

Committee Members: Commissioner Almberg (Chair),
Commissioner Barnes, Commissioner Caviglia,
Commissioner Hubbs, Tom Cassinelli

Staff to the Committee: Pat Jackson

**Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners
Wildlife Damage Management Committee
Nevada Department of Wildlife
Las Vegas, NV 89108**

Thursday, March 14, 2019 / 6:00 p.m.

Minutes

1. Call to Order – Chairman Almberg

Meeting called to order at 6:00 p.m.

In attendance:

Commissioner Jon Almberg, Chair
Commissioner Tom Barnes
Commissioner Tom Caviglia
Commissioner Kerstan Hubbs
Committee Member Tom Cassinelli
Pat Jackson, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Brian Wakeling, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Jack Robb, Nevada Department of Wildlife

Others Present:

Mark Jensen
Mike Reese

2. Approval of Agenda

Mr. Cassinelli moved to approve agenda. Commissioner Hubbs seconded the motion. The motion passed.

3. Approval of Minutes (March 25, 2018)

Mr. Cassinelli moved to approve the minutes. Commissioner Barnes seconded the motion. The motion passed.

4. Report on DRAFT FY 2020 Predator Management Plan – Predator Management Staff Specialist Pat Jackson, Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW)

Staff Specialist Pat Jackson presented the DRAFT FY 2020 Predator Management Plan (Attachment A). NDOW also reviewed comments from the Predatory Animal and Rodent Committee (PARC) from its February 27, 2019 meeting. The PARC submitted its written comments (Attachment B) regarding the DRAFT FY 2020 Predator Management Plan on March 08, 2019.

The Committee discussed several of the projects and potential changes to the DRAFT plan with Staff Specialist Jackson. Staff Specialist Jackson noted that \$75,000 had been added to the budget to Project 21 to be ready if changes to NDOW's raven take permit occurred as a result of environmental analysis currently being undertaken. The permit could increase, stay the same, or decrease, but the plan is designed to be able to address appropriate take as needed and authorized.

The Committee discussed Project 22-01 that was undertaken to protect a small population of bighorn sheep. Although no lethal take has been necessary, the Department wanted to keep this project in the plan in case the need developed, and the Department had to respond rapidly. Staff Specialist Jackson suggested keeping the project in the plan for another year and removing it next year if no need developed. A response could still occur under Project 37 or 38, but the Commission had specifically asked the NDOW to develop a stand-alone project when an activity was focused in an area for multiple years.

Commissioner Hubbs discussed Project 22-074, stating the population should rebound or grow; advocating for long term monitoring. Commissioner Hubbs continued that she thought no removal was needed and she would like to see how the population responds long term. Commissioner Hubbs continued that she thought this was the incorrect approach to predation management. Commissioner Hubbs stated that long term management should involve monitoring as well as removing. Commissioner Hubbs stated that monitoring should continue.

Staff Specialist Jackson responded that Commissioner Hubbs's view was a good example of how predator projects can and do evolve. Specialist Jackson stated that keeping the project in place allows flexibility and if no money has been spent, then that money can be allocated to another project.

Commissioner Hubbs stated that long term data was important and questioned why the population had not increased despite the removal of predators. Commissioner Hubbs stated she felt throwing out the data after 4 years may be harmful.

Staff Specialist Jackson answered that NDOW was still monitoring the area via bighorn sheep collars and that the population was small, meaning it would not take a mountain lion too long to impact the herd.

Commissioner Hubbs asked about the horse population and if the presence of mountain lions would help lower of the herd numbers.

Staff Specialist Jackson answered that lions are monitored by GPS and that technicians are sent out to examine kill sites to see what the lion is eating. In the Delmar area, lions are commonly preying on horses. Staff Specialist Jackson continued that the USGS is researching the impact of lions on horses, although he cautioned that mountain lions are not a solution to the overpopulation of horses in Nevada as they are not reducing the overall numbers of horses on the landscape.

Commissioner Hubbs asked about the black bear study and why the emphasis was only on specific areas. She asked if the model could be used statewide.

Staff Specialist Jackson responded that the bear population has difficulty dispersing across inhospitable habitat and that bears crossing into the desert has not happened yet. For these reasons, the study area is confined to Lake Tahoe and the Pine Nut mountains where habitat is occupied.

Commissioner Hubbs motioned that the Committee recommend to the Commission that it adopt the NDOW's DRAFT FY 2020 Predator Management Plan as presented. Commissioner Barnes seconded the motion. The motion passed.

Game Administrator Brian Wakeling stated that although some County Advisory Boards did not address the Predator Plan because it was not support material for the March Commission meeting, the Plan was provided as support material for the January Commission meeting and for the March Wildlife Damage Management Committee meeting and could be accessed there. The Commission would only hear a report from the Committee in March and would not be acting on the plan, therefore this is not support material for the Commission. Game Administrator Wakeling apologized for any confusion this created.

5. Public Comment Period

Mike Reese, representing himself, stated that in 2021 he would like to see a fawn mortality rate study. Mr. Reese felt the mule deer population is not growing and he requested NDOW look at bobcat and coyote numbers, as he thought bobcats played a bigger role in mule deer mortality than lions. Mr. Reese suggested surveying hunters via taxidermists.

Mr. Reese also questioned why NDOW could not use the study Wildlife Services did already on the statewide raven population.

Meeting adjourned at 6:45 p.m.

Draft
Nevada Department of Wildlife
Predator Management Plan
Fiscal Year 2020
1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

DRAFT

STATE OF NEVADA

Steve Sisolak, Governor

Nevada Department of Wildlife

Tony Wasley, Director

Jack Robb, Deputy Director

Liz O'Brien, Deputy Director

Brian F. Wakeling, Game Division Administrator

BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS

Brad Johnston, Chairman	Yerington
Paul E. Valentine, Vice Chairman	Henderson
Jon AlMBERG	Ely
Tom Barnes	Elko
Tiffany East	Reno
Kerstan Hubbs	Henderson
David McNinch	Reno
Tommy Caviglia	Henderson
Casey D. Kiel	Lovelock

This publication will be made available in an alternative format upon request.

Nevada Department of Wildlife receives funding through the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Acts. Federal Laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, sex or disability. If you believe you've been discriminated against in any NDOW program, activity, or facility, please write to the following:

*Diversity Program Manager
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 2018 predator fee revenues totaled \$677,186. The Department expects to need to allocate about \$541,749 on lethal removal to meet the requirements set forth by Assembly Bill 78. Proposed predator projects for fiscal year 2020 include \$699,000 for lethal work, these funds include fiscal year 2018 revenues and previous fiscal years surpluses.

Map Note

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

DRAFT

Table of Contents

TYPES OF PROJECTS	6
LEVELS OF MONITORING.....	7
FY 2020 PROJECTS RECOMMENDED FOR CONTINUATION.....	8
Project 21: Greater Sage-Grouse Protection (Common Raven Removal).....	8
Project 21-02: Common Raven Removal to Enhance Greater Sage-Grouse Nest Success.....	11
Project 22-01: Mountain Lion Removal to Protect California Bighorn Sheep.....	13
Project 22-074: Monitor Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep for Mountain Lion Predation.....	15
Project 37: Big Game Protection-Mountain Lions	17
Project 38: Big Game Protection-Coyotes	19
Project 40: Coyote and Mountain Lion Removal to Complement Multi-faceted Management in Eureka County	21
Project 41: Increasing Understanding of Common Raven Densities and Space Use in Nevada	23
Project 42: Assessing Mountain Lion Harvest in Nevada	27
Project 43: Mesopredator removal to protect waterfowl, turkeys, and pheasants on Wildlife Management Areas	29
Project 44: Lethal Removal and Monitoring of Mountain Lions in Area 24.....	31
Project 45: Passive Survey Estimate of Black Bears in Nevada.....	34
Literature Cited.....	37
Appendix.....	38

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 2020 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 2018 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></p> <p>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></p> <p>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 the 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. Evaluate efficacy of Project 21 annually.

Budget

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

DRAFT

Project 21-02: Common Raven Removal to Enhance Greater Sage-Grouse Nest Success

Justification	Common ravens are a leading nest and brood predator for Greater Sage-grouse and reducing common raven abundance can influence Greater Sage-grouse nest success and brood survival (Coates and Delehanty 2010). This project will lethally remove common ravens in habitats surrounding known Greater Sage-grouse leks and nesting habitats to enhance nesting success and brood survival.
Project Manager	Pat Jackson, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Implementation and Experimental Management
Monitoring Level	Intermediate
Potentially Affected Species	Common raven, Greater Sage-grouse
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes, depending on outcomes associated with Greater Sage-grouse response. The scope and location of this project may be modified in future years.
Project Area	Unit 02
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	The response variables will be nest success and brood survival of Greater Sage-grouse within treated areas before and after treatment. This monitoring will not be paid for with \$3 predator fees.
Project Goal	1. Increase populations of Greater Sage-grouse through improved nest success and brood survival in treated areas. 2. Determine common raven removal effort needed to reduce raven densities to a level they are not detrimental to Greater Sage-grouse nest success.

Habitat Conditions	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.
Comments from FY 2018 Predator Report	The area experienced an unplanned, large scale fire in 2017. To better understand the effects of the fire and raven removal on sage-grouse populations, NDOW supports continuing this project through FY 2020.
Methods	<i>Lethal Removal</i> Chicken eggs treated with avicide (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 avicide protocol. DRC-1339 is effective only on corvids and most mammals and other birds are not susceptible to the specific effects from this agent.
Anticipated Result	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.
Staff Comment	Project inception focused on lethal raven removal and its effects on Greater sage-grouse nesting success. Due to unforeseen large-scale fires, the analysis for this project has been confounded.
Project Direction	Fund project 21-02 through FY 2020.

Budget

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$25,000	N/A	\$25,000

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 population reaches the population objective.
Project Manager	Chris Hampson, 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 2018 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 estimate for California Bighorn sheep is 35-40 individuals for area 011 and 45 individuals in area 013
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>
\$90,000	N/A	\$90,000

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, it is the area biologists belief mountain lion predation is not a current threat to the local bighorn sheep population.
Project Manager	Kari Huebner and Tyler Nall, 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 2018 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 25-30 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 2021.

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 2018 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 (see appendix), 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>
\$75,000	N/A	\$75,000

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 2018 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>
\$75,000	N/A	\$75,000

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	Clint Garrett, Nevada Department of Wildlife
Project Type	Implementation
Monitoring Level	Standard to intermediate
Potentially Affected Species	Coyote, Greater Sage-grouse, mule deer
Span More Than One Fiscal Year	Yes
Project Area	Units 141-144
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. Historical adult:fawn ratios have declined since 1976 (figure 1).
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 2018 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>
\$100,000	N/A	\$100,000

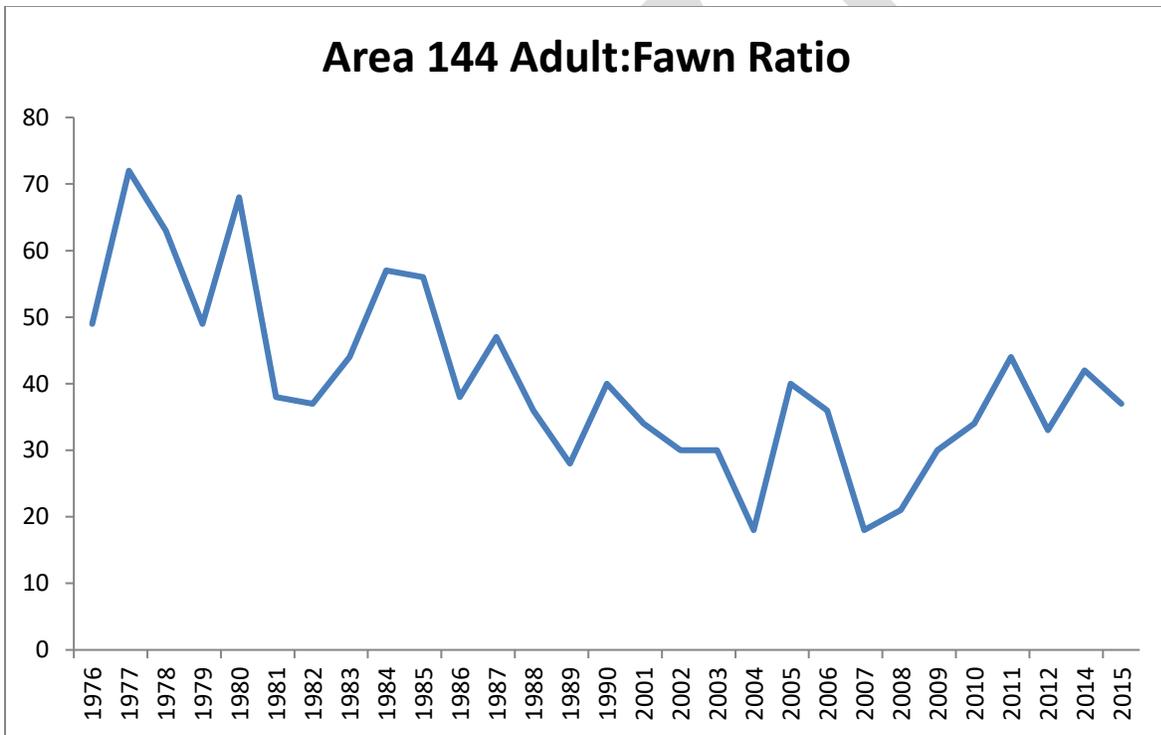


Figure 1. Adult to fawn ratios gathered on spring helicopter surveys for area 144 since 1976.

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 2018 Predator Report	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 the largest GPS location dataset for common ravens in history. It has also resulted in several peer-reviewed publications including:</p> <p>O’Neil et al. (2018) Broad-scale occurrence of a subsidized avian predator: reducing impacts of ravens on sage-grouse and other sensitive prey. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i>: https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.13249</p> <p>O’Neil et al. (2018) Data from broad-scale occurrence of a subsidized avian predator: reducing impacts of ravens on sage-grouse and other sensitive prey. U.S. Geological Survey data release: https://doi.org/10.5066/p93oniqt</p> <p>O’Neil et al. (2018; <i>presentation</i>) Broad-scale occurrence of a subsidized avian predator: implications for reducing impacts of ravens on sage-grouse. Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Sage and Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse Workshop, June 18–21, 2018, Billings, MT, USA.</p> <p>Coates et al. (<i>Submitted to Condor: Ornithological Applications</i>) Estimating Common Raven densities in a semi-arid ecosystem: implications for conservation of sage-grouse and other sensitive prey species.</p> <p>O’Neil et al. (2018; <i>presentation</i>) Spatially explicit modeling of common raven density and occurrence in sagebrush ecosystems. The Wildlife Society-Western Section Annual Meeting, Feb. 5–9, 2018, Santa Rosa, CA, USA.</p> <p>O’Neil et al. (2018; <i>presentation</i>) Reduced nest success in greater sage-grouse associated with common raven density in Nevada & California, USA. International Grouse Symposium, Sep. 24–28, Logan, UT, USA.</p> <p>O’Neil et al. (<i>In prep</i>) Spatially-explicit estimation of Common Raven density within Great Basin sagebrush ecosystems.</p> <p>Atkinson et al. (<i>Submitted to Journal of Ornithology</i>). Conspecific egg and nestling consumption in Northern Raven (<i>Corvus corax</i>).</p> <p>Atkinson et al. (<i>In prep</i>) Novel reactions to Common Ravens from lekking Greater Sage-Grouse.</p>

	<p>Coates et al. <i>In review</i>. Annual Data Series Reports. Example: Greater Sage-Grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>) Monitoring at the McGinness study area, California, 2012–18. Data Series XXXX. U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior.</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. Please see the appendix for more information.</p>
Project Direction	Fund Project 41. Evaluate efficacy of Project 41 annually.

Budget

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$87,500	\$262,500	\$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 lion are also lethally removal 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.
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 2018 Predator Report	None
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 through FY 2020.

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$2,500	\$7,500	\$10,000

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 declines 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 lowered 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 2018 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 polts.</p> <p>Area biologists believe waterfowl no longer need predator removal.</p> <p>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 through FY 2020.

Budget

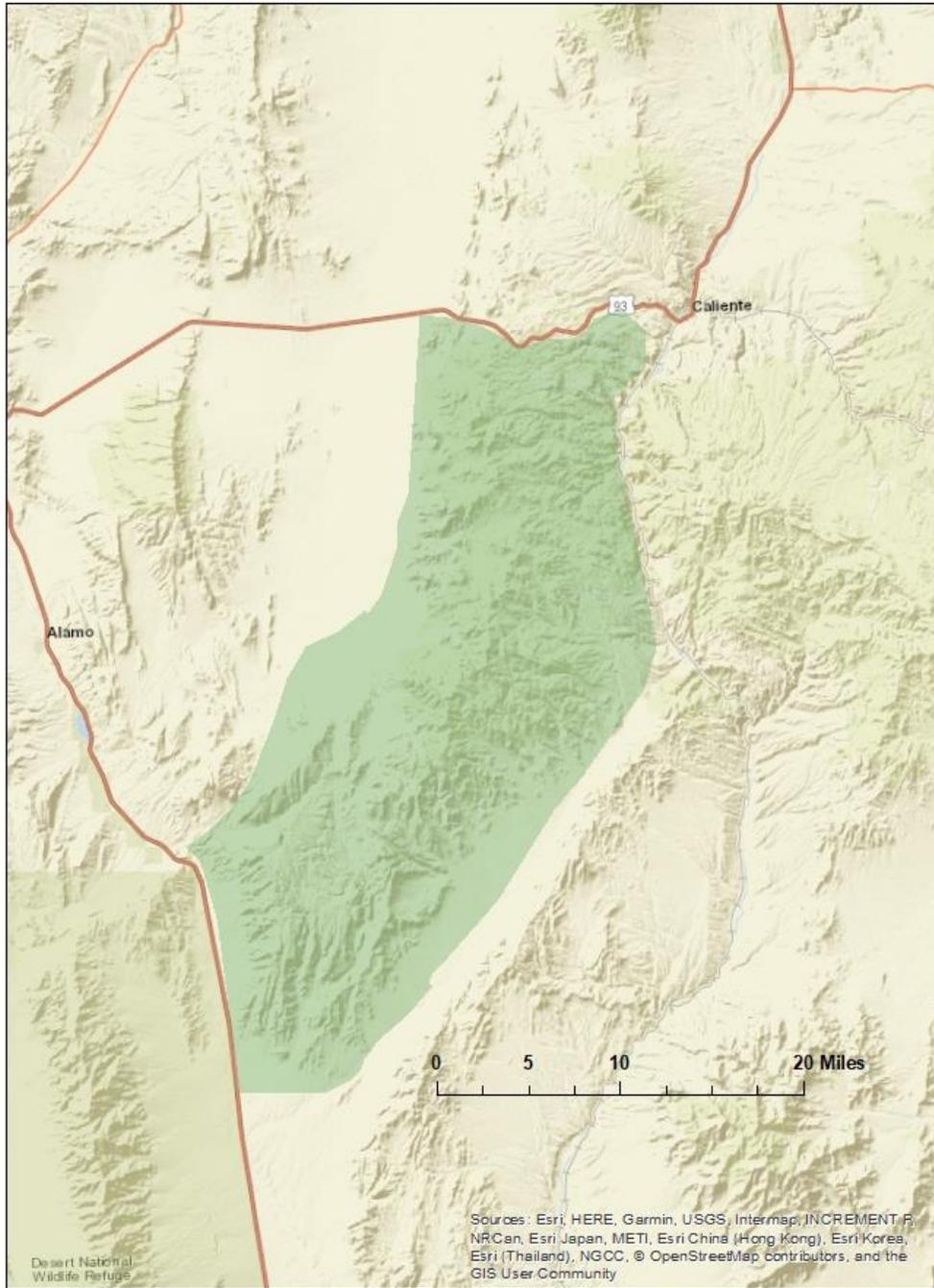
<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$50,000	N/A	\$50,000

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	Area 24, potentially extending into Area 22
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 12 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 2018 Predator Report	N/A

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	Fund Project 44

<u>\$3 Predator Fee</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 75,000	N/A	\$ 75,000



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. 3. Provide guidance to the Department on which passive methods should be continued for future use.
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 2018 Predator Report	N/A
Methods	In a collaboration with Michigan State University and University of Montana, hair snare stations and trail cameras will be deployed 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. Please see the appendix for project proposal.
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 through FY 2022.

Budget

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

Overall FY 2020 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 21-02: Common Raven Removal to Enhance Greater Sage-Grouse Nest Success	\$25,000	N/A	\$25,000
Project 22-01: Mountain Lion Removal to Protect California Bighorn Sheep	\$90,000	N/A	\$90,000
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	\$75,000	N/A	\$75,000
Project 38: Big Game Protection-Coyotes	\$75,000	N/A	\$75,000
Project 40: Coyote and Mountain Lion Removal to Complement Multi-faceted Management in Eureka County	\$100,000	N/A	\$100,000
Project 41: Increasing Understanding of Common Raven Densities and Space Use in Nevada	\$87,500	\$262,500	\$300,000
Project 42: Assessing Mountain Lion Harvest in Nevada	\$2,500	\$7,500	\$10,000
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	\$75,000	N/A	\$75,000
Project 45: Passive Survey Estimate of Black Bears in Nevada	\$40,000	\$120,000	\$160,000
Total^b	\$829,000	\$390,000	\$1,169,000

^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 Predator Fee

	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimated	FY 2020 Projected
Beginning balance	\$778,844	\$592,122	\$412,582	\$398,268
Revenues	\$653,835	\$677,186	\$677,186	\$677,186
Plan Budget	\$839,500	\$961,500	\$691,500	\$754,000
Expenditures	\$840,557	\$856,726	\$691,500	\$754,000
Ending balance	\$592,122	\$412,582	\$398,268	\$321,454

Literature Cited

- Abadi, F., O. Gimenez, R. Arlettaz, and M. Schaub. 2010. An assessment of integrated population models: bias, accuracy, and violation of the assumption of independence. *Ecology* 91:7–14.
- Anderson, C. R., and F. G. Lindzey. 2005. Experimental evaluation of population trend and harvest composition in a Wyoming cougar population. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 33:179–188.
- Ballard, W. B., D. Lutz, T. W. Keegan, L. H. Carpenter, and J. C. deVos Jr. 2001. Deer-predator relationships: of recent North American studies with emphasis on mule and black-tailed deer. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 29:99–115.
- Beckmann, J. P., and J. Berger. 2003. Using black bears to test ideal-free distribution models experimentally. *Journal of Mammalogy* 84:594–606.
- Boarman, W. I. 1993. When a native predator becomes a pest: a case study. Pages 191–206 in S. K. Majumdar, E. W. Miller, K. Brown, J. R. Pratt, and R. F. Schmalz, editors. *Conservation and Resource Management*. Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.
- Chandler, R. B., and J. D. Clark. 2014. Spatially explicit integrated population models. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 5:1351–1360.
- Coates, P. S., and D. J. Delehanty. 2010. Nest predation of Greater Sage-Grouse in relation to microhabitat factors and predators. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 74:240–248.
- Coates, P. S., K. B. Howe, M. L. Casazza, and D. J. Delehanty. 2014. Common raven occurrence in relation to energy transmission line corridors transiting human-altered sagebrush steppe. *Journal of Arid Environments* 111:68–78.
- Coates, P. S., J. O. Spencer Jr, and D. J. Delehanty. 2007. Efficacy of CPTH-treated egg baits for removing ravens. *Human-Wildlife Conflicts* 1:224–234.
- Fieberg, J. R., K. W. Shertzer, P. B. Conn, K. V. Noyce, and D. L. Garshelis. 2010. Integrated population modeling of black bears in Minnesota: implications for monitoring and management. W. M. Getz, editor. *PLoS ONE* 5:e12114.
- Grayson, D. K. 1993. *The desert's past: a natural prehistory of the Great Basin*. Thesis. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C., USA.
- Kristan, W. B., and W. I. Boarman. 2003. Spatial pattern of risk of common raven predation on desert tortoises. *Ecology* 84:2432–2443.
- Lackey, C. W., J. P. Beckmann, and J. Sedinger. 2013. Bear historical ranges revisited: Documenting the increase of a once-extirpated population in Nevada. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 77:812–820.

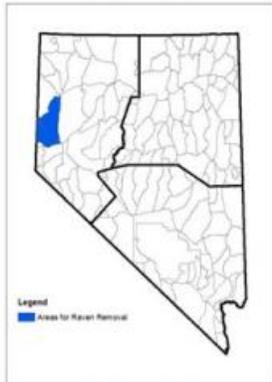
- Luginbuhl, J. M., J. M. Marzluff, J. E. Bradley, M. G. Raphael, and D. E. Varland. 2001. Corvid survey techniques and the relationship between corvid relative abundance and nest predation. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 72:556–572.
- Malaney, J. L., C. W. Lackey, J. P. Beckmann, and M. D. Matocq. 2017. Natural rewilding of the Great Basin: Genetic consequences of recolonization by black bears (*Ursus americanus*). *Diversity and Distributions*.
- Morris, W. F., and D. F. Doak. 2002. *Quantitative Conservation Biology*. Sinaur Associates Inc.
- O’Neil, S. T., P. S. Coates, B. E. Brussee, P. J. Jackson, K. B. Howe, A. M. Moser, L. J. Foster, and D. J. Delehanty. 2018. Broad-scale occurrence of a subsidized avian predator: reducing impacts of ravens on sage-grouse and other sensitive prey. *Journal of Applied Ecology*. <<http://doi.wiley.com/10.1111/1365-2664.13249>>. Accessed 13 Aug 2018.
- Ralph, C. J., S. Droege, and J. R. Sauer. 1995. *Managing and monitoring birds using point counts: standards and applications*. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station 161–168.
- Rominger, E. M. 2007. Culling mountain lions to protect ungulate populations—some lives are more sacred than others. Page 186 *in*. *Transactions of the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference*. Volume 72. Wildlife Management Institute.
- Rominger, E. M., H. A. Whitlaw, D. L. Weybright, W. C. Dunn, and W. B. Ballard. 2004. The influence of mountain lion predation on bighorn sheep translocations. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 68:993–999.
- Sauer, J. R., J. E. Hines, J. Fallon, K. L. Pardieck, D. J. Ziolkowski Jr, and W. A. Link. 2011. *The North American breeding bird survey, results and analysis 1966-2009*. Version 3.23.2011 USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland, USA.

Appendix

http://www.ndow.org/Public_Meetings/Commission/Agenda/



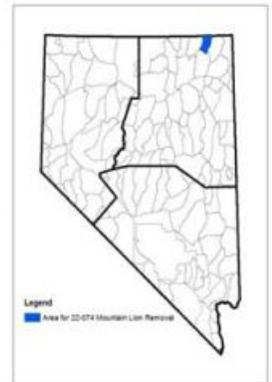
Project 21 Map



Project 21-02 Map



Project 21-01 Map



Project 22-074 Map



Project 32 Map



Project 40 Map

Wildlife Management Areas for Lethal Predator Control



Project 43 Map



**Nevada Department of Wildlife
Predator Management Plan
Fiscal Year 2020**

1

Summary on Plans and Reports

- Just reported on FY 2018
- Currently in FY 2019
- Presenting on FY 2020
- All available at http://www.ndow.org/Nevada_Wildlife/Conservation/Nevada_Predator_Management/

2

**NRS 502.253
(predator fee)**

- ~\$677,000 generated annually
- \$14,000 admin support Dept of Agriculture
- Predator plan projects
- Staff salary
- Reserve remains available for future years

3

NRS 502.253

1. Management of predatory wildlife
2. Research on lethal control techniques of predatory wildlife
3. Protection of sensitive species

4

Budget Summary

- \$677,186 revenues from FY 2018 (last year with complete accounting, still receiving revenue in FY 2019)
- \$ 677,186 x 0.8 = \$541,749 (80% mandate)
- \$624,000 allocated to lethal removal in FY 2020 plan

5

AB 78

- Mandates that 80% of revenues from most recent fiscal year from which we have complete accounting to be spent on lethal removal
- Includes monitoring of effects from lethal removal efforts

6

Types of Projects

7

Project Type: Implementation

- Where the rubber meets the road
- Includes lethal and non-lethal management



8

Project Type: Experimental Management

- Involves management and experimentation



9

Project Type: Experimentation

- Experiments to increase understanding of predators and their management



10

Standard Monitoring Benefits

- A overall trend for local population
- Indices that can detect changes in location population over time
- Potential understanding of management efforts

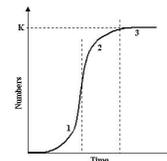
Challenges

- Difficult for any definitive level of inference

11

Intermediate Monitoring

- Abundance, density, and/or population estimate
- A more accurate estimate of population trend
- An understanding of management efforts



12

Rigorous Monitoring

- Most accurate abundance, density, and/or population estimate
- A more accurate estimate of population trend
- Home range estimates
- An understanding of management efforts
- An understanding of space use

13

Project Recommended for Continuation



14

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

Project Type: Implementation and Experimental Management



15

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

- Protect greater sage-grouse populations
- Lethally remove common ravens
- Determine what level of raven control is needed

16

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

Budget:\$175,000

- Wildlife Services administers corvidicide (DRC-1339)
- Surveys to determine common raven densities across Nevada



17

Monitoring

- | Response Variable | Level of Monitoring |
|--|----------------------------|
| • Point counts before, during, and after to determine changes in raven densities | • Standard to intermediate |



18

Project 21-02: Common Raven Removal to Enhance Greater Sage-Grouse Nest Success

Project Type: Implementation and Experimental Management



19

Project 21-02: Common Raven Removal to Enhance Greater Sage-Grouse Nest Success

Budget: \$25,000

- Document effect of raven removal
- Wildlife Services conducts avicide application
- USGS will conduct telemetry, camera, and lek surveys



20

Monitoring

Response Variable

- Sage grouse nest success
- Brood survival

Level of Monitoring

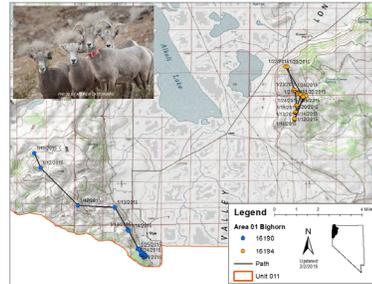
- Intermediate (funding not from predator fee)



21

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

Project Type: Implementation



22

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

Budget: \$90,000

- Establish self-sustaining population of bighorn sheep, subset of population is currently collared
- Wildlife Services and private contractors are proactively removing lions entering area
- Wildlife Services or others may respond reactively with dogs after a sheep mortality

23

Monitoring

Response Variable

- Number of collared bighorn sheep killed by mountain lions

Level of Monitoring

- Standard to intermediate



24

Population Dynamics

- Populations estimated at 35-40 individuals in 011 and 45 individuals in 013

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

25

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

Project Type: Implementation and Experimental Management

26

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

Budget: \$20,000

- Establish self-sustaining population of bighorn sheep
- Monitor bighorn sheep populations with GPS collars
- Remove mountain lions consuming bighorn sheep

27

Monitoring

- | Response Variable | Level of Monitoring |
|---|----------------------------|
| • Number of collared bighorn sheep killed by mountain lions | • Standard to intermediate |



28

Population Dynamics

- The population estimate is 25-30 individuals in area 074

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

29

Project 37: Big Game Protection-Mountain Lions

Project Type: Implementation



30

Predator Removal Indices

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	--	--

31

Project 37: Big Game Protection-Mountain Lions

Budget: \$75,000

- Addressing population limiting predation by mountain lions
- Work will be conducted by Wildlife Services, private houndsmen, and/or private trappers
- Problematic mountain lions will be identified through GPS collar locations, trail cameras, and kill sites

32

Monitoring

Response Variable	Level of Monitoring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of mountain lion induced mortalities • Reduction of mountain lion densities or sign • Removal of known offending individual • Response variable may not be collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard

33

Project 38: Big Game Protection-Coyotes

Project Type: Implementation



34

Project 38: Big Game Protection-Coyotes

Budget: \$75,000

- Addressing coyote predation that has a negative influence on game populations
- Removal of coyotes in winter range and fawning areas in certain situations
- Work will be conducted by Wildlife Services and private contractors

35

Monitoring

Response Variable	Level of Monitoring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of coyote induced mortalities • Removal of offending individuals • Reduction in coyote sign • Response variable may not be collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard

36

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

Project Type: Implementation



37

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

Budget: \$100,000

- Coyote removal will complement previously conducted feral horse removal, habitat improvement, and past predator removal efforts

38

Monitoring

Response Variable

- Fawn to doe ratios in the Diamonds and/or in Unit 144

Level of Monitoring

- Standard to intermediate



39

Project 41: Common Raven Management and Experimentation

Project Type: Experimentation



40

Project 41: Common Raven Experimentation

Budget: \$300,000 (25% from \$3 predator fee)

- Develop a protocol to estimate common raven populations
- Increase the understanding of common raven density and distribution
- Increase the understanding of how human subsidies affect common raven movements and space use

41

Monitoring

Response Variable

- None, this is an experimental project

Level of Monitoring

- Rigorous



42

Project 42: Assessing Mountain Lion Harvest in Nevada

Project Type: Experimentation

43

Project 42: Assessing Mountain Lion Harvest in Nevada

Budget: \$10,000 (25% from \$3 predator fee)

- Develop a model that predicts the number of lions that must be removed
- Identify gaps in data
- Determine what data is necessary to increase NDOWs understanding of mountain lions statewide

44

Monitoring

Response Variable

- None, this is an experimental project

Level of Monitoring

- Rigorous



45

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

Project Type: Implementation



46

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

Budget: \$50,000

- To occur on Overton and Mason Valley WMAs
- Coyotes, striped skunks, and raccoons will be lethally removed

47

Monitoring

Response Variable

- Number of females with clutches
- Number of young per clutch

Level of Monitoring

- Standard



48

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

Project Type: Experimental Management

49

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

Budget: \$75,000

- To occur primarily in area 24
- Mountain lions in collar area will be captured and collared. Any collared lion killing bighorn sheep will be lethally removed

50

Monitoring

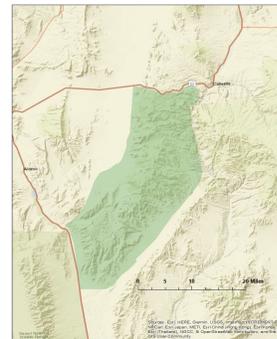
Response Variable

- Project will continue until adult annual survival for bighorn sheep reach 90% annually and fall female to young ratios exceed 30:100
- Goals may change based on collaring data

Level of Monitoring

- Intermediate

51



52

Project 45: Passive Survey Estimate of Black Bears in Nevada

Project Type: Experimentation

53

Project 45: Passive Survey Estimate of Black Bears in Nevada

Budget: \$160,000 (25% from \$3 predator fee)

- To occur primarily in areas inhabited by black bears

54

Project 45: Passive Survey Estimate of Black Bears in Nevada

1. Passively estimate the abundance of black bears in Nevada
2. Predict the density and occupancy
3. Provide guidance to the Department

55

Project 45: Passive Survey Estimate of Black Bears in Nevada

- Collaboration with Michigan State University and University of Montana
- Postdoctoral researcher from Michigan State University
- Hair snag and trail cameras main focus of field work

56

Monitoring

Goals

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

Level of Monitoring

- Rigorous

57

Questions?



58

STEVE SISOLAK
Governor

STATE OF NEVADA

JENNIFER OTT
Director

Las Vegas Office:
2300 East St. Louis Ave.
Las Vegas NV 89104-4211
(702) 668-4590
Fax (702) 668-4567



Elko Office:
4780 East Idaho Street
Elko NV 89801-4672
(775) 738-8076
Fax (775) 738-2639

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

405 South 21st Street
Sparks, Nevada 89431-5557
Telephone (775) 353-3601 Fax (775) 353-3661
Website: <http://www.agri.nv.gov>

March 8, 2019

PARC Comments on NDOWs FY2019 Predator Management Plan

PARC recommends:

1. PARC recommends NDOW look at other areas for new projects, such as the O'Callaghan Range.

PARC comments on specific projects:

1. PARC recommends NDOW remove project 22-074. Since this project was started in 2015, there have been two sheep killed by lions, one in 2015 and one in 2018. Wildlife Services removed three lions in 2015, no other lions have been removed. The last four years of Predator Management Plans have included a justification of Project 22-074 as follows, "it is the area biologist's belief mountain lion predation is not a current threat to the local bighorn sheep population". PARC does not believe that this is a beneficial project and would recommend that these funds be utilized towards another project which would benefit.