt in the area for which the tag was issued, as verified by a copy of his or her orders or other proof satisfactory to the Department.

~~{4.}~~ 5. If the holder of the tag claims an extenuating circumstance as described in subsections ~~{2.}~~ 3 and ~~{3.}~~ 4, he or she must:

(a) Return the tag to the Department not later than 14 business days after the opening day of the season for which the tag was issued;

(b) Attest that he or she did not hunt on the tag; and

(c) Submit evidence to the Department of the extenuating circumstance. In the case of the death of a family member, if the holder of the tag has not received a death certificate for the deceased person within the 14 business days required to return the tag to the Department pursuant to paragraph (a), the death certificate may be submitted to the Department at such time as the holder of the tag receives a copy of the death certificate.

~~{5.}~~ 6. If a tag is transferred to another person *or qualifying organization* pursuant to this section, both the original holder of the tag and the new recipient of the tag will be treated as if he or she drew the tag with respect to any applicable waiting periods and bonus points.

~~{6.}~~ 7. The Department shall process the transfer, return or deferral within 5 business days after receiving the tag.

~~7.~~ 8. The provisions of this section do not apply to the holder of a tag who is serving in the Armed Forces of the United States if he or she defers the use of a tag pursuant to NAC 502.336.

9. The tag transfer program is hereby established. An organization that wishes to participate in the tag transfer program must submit an application to the Department between September 1 and October 31 of each year for participation in the following year's hunting season. An application submitted by an organization must demonstrate that the organization is a qualified organization, as that term is defined in section 1 of Assembly Bill No. 89, chapter 109, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 471 (NRS 502.104), and further demonstrate:

(a) The ability of the organization to cooperate with a licensed master guide or a licensed subguide or otherwise qualified hunting individual to safely guide or mentor persons who are eligible to receive a transferred tag pursuant to this section;

(b) The number of persons represented out of each category described in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph (b) of subsection 3 of section 1 of Assembly Bill No. 89, chapter 109, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 471 (NRS 502.104), who are eligible to receive a transferred tag pursuant to this section, including, without limitation, the following information:

(1) The first and last name of each person;

(2) The date of birth of each person; and

(3) The client number, as defined in NAC 502.029, of each person; and

(c) That no monetary trade or exchange of goods will be taken or given by the organization, a person or family member of a person represented by a qualifying organization or a person wishing to transfer his or her tag.

10. If an application submitted pursuant to subsection 9 is approved, the Department shall notify the organization of the approval. Such approval authorizes the qualified organization to participate in the tag transfer program for 1 calendar year beginning on January 1 and ending on the last day of that year's concurrent hunting seasons.

11. At the request of the holder of a tag, the Department shall provide a tag transfer request form and list of qualified organizations to the holder for submission to the Department designating the qualified organization that will receive the tag.

12. If a qualified organization fails to meet the requirements set forth in subsection 9, the Department ~~may~~ shall revoke the authorization of the organization to participate in the tag transfer program for the remainder of the current year's hunting season.

~~18.1~~ 13. The Department shall update the Commission on all tags that are transferred, returned or deferred pursuant to this section.

~~19.1~~ 14. As used in this section:

(a) "Family member" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 502.103.

(b) *"Tag transfer program" means the program established by this section pursuant to section 1 of Assembly Bill No. 89, chapter 109, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 471 (NRS 502.104).*

(c) "Terminally ill" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 449A.081.



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Data and Technology Services Division
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MEMORANDUM:

APRIL 4, 2022

To: Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners, County Advisory Boards to Manage Wildlife, and Interested Publics

From: Management Analyst Megan Manfredi, Data and Technology Services Division

Title: Commission General Regulation 505, First Come First Served (FCFS) Prevention of Unfair Advantages

Description: The Commission will review and revise draft language added to Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) chapter 502 that creates boundaries for use in the electronic FCFS system and provides the Department direction to suspend any customer account if that account is found trying to abuse or create an unfair advantage in the FCFS program while attempting to obtain big game tag.

Brief Explanation of the Proposed Regulation:

Prevention of unfair advantages was discussed when the NAC 502.4215 change to the FCFS program was initially brought forth to the Commission in 2020 out of Commission General Regulation (CGR) 490. The Department took into consideration the concerns of the Commission and public when developing the FCFS system with the help of the Department's licensing vendor Kalkomey.

The proposed regulation change aligns with language added to Commission Regulation (CR) 22-02, Big Game Tag Application Eligibility and Tag Limits that was approved by the Commission in January 2022. The change includes defining abuse of the system and establishes direction to be taken by the Department should a customer be caught attempting to abuse or create an unfair advantage.

Recommendation:

The Department recommends that the Commission review and move towards adoption of the proposed regulation.

**PROPOSED REGULATION OF THE
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

LCB File No. R072-21

February 2, 2022

EXPLANATION – Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets ~~[omitted material]~~ is material to be omitted.

AUTHORITY: § 1, NRS 501.105, 501.181, 502.160, as amended by section 4 of Senate Bill No. 406, chapter 304, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 1757, and NRS 502.175.

A REGULATION relating to wildlife; revising provisions governing the award of tags using an electronic system; authorizing the Department of Wildlife to suspend a person who attempts to create or creates an unfair advantage through use of the electronic system from applying for certain tags; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel’s Digest:

Under existing regulations, the Department of Wildlife is required to issue certain returned tags to hunters on an alternate list if 14 calendar days or more remain before the opening day of the season. (NAC 502.421) Existing regulations further require the Department to provide all eligible hunters with an opportunity to apply electronically for any tags that are: (1) remaining after tags have been issued for a season by using the computerized system of drawing and the alternate list; or (2) returned 14 calendar days or less before the opening day of the season. (NAC 502.4215) This regulation authorizes instead of requires the Department to provide all eligible hunters with an opportunity to apply electronically for any tags that are: (1) remaining after tags have been issued for a season by using the computerized system of drawing and the alternate list; or (2) returned less than 14 calendar days before the opening day of the season. This regulation also authorizes the Department to suspend a person who attempts to create or creates an unfair advantage while using the electronic system from applying for any tags remaining for the applicable season. This regulation further authorizes the Department to suspend a person who abuses the electronic system by making continued and substantial efforts to create an unfair advantage from using the electronic system to apply for remaining tags in any future hunting seasons.

Section 1. NAC 502.4215 is hereby amended to read as follows:

502.4215 1. The Department ~~[shall]~~ *may* provide all eligible hunters with an opportunity to apply electronically for any tags that are:

(a) Remaining after tags have been issued for a season by using the computerized system of drawing and alternate list; or

(b) Returned *less than* 14 calendar days ~~{or less}~~ before the opening day for that season.

↳ The Department shall act upon applications for such tags in the order received.

2. If an application for a tag described in subsection 1 is successfully drawn, the Department shall collect from the applicant:

(a) The appropriate fee for the tag as provided in NRS 502.250; and

(b) The fee for a hunting license or combination hunting and fishing license, as provided in NRS 502.240, if : ~~{the applicant:}~~

(1) ~~{Has}~~ *The applicant has* not obtained a hunting license and indicates on the application that he or she wishes to purchase the hunting license or combination hunting and fishing license only if his or her application is successfully drawn; or

(2) The hunting license or combination hunting and fishing license submitted with the application for the tag or permit will expire before the opening day of the season for the permit or tag.

3. If a tag is issued to a person pursuant to this section, the person will be treated as if he or she was successful in drawing a tag for a season for that species in respect to any applicable bonus points and waiting periods.

4. If a person who uses the electronic system to apply for a tag pursuant to subsection 1 abuses the electronic system by attempting to create or by creating an unfair advantage in obtaining the tag, he or she ~~may~~ shall be suspended by the Department from applying for any tags remaining for the applicable season. Activities that are cause for such suspension include, without limitation:

(a) The use of a technological program designed to carry out tasks that would otherwise be performed under human supervision;

(b) The use of technology designed to create an unfair advantage;

(c) Multiple logins into a single customer's account; or

(d) Multiple browser sessions open at a single time.

5. If a person who uses the electronic system to apply for a tag pursuant to subsection 1 abuses the system by making continued and substantial efforts to create an unfair advantage, as described in subsection 4, he or she ~~may~~ shall be suspended by the Department from using the electronic system to apply for remaining tags in any future hunting seasons.



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
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MEMORANDUM:

April 4, 2022

To: Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners, County Advisory Boards to Manage Wildlife, and Interested Publics

From: Kailey Musso, Management Analyst 3, Director's Office

Title: **Commission General Regulation 507**

Description: Commission General Regulation 507 was recommended by the APRP Committee and will be heard for a workshop.

Summary:

The Administrative Policies, Regulations and Procedures (APRP) Committee reviewed Commission Policy 4 and determined that some clarifications needed to be made to Nevada Administrative Code 501.195. Commission General Regulation 507 clarifies some portions of the NAC describing the petition process.

Recommendation:

The Department recommends reviewing CGR 507 and forwarding it to LCB for drafting to bring back for a later adoption.

**DRAFT REGULATION OF THE
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS
LCB FILE NO. XX-XX**

501.195 1. A person who wishes to request that the Commission adopt, file, amend or repeal a permanent regulation, other than a permanent regulation relating to the classification of wildlife or the designation of seasons for hunting, fishing or trapping by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of title 45 of NRS, must submit a written petition to the Commission on a form provided by the Department. The petition may be submitted by mail, facsimile machine or electronic mail and must include:

(a) The name, telephone number, electronic mail address, if any, and mailing address of the petitioner.

(b) A statement of the reason and the legal authority for the adoption, filing, amendment or repeal of the permanent regulation.

(c) The language of the permanent regulation to be adopted, filed, amended or repealed or a description of the subjects and issues involved in the permanent regulation.

2. Upon receipt of a petition requesting the adoption, filing, amendment or repeal of a permanent regulation pursuant to subsection 1, the Commission will refer the petition to the Department to obtain from the Department a recommendation whether to deny the petition or initiate regulation-making procedures.

3. As soon as practicable after receiving a petition, but not later than 20 days after the date on which the petition was received by the Commission, the Department shall:

(a) Review the petition to determine whether there is legal authority for the proposed adoption, filing, amendment or repeal of the permanent regulation; and

(b) Forward to the Commission the petition and the recommendation of the Department whether to deny the petition or initiate regulation-making procedures *considering the statutory authority of the Commission*.

4. Within 30 days after a petition is submitted, *or as soon as the petition can be scheduled on an upcoming agenda*, the Commission will:

(a) Notify the petitioner in writing of its decision to deny the petition, including the reasons for the denial; or

(b) Initiate the regulation-making procedures set forth in chapter 233B of NRS.

5. A decision of the Commission to deny a petition is a final decision for the purposes of judicial review.



State of Nevada
Department of Wildlife
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MEMORANDUM

April 20, 2022

To: Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners, County Advisory Boards to Manage Wildlife, and Interested Publics

From: Mike Scott, Game Division Administrator

Title: **Commission Regulation 22-11, Big Game Quotas for the 2022-2023 Season – For Possible Action**

Description: The Commission will establish regulations for the numbers of tags to be issued for mule deer, pronghorn antelope, elk, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats for the 2022-23 season

Presenter: Wildlife Staff Specialists Cody Schroeder, Cody McKee, and Mike Cox

Summary:

The Game Division is using the *Big Game Seasons and Management Objectives for Quota Recommendations* to provide the recommended big game tag quotas for each species and Area, Unit, or Unit Group. This document is the revised version of the *Guidelines for Harvest Management in Nevada*, which was developed in 2017.

In general, the Department is recommending reductions in quotas in many areas for mule deer, antelope, elk and bighorn sheep. Big game populations continue to face depleted range conditions due to reduced precipitation. Most big game animals trapped in 2021-2022 had near zero body fat reserves, which indicates that animals are not receiving adequate nutrition. Poor body condition has a long list of effects including lower survival rates, reduced fawn production, poor fawn health, and reduced antler/horn growth. In addition, big game animals seeking to find areas of better production of food sources may be putting themselves at risk of increased predation.

Department biologists make recommendations based on data collected through aerial and ground surveys and reported harvest results. Population models are utilized to provide population estimates for each big game population with densities large enough to require survey efforts. Smaller populations simply use the demand-success formula to determine recommended quotas. The Department quota recommendations represent the best available science using state-of-the-art equipment and techniques to provide the CAB's, Commission, and interested publics with the best information possible to make decisions for the following proposed quota recommendations for the 2022-2023 hunting seasons:

Antelope:

Harvest objectives for horns-longer-than-ears (buck) hunts are based on a post-season buck ratio objective of 25 bucks per 100 does (≥ 2 years old). Antelope populations continue to show declines in many areas across Nevada and are largely reflective of persistent drought conditions; however, some units that have received more precipitation are seeing increasing populations and quota recommendations are designed to manage those herds appropriately. The Department is recommending 3,278 antelope tags for the 2022 season. This includes 2,205 horns-longer-than-ears tags and 1,073 horns-shorter-than-ears tags. This represents a decrease of 286 buck tags compared to quotas approved by the Commission in 2022. The total of 1,073 horns-shorter-than-ears tags represents an increase of 158 tags from the total approved in 2022.

Desert bighorn sheep:

The 2022 statewide desert bighorn population estimate has declined for the third consecutive year to 8,200, a 20% drop from its high of 10,300 in 2019. This serious decline is attributable to multi-year drought, excess free-roaming horse and burro competition, destruction of critical riparian/water sources, and continued high lamb mortality caused by pneumonia. The Department is recommending 292 desert bighorn ram tags for 2022 compared to 311 approved by the Commission in 2021. This includes 11 archery tags and 12 tags for the new one-horn management ram hunt. The Department is also recommending 90 desert bighorn ewe tags, a reduction from 118 approved in 2021. The Game Division is planning a bighorn capture in the Muddy Mountains in early summer 2022 for Utah Division of Wildlife Resources new nursery site that will help us reduce densities and pressure on already strained water sources in the Muddy Mountains.

California bighorn sheep:

Nevada's California bighorn sheep population saw a 14% contraction from 2021 to an estimated 1,800. The same factors impacting desert bighorn are also contributing to the decline in California bighorn including excessive mountain lion predation in already depressed herds. The Department is recommending 51 California bighorn ram tags in 2022, 4 less than approved in 2021.

Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep:

The 6 Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep herds in Nevada are estimated to have a total of 320 adults in 2022, similar to last year's statewide population estimate. The Department is recommending only 4 ram tags in 3 units, compared to 5 in 2021. A bright spot is the reopening of the ram hunt in the Ruby Mountains after its devastating die-off in 2010. The population is estimated at 60 animals and has been steadily growing the last few years. The single tag recommended in Unit 102 is committed to a military deferment for a tagholder that was unable to hunt in the last open season in 2009 because of being deployed for military duty overseas and has been patiently awaiting the ram season to reopen.

Mountain goat:

Nevada is extremely lucky to have the awe-inspiring and ultimate mountain ungulate inhabiting the higher elevations of the majestic and rugged Ruby Mountains and East Humboldt Range. Their combined population is estimated at 340 adults, with the largest herd in the Ruby Mountains. The January 2022 helicopter survey was one of the most successful surveys on record in terms of total animals classified and documented kid recruitment level. With mountain goat harvest guidelines set to allow for the take of 2 –

5% of the total population, the Department is recommending 14 mountain goat tags across the 3 herds for 2022. This is increase of 5 tags from 2021.

Elk:

The Department is recommending 3,902 elk tags for 2022 compared to 4,724 tags approved by the Commission in 2021. The total of 1,763 antlered and spike elk tags represents a 16% reduction compared to the 2,093 approved by the Commission in 2021. Harvest objectives guiding bull quota recommendations advise 25 – 35% of harvested bulls should have a main beam of at least 50-inches in length. The total composition of 50-in. main beams in the 2021 harvest was 31%, which is equal to the 10-year average. The total of 2,139 recommended antlerless tags represents a 19% decrease compared to 2,631 approved by the Commission in 2021. Recommended spike tags decreased to 201 tags in 2022 compared to 297 approved in 2021. All elk quotas comply with the Nevada Elk Species Management Plan (1997), as well as elk sub-plans corresponding to various herds. Recommendations vary from year-to-year depending on population status with respect to population objective, as well as harvest metrics. Currently, over 90% of elk herds are at or below population objectives, which has resulted in significant decreases in antlerless elk tags in recent years.

Mule Deer:

The Department is recommending a total of 16,029 deer tags for the 2022 season, compared to 16,531 approved by the Commission in 2021. This total includes 11,811 antlered deer tags for the Restricted Nonresident Guided Hunts, and both resident and nonresident Any Legal Weapon, Muzzleloader, and Archery seasons compared to 12,346 approved by the Commission in 2021, which represents a 4.5% reduction. A total of 3,006 Junior deer tags are recommended, compared to 3,129 from the previous year. A total of 880 antlerless deer tags are recommended, compared to 715 approved by the Commission in 2021, which represents a 23.1% increase. The harvest guidelines used by the Game Division call for a management objective of 30 bucks per 100 does for standard hunt units and 35 bucks per 100 does in alternative hunt units. The management objectives refer to the number of bucks left on the landscape after all seasons have concluded. For Non-Standard hunts (areas which are not surveyed for mule deer due to lower densities), the objective is to see success rates at 45% or greater.

The statewide average post-season observed buck: doe: fawn ratio for all surveyed areas in the fall of 2021 was 29 bucks: 100 does: 47 fawns. Most areas had spring aerial surveys completed with resulting ratios of 30 fawns: 100 adults. The 30 fawns per 100 adults is 3 points lower than what was observed during 2021 spring surveys, although some areas saw a substantial decrease in fawn:doe ratios well below the statewide average.

The primary driver of mule deer populations is the numbers of fawns recruited into the population each year, in addition to the body condition and productivity of adult females. For the second year in a row the state of Nevada experienced below average precipitation throughout most regions and drought conditions persist throughout Nevada during late spring 2022. As of April 14, 2022, 100% of Nevada was in severe drought and over 50% of the state was in extreme or exceptional drought conditions according to the U.S. Drought Monitor.

Recommendation:

The Department recommends that the Commission **APPROVE COMMISSION REGULATION 22-11, BIG GAME QUOTAS FOR THE 2022-2023 SEASON AS PRESENTED**

2022 BIG GAME QUOTA RECOMMENDATIONS COMMISSION REGULATION 22-11

The Board of Wildlife Commissioners under the authority of sections 501.181, 502.140, 502.250, 503.120 and 503.140 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, does hereby adopt the following regulation for the big game resource.

Note: The harvest limit is one and the hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset for all big game hunts, unless otherwise specified.

Resident Antelope - Horns longer than ears Any Legal Weapon Hunt 2151

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
011	Aug 22 - Sept 7	35	45
012 - 014	Aug 22 - Sept 7	120	150
015	Aug 22 - Sept 7	55	75
021, 022	Aug 22 - Sept 7	40	35
031	Aug 22 - Sept 7	90	110
032, 034	Aug 22 - Sept 7	40	50
033 Early	Aug 22 - Aug 28	25	30
033 Late	Aug 29 - Sept 7	25	30
035	Aug 22 - Sept 7	15	20
041, 042 Early	Aug 22 - Aug 28	25	30
041, 042 Late	Aug 29 - Sept 7	25	30
043 - 046	Aug 22 - Sept 7	120	110
051	Aug 22 - Sept 7	35	50
061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Aug 22 - Sept 7	140	80
065, 142, 144 ^A	Aug 22 - Sept 7	25	20
066	Aug 22 - Sept 7	25	25
067, 068	Aug 22 - Sept 7	65	60
072, 074, 075	Aug 22 - Sept 7	90	45
076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Aug 22 - Sept 7	30	30
078, 105 - 107, 121	Aug 22 - Sept 7	30	20
101 - 104, 108, 109, 144 ^B	Aug 22 - Sept 7	50	70
111 - 114	Aug 22 - Sept 7	30	30
115, 231, 242	Aug 22 - Sept 7	30	45
131, 145, 163, 164	Aug 22 - Sept 7	10	25
132 - 134, 245	Aug 22 - Sept 7	15	30
141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 22 - Sept 7	250	170
161, 162	Aug 22 - Sept 7	30	40
171 - 173	Aug 22 - Sept 7	25	30
181 - 184	Aug 22 - Sept 7	55	45

202, 204	Oct 15 - Oct 30	8	10
203, 291	Aug 22 - Sept 7	10	15
205 - 208	Aug 22 - Sept 7	15	20
211 - 213	Aug 22 - Sept 7	6	10
221 – 223, 241	Aug 22 - Sept 7	20	45
251	Aug 22 - Sept 7	20	25
TOTAL		1,629	1,655

^A That portion of Unit 144 in Eureka County.

^B That portion of Unit 144 in White Pine County.

**Nonresident Antelope - Horns longer than ears
Any Legal Weapon Hunt 2251**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
011	Aug 22 - Sept 7	4	5
012 - 014	Aug 22 - Sept 7	15	20
015	Aug 22 - Sept 7	6	8
021, 022	Aug 22 - Sept 7	4	4
031	Aug 22 - Sept 7	10	15
032, 034	Aug 22 - Sept 7	4	6
033 Early	Aug 22 - Aug 28	1	4
033 Late	Aug 29 - Sept 7	1	4
035	Aug 22 - Sept 7	1	2
041, 042 Early	Aug 22 - Aug 28	3	3
041, 042 Late	Aug 29 - Sept 7	3	3
043 - 046	Aug 22 - Sept 7	15	15
051	Aug 22 - Sept 7	3	5
061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Aug 22 - Sept 7	15	8
065, 142, 144 ^A	Aug 22 - Sept 7	3	2
066	Aug 22 - Sept 7	3	3
067, 068	Aug 22 - Sept 7	7	7
072, 074, 075	Aug 22 - Sept 7	10	5
076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Aug 22 - Sept 7	3	3
078, 105 - 107, 121	Aug 22 - Sept 7	3	2
101 – 104, 108, 109, 144 ^B	Aug 22 - Sept 7	5	8
111 – 114	Aug 22 - Sept 7	3	3
115, 231, 242	Aug 22 - Sept 7	3	5
131, 145, 163, 164	Aug 22 - Sept 7	1	2
132 - 134, 245	Aug 22 - Sept 7	2	3
141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 22 - Sept 7	30	20
161, 162	Aug 22 - Sept 7	3	5
171 - 173	Aug 22 - Sept 7	2	5
181 - 184	Aug 22 - Sept 7	6	5

202, 204	Oct 15 - Oct 30	1	1
205 - 208	Aug 22 - Sept 7	2	2
221 - 223, 241	Aug 22 - Sept 7	2	5
251	Aug 22 - Sept 7	2	5
TOTAL		176	193

^A That portion of Unit 144 in Eureka County.

^B That portion of Unit 144 in White Pine County.

**Resident Antelope - Horns longer than ears
Muzzleloader Hunt 2171**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
011	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	2
012-014	Sept 25 - Oct 4	2	8
015	Sept 25 - Oct 4	7	10
021 - 022	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	2
031	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	3
032,034	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	2
033	Sept 25 - Oct 5	2	3
035	Sept 25 - Oct 6	1	1
041, 042	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	3
043 - 046	Sept 25 - Oct 4	3	5
051	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	2
061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Sept 25 - Oct 4	2	3
065, 142, 144 ^A	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
066	Sept 25 - Oct 4	3	3
067, 068	Sept 25 - Oct 4	3	3
072, 074, 075	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	2
076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
078, 105 - 107, 121	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
101 - 104, 108, 109, 144 ^B	Sept 25 - Oct 4	2	5
111 - 114	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	5
115, 231, 242	Aug 15 - Aug 21	1	5
131, 145, 163, 164	Aug 15 - Aug 21	1	1
132 - 134, 245	Aug 15 - Aug 21	1	1
141, 143, 151 - 156	Sept 25 - Oct 4	4	7
161 - 162	Sept 25 - Oct 4	3	2
171 - 173	Sept 25 - Oct 4	5	5
181 - 184	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	2
202, 204	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
203, 291	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
205 - 208	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	2
211 - 213	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1

221 – 223, 241	Aug 15 - Aug 21	1	5
251	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	5
TOTAL		58	103

^A That portion of Unit 144 in Eureka County.

^B That portion of Unit 144 in White Pine County.

**Nonresident Antelope - Horns longer than ears
Muzzleloader Hunt 2271**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
012-014	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
031	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
043 - 046	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
067, 068	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
078, 105 - 107, 121	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
101 – 104, 108, 109, 144 ^A	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
111 – 114	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
141, 143, 151 - 156	Sept 25 - Oct 4	1	1
TOTAL		9	9

^A That portion of Unit 144 in White Pine County.

**Resident Antelope - Horns longer than ears
Archery Hunt 2161**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
011	Aug 1 - Aug 21	5	8
012 - 014	Aug 1 - Aug 21	10	25
015	Aug 1 - Aug 21	15	25
021, 022	Aug 1 - Aug 21	2	5
031	Aug 1 - Aug 21	9	20
032, 034	Aug 1 - Aug 21	20	30
033	Aug 1 - Aug 21	2	7
035	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	2
041, 042	Aug 1 - Aug 21	10	10
043 - 046	Aug 1 - Aug 21	30	50
051	Aug 1 - Aug 21	20	35
061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Aug 1 - Aug 21	20	35
065, 142, 144 ^A	Aug 1 - Aug 21	3	5
066	Aug 1 - Aug 21	5	5
067, 068	Aug 1 - Aug 21	15	35
072, 074, 075	Aug 1 - Aug 21	35	25
076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Aug 1 - Aug 21	2	10
078, 105 - 107, 121	Aug 1 - Aug 21	2	2
101 – 104, 108, 109, 144 ^B	Aug 1 - Aug 21	7	15

111 – 114	Aug 1 - Aug 21	3	5
115, 231, 242	Aug 1 - Aug 14	2	10
131, 145, 163, 164	Aug 1 - Aug 14	1	5
132 – 134, 245	Aug 1 - Aug 14	1	5
141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 1 - Aug 21	45	60
161, 162	Aug 1 - Aug 21	5	10
171 - 173	Aug 1 - Aug 21	5	5
181 - 184	Aug 1 - Aug 21	10	8
203, 291	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	2
205 - 208	Aug 1 - Aug 21	3	10
211 - 213	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	1
221 – 223, 241	Aug 1 - Aug 14	3	10
251	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	5
TOTAL		294	485

^A That portion of Unit 144 in Eureka County.

^B That portion of Unit 144 in White Pine County.

**Nonresident Antelope - Horns longer than ears
Archery Hunt 2261**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
011	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	1
012 - 014	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	3
015	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	3
021, 022	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	1
031	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	2
032, 034	Aug 1 - Aug 21	2	3
033	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	1
035	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	1
041, 042	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	1
043 - 046	Aug 1 - Aug 21	3	5
051	Aug 1 - Aug 21	2	4
061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Aug 1 - Aug 21	2	4
065, 142, 144 ^A	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	1
067, 068	Aug 1 - Aug 21	2	4
072, 074, 075	Aug 1 - Aug 21	4	3
078, 105 - 107, 121	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	1
101 – 104, 108, 109, 144 ^B	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	2
111 – 114	Aug 1 - Aug 14	1	1
115, 231, 242	Aug 1 - Aug 14	1	1
131, 145, 163, 164	Aug 1 - Aug 14	1	1
132 - 134, 245	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	1
141, 143, 151 - 156	Aug 1 - Aug 21	5	7
161, 162	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	1

171 - 173	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	<i>1</i>
181 - 184	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	<i>1</i>
205 - 208	Aug 1 - Aug 21	1	<i>1</i>
TOTAL		39	<i>55</i>

^A That portion of Unit 144 in Eureka County.

^B That portion of Unit 144 in White Pine County.

**Resident Antelope - Horns shorter than ears
Any Legal Weapon Hunt 2181**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
043-046	Sept 8 - Sept 24	50	<i>35</i>
061, 062, 064, 071, 073	Sept 8 - Sept 24	200	<i>160</i>
065, 142, 144 ^A	Sept 8 - Sept 24	6	<i>5</i>
066	Sept 8 - Sept 24	10	<i>10</i>
067, 068	Sept 8 - Sept 24	85	<i>85</i>
072, 074, 075	Sept 8 - Sept 24	55	<i>55</i>
076, 077, 079, 081, 091	Sept 8 - Sept 24	15	<i>20</i>
101-104, 108, 109, 144 ^B	Sept 8 - Sept 24	15	<i>25</i>
131, 145	Sept 8 - Sept 24	2	<i>30</i>
141, 143, 152, 154, 155	Sept 8 - Sept 24	360	<i>280</i>
151, 153, 156	Sept 8 - Sept 24	240	<i>190</i>
181 - 184	Sept 8 - Sept 24	35	<i>20</i>
TOTAL		1,073	<i>915</i>

^A That portion of Unit 144 in Eureka County.

^B That portion of Unit 144 in White Pine County.

**Resident Elk - Antlered
Any Legal Weapon Depredation Hunt 4102**

Special Regulations: Eligibility restrictions concerning successive years' hunts as stated in NAC 502.361 do not apply to this hunt.

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
101 - 103* Early	Aug 1 - Sep 30	50	50
101 - 103* Late	Oct 1 - Jan 1	50	50
115 ^A Antler Pt. Limit [†] - 1st	Aug 1 - Aug 15	5	5
115 ^A Antler Pt. Limit [†] - 2nd	Aug 16 - Aug 31	5	5
115 ^A Antler Pt. Limit [†] - 3rd	Sept 1 - Sept 30	5	5
115 ^A Antler Pt. Limit [†] - 4th	Oct 1 - Oct 31	5	5
115 ^A Antler Pt. Limit [†] - 5th	Nov 1 - Nov 30	5	5
144, 145* Early	Sept 1 - Sept 30	5	5
144, 145* Mid	Oct 1 - Oct 31	5	5
144, 145* Late	Nov 1 - Jan 1	5	5
251*	Aug 1 - Jan 1	7	5
TOTAL		147	145

* Low elk numbers in the area. Depredation Hunts are intended to drastically reduce elk numbers. Poor hunter success expected.

^A Within 2 miles of Great Basin Ranch Properties

[†]Hunters may only take an antlered elk with no more than 5 points on either antler including the first point on the main beam. An antler point is defined in Nevada Administrative Code (NAC 502.006) as any antler projection which is at least 1-inch in length with the length exceeding the width of its base.

**Resident Elk - Antlered
Any Legal Weapon Hunt 4151**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
051	Sept 17 - Sept 30	6	6
061, 071 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 21	18	30
061, 071 Late	Oct 22 - Nov 5	25	40
062, 064, 066 - 068 Early	Oct 22 - Nov 5	13	14
062, 064, 066 - 068 Late	Nov 6 - Nov 20	12	13
072, 073, 074 Early	Oct 22 - Nov 5	55	100
072, 073, 074 Late	Nov 6 - Nov 20	55	100
075 Early	Oct 22 - Nov 5	6	9
075 Late	Nov 6 - Nov 20	5	9
076, 077, 079, 081 Early	Nov 6 - Nov 20	60	65
076, 077, 079, 081 Late	Nov 21 - Dec 4	60	65
078, 105 - 107, 109 Early	Oct 22 - Nov 5	19	16
078, 105 - 107, 109 Late	Nov 6 - Nov 20	19	16
091*	Sept 10 - Oct 1	12	12

104, 108 ^A , 121 Early	Nov 6 - Nov 20	45	70
104, 108^A, 121 Late	Nov 21 - Dec 4	45	<i>NA</i>
108 ^B , 131, 132	Nov 6 - Nov 20	60	60
111 - 115 Early	Nov 6 - Nov 20	80	80
111 - 115 Late	Nov 21 - Dec 4	90	80
161 - 164, 171 - 173 Early	Sept 17 - Sept 30	6	7
161 - 164, 171 - 173 Mid	Nov 6 - Nov 20	35	35
161 - 164, 171 - 173 Late	Nov 21 - Dec 4	35	35
221 - 223 Early	Nov 6 - Nov 20	65	60
221 - 223 Late	Nov 21 - Dec 4	80	60
231 Early	Nov 6 - Nov 20	40	40
231 Late	Nov 21 - Dec 4	40	45
241, 242	Nov 6 - Nov 20	4	4
262	Sept 17 - Sept 30	2	3
TOTAL		992	1,074

* Interstate hunt with Utah. Nevada and Utah hunters may hunt within open units in both states. Nevada hunters hunting in Utah must abide by Utah regulations.

^A That portion of Unit 108 north of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

^B That portion of Unit 108 south of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

Nonresident Elk - Antlered Any Legal Weapon Hunt 4251

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
061, 071 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 21	2	4
061, 071 Late	Oct 22 - Nov 5	3	4
062, 064, 066 - 068 Early	Oct 22 - Nov 5	1	2
062, 064, 066 - 068 Late	Nov 6 - Nov 20	1	1
072, 073, 074 Early	Oct 22 - Nov 5	6	10
072, 073, 074 Late	Nov 6 - Nov 20	6	10
075 Early	Oct 22 - Nov 5	1	1
075 Late	Nov 6 - Nov 20	1	1
076, 077, 079, 081 Early	Nov 6 - Nov 20	7	8
076, 077, 079, 081 Late	Nov 21 - Dec 4	7	8
078, 105 - 107, 109 Early	Oct 22 - Nov 5	3	3
078, 105 - 107, 109 Late	Nov 6 - Nov 20	2	2
104, 108 ^A , 121 Early	Nov 6 - Nov 20	6	8
104, 108^A, 121 Late	Nov 21 - Dec 4	6	<i>NA</i>
108 ^B , 131, 132	Nov 6 - Nov 20	7	7
111 - 115 Early	Nov 6 - Nov 20	9	9
111 - 115 Late	Nov 21 - Dec 4	10	9
161 - 164, 171 - 173 Early	Sept 17 - Sept 30	1	1
161 - 164, 171 - 173 Mid	Nov 6 - Nov 20	3	4
161 - 164, 171 - 173 Late	Nov 21 - Dec 4	4	4
221 - 223 Early	Nov 6 - Nov 20	8	6

221 - 223 Late	Nov 21 - Dec 4	9	7
231 Early	Nov 6 - Nov 20	4	5
231 Late	Nov 21 - Dec 4	4	5
TOTAL		111	119

^A That portion of Unit 108 north of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

^B That portion of Unit 108 south of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

Resident Elk - Antlered Muzzleloader Hunt 4156

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
051	Sept 1 - Sept 16	1	2
061,071	Sept 1 - Sept 16	8	16
062, 064, 066-068	Sept 1 - Sept 16	2	4
072, 073, 074	Sept 17 - Sept 30	10	30
075	Sept 17 - Sept 30	1	2
076, 077, 079, 081	Oct 22 - Nov 5	12	15
078, 105 - 107, 109	Oct 5 - Oct 21	13	12
104, 108 ^A , 121	Oct 22 - Nov 5	8	20
108 ^B , 131, 132	Oct 22 - Nov 5	7	7
111 - 115	Oct 22 - Nov 5	10	20
161 - 164, 171 - 173	Oct 22 - Nov 5	6	15
221 - 223	Oct 22 - Nov 5	6	15
231	Oct 22 - Nov 5	6	6
241, 242	Sept 17 - Sept 30	2	2
262	Oct 22 - Nov 5	1	1
TOTAL		93	167

^A That portion of Unit 108 north of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

^B That portion of Unit 108 south of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

Nonresident Elk - Antlered Muzzleloader Hunt 4256

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
061, 071	Sept 1 - Sept 16	1	2
062, 064, 066-068	Sept 1 - Sept 16	1	1
072, 073, 074	Sept 17 - Sept 30	1	4
076, 077, 079, 081	Oct 22 - Nov 5	1	2
078, 105 - 107, 109	Oct 5 - Oct 21	1	1
104, 108 ^A , 121	Oct 22 - Nov 5	1	2
111 - 115	Oct 22 - Nov 5	1	2
161 - 164, 171 - 173	Oct 22 - Nov 5	1	2
221 - 223	Oct 22 - Nov 5	1	2
231	Oct 22 - Nov 5	1	1
TOTAL		10	19

^A That portion of Unit 108 north of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

**Resident Elk - Antlered
Archery Hunt 4161**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
061, 071	Aug 16 - Aug 31	25	30
062, 064, 066 - 068	Aug 16 - Aug 31	1	2
072, 073, 074	Aug 25 - Sept 16	35	60
075	Aug 25 - Sept 16	3	3
076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 25 - Sept 16	12	25
078, 105 - 107, 109	Sept 1 - Sept 20	10	10
091*	Aug 20 - Sept 09	4	4
104, 108 ^A , 121	Aug 25 - Sept 16	11	11
108 ^B , 131, 132	Aug 25 - Sept 16	5	7
111 - 115	Aug 25 - Sept 16	25	30
161 - 164, 171 - 173	Aug 25 - Sept 16	13	15
221 - 223	Aug 25 - Sept 16	30	25
231	Aug 25 - Sept 16	12	20
241, 242	Aug 25 - Sept 16	2	2
262	Aug 25 - Sept 16	1	1
TOTAL		189	245

*Interstate hunt with Utah. Nevada and Utah hunters may hunt within open units in both states. Nevada hunters hunting in Utah must abide by Utah regulations.

^A That portion of Unit 108 north of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

^B That portion of Unit 108 south of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

**Nonresident Elk - Antlered
Archery Hunt 4261**

Unit Group	2022 -2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
061, 071	Aug 16 - Aug 31	3	3
062, 064, 066 - 068	Aug 16 - Aug 31	1	1
072, 073, 074	Aug 25 - Sept 16	4	8
076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 25 - Sept 16	1	3
078, 105 - 107, 109	Sept 1 - Sept 20	1	1
104, 108 ^A , 121	Aug 25 - Sept 16	1	1
108 ^B , 131, 132	Aug 25 - Sept 16	1	1
111 - 115	Aug 25 - Sept 16	3	3
161 - 164, 171 - 173	Aug 25 - Sept 16	1	2
221 - 223	Aug 25 - Sept 16	3	2
231	Aug 25 - Sept 16	1	2
TOTAL		20	27

^A That portion of Unit 108 north of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

^B That portion of Unit 108 south of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

**Resident Elk - Spike
Any Legal Weapon Hunt 4651**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
061, 071 Early	Sept 17 - Oct 4	4	8
061, 071 Late	Nov 6 - Jan 1	4	8
062, 064, 066 - 068 Early	Sept 17 - Oct 4	2	3
062, 064, 066 - 068 Late	Oct 5 - Oct 20	2	3
072, 073, 074 Early	Oct 1 - Oct 20	12	20
072, 073, 074 Late	Nov 21 - Jan 1	12	20
076, 077, 079, 081 Early	Oct 1 - Oct 20	10	10
076, 077, 079, 081 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	10	10
078, 105 - 107, 109	Sept 21 - Oct 4	19	15
104, 108 ^A , 121	Sept 25 - Oct 4	15	15
111, 112 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	10	20
111, 112 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	10	20
113 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	2	10
113 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	2	10
114, 115 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	8	20
114, 115 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	8	20
161 - 164	Dec 5 - Jan 1	10	15
221 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	11	10
221 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	10	10
222, 223 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	10	15
222, 223 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	10	15
231 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	10	10
231 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	10	10
TOTAL		201	297

^A That portion of Unit 108 north of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

**Resident Elk - Antlerless
Any Legal Weapon Hunt 4181**

Unit Group	2022 -2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
051	Dec 5 - Jan 31	4	6
061, 071 Early	Sept 17 - Oct 4	125	235
061, 071 Late	Nov 6 - Jan 1	110	195
062	Sept 17 - Oct 4	75	65
072, 073, 074 Early	Oct 1 - Oct 20	50	65
075 Early	Oct 1 - Oct 20	6	4
072 - 075 Late	Nov 21 - Jan 1	40	50
076, 077, 079, 081 Early	Oct 1 - Oct 20	70	45
076, 077, 079, 081 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	40	30
078, 105 - 107, 109 Early	Sept 21 - Oct 4	80	70
078, 105 - 107, 109 Late	Nov 21 - Jan 1	55	40
091 Early*	Aug 1 - Aug 20	5	5

091 Late*	Oct 2 - Nov 1	5	5
104, 108 ^A , 121 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	40	50
104, 108 ^A , 121 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	25	20
108 ^B , 131 132	Sept 25 - Oct 4	10	10
111, 112 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	45	70
111, 112 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	50	65
113 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	10	15
113 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	10	20
113 N ^C	Jan 2 - Jan 31	9	15
114, 115 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	55	65
114, 115 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	55	75
161 - 164 Early	Oct 1 - Oct 20	40	70
161 - 164 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	55	75
221 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	35	40
221 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	20	25
222, 223 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	35	40
222, 223 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	40	45
231 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	30	45
231 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	40	50
241, 242	Oct 1 - Oct 20	10	10
TOTAL		1,279	1,620

* Interstate hunt with Utah. Nevada and Utah hunters may hunt within open units in both states. Nevada hunters hunting in Utah must abide by Utah regulations.

^A That portion of Unit 108 north of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

^B That portion of Unit 108 south of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

^C That portion of Unit 113 north of White Pine County Road 35.

**Resident Elk - Antlerless
Wilderness Only - Any Legal Weapon Hunt 4181**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
072 ^A	Oct 1 - Oct 20	3	5
162 ^B	Oct 1 - Oct 20	2	10
222 Early ^C	Sept 25 - Oct 4	7	10
222 Late ^C	Dec 5 - Jan 1	7	10
231 ^D	Sept 25 - Oct 4	25	30
TOTAL		44	65

^A That portion of Unit 072 within the Jarbidge Wilderness boundary.

^B That portion of Unit 162 within the Table Mountain Wilderness boundary.

^C That portion of Unit 222 within the Mount Grafton Wilderness boundary.

^D That portion of Unit 231 within the Fortification Range, Parsnip Peak, and White Rock Range

**Nonresident Elk - Antlerless
Any Legal Weapon Hunt 4281**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
061, 071 Early	Sept 17 - Oct 4	18	35
061, 071 Late	Nov 6 - Jan 1	16	30
062	Sept 17 - Oct 4	8	9
072, 073, 074 Early	Oct 1 - Oct 20	5	7
072 - 075 Late	Nov 21 - Jan 1	4	5
104, 108 ^A , 121 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	4	5
104, 108 ^A , 121 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	3	2
108 ^B , 131, 132	Sept 25 - Oct 4	2	1
111, 112 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	5	7
111, 112 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	5	7
113 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	2	1
113 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	2	2
113 N ^C	Jan 2 - Jan 31	2	2
114, 115 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	6	7
114, 115 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	6	8
161 - 164 Early	Oct 1 - Oct 20	4	7
161 - 164 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	6	7
221 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	4	4
221 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	2	3
222, 223 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	4	4
222, 223 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	4	5
231 Early	Sept 25 - Oct 4	3	5
231 Late	Dec 5 - Jan 1	4	5
TOTAL		119	168

^A That portion of Unit 108 north of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

^B That portion of Unit 108 south of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

^C That portion of Unit 113 north of White Pine County Road 35.

**Resident Elk - Antlerless
Muzzleloader Hunt 4176**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
072, 073, 074	Sept 17 - Sept 30	9	7
075	Sept 17 - Sept 30	2	4
076, 077, 079, 081	Sept 17 - Sept 30	11	15
078, 105 - 107, 109	Aug 16 - Aug 31	15	15
104, 108 ^A , 121	Sept 17 - Sept 24	5	10
108 ^B , 131, 132	Sept 17 - Sept 24	2	2
111, 112	Sept 17 - Sept 24	5	10
113	Sept 17 - Sept 24	7	4
114, 115	Sept 17 - Sept 24	15	20
161 - 164	Sept 1 - Sept 16	4	20

221 - 223	Sept 17 - Sept 24	13	25
231	Sept 17 - Sept 24	5	10
TOTAL		93	142

^A That portion of Unit 108 north of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

^B That portion of Unit 108 south of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

Nonresident Elk -Antlerless Muzzleloader Hunt 4276

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
072, 073, 074	Sept 17 - Sept 30	2	1
076, 077, 079, 081	Sept 17 - Sept 30	2	1
078, 105 - 107, 109	Aug 16 - Aug 31	3	2
104, 108 ^A , 121	Sept 17 - Sept 24	2	1
108 ^B , 131, 132	Sept 17 - Sept 24	2	1
111, 112	Sept 17 - Sept 24	2	1
113	Sept 17 - Sept 24	2	1
114, 115	Sept 17 - Sept 24	2	2
161 - 164	Sept 1 - Sept 16	2	2
221 - 223	Sept 17 - Sept 24	2	3
231	Sept 17 - Sept 24	2	1
TOTAL		23	16

^A That portion of Unit 108 north of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

^B That portion of Unit 108 south of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

Resident Elk - Antlerless Archery Hunt 4111

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
061, 071	Aug 1 - Aug 15	45	60
062	Aug 1 - Aug 15	10	10
072, 073, 074	Aug 1 - Aug 24	8	10
075	Aug 1 - Aug 24	2	2
076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 1 - Aug 24	8	10
078, 105 - 107, 109	Aug 1 - Aug 15	20	20
104, 108 ^A , 121	Aug 1 - Aug 24	4	10
108 ^B , 131, 132	Aug 1 - Aug 24	2	2
111, 112	Aug 1 - Aug 24	10	20
113	Aug 1 - Aug 24	5	25
114, 115	Aug 1 - Aug 24	12	25
161 - 164	Aug 1 - Aug 24	5	20
221 - 223	Aug 1 - Aug 24	25	25
231	Aug 1 - Aug 24	5	20
241, 242	Aug 1 - Aug 24	3	3
TOTAL		164	262

^A That portion of Unit 108 north of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

^B That portion of Unit 108 south of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

**Nonresident Elk - Antlerless
Archery Hunt 4211**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
061, 071	Aug 1 - Aug 15	7	6
062	Aug 1 - Aug 15	2	1
072, 073, 074	Aug 1 - Aug 24	2	1
076, 077, 079, 081	Aug 1 - Aug 24	2	1
078, 105 - 107, 109	Aug 1 - Aug 15	3	2
104, 108 ^A , 121	Aug 1 - Aug 24	2	1
108 ^B , 131, 132	Aug 1 - Aug 24	2	1
111, 112	Aug 1 - Aug 24	2	2
113	Aug 1 - Aug 24	2	3
114, 115	Aug 1 - Aug 24	2	3
161 - 164	Aug 1 - Aug 24	2	2
221 - 223	Aug 1 - Aug 24	2	3
231	Aug 1 - Aug 24	2	1
TOTAL		32	27

^A That portion of Unit 108 north of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

^B That portion of Unit 108 south of the Falcon to Gonder powerline.

**Resident Elk - Antlerless
Any Legal Weapon Depredation Hunt 4107**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
081 ^A 1st*	Aug 1 - Aug 24	12	10
081 ^A 2nd*	Sept 17 - Sept 30	18	16
081 ^A 3rd*	Oct 1 - Oct 20	17	15
081 ^A 4th*	Dec 5 - Jan 1	18	15
101 - 103*	Aug 1 - Jan 1	150	150
114^B, 115^B - Ag Lands - 1st	Aug 1 - Aug 15	20	10
114^B, 115^B - Ag Lands - 2nd	Aug 16 - Aug 31	20	10
114^B, 115^B - Ag Lands - 3rd	Sept 1 - Sept 30	20	10
114^B, 115^B - Ag Lands - 4th	Oct 1 - Oct 31	20	10
114^B, 115^B - Ag Lands - 5th	Nov 1 - Nov 30	20	10
121 ^C 1st*	Aug 1 - Aug 31	25	25
121 ^C 2nd*	Sept 1 - Sept 30	10	10
121 ^C 3rd*	Oct 1 - Jan 1	10	15
144, 145 1st*	Aug 1 - Aug 31	5	5
144, 145 2nd*	Sept 1 - Sept 30	5	5
144, 145 3rd*	Oct 1 - Jan 1	5	5
251*	Aug 1 - Jan 1	10	10
TOTAL		385	331

* Low elk numbers in the area. Depredation Hunts are intended to drastically reduce elk numbers from this Unit Group. Poor hunter success expected.

^A That portion of Unit 081 within Elko County bounded on the west by the Fall Creek Road, on the north by the Idaho state line, on the east by the Utah state line, and on the south by the Signboard Pass-Thousand Springs Road and by State Route No. 233 from Montello to the Utah state line.

^B **Within 2 miles of designated Granite Peak Ranch and Great Basin Ranch Properties in Hunt Unit 115 and within 2 miles of designated Baker Ranch Properties in Hunt Units 114 and 115. Hunt boundaries terminate at the Nevada state line where applicable.**

^C Those portions of Elko County southeast of the Cherry Creek Road and southwest of U.S. Highway 93, and that portion of White Pine County west of U.S. Highway 93, north of White Pine County Road 27 (Bassett Lake Rd.), and east of White Pine County Road 27 to its junction with White Pine County Road 18 to its junction with White Pine County Road 23 (bench road from Bassett Lake Rd to the town of Cherry Creek) to State Highway 489 0.2 miles east to its junction with White Pine County Road 25 to the Elko County Line.

**Resident Nelson (Desert) Bighorn Sheep
Any Ram - Any Legal Weapon Hunt 3151**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
045, 153	Sept 15 - Oct 15	2	2
131*, 132, 164*	Nov 20 - Jan 1	4	NA
134, 251	Nov 20 - Jan 1	3	5
161 Early	Sept 15 - Oct 15	8	8
161 Late	Nov 20 - Jan 1	7	7
163, 162	Nov 20 - Jan 1	7	7
173 North ^A	Sept 15 - Jan 1	3	4
173 South ^B	Nov 20 - Jan 1	2	2
181	Nov 20 - Jan 1	23	18
182, 044	Nov 20 - Jan 1	16	15
183	Nov 20 - Jan 1	7	6
184	Oct 15 - Nov 15	5	6
202	Nov 20 - Jan 1	3	4
204	Oct 15 - Nov 15	1	2
205	Nov 20 - Jan 1	6	8
206, 208	Nov 20 - Jan 1	4	4
207	Oct 15 - Nov 15	3	3
211	Nov 20 - Jan 1	10	10
212 Early	Nov 15 - Dec 8	9	7
212 Late	Dec 9 - Jan 1	7	7
213 Early	Nov 15 - Dec 8	6	7
213 Late	Dec 9 - Jan 1	6	6
223, 221	Nov 20 - Jan 1	2	3
241	Nov 20 - Jan 1	4	5
243	Nov 20 - Jan 1	5	5
244	Nov 20 - Jan 1	2	3
245, 133	Nov 20 - Jan 1	4	4
252	Nov 19 - Dec 11	2	3
253	Nov 20 - Jan 1	5	6
254	Nov 20 - Jan 1	3	5
261	Nov 20 - Jan 1	3	5
262	Nov 20 - Jan 1	3	5
263	Nov 20 - Jan 1	4	6
264, 265, 266	Nov 20 - Jan 1	2	2
267	Nov 20 - Jan 1	8	9
268	Nov 20 - Jan 1	33	37
271, 242	Nov 20 - Jan 1	6	8

272	Nov 20 - Jan 1	1	1
280	Dec 17 - Jan 1	3	5
281	Dec 17 - Jan 1	4	8
282	Dec 17 - Jan 1	1	5
283, 284	Nov 20 - Jan 1	3	4
286	Nov 20 - Jan 1	2	5
TOTAL		242	272

* Hunter may harvest a Nelson, Rocky Mountain, or hybrid subspecies; for purposes of complying with NAC 502.345, a harvested animal will be considered a Nelson bighorn; hunter is required to provide tissue sample from harvested ram for DNA tests; harvested rams may not be accepted into formal trophy record books.

** There are portions of Unit 181 in Naval Air Station (NAS) Fallon where public access is restricted. To hunt in the NAS portions of Unit 181, the tag holder is required to attend a NAS hunter safety briefing.

*** Portions of Hunt Units 252, 280, 281, 282 are within the Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR) where public access is restricted. Hunters and everyone in their respective hunting parties, must comply with all Nevada hunting requirements and all NTTR safety and security requirements including the following: 1) consent to and pass a criminal history background check, 2) be at least 14 years old on opening day of the respective hunting season, 3) attend the Nellis Air Force Base hunter safety briefing, and 4) within the NTTR portion of Unit 252 limit party size to 5 including tag holder. Additional party members may complete background check and safety briefing, but only maximum of 5 party members including tagholder may be present within the NTTR portion of Unit 252 at any given time.

Hunters and members of their parties who fail to comply with these requirements may be denied access to the NTTR. Hunters and members of their parties may not access the NTTR after a tag is filled and animal has been removed and in possession of tagholder. No pets are allowed on NTTR. It is the hunter's responsibility to meet and/or comply with all NTTR eligibility requirements. In some units there may be adjustments to season dates to accommodate Department of Defense operations. The Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners hereby delegates authority to the Nevada Department of Wildlife to adjust season dates to accommodate Department of Defense operations so long as there is no change to the overall length of

^A That portion of Unit 173 north and west of the Seyler Reservoir/Peavine Creek/Gabbs Valley Pole Line Roads.

^B That portion of Unit 173 south and east of the Seyler Reservoir/Peavine Creek/Gabbs Valley Pole Line Roads.

Nonresident Nelson (Desert) Bighorn Sheep Any Ram - Any Legal Weapon Hunt 3251

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
161 Early	Sept 15 - Oct 15	1	1
161 Late	Nov 20 - Jan 1	1	1
162, 163	Nov 20 - Jan 1	1	1
181	Nov 20 - Jan 1	2	2

182, 044	Nov 20 - Jan 1	2	2
183	Nov 20 - Jan 1	1	1
184	Oct 15 - Nov 15	1	1
205	Nov 20 - Jan 1	1	1
207	Oct 15 - Nov 15	1	1
211	Nov 20 - Jan 1	1	2
212 Early	Nov 15 - Dec 8	1	1
212 Late	Dec 9 - Jan 1	1	1
213 Early	Nov 15 - Dec 8	1	2
213 Late	Dec 9 - Jan 1	1	2
244	Nov 20 - Jan 1	1	1
253	Nov 20 - Jan 1	1	1
263	Nov 20 - Jan 1	1	1
267	Nov 20 - Jan 1	1	1
268	Nov 20 - Jan 1	5	5
271, 242	Nov 20 - Jan 1	1	1
283, 284	Nov 20 - Jan 1	1	1
TOTAL		27	30

**Resident Nelson (Desert) Bighorn Sheep
Any Ram - Archery Hunt 3161**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
163, 162	Oct 20 - Nov 14	1	1
182, 044	Oct 20 - Nov 14	4	2
202	Oct 20 - Nov 14	1	1
211	Oct 20 - Nov 14	1	1
212	Oct 20 - Nov 14	2	2
213	Oct 20 - Nov 14	2	2
TOTAL		11	9

**Resident Nelson (Desert) Bighorn Sheep
Management Ram - One Horn* - Any Legal Weapon Hunt 3171**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended
241, 243, 271	Jan 5 - Feb 20	1
223, 245, 133	Jan 5 - Feb 20	1
253, 254, 261	Jan 5 - Feb 20	2
262, 263, 264, 265, 266	Jan 5 - Feb 20	3
267, 268	Jan 5 - Feb 20	4
283, 284, 286	Jan 5 - Feb 20	1
TOTAL		12

*The shortest horn must be less than half the length of the longest horn.

*Management Ram Hunt is/has 1) a separate hunt category, 2) no bonus points are awarded to unsuccessful applicants per NAC 502.4187, and 3) a once-in-a-lifetime hunt based on successfully drawing a tag and therefore has no waiting period eligibility.

**Resident Nelson (Desert) Bighorn Sheep
Any Ewe - Any Legal Weapon Hunt 3181**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
161	Oct 20 - Nov 15	45	30
268	Oct 16 - Nov 15	36	76
TOTAL		81	106

**Nonresident Nelson (Desert) Bighorn Sheep
Any Ewe - Any Legal Weapon Hunt 3281**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
161	Oct 20 - Nov 15	5	3
268	Oct 16 - Nov 15	4	9
TOTAL		9	12

**Resident California Bighorn Sheep
Any Ram - Any Legal Weapon Hunt 8151**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
011, 013	Sept 1 - Oct 31	1	1
012	Sept 1 - Oct 31	2	3
014	Sept 1 - Oct 31	1	2
021, 022	Sept 1 - Oct 31	2	2
031	Sept 1 - Oct 31	6	6
032 ^A	Sept 1 - Oct 31	9	11
033, 032 ^B	Sept 1 - Oct 31	2	3
034	Sept 1 - Oct 31	8	8
035 ^C	Sept 1 - Oct 31	8	7
051	Sept 1 - Oct 31	2	2
068	Sept 1 - Oct 31	5	5
TOTAL		46	50

^A This unit excludes that portion of Unit 032 west of the Craine Creek/Knott Creek Ranch Road and south of State Route No. 140.

^B This unit includes that portion of Unit 032 west of the Craine Creek/Knott Creek Ranch Road and south of State Route No. 140.

^C That portion of Humboldt County south of State Route No. 140, east of the Leonard Creek-Deer Creek Ranch-Jackson Creek Ranch Road, west of the Bottle Creek Road and north of the northernmost railroad track that runs from Winnemucca to Sulphur.

Nonresident California Bighorn Sheep Any Ram - Any Legal Weapon Hunt 8251

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
012	Sept 1 - Oct 31	1	1
032 ^A	Sept 1 - Oct 31	1	1
034	Sept 1 - Oct 31	1	1
035 ^B	Sept 1 - Oct 31	1	1
068	Sept 1 - Oct 31	1	1
TOTAL		5	5

^A This unit excludes that portion of Unit 032 west of the Craine Creek/Knott Creek Ranch Road and south of State Route No. 140.

^B That portion of Humboldt County south of State Route No. 140, east of the Leonard Creek-Deer Creek Ranch-Jackson Creek Ranch Road, west of the Bottle Creek Road and north of the northernmost railroad track that runs from Winnemucca to Sulphur.

Resident Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep Any Ram - Any Legal Weapon Hunt 9151

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
102 ^A	Sept 1 - Oct 31	1	NA
114*	Aug 1 - Feb 20	1	2
115 ^{*B}	Nov 15 - Feb 20	2	2
TOTAL		4	5**

^A Tag committed to Military Deferment and not available for Main Draw

^B That portion of Unit 115 outside of the Great Basin National Park.

*Pursuant to NAC 502.405, the deadline for submitting the tagholder's big game hunt questionnaire is February 28.

**Total includes 1 tag approved for Unit 074 in 2021.

**Resident Mountain Goat
Any Goat - Any Legal Weapon Hunt 7151**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
101	Sept 1 - Oct 31	1	<i>1</i>
102, 121	Sept 1 - Oct 31	12	<i>7</i>
103	Sept 1 - Oct 31	1	<i>1</i>
TOTAL		14	<i>9</i>

**Resident Junior Mule Deer - Antlered - or - Antlerless -
Archery, Muzzleloader, or Any Legal Weapon Hunt 1107**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
011 - 013	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 5	35	30
014	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 5	6	10
015	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Dec 11 - Jan 1	7	10
021	Dec 1 - Dec 10 Dec 11 - Dec 20 Dec 21 - Jan 1	15	15
022	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 5	15	15
031	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 5	35	65
032	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 5	40	55
033	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 5	6	15
034	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 5	5	8
035	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 5	25	35
041, 042	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	15	15
043 - 046	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	55	70
051	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 5	65	70
061, 062, 064, 066-068	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	480	320
065	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 5	15	15
071 - 079, 091	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	360	380
081	Nov 10 - Nov 20 Nov 21 - Dec 10 Dec 11 - Jan 1	25	35

101 - 109	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Sept 30 Oct 1 - Nov 2	810	490
111 - 113	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	110	120
114, 115	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	30	30
121	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	15	45
131 - 134	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Oct 31	20	170
141 - 145	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	140	190
151 - 156	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	100	65
161 - 164	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	45	140
171 - 173	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	170	180
181 - 184	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	70	55
192	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Nov 5 - Nov 30	25	25
194, 196	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Nov 5 - Nov 30	20	15
195	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	15	10
201, 204	Nov 5 - Nov 30 Dec 1 - Dec 15 Dec 16 - Jan 1	7	6
202, 205 - 208	Nov 5 - Nov 30 Dec 1 - Dec 15 Dec 16 - Jan 1	20	15
203*	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Nov 5 - Nov 30	20	20
211 - 213	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 10 Nov 5 - Nov 30	15	20
221 - 223	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Oct 31	60	170
231	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Oct 31	20	70

241 - 245	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Oct 31	20	45
251 - 254	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Oct 5 - Nov 2	5	20
261 - 268	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Nov 5 - Nov 30	30	35
271, 272	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Nov 5 - Nov 30	10	10
291	Aug 10 - Sept 9 Sept 10 - Oct 4 Nov 5 - Nov 30	25	20
TOTAL		3,006	3,129

* Special firearm restrictions apply, see NAC 503.170.

**Resident Mule Deer - Antlerless
Any Legal Weapon Hunt 1181**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
051	Oct 10 - Oct 31	30	25
061, 062, 064, 066-068 Early	Oct 10 - Oct 31	270	120
062, 067, 068 Late	Nov 6 - Nov 20	270	120
071-079, 091	Oct 10 - Oct 31	210	290
101, 102, 109	Oct 5 - Oct 20	100	160
TOTAL		880	715

**Resident Mule Deer - Antlered
Any Legal Weapon Hunt 1331**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
011 - 013	Oct 5 - Nov 5	60	65
014	Oct 5 - Nov 5	15	15
015	Dec 11 - Jan 1	20	35
021	Dec 21 - Jan 1	30	40
022	Oct 5 - Nov 2	35	45
031	Oct 5 - Nov 5	90	140
032	Oct 5 - Nov 5	70	85
033	Oct 5 - Nov 5	15	20
034	Oct 5 - Nov 5	20	30
035	Oct 5 - Nov 5	40	75
041, 042	Oct 5 - Nov 5	15	25
043 - 046 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	110	70
043 - 046 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	45	30
051	Oct 5 - Nov 5	160	170
061, 062, 064, 066-068 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	1,150	800
061, 062, 064, 066-068 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	140	95

065	Oct 5 - Nov 5	35	45
071 - 079, 091 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	750	850
071 - 079, 091 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	190	200
081	Dec 11 - Jan 1	50	65
101 - 109 Early	Oct 1 - Oct 16	1,050	850
101 - 109 Mid	Oct 17 - Oct 30	1,050	850
101 - 109 Late	Oct 31 - Nov 8	180	150
111 - 113 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	240	270
111 - 113 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	25	25
114, 115 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	60	60
114, 115 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	5	5
115	Dec 1 - Dec 15	5	5
121 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	40	85
121 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	5	8
131 - 134 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	45	300
131 - 134 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	4	30
141 - 145 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	300	230
141 - 145 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	35	25
151 - 156 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	260	160
151 - 156 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	30	15
161 - 164 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	120	290
161 - 164 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	10	35
171 - 173 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 16	270	280
171 - 173 Mid	Oct 17 - Oct 30	180	190
171 - 173 Late	Oct 31 - Nov 8	30	45
181 - 184	Oct 5 - Nov 5	150	150
192	Nov 5 - Nov 30	55	55
194, 196	Nov 5 - Nov 30	35	60
195	Oct 5 - Nov 2	25	25
201, 204	Nov 5 - Nov 30	20	20
202, 205 - 208	Nov 5 - Nov 30	35	40
203*	Nov 5 - Nov 30	30	30
211 - 213	Nov 5 - Nov 30	40	50
221 - 223 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 16	90	220
221 - 223 Mid	Oct 17 - Oct 30	55	130
221 - 223 Late	Oct 31 - Nov 8	7	20
231	Oct 5 - Oct 31	45	140
241 - 245	Oct 5 - Oct 31	45	120
251 - 254	Oct 5 - Nov 2	10	30
261 - 268	Nov 5 - Nov 30	60	75
271, 272	Nov 5 - Nov 30	25	25
291	Nov 5 - Nov 30	55	45
TOTAL		7,766	8,043

* Special firearm restrictions apply, see NAC 503.170.

**Nonresident Mule Deer - Antlered
Any Legal Weapon Hunt 1332**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
011 - 013	Oct 5 - Nov 5	4	5
014	Oct 5 - Nov 5	2	2
015	Dec 11 - Jan 1	2	3
021	Dec 21 - Jan 1	2	3
022	Oct 5 - Nov 2	2	4
031	Oct 5 - Nov 5	4	7
032	Oct 5 - Nov 5	7	8
033	Oct 5 - Nov 5	2	2
034	Oct 5 - Nov 5	2	2
035	Oct 5 - Nov 5	2	5
041, 042	Oct 5 - Nov 2	2	3
043 - 046 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	8	6
043 - 046 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	3	3
051	Oct 5 - Nov 5	8	15
061, 062, 064, 066-068 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	65	50
061, 062, 064, 066-068 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	9	5
065	Oct 5 - Nov 5	4	5
071 - 079, 091 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	40	60
071 - 079, 091 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	9	15
081	Dec 11 - Jan 1	3	4
101 - 109 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 16	75	65
101 - 109 Mid	Oct 17 - Oct 30	65	65
101 - 109 Late	Oct 31 - Nov 8	10	10
111 - 113 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	15	20
111 - 113 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	2	2
114, 115 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	6	6
114, 115 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	2	2
115	Dec 1 - Dec 15	2	2
121 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	2	2
121 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	2	2
131 - 134 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	2	20
131 - 134 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	2	2
141 - 145 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	25	15
141 - 145 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	3	2
151 - 156 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	20	15
151 - 156 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	2	2
161 - 164 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 20	3	15
161 - 164 Late	Oct 21 - Nov 5	2	2
171 - 173 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 16	25	30
171 - 173 Mid	Oct 16 - Oct 30	10	15
171 - 173 Late	Oct 31 - Nov 8	2	2
181 - 184	Oct 5 - Nov 5	8	15

192	Nov 5 - Nov 30	4	4
194, 196	Nov 5 - Nov 30	2	3
195	Oct 5 - Nov 2	2	2
201, 204	Nov 5 - Nov 30	2	2
202, 205 - 208	Nov 5 - Nov 30	2	2
203*	Nov 5 - Nov 30	2	2
211 - 213	Nov 5 - Nov 30	5	5
221 - 223 Early	Oct 5 - Oct 16	2	15
221 - 223 Mid	Oct 17 - Oct 30	2	8
221 - 223 Late	Oct 31 - Nov 8	2	2
231	Oct 5 - Oct 31	2	6
241 - 245	Oct 5 - Oct 31	2	6
251 - 254	Oct 5 - Nov 2	2	2
261 - 268	Nov 5 - Nov 30	3	5
271, 272	Nov 5 - Nov 30	2	2
291	Nov 5 - Nov 30	4	4
TOTAL		505	588

* Special firearm restrictions apply, see NAC 503.170.

**Resident Mule Deer - Antlered
Muzzleloader Hunt Resident 1371**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
011 - 013	Sept 10 - Oct 4	7	7
014	Sept 10 - Oct 4	3	5
015	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	5
021	Dec 11 - Dec 20	2	5
022	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	5
031	Sept 10 - Oct 4	4	5
032	Sept 10 - Oct 4	7	5
033	Sept 10 - Oct 4	4	5
034	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	5
035	Sept 10 - Oct 4	3	7
041, 042	Sept 10 - Oct 4	10	10
043 - 046	Sept 10 - Oct 4	20	20
051	Sept 10 - Oct 4	20	15
061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Sept 10 - Oct 4	110	70
065	Sept 10 - Oct 4	5	5
071 - 079, 091	Sept 10 - Oct 4	80	85
081	Nov 21 - Dec 10	20	20
101 - 109	Sept 10 - Sept 30	110	80
111 - 113	Sept 10 - Oct 4	10	15
114, 115	Nov 10 - Nov 30	20	20
121	Sept 10 - Oct 4	3	7
131 - 134	Sept 10 - Oct 4	5	35
141 - 145	Sept 10 - Oct 4	20	20

151 - 156	Sept 10 - Oct 4	15	9
161 - 164	Sept 10 - Oct 4	9	25
171 - 173	Sept 10 - Oct 4	65	70
181 - 184	Nov 10 - Nov 30	15	20
192	Sept 10 - Oct 4	7	10
194, 196	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	5
195	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	5
201, 204	Dec 1 - Dec 15	2	5
202, 205 - 208	Dec 1 - Dec 15	5	10
211 - 213	Sept 10 - Oct 10	6	8
221 - 223	Sept 10 - Oct 4	5	15
231	Sept 10 - Oct 4	4	20
241 - 245	Sept 10 - Oct 4	3	7
251 - 254	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	5
261 - 268	Sept 10 - Oct 4	10	20
271, 272	Sept 10 - Oct 4	10	10
291	Sept 10 - Oct 4	3	5
TOTAL		634	705

**Nonresident Mule Deer - Antlered
Muzzleloader Hunt 1372**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
011 - 013	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
014	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
015	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
021	Dec 11 - Dec 20	2	2
022	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
031	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
032	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
033	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
034	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
035	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
041, 042	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
043 - 046	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
051	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Sept 10 - Oct 4	8	8
065	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
071 - 079, 091	Sept 10 - Oct 4	5	7
081	Nov 21 - Dec 10	2	2
101 - 109	Sept 10 - Oct 4	8	9
111 - 113	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
114, 115	Nov 10 - Nov 30	2	2
121	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
131 - 134	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	4
141 - 145	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2

151 - 156	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	4
161 - 164	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	3
171 - 173	Sept 10 - Oct 4	6	7
181 - 184	Nov 10 - Nov 30	2	2
192	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
194, 196	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
195	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
201, 204	Dec 1 - Dec 15	2	2
202, 205 - 208	Dec 1 - Dec 15	2	2
211 - 213	Sept 10 - Oct 10	2	2
221 - 223	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
231	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
241 - 245	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
251 - 254	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
261 - 268	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
271, 272	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
291	Sept 10 - Oct 4	2	2
TOTAL		99	108

**Resident Mule Deer - Antlered
Archery Hunt 1341**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	<i>2021 Quota Approved</i>
011 – 013	Aug 10 - Sept 9	15	20
014	Aug 10 - Sept 9	4	10
015	Aug 10 - Sept 9	3	5
021	Dec 1 - Dec 10	15	15
022	Aug 10 - Sept 9	6	15
031	Aug 10 - Sept 9	15	20
032	Aug 10 - Sept 9	30	60
033	Aug 10 - Sept 9	5	10
034	Aug 10 - Sept 9	5	7
035	Aug 10 - Sept 9	30	60
041, 042	Aug 10 - Sept 9	15	15
043 – 046	Aug 10 - Sept 9	70	60
051	Aug 10 - Sept 9	25	55
061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Aug 10 - Sept 9	330	270
065	Aug 10 - Sept 9	10	5
071 – 079, 091 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	240	280
071 – 079, 091 Late	Nov 10 - Nov 20	30	30
081	Nov 10 - Nov 20	5	10
101 – 109 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	690	500
101 – 109 Late	Nov 10 - Nov 20	20	20
111 - 113	Aug 10 - Sept 9	30	30
114, 115	Aug 10 - Sept 9	70	70
121 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	4	15

121 Late	Nov 10 - Nov 20	2	3
131 - 134	Aug 10 - Sept 9	6	60
141 - 145	Aug 10 - Sept 9	240	200
151 - 156	Aug 10 - Sept 9	80	60
161 - 164	Aug 10 - Sept 9	45	140
171 - 173	Aug 10 - Sept 9	240	200
181 - 184	Aug 10 - Sept 9	60	60
192 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	15	15
192 Late	Dec 1 - Jan 1	15	20
194, 196 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	6	15
194, 196 Late	Dec 1 - Jan 1	9	18
195	Aug 10 - Sept 9	5	5
201, 202, 204 - 208 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	3	5
201, 204 Late	Dec 16 - Jan 1	2	5
202, 205 - 208 Late	Dec 16 - Jan 1	4	5
203 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	15	15
203 Late	Dec 16 - Jan 1	15	15
211 - 213	Aug 10 - Sept 9	10	15
221 - 223	Aug 10 - Sept 9	20	65
231	Aug 10 - Sept 9	8	40
241 - 245	Aug 10 - Sept 9	4	15
251 - 254	Aug 10 - Sept 9	5	8
261 - 268	Aug 10 - Sept 9	10	15
271, 272	Aug 10 - Sept 9	10	10
291	Aug 10 - Sept 9	15	15
TOTAL		2,511	2,606

**Nonresident Mule Deer - Antlered
Archery Hunt 1342**

Unit Group	2022-2023 Season	2022 Quota Recommended	2021 Quota Approved
011 - 013	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
014	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
015	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
021	Dec 1 - Dec 10	2	2
022	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
031	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
032	Aug 10 - Sept 9	3	6
033	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
034	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
035	Aug 10 - Sept 9	3	7
041, 042	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
043 - 046	Aug 10 - Sept 9	8	6
051	Aug 10 - Sept 9	3	6
061, 062, 064, 066 - 068	Aug 10 - Sept 9	35	30
065	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2

071 – 079, 091 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	25	30
071 – 079, 091 Late	Nov 10 - Nov 20	3	3
081	Nov 10 - Nov 20	2	2
101 – 109 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	70	50
101 – 109 Late	Nov 10 - Nov 20	2	2
111 - 113	Aug 10 - Sept 9	3	3
114, 115	Aug 10 - Sept 9	7	7
121 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
121 Late	Nov 10 - Nov 20	2	2
131 - 134	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	6
141 - 145	Aug 10 - Sept 9	25	25
151 - 156	Aug 10 - Sept 9	9	6
161 - 164	Aug 10 - Sept 9	5	15
171 - 173	Aug 10 - Sept 9	25	20
181 - 184	Aug 10 - Sept 9	6	6
192 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
192 Late	Dec 1 - Jan 1	2	2
194, 196 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
194, 196 Late	Dec 1 - Jan 1	2	2
195	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
201, 202, 204 - 208 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
201, 204 Late	Dec 16 - Jan 1	2	2
202, 205 - 208 Late	Dec 16 - Jan 1	2	2
203 Early	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
203 Late	Dec 16 - Jan 1	2	2
211 - 213	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
221 - 223	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	6
231	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	4
241 - 245	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
251 - 254	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
261 - 268	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
271, 272	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
291	Aug 10 - Sept 9	2	2
TOTAL		296	296

Resident and Nonresident Mule Deer and Antelope Landowner Compensation Tags

% of Total 2022 Deer and Antelope Quotas for
Landowner Compensation Tags

2.5%

TOTAL # OF DEER AND ANTELOPE LANDOWNER
COMPENSATION TAGS

484

Total # of 2022 Mule Deer and Pronghorn Tags

19,345



State of Nevada
Department of Wildlife

Game Division

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MEMORANDUM

April 20, 2022

To: Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners, County Advisory Boards to Manage Wildlife, and Interested Publics

From: Mike Scott, Game Division Administrator

Title: **Commission Regulation 22-09 Amendment #1, 2022 Black Bear Quotas and Harvest Limits – For Possible Action**

Description: The Commission will establish regulations for the numbers of tags to be issued and harvest limits for the 2022 black bear season

Presenter: Wildlife Staff Specialist Pat Jackson

Summary:

The Department is recommending no changes to the Black Bear season from 2021. This includes hunting season dates, open management units, hunting hours, special regulations, animal sex, legal weapon requirements, hunt boundary restrictions, and dates and times for indoctrination courses for black bear to mirror those approved in 2021. The proposed season extends from September 15 to December 1 based on prior seasons approved by the Commission.

The hunt area is subdivided into three separate hunt unit groups to manage harvest with a concurrent season, each with separate limits for the total harvest as well as female harvest. There will be a single hunt application number for residents and another for non-residents, and tags will be valid for all hunt areas. Portions of the hunting area may be closed as individual harvest limits are met, but all tags will remain valid in the remaining open areas until all harvest limits are met or the season closing date is reached.

In 2021, a total of 14 bears (13 male, 1 female) were harvested during the hunt. No harvest limits were reached in any of the hunt units.

Recommendation:

The Department recommends that the Commission **VOTE TO ADOPT COMMISSION REGULATION 22-09 Amendment #1, 2022 BLACK BEAR QUOTAS AND HARVEST LIMITS AS PRESENTED**

CR 22-09 Amendment #1 2022 BLACK BEAR QUOTAS AND HARVEST LIMITS

The Board of Wildlife Commissioners under the authority of Section 501.181, 503.090, 503.140 and 503.245 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, does hereby adopt the following regulations for the management of black bear:

Resident and Nonresident Black Bear - Either Sex Any Legal Weapon Hunt 6151 and 6251

Unit Group	2022 Season Dates	Unit Group Harvest Limit	Unit Group Female Harvest Limit	Resident Quota	Nonresident Quota
Hunt units 192*, 194*, 195, 196 are open to bear hunting except those portions of 192 and 194 described below in Special Regulations.	Sept 15 - Dec 1 (or until harvest limits are met)	6	3	45	5
Hunt units 201, 202, 204 and 206 are open to bear hunting.	Sept 15 - Dec 1 (or until harvest limits are met)	6	2		
Hunt unit 291 and 203 are open to bear hunting.	Sept 15 - Dec 1 (or until harvest limits are met)	8	3		

- The limit is one animal per tag.
- Hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.
- Tag holders, or their licensed guide if applicable, must call the Black Bear Harvest Information Hotline prior to hunting to determine if the hunt has been closed due to the harvest objective being reached. The number is 1-800-800-1667 and is accessible 24 hours a day.
- Attendance at one of the annual black bear indoctrination classes is mandatory for tag holders or their representative guides or sub-guides. A person represented by a guide or sub-guide at the indoctrination may only hunt under the direct supervision of the guide or sub-guide who attended the class for them. Tags will only be issued upon completion of one indoctrination class. Black bear indoctrination classes are scheduled for Saturday, August 20, 2022, and on Saturday, September 3, 2022, from 1 pm to 4 pm. Courses will be available through Zoom with a recorded version available for First Come First Serve tagholders. The Department will provide all tag holder with directions for registration prior to August 20, 2022.
- The Department phone number to call and report a harvested black bear is 775-688-BEAR. Leave a message.

*Special Regulations

Those areas within Units 192 and 194 that are within the U.S. Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU) and those areas bounded on the west by the LTBMU boundary from the southern boundary of Township 16 North, Range 18 East, Section 13 to the Mount Rose Wilderness Area boundary (approximately located at the Relay Ridge Radio Tower), by the Mount Rose Wilderness Area boundary from the LTBMU boundary to the western boundary of Range 19 East, and by the western boundary of Range 19 East from the Mount Rose Wilderness Area boundary to USFS Road No. 41049 (Logan Meadow Lane/Thomas Creek), bounded on the north by USFS Road No. 41049 from the western boundary of Range 19 East to Timberline Drive, by Timberline Drive from its junction with USFS Road No. 41049 to State Highway 431 (Mount Rose Highway), and by State Highway 431 from its junction with Timberline Drive to its junction with U.S. Highway 395, bounded on the east by U.S. Highway 395 from its junction with State Highway 431 to the southern boundary of Township 16 North, Range 19 East, Section 14 (approximately located at the northbound Bellevue Interchange off-ramp), and bounded on the south by the southern edge of Township 16 North, Range 19 East, Sections 14 – 18, following the southern boundary of the University of Nevada, Reno Little Valley Study Area, and Township 16 North, Range 18 East, Section 13 to the LTBMU boundary.