

**Trapping Regulation Committee Members:**

Chairman David McNinch

Commissioners: Jeremy Drew, Jack Robb, Karen Layne

Public members: John Sullivan

**Staff to the Committee: Rob Buonamici**

(775) 688-1540, [rbonamici@ndow.org](mailto:rbonamici@ndow.org)

**NEVADA BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS  
NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE  
TRAPPING REGULATION COMMITTEE MEETING  
CITY OF RENO  
COUNCIL CHAMBERS  
1 EAST FIRST STREET  
RENO, NEVADA**

**Saturday, December 7, 2013 @ 6:00 p.m.**

**AGENDA**

NOTE: Items may be taken out of order; items may be combined for consideration by the public body; and Items may be pulled or removed from the agenda at any time. Individuals with a disability who are in need of special services should contact the Department at least 24 hours prior to the meeting at 775-688-1549. Individuals with hearing impairment may contact the Department via telecommunication device (TDD) (775) 688-1550.

TIME LIMITS: Public Comment will be taken on every action item after discussion but before action on each item, and are limited to (3) minutes per person. Persons may not allocate unused time to other speakers. Persons are invited to submit written comments on items or attend and make comment during the meeting and are asked complete a speaker card and present it to the Recording Secretary. To ensure the public has notice of all matters the Committee will consider, Committee members may choose not respond to public comments in order to avoid deliberation on topics not listed for action on the agenda.

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.

NOTE: Public comment allowed on each action item and at the end of the meeting for items not on the agenda.

**Saturday, December 7, 2013 @ 6:00 p.m.**

**1 Call to Order – Chairman McNinch**

**2 Approval of Agenda – Chairman McNinch - For Possible Action**

The Committee will review the agenda and may take action to approve the agenda. The Committee may remove items from the agenda, combine items for consideration or take items out of order.

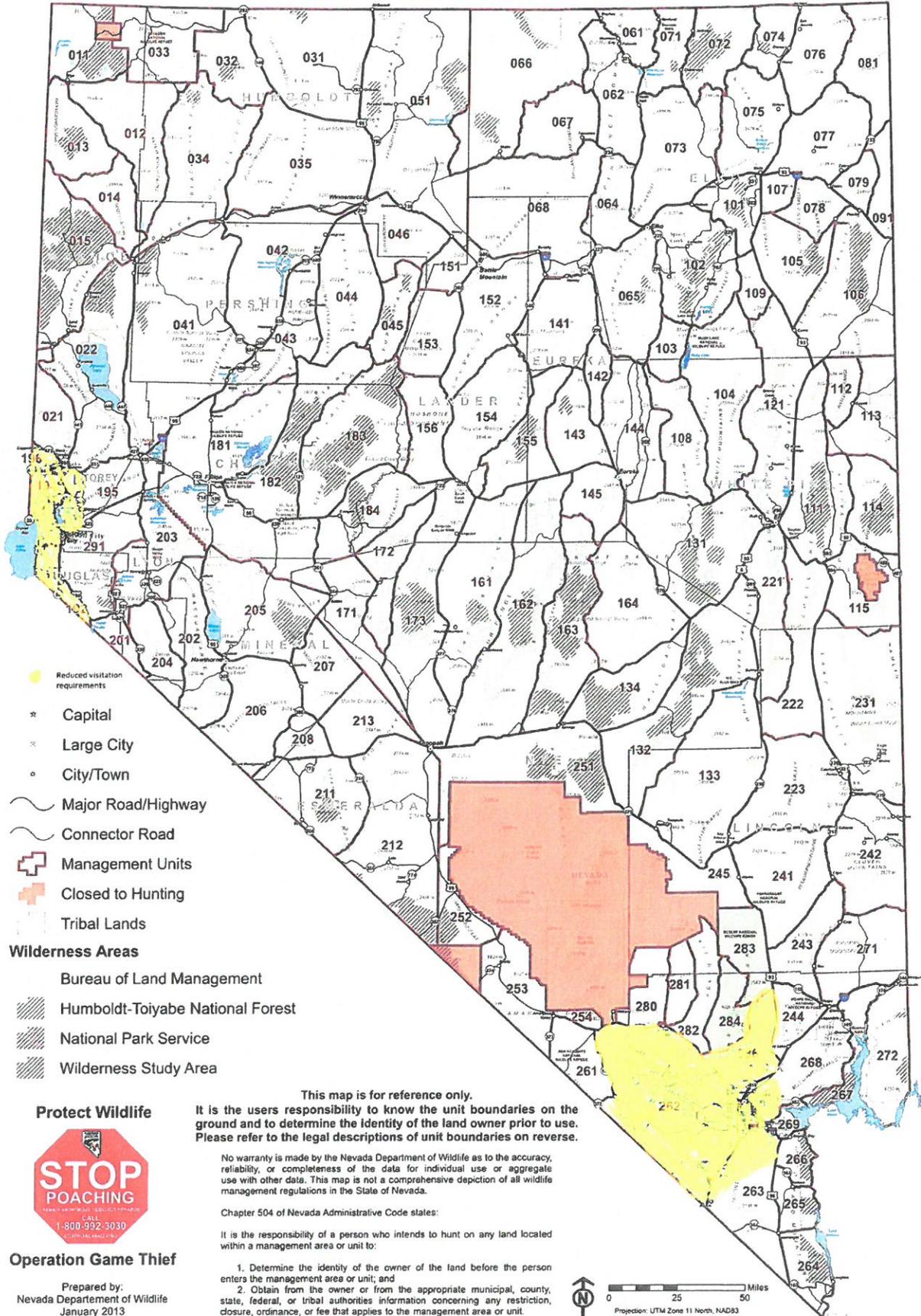
- 3\* **Approval of Minutes – Chairman McNinch - For Possible Action**  
The Committee may take action to approve Committee minutes from September 21, 2013 meeting.
- 4 **Member Items – Announcements – Informational - Chairman McNinch**  
Committee members may present emergent items. No action may be taken by the Committee. Any item requiring Committee action will be scheduled on a future Committee agenda.
- 5\* **Criteria for Determination of Populated and Heavily Used Areas – Chairman McNinch - For Possible Action**  
The Committee will review population distribution and density maps and other options for determining populated and heavily used areas as it relates to trapping visitation time frames. Shorter trap visitation time frames maybe considered in locations close to populated and used areas.
- 6 **Future Committee Meeting – Chairman McNinch - For Possible Action**  
The Committee will discuss the date, time and location of the next Committee meeting. The Committee will also review and may take action to set potential agenda items for that meeting.
- 7 **Public Comment Period**  
Persons wishing to speak on items not on the agenda should complete a speaker's card and present it to the recording secretary. 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. In addition to this Public Comment Period, Public Comment limited to three minutes per speaker on each agenda action item, but not on reports or informational items.
- \*Support material provided including updates, and posted to the NDOW website ([www.ndow.org](http://www.ndow.org)). Support material for this meeting may be requested from the Committee Staff Joanne Trendler, at (775) 688-1549; and will be available at the meeting. 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, creed, religion, national origin, age, sex, or disability. In accordance with NRS 241.020, this agenda closes three days prior to the meeting date and has been posted at the meeting location, and at the following Department of Wildlife offices: 1100 Valley Road, Reno, NV, 89512; 380 W. "B" Street, Fallon, NV, 89406; 815 E. Fourth Street, Winnemucca, NV 89445; 60 Youth Center, Elko, NV, 89801; 1218 N. Alpha Street, Ely, NV 89301; 744 S. Racetrack Road, Henderson, NV 89015; and 4747 W. Vegas Dr., Las Vegas, NV, 89108. Individuals with hearing impairment may contact the Department at 775-688-1500 via a text telephone telecommunications device by first calling the State of Nevada Relay Operator at 1-800-326-6868. Individuals with a disability who are in need of special services should contact Joanne Trendler at the Department at least 24 hours prior to the at (775) 688-1549.



# Nevada Department of Wildlife Management Units



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- Reduced visitation requirements
- Capital
- Large City
- City/Town
- Major Road/Highway
- Connector Road
- Management Units
- Closed to Hunting
- Tribal Lands

- Wilderness Areas**
- Bureau of Land Management
  - Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest
  - National Park Service
  - Wilderness Study Area

### Protect Wildlife



### Operation Game Thief

Prepared by:  
Nevada Department of Wildlife  
January 2013

This map is for reference only. It is the users responsibility to know the unit boundaries on the ground and to determine the identity of the land owner prior to use. Please refer to the legal descriptions of unit boundaries on reverse.

No warranty is made by the Nevada Department of Wildlife as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. This map is not a comprehensive depiction of all wildlife management regulations in the State of Nevada.

Chapter 504 of Nevada Administrative Code states:  
It is the responsibility of a person who intends to hunt on any land located within a management area or unit to:

1. Determine the identity of the owner of the land before the person enters the management area or unit; and
2. Obtain from the owner or from the appropriate municipal, county, state, federal, or tribal authorities information concerning any restriction, closure, ordinance, or fee that applies to the management area or unit.



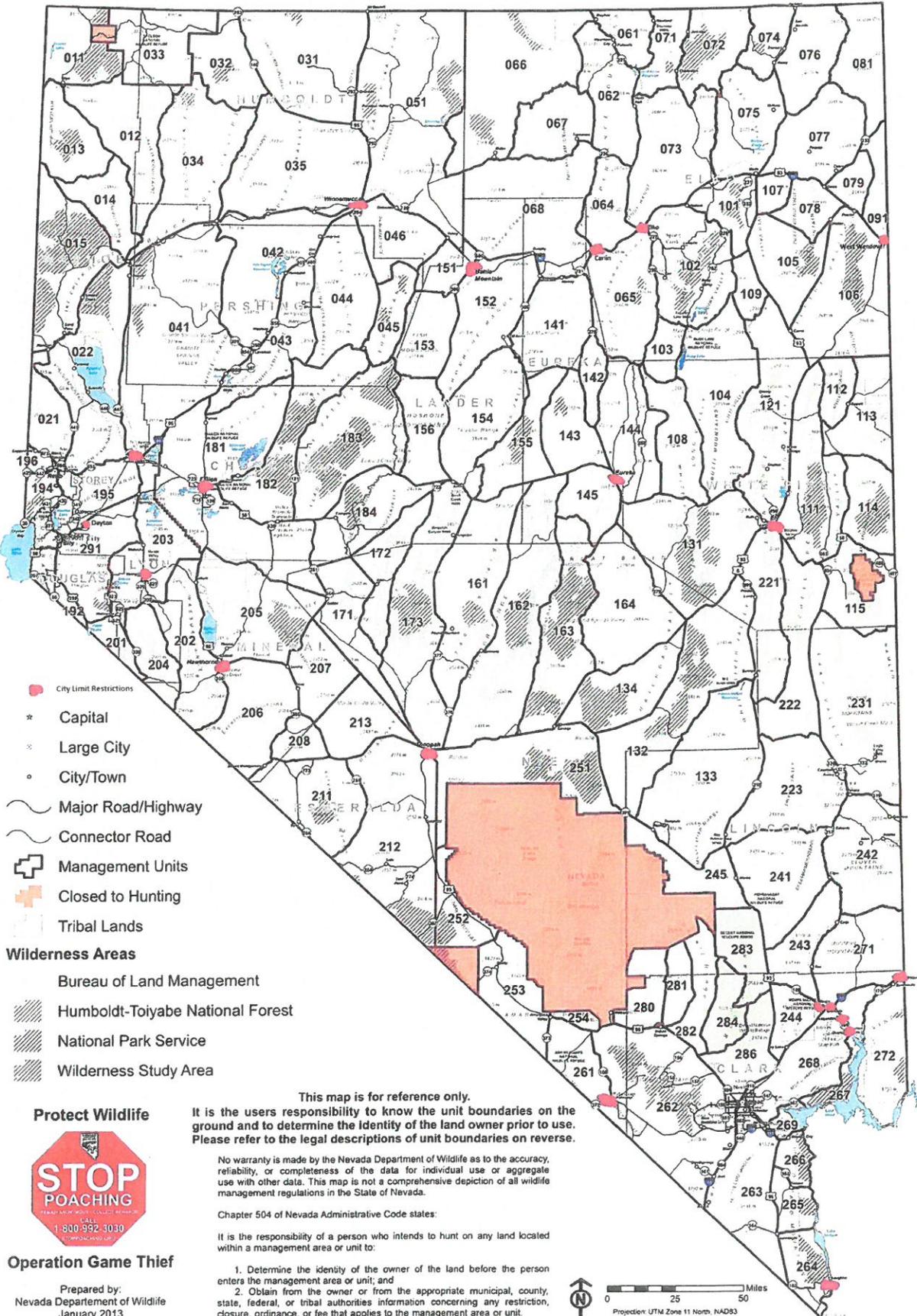
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# Nevada Department of Wildlife Management Units



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- City Limit Restrictions
- ★ Capital
- ⊗ Large City
- City/Town
- Major Road/Highway
- Connector Road
- ⊕ Management Units
- ⊕ Closed to Hunting
- ▨ Tribal Lands
- Wilderness Areas**
- ▨ Bureau of Land Management
- ▨ Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest
- ▨ National Park Service
- ▨ Wilderness Study Area

### Protect Wildlife



### Operation Game Thief

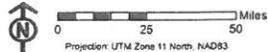
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### Attendance Register

NEVADA BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS  
 TRAPPING REGULATION COMMITTEE MEETING  
 Saturday, December 5, 2013 @ 6:00 p.m.

NAME/PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY	AFFILIATION	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
Elaine Carrick	Self	853-4074	✓ ElaineCarrick@gmail.com
Mika Cassidy	SELF	852 6424	
Leah Soniez	Self / TRAIL SAFE	813-4625	✓ Jones.Leah@Yahoo.com
ROBERT LARSON	SELF	360-775-7757	✓ SCUBADUO 2 @ YAHOO.COM
RAY HYNNE	SELF	775-304-0285	
Ed Lowry	NV Trappers Assn.	775 266 6134	
Jesse Lattin	LL CAB	427-3441	✓ Jesse.Lattin@gmail.com

Bob Brunner	Self	722-7214	✓ Bob Brunner 426m, 200
Mike Kleames	Self	830-7993	✓ goned the hills photo
Pat Kleames	Self	359-5089	✓ PAT KLEAMES & CHARITZA
Steve Nelson	Self	775-867-5308	✓ foot hold photo
Scott Bergel	Self	775 247-4678	✓ sberge@kthbuilders.net • con
Perry Chapman	Self	725 741-1847	✓ NVIDESANT HNT RIG
Steven Kramer	Self		
Rex Flowers	Waspac CABMO		
Jed Rybak	Self	775-229-7095	

Curtis Clobucker	Self	775-762-8013
CHRISTA & RICH WIRTZ	SELF	813 4713
Tom Male	Self	857-3111
Mal Belding	NBU/SELF	857-4511
MARY MAGUIRE	Self	702-815-6555
Judi Caron	self	
Ken Joy	SELF	343-8089
Sonia St	Self	741-9799
Tina Nappé	self	
Fred Voltz	GENC PUBLIC	297-3651

**DRAFT MINUTES  
Nevada Department of Wildlife  
Trapping Regulation Committee  
City of Reno  
Council Chambers  
1 East First Street  
Reno, Nevada**

**Saturday, December 7, 2013 @ 6:00 p.m.**

**Committee Members Present**

Chairman David McNinch  
Commissioner Jeremy Drew  
Commissioner Jack Robb  
Commissioner Karen Layne  
John Sullivan, Clark County

**Department Personnel Present**

Rob Buonamici, Chief Game Warden  
Tony Wasley, Director  
David Pfiffner, Captain  
Mike Maynard, Lieutenant  
Joanne Trendler, Recording Secretary

**Others Present**

Perry Chapman, Self	Steve Nelson, Self	Pat Kleames, Self
Rex Flowers, Self	Joel Blakeslee, Nevada	Robert Larson, Self
Trish Swain, Trail Safe	Trappers Association	Lucy Tremayne, Self
Nevada	Bob Brunner, Self	Elaine Carrick, Self
Mel Belding, Self	Tina Nappe, Self	Ken Joy, Nevada
Christa Wirtz, Trail Safe	Jesse Lattin, CCCAB	Trappers Association
Nevada	Ken Joe, Self	Frank West, Self
Graham Stafford, Self	Mike Kleames, Self	Judi Caron, Self
Dr. Don Molde, Self	Fred Voltz, Self	Jeff Sentence, Self
Leah L Jones, Self	Caron Tayloe, Self	Karen Teela, Self
Eric Hansell, Self	Ray Hyne, Self	Gary Chapman, Self
Mike Reese, Clark CABMW		

**Saturday, December 7, 2013 @ 6:00 p.m.**

**1 Call to Order – Chairman McNinch**

Chairman McNinch called the meeting to order and recognized that there were new faces in the audience. He explained the process they have gone through the last couple years and he recognizes that this is an emotional topic regardless of which side you are on. He also confirmed that they will be doing a formal public comment period as required by open meeting laws. He said they will observe the three minute time limit for individuals and 6

minutes for organizations. He explained there will be an opportunity for dialogue and expects all to be respectful and civil of the additional time provided in addition to the public comment period. He also said the committee recognizes how significant this issue is and each side's point of view.

**2 Approval of Agenda – Chairman McNinch - For Possible Action**

The Committee will review the agenda and may take action to approve the agenda. The Committee may remove items from the agenda, combine items for consideration or take items out of order.

COMMISSIONER DREW MOVES TO APPROVE THE AGENDA AS WRITTEN. COMMISSIONER LAYNE SECONDS THE MOTION. MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

**3\* Approval of Minutes – Chairman McNinch - For Possible Action**

The Committee may take action to approve Committee minutes from September 21, 2013 meeting.

Judy Caron asked she be educated as to where the minutes are posted on the website as she was unable to find them. She requested if those had not been posted this item be delayed so she as well as others may be educated on what questions were asked in Vegas so duplicate questions are not asked.

Chairman McNinch stated he is comfortable carrying this item to the next meeting as it won't be critical to the discussion at this meeting. He also said they would table the minutes to the next meeting.

**4 Member Items – Announcements – Informational - Chairman McNinch**

Committee members may present emergent items. No action may be taken by the Committee. Any item requiring Committee action will be scheduled on a future Committee agenda.

Commissioner Layne requested those sending a Commissioner an email, to please include your full name and address, not just your first name and email address. This will help the Commissioner understand if you are coming from a congested area or not.

Commissioner Robb confirmed it is very important to know where these emails are from. We get many emails that are very in depth and it is valuable to know what area you are from. Providing the town and state you are from would be very helpful if you do not want to include a mailing address.

Commissioner Drew clarified the sooner you can get an email to them, even if it is a day or two before the meeting, it will allow the Commissioners more time to get through them. He

requests that emails also be copied to Joanne Trendler so that it can be included on the record so we can account for everyone's comments.

Commissioner Robb said his email was down and has been for the last week. They are working on fixing the issue and the only emails he has had the opportunity to read are the ones that were also sent to Joanne Trendler. Ms. Trendler forwarded those emails to him at an alternative email address.

**5\* Criteria for Determination of Populated and Heavily Used Areas – Chairman McNinch - For Possible Action**

The Committee will review population distribution and density maps and other options for determining populated and heavily used areas as it relates to trapping visitation time frames. Shorter trap visitation time frames maybe considered in locations close to populated and used areas.

Chairman McNinch requested Commissioner Drew and Commissioner Robb help with some of the prior history on this item. He confirmed this was an issue sent back to the committee from the Legislature for Senate Bill 213. He explained there is an expectation of the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commission (NBWC) to take a look at trap visitation in heavily populated or heavily used areas. The issue was left to be very broad and it does not require that we reduce trap visitation times and it doesn't require that we not talk about them. He believes the intent was to have these conversations and not something to ignore since the Legislature requested that "we shall consider." He requested that we need to determine if anything needs to be done and how it should be done. He stated the primary issue is populated and heavily used areas. He pointed out a couple maps had been distributed and those maps were created to get the discussion started. He said he sat down with Chief Buonamici and a staff member to get a map going to start the conversation to see what a populated or heavily used area might look like on a map.

John Sullivan, Clark County expressed concern about the process of starting this discussion by jumping right into these maps. Mr. Sullivan agreed with Commissioner McNinch with the fact this committee has been requested to consider the visitation issue, if anything needs to be done, and if so how it should be done. He feels "consider" phrase of this needs to come first and by going straight to the map and starting a geographic examination of where the changes would be made then backing back up to the "consider" phase, what happens if we decide nothing needs to be done? He then pointed out that we have taken all this time determining geography of something that may not be necessary. He feels the problem needs to be defined, if there even is a problem. He stated if we identify there is a problem then we need to go to a solution which could include a geographic examination, which is one suggestion that was provided by the legislature. He felt discussions on maps are premature. He suggested they review with the "consider" language first and then it would be appropriate to move on to maps.

Commissioner Layne pointed out the agenda was approved and the issue we are looking at criteria for populated and heavily used areas and it would be difficult to go back at this

stage since we do not have the item about "consideration" necessarily on the agenda. She stated since the agenda item basically calls for maps to be looked at and said she has a problem with what is being proposed.

Commissioner Robb stated he understands and agrees with what Commissioner Sullivan and Commissioner Layne have said. He also stated he knows open meeting law and the way this has been put together and feels we have painted ourselves into a corner. He mentioned a lot of people have taken a lot of time out of their day and traveled far to talk about the agenda as is. He feels even though the cart has been put before the horse, we do owe it to those who have traveled to adhere to that agenda.

Commissioner Drew said he has no issue discussing the maps at this meeting but the discussion of consideration needs to be had at the next meeting.

Chairman McNinch took responsibility for the agenda and stated it wasn't set up this way to box anything in. He read the following portion of SB213 "the commission shall adopt regulations setting forth the frequency at which a person who takes or causes to be taken wild mammals by means of trap, snare, or similar devices which do not or area not designed to cause immediate death to the mammals must visit a trap, snare, or similar device. The regulations must require the person to visit a trap, snare, or similar device at least once each 96 hours. In adopting the regulations the Commission shall consider requiring a trap, snare, or similar device placed in close proximity to a populated or heavily used area by persons to be visited more frequently than a trap, snare, or similar device which is not placed in close proximity to such an area." Chairman McNinch pointed out that these same types of "cart before the horse" discussions occurred around the debate of the bear hunt. He feels that the legislature is simply telling the Commission that this is an important conversation to have and that it's not our responsibility to decide if this is a discussion we should have, that was decided at the legislature. He feels that if we go down the path of determining whether this is something that we consider and stop it there then the legislative mandate has not been met because they asked the Commission to consider populated and heavily used areas. He said if there is any trapping in this arena then we need to consider this item regardless.

Deputy Attorney General (DAG), Harry Ward agreed with Chairman McNinch.

Commissioner Drew asked Chairman McNinch explain how the maps were set up and the thought behind them. He asked for confirmation that on one map the hunt management units were used and then on the other map that city limits would be used. He said that the city limit map seems more like an additive map. He said it would be helpful to him if they could see the city limits and the hunt management units on one map. Commissioner Drew mentioned he is also struggling because at the last meeting a discussion occurred about the census bureau having maps of urbanized areas and if that was something that had been looked at.

Chairman McNinch requested the map that was used at the last meeting be put up on the overhead. He explained that this map was the starting point for these other two maps, City Limit Trapping Visitation Restrictions and Management Unit Trapping Visitation Restrictions. He continued to explain that the arbitrary number of 2000 was used to define a populated area to attempt to identify what a city limit restriction would look like. He said these areas would be considered for reduced visitation for a populated area.

Chief Game Warden, Rob Buonamici explained that the legislation requires the Commission to look at populated areas. He said that defining a populated area is one of the hurdles. He said the purpose of the map is to discuss what a populated area would be. He said that we also need to consider the visitation period.

DAG Ward confirmed that Chief Buonamici is correct

Chairman McNinch requested that we keep in mind that this is a discussion. He said that the goal of the committee is to consider and that is what we are doing.

Commissioner Layne attempted to clarify that the map Commissioner Robb brought forth last time had to do with specific hunt units. She requested that the hunt units that were included be specified again to help in clarification.

Commissioner Robb explained that he only presented a map for Northern Nevada as he is not familiar with Southern Nevada. He listed the units as 196, 194, 192, and western portion of 195.

Chairman McNinch said that for Southern Nevada the hunt units that are being considered are 262, 286, southern portion of 268, western portion of 269, and the northern portion of 263.

Commissioner Sullivan said that his initial impression of the large yellow area on the map in front of him and the one on the overhead is somewhat different. He wanted to know which map to consider.

Chairman McNinch clarified that the paper map resulted from the map on the overhead which was presented at the last meeting.

Commissioner Sullivan expressed concern that the two maps look nothing like each other.

Chairman McNinch explained that the US Census map, which was presented at the last meeting, was the base for the two paper maps that were handed out.

Commissioner Sullivan expressed concern that the new map presented is showing areas in yellow that are 40 and 50 miles from a residence. He continued to explain that the yellow area is vast wilderness and some of those areas are 30 and 40 miles from the nearest house.

Chairman McNinch clarified it's about populated areas and heavily used areas. He also said these areas were cut down to help with that issue.

Commissioner Drew said that he didn't realize the map that we developed was without the luxury of the US Census map. He suggested that we use that map to help define what we will use to define populated areas. In his opinion it is the logical starting point. He said that the heavily used areas will be a separate issue and everyone is going to interpret that differently. He explained he isn't sure that trap visitation time is the way to address those areas as the committee had addressed some of those issues without legislation.

Chairman McNinch stated they moved forward to consider and determine populated and heavily used areas. He said at that point that the consideration of whether these regulations are necessary or not.

Commissioner Layne suggested that they start with discussion on Northern Nevada since the meeting is occurring in Northern Nevada. She also suggested that the starting point be the census map, define what populated areas would mean, and then compare it to the map that was handed out.

Commissioner Robb asked if we had the technology to place the two maps side by side on the screen.

Chairman McNinch asked if that was all he had to say.

Commissioner Sullivan agreed that because people were present from Northern Nevada and the area is much different than Southern Nevada that the focus should be on Northern Nevada. He explained that there are ski resorts, more hiking trails, farming, etc. He suggested tabling most of the discussion regarding Southern Nevada until a meeting can be held down there.

Chairman McNinch said that is not a problem and we could do that. He continued to say that he would open it up for public comment but that comments would need to be limited to 3 minutes for individuals and 6 minutes for organizations. He requested that everyone stick to the agenda item and clarified that we are looking for definitions of populated and heavily used areas. He acknowledged that there are some who do not want to see visitation in one respect and others that will see it in another respect. He requested that you focus your comments on heavily used areas. He asked that public comment do their best to stick to that. He asked Commissioner Drew to just start by picking a yellow card off the top.

Commissioner Drew asked that anyone who wished to comment to fill out a yellow card for the sake of the recording secretary. He called upon Trish Swain.

Trish Swain, Trail Safe Nevada, requested guidance in what is being discussed. She felt that the discussion was not about agenda item 5 but about populated and heavily used areas and defining those areas.

Chairman McNinch confirmed that item 5 is specific to options for determining populated and heavily used areas. He acknowledged that she had brought a map but during the public comment period is not when she should bring that out.

Ms. Swain then asked if her comments could be general or if they had to pertain to the agenda item.

Chairman McNinch explained they do need to be specific to the agenda item.

Ms. Swain explained that she is confused because her comments were pertaining to her map and that she had envisioned her map would be placed on the screen. She said she didn't understand that there would be a preliminary comment period.

Chairman McNinch said that they would place her map up on the screen and her comments need to pertain to her map.

Ms. Swain said that is jumping ahead if we are trying to define areas for 24 hour visitation that the legislature did us no favors in the limbo that they have left us. Her vision for SB 213 was it would be across the board for the entire state. She mentioned that 33 other states have a 24 hour visitation period, some of which are western states who also have great distances to travel. This was the argument they presented. She stated that many, who had planned to be here, were unable to make it due to holiday schedules as well as weather. She said some of the individuals sent emails and asked that since not everyone received those emails if she could please read a few that pertain to rural areas. She explained that the public perception is that rural areas support trapping and she has a number of emails that do not from those in rural areas. These emails request protection, shorter trap visitation and a limit on the boundaries for public safety and humane treatment of animals. She explained that many feel 96 hours is heartless and that she feels 33 other states agree. She expressed that that was their original intent and that now the intent is completely lost. She read an email from Valerie Labelle Flatly from Virginia City Highlands that requests no trapping in their subdivision. According to Ms. Swain Storey County commissioners agreed that they would like to have trapping banned in Virginia City Highlands, however because state law trumps county law that stalls the movement. She mentioned that there is argument for a county law to prevail over a state law. She listed at people in Lovelock, Incline Village, Henderson, Carson City, Goldfield, Palomino Valley, Red Rock, Washoe Valley, Stagecoach, Ely, Mesquite, Genoa, Pahrump, Silver Springs, North Las Vegas, Boulder City, Sun Valley, Wellington, Fallon, Minden, Gardnerville, Stateline, Yerington & Virginia City Highlands are asking for shorter visitation and protection from traps. She said she had other samples, but couldn't get to all of them due to a change in computers. According to her information all of these individuals in rural areas are requesting 24 hour visitation. She requested that they be a prime consideration

in this discussion. Ms. Swain confirmed that their intent was to have the entire state on 24 hour visitation and Nevada in line with other states in the country as well to prevent an animal from going through the torture of 96 hours in a trap. She asked that we broaden our perspective of what is considered a populated area. She concluded her comment period by saying that was all she had to say until maps could be presented so that she could explain why they feel more protection is needed.

Christa Wirtz, Trail Safe Nevada explained that she is new with Trail Safe Nevada she was unaware of who to address her letter to. She pointed out that she is slightly handicap and walks with two poles when outside on the trail but exercise is necessary for her with her dog. She explained that since she walks with poles she is unable to leash her dog. She said she is mentally prepared to help her dog should it get caught in a trap but physically she would not have the strength to release her. Snares, underwater traps, conibear traps, and steel jaw traps are amongst those that are considered inhumane by the American Veterinarian Medical Association and have been banned in numerous states. She asked why Nevada trappers are still able to use these barbaric instruments. She asked what it would take to come to an agreement that the laws are not being ignored that traps are checked every 24 hours and set up further than 200 yards from a residential area. She asked how many non-targeted animals, referred to as "trash kill" by trappers, must die before the law can be changed and show ourselves to be humane.

Graham Stafford said he is a Reno Resident, avid outdoorsmen, a gun owner, and will eat almost any kind of animal. He explains he has been all over the Nevada outdoors and if he were a trapper he would be excited about the map in yellow because it only covers a small portion. He explains he has driven all over Nevada and seen farming, little towns, ranching, etc and should take that into consideration when it comes to visitation. He reiterated he is not an animal rights person, but is concerned about trapping because he has seen so many dead animals in traps. He explained it can be brutal and that it is not a wives tale that the animals try to chew off their legs. He felt that is something that needs to be taken into consideration. He understood that it is a business, but when he was in his profession they were making changes and adapting weekly and daily to make things work and to make money. He felt that trappers need to adapt to a shorter visitation time. He said that 24 hours is not excessive and that 96 hours is ridiculous to leave an animal there especially if it isn't one that the trapper wants. He asked that it be taken into consideration that Northern Nevada be recognized as having a lot of population.

Chairman McNinch addressed that he had allowed some latitude but that everyone needs to put their focus back on populated and heavily used areas. He said that the visitation discussion would occur at a different time. How the areas are defined as populated or heavily used may effect that discussion on visitation and help determine if one is needed. He requested that everyone relate their comments to populated and heavily used areas.

Dr. Molde reintroduced the non-target trapping data. He pointed out that the legislature did not see this information while passing SB 213. He explained that this data has a lot to do with Trail Safe Nevada's map. He suggested to look at a populated area by reviewing

the non-target data which he felt only represented 20% of the trappers in the field at that time. He cited that this report says 195 domestic dogs were trapped during the duration of that report. He stated that he suspects they are rural dogs. He suggested that since cats and dogs exist in populated areas we use that information to define a populated area.

Leah Jones stated that in legal language shall mean, you must and may mean discretionary. She said that when the legislature handed this down using the word "shall" it means we must do this. She said that she wanted to talk about the maps showing populated vs. heavily used areas. She explained that she grew up in Nevada, used to horseback ride everywhere and now owns a Siberian Husky/Gindo who loves that cold and loves to run. She further explained that Gindo's were bred to hunt deer. She said she now snowshoes with her dog a lot. She said she spends time around the Walker River and Smith Valley, Little Valley, and the foothills above Thomas Creek. She said it can be very scary since her dog loves to run and when you take into consideration the heavily used language that there may be people like me who aren't in populated areas but we do use those areas. She pointed out that trappers and hunters there are people who want to get away from people and areas where there are no tracks. She pointed out that the census is being considered as a population guidance source, but is concerned that the census is only done every ten years. She stated that the population of Nevada is growing at a population of 7% per year, so you would have to take the 2010 population county by county, take the 7% per year and look at their economies. She stated that the Commissioner's job is tough and they need to find out what the formulation will be to determine what is populated or heavily used. She suggested doing what other states have done. She suggested to do something simple, maybe something in the middle, but not to spend another two years doing so since everyone wants to be home with their families. She reiterated her point that mixed use in Nevada really does mean mixed use.

Eric Hansell stated that there is quite a question on how to define populated and heavily used areas. He explained that he has a lot to say about the trap visitation check but until that discussion, he chose to defer his comments until later.

Joel Blakeslee, Nevada Trappers Association, stated that the association rejects these maps out of hand at this time. He said that he feels it is inappropriate to talk about this until we have decided to do something at all. He said this is what the people he represents want to do, is nothing, no action at all. He felt that that had to be on the table but it doesn't seem like it is at all. He pointed out that that is illustrated on the website. He stated that there was confusion on what was being talked about at this meeting. The website stated "This committee is charged with coming up with a proposed regulation on trapping in residential and other congested areas." He said that is not what this committee is charged with; the committee is charged with considering it not coming up with a proposed regulation. He felt that was an error on the website. It also stated congested areas in Clark and Washoe County, which is an error as well. He pointed out that the support material reflects every county in the state, and the maps do not state that they are drafts, what it does say is that these are maps that will be part of a regulation. He mentioned that the lady early said the language is very clear, will be does not imply but it

states that a decision has been made to do something. He said that he and a lot of his people have issues with the language. He stated that his concern is that the "no action" alternative is not being considered and that starting with maps implies that something will be done. He stated that he would like to start off by discussing doing nothing which is his goal for the committee recommendation. He requested that the committee tell the legislature that you have considered it and tell them there is no reason for any action. He stated that trails have been closed in Washoe County, huge areas in Mt Charleston, congested areas in Washoe and Clark County, closed areas within a half mile of residential areas. He requested to know what exactly we are trying to accomplish. He pointed out that the bear committee has a charter; he asked what our charter was. He heard a while ago that this is a solution looking for a problem. He explains that a regulatory agency is supposed to use science and the first step in the scientific method is to identify the problem. Then form a hypothesis, and then prove or disprove the hypothesis. He felt that we had skipped right to the hypothesis stage before a problem was identified. He requested that we start over and identify the problem. He felt that by commenting on the maps he had given some kind of approval to do something and he has no intention of agreeing to do anything at this point. He says his guys have said they wish to do nothing as well. He pointed out that the agenda states that shorter visitation times may be considered. He addressed Commissioner McNinch and suggested that no action be taken or considered at this meeting even though that language is in there. He suggested that no action be taken at all, discussion is fine but action is inappropriate

Commissioner Robb said that the website is probably just an oversight. He said that it sounded like the original charter from when Chairman McBeath originally formed the trapping committee a session ago.

Mr. Blakeslee said that it does state February 26, 2013.

Commissioner Robb said that he believes it is language being carried over from before.

Mr. Blakeslee said that it is confusing and that if a member of the general public were to read the website they would think that it is a done deal. He said that those are the comments he is getting and it doesn't say that it is a draft.

Chairman McNinch stated that he understands and respects the frustration and concern. He said that the reason the committee is here is because of what happened in the legislature. He said that is how he is approaching it. He understands the trepidation and the confusion on where to start the conversation. He felt that starting with defining what populated and heavily used areas would help define if there was a problem. He said that he does not see any action coming out of the meeting regarding trap visitation. He said tonight's purpose is to have a conversation regarding populated and heavily used areas and what it encompasses. He explained that what to do with that determination is a bigger issue. He said that this is a long tedious process and anyone who walked in thinking that some action was going to occur was incorrect. He felt that this discussion would help clear up confusion and ensure that everyone was going down the same path.

Mr. Blakeslee said he understood what the legislature told the committee to do but that he can't go any further until he knows what the committee will do. He asked if the committee was only going to consider what a heavily used area was. He began to say "the minute we do that" and was then cut off by Commissioner McNinch.

Commissioner McNinch said that he was aware of the time and that he is trying to keep things moving along while allowing some latitude. He asked that those grimacing in the audience to please stop or take it outside. He requested Mr. Blakeslee wrap up what he was saying.

Mr. Blakeslee explained that in order for him to agree to what is or is not populated would require him to know what the committee is trying to accomplish. He asked what he is trying to solve?

Commissioner Robb requested to address some of those comments. He stated that he had some notes from the Las Vegas meeting that were provided to him by Ms. Trendler. He also mentioned that he threw a map of Northern Nevada out and also asked that Trail Safe bring a map, which they did. He explained that to his surprise it does not have the whole state colored out. He quoted from the previous meeting, "Commissioner Robb said to committee member as a committee member he knows that we are going to see a map now (from Trail Safe). He knows that the trappers have had a bad taste in their mouth because they say they have to put a map forward on Charleston and it didn't work out for them." Commissioner Robb continued that maybe we can get past the bad taste in their mouths and come up with a map for Southern Nevada that will be reasonable. He felt that there has to be something that we could come up with. He said he had asked for a map from Trail Safe and Mr. Blakeslee that would be reasonable and he does not have one from Mr. Blakeslee.

Mr. Blakeslee asked if he could respond to that. He said that for the Nevada Trappers Association to bring a map forward would give tacit approval to do anything. He said they do not want to do anything. He explained that by bringing a map forward it would imply agreement.

Commissioner McNinch explained that how he takes it is that the Nevada Trappers Association map has no lines on it.

Mr. Blakeslee confirmed that that is correct.

Commissioner Sullivan felt that it goes deeper than the map until a problem is defined. He mentioned Ms. Swains comment regarding it being a humane problem, and asked if that was the problem we were dealing with or not. He continued to theorize, is it a dog problem, or a cultural clash between the rural and urban areas. He said we need to agree or disagree on what the problem is. He said that if the problem were pets being caught in traps the solution would be something completely different than if it were a humane

problem. He said that is what trappers are trying to get across is by dissecting the maps we are saying there is a problem, but one has never been defined.

Mr. Blakeslee stated you are asking me to provide a solution before we even know if there is a problem.

Commissioner McNinch said that they would move on. He confirmed that they had already had a discussion with their Deputy Attorney General (DAG) and that these directions have come from the legislature. He stated that the commitment he will make is that he will go back and pull up the conversation in the legislature that required it to be kicked back down to us and that might help us identify the problem at least in the legislature's eyes. He said they are the ones that determined that there was a need for it to come back here and a number of those who testified to get it back to the committee are in this room.

Bob Brunner pointed out the last line on the agenda does address trap visitation. He requested that no action be taken on this. He explained that over 1000 people told the legislature that they did not want any changes and only 23 people who said they did. He said that is why they did not take action; he felt if the odds had been higher they would have taken action. He said the legislature kicked it back because they felt it wasn't worth doing at the time. He said, "not take action" is required for any EIS or CCP. He said that many people's dogs were caught but most of those were trappers doing it in illegal areas at illegal times and any changes that would be pushed forward would not help them with that. He said that the legal trappers are not trapping in town. So he asked for no action on the maps or on the trapping visitation.

Jesse Lattin said that he wanted to discuss a map based on some public comment from someone in Churchill County. He explained it was the one with red dots on it. He said that he had been approached by numerous sportsmen in Churchill County asking for no changes. He said one stuck out in his mind, Joel Fray, a farmer in town who is not a sportsman. This farmer saw the map with the red dots on it and asked if they were talking about city limits. Mr. Lattin could not confirm at that time, but said he would find out. Mr. Fray's concern was that his farm is within city limits. Mr. Lattin asked for clarification if he has a trapper trap on his property will that effect the visitation length on his property. Mr. Lattin explained that his concern is this it is going to affect way more than just the trapper trapping in the brush; it will affect farmers, ranchers, cattlemen, sheep farmers, etc.

Mike Kleames is in support of Mr. Blakeslee. He said that he felt that the committee has followed the legislatures request but that he felt that the laws in effect for Hunter Lake and Tahoe Rim are sufficient and no additional laws are necessary

Fred Voltz said that implicational thinking suggests that congested areas are far greater than just cities and towns. He continued saying that all public recreational areas are included in congested areas and that Trail Safe's map includes those areas statewide. He calculated that two thirds of the hunt units would be included in trapping restriction. Given

the massive area that these cover, he felt that it would be law enforcement of trap regulations easier with a statewide trap inspection and registration plan.

Karen Taylo explained that like many people she is confused because she understood that once a bill is signed it goes into effect. She thought the problems had been ferreted out a long time ago. She stated that she feels there are many problems, but in terms of congestion she said that even if it is only you and your family in the wilderness that that is a congested area because people are there. She mentioned that utilizing the definition of congestion would be an issue because there are many definitions. She read from a letter from a couple from Lovelock. The couple camped in the Blue Ring Mountains in Pershing County during trapping season. Their dog was caught in a trap but the man, Fred, was able to free the dog with only soft tissue damage. Fred was bitten in the process. They felt it was apparent how painful the trap was. The next year the couple camped in the same area. While hiking they saw a coyote pup caught in a trap. They continued to listen to the pup howling and yipping for three days. Mrs Taylo explained further that she read the letter because she had a similar experience as a teenager while camping. Even after changing campsites they would still hear trapped animals. She said that trap lines can be set for miles. She asked that the definition of congested be defined as anyone going out in the wilderness.

Pat Kleames said he supports Mr. Blakeslee one hundred percent. He felt that until a better map and description was presented he supports Mr. Blakeslee.

Robert Larson said that he is here today because on December 18, 2012 at 11:30 a.m. he found his dog caught in a spring trap. She had been missing for about four hours. He explained that he wanted to debunk some things that had been said that night, starting with these things only happen in populated areas. He gave his address as 4355 Wilcox Ranch Road and invited everyone to look up where he lives. He explained that his home is 15 miles off of pavement, that the nearest neighbor is one mile away, and this trap was set less than 800 ft from his home. He asked why anyone needs to set a trap that close to any residence. He also pointed out that Washoe County Code 50.090 – 50.158 restricted shooting areas believes that the definition is already covered in that ordinance and is in law. He said that he is aware that most trappers and hunters dispatch their live animals with handguns. Placing traps within a mile of a home would make them an outlaw shooting a handgun within this area.

Lucy Trumayne said her vote is 24 hour visitation than 96 hours in congested areas, settled areas, and whatever areas you want to apply to. She said her dog is pretty well behaved but is a combination herder and rooter. She said that dogs are getting trapped in Red Rock which you may think is remote, but anywhere there is a passable road people will go there for many uses.

Ken Joy, Nevada Trappers Association said no one in this room takes the responsibility of trap checks lightly. When a trap line is set he felt that you assume responsibility. He said that for that reason he doesn't think the committee should consider this any further. He

said any licensed trapper is going to do their due diligence to check their trap lines regularly and it doesn't have anything to do with heavily populated areas.

Judi Caron said when she received the agenda and saw it on the website and read the topic item, she said that the item is criteria for determining populated and heavily used areas. She said she did not see any support material but saw an asterisk, she came prepared and educated on what was being discussed. She said she went through the U.S. Census Bureau and came up with eight pages of cities and counties that met her criteria of 1500+ in population. She said to contribute to the agenda item she created her own. She expressed hope that out of this meeting you will identify the criteria you will use to create maps for further discussion on a heavily used area and population density. Ms. Caron said that a heavily used area, in her opinion, is areas that hikers use. She asked if it is heavily used 12 months out of the year or only six or seven. She suggested that when creating a map an area that has a lot of hiking during the summer might not have the same usage from November 1 until the end of February. She mentioned that yesterday at 3 p.m. when she was doing additional research she saw the two maps. She said that furthered her confusion on what she was to contribute as she thought you were going to take the criteria given at this meeting to make a map. She said it didn't say draft she came early hoping to see the minutes so she would be on track. She recommended that we create it because it is an emotional issue and that she agrees with the legislature intent but maybe a round table discussion that everyone could give their ideas on what the definition of populated and heavily used areas is. She also suggested that it is split between Southern and Northern Nevada. She said that from what was listed for the topic item on the agenda that she is way off base from what she thought the committee was going to do at this meeting.

Commissioner McNinch brought the discussion back to the committee.

Commissioner Sullivan said one of the comments stated there is misinformation regarding where the dogs are being caught. The commenter said that we are under the impression that dogs are only being caught in congested areas. Mr. Sullivan clarified that the committee is actually under the opposite impression because of studies on the data. He said there are about three dozen dogs caught in foothold traps every year and the big majority of those dogs are caught in rural and remote areas. He said that most of these are hunter's dogs and those hunting chukar are very prone to getting caught because the two seasons overlap each other. He said that in a state of millions of acres and 17 counties there is a relatively small number of dogs are caught. He reiterated that they were not under the impression that it was urban dogs being caught, but in fact rural and hunting dogs.

Commissioner Layne said in terms of looking at the density map, it does appear there is high density. She said let's start with one of the high density areas, Reno. She suggested they look at the city limits. She mentioned that even some of the smaller cities have a lot of traffic going through them. Las Vegas, Henderson and North Las Vegas already have ordinances in those areas that prohibit trapping. The idea of looking at these two

population areas and taking a step further and looking at all city limits might be something worth looking at. The issue then goes to what do you look at for areas outside of city limits since we have already identified that there are variable land use patterns. She suggested that we look at the city limit areas and build upon that.

Commissioner McNinch said public comment period. He said Joel Blakeslee and Trish Swain has material they would like to go over.

Ms. Swain presented the map that was created by Trail Safe Nevada. She said they considered recreational areas, hiking, hunting, touring, as well as populated areas. They found they preferred the hunt unit map due to its convenience. She said those had traveled Nevada extensively and felt that the term congested doesn't apply to this situation. She explained the reason they are doing this it is a humane consideration and it always draws a blank. The motivation for 24 hour visitation due to the hurt, pain, fear, yipping while in the trap, the animal's inability to protect itself while in the trap and inability to protect itself from the elements. Trail Safe Nevada feels justified in the hunt units that they chose. She provided hunt a list of the hunt units affected. (Exhibit 2)

Mr. Blakeslee confirmed Commissioner McNinch assumption was correct. His one comment would be before a map can be put up by the Nevada Trappers Association and he needs to know what the goal is and what we are trying to accomplish.

Mr. Sullivan recalled that Ms. Swain said she had traveled Nevada extensively. He pointed out the majority of Lander County is colored in and asked her if she knew what the population and County Seat of Lander County is. He explained that Lander County is an extremely rural county. He said there is a getaway place in a town called Kingston with a population of 120 which is one of the more populated areas in that county.

Ms. Swain said she understood. She said one consideration is population density, another is the humane consideration, and another is they get, based on emails received, areas where people are hiking, camping, etc. These people expressed concern regarding trapped dogs, but she wants to reiterate that is not their prime concern it is the humane treatment of animals. She said the legislature partially heard us but there are a lot of political considerations. She said they have gone from hemming and hawing to nickel and diming and we will end up arguing every hunt unit on the map. She said that it is a shame because it spends people's time which was not their intention; their intention was to have the whole state at 24 hour trap checks. She said not to have Nevada at the bottom of such reports cards as Born Free, which is a D-, because they don't have trapping regulations like other states. Trail Safe wanted to bring Nevada into the fold of humane treatment to wildlife as well as pets by having 24 hour visitation in as much of the state as possible. She said that was also the motivation for the other 33 states with 24 hour visitation. She said others have traveled more extensively than she can talk about these areas in more detail. SB 213 was a highly imperfect document and now we are stuck with the questions. The question we need to be asking is how long we want to deal with this.

She suggested that we do something simple that won't need to be revisited. 4 hours statewide and be done with it instead of driving people through years of meetings.

Commissioner McNinch said he works for the health department doing inspections and they tell their operators if they don't maintain control of their facilities then they do. He said in some ways that concept applies here. The legislature wasn't able to get it figured out and it may mean long drawn out discussions, unit by unit. He said if that is the case he is in it for the long haul.

Mr. Sullivan wanted to know what criteria they used in establishing the yellow areas on the map. He felt the areas were very arbitrary.

Dr. Molde said they started with the assumption where there is a population there are dogs. He listed several of their areas on the map and said in the simplest terms it is where dogs live. He said he isn't familiar with how hunt units are divided. He said some of the units may be larger than they need to be, they simply colored entire hunt units. He also said some of the hunt units could be split in half.

Mr. Brunner pointed out they have been through this long process before. The Commission and legislation found no reason to pass anything before. They do not need to come to a change but if you look at this map the trapping distribution will adversely affect wildlife and how you are managing wildlife in those areas. You are only influencing the legal trappers. You need to focus on what these words are going to get you.

Ray Hine said he is confused and wonders if we are talking about a trapping ban. He wondered if going from 96 hours to 24 hours will solve dogs getting caught in traps. It seemed the agenda is to discourage and stop trapping, the 24 hours won't do anything productive.

Commissioner Drew said this may pertain more to agenda item number 6, but he said that a more systematic approach. He agreed the main concerns do need to be identified and addressed but those need to come from both sides of the issue. He said in his opinion the 24 hour trap check may not be the right tool for the right problem. He said if Trail Safe is going for the humane aspect of things a 24 hour check may not be the answer, it could be an issue with leg traps not kill traps. He felt that this is like a spider web and if you pull on one string you may pull on the other side and cause unintended consequences. He explained in regards to the mapping and trap check there are three options on the table, the do nothing approach, the 24 hour statewide, and then something in between. He said it comes back to identify the concerns and then look at the alternatives within each of those concerns. He said this will allow us to take a systematic approach instead of trying to find one size fits all solution, because that may not be feasible. At the end of the day that way the concerns area identified, maps and check times have been looked at and here are the pros and cons.

Commissioner McNinch said the idea of tonight was to talk about the parameters to put on populated and heavily used. He said the terminology probably shouldn't be in the agenda and he apologized. His idea was to define this and then work on finding what that means to visiting traps. After that was hashed out then a recommendation could be made to the Commission. He said if there is another way to get there he is open. He noted that it has been a rough start but he has a few things he feels have already come out of the meeting. The fact remains we were mandated to consideration, and they are doing that, and he doesn't think any action will come of it at tonight's meeting. He suggested agenda item six maybe a think tank discussion can occur to help guide where this committee goes next. He said he appreciates everyone braving the weather to attend the meeting. He continued on to say we will march down this same path and clarify some other things when we get to agenda item six.

Mr. Sullivan agreed with Commissioner Drew on unintended consequences and that is an issue that does need to be managed closely. He said that if the wrong regulation is implied things could get worse than they are now. Commissioner Drew said that there are three possible options on the table and Commissioner Robb said he would suggest adding a fourth. He stated that everyone received an email from retired game warden, Jerry Smith, who took time to write a detailed report. Mr. Smith made three suggestions; mandatory trapper education, website education (to explain the purpose of trapping, trapping location, and how to release your dog from a trap), and a greater investigation on pets being trapped. Mr. Sullivan said that there is no official procedure or data on what animals are being trapped. He said when an investigation was done none of the vets in the Mt Charleston area reported treating pets that were caught in traps. He said that one vet confirmed treating a trapper's dog in the last twenty years, but he does not doubt that dogs are being caught in traps. He also said he isn't trying to downplay the traumatic experience for the owner. Mr. Sullivan reiterated Mr. Smith's suggestion for further investigations so that in future years there is data to go on instead of a lot of assumptions. He explained it would help to have the pet situation investigated. He also said that other states do a much better job on educating the public about trapping. He said that trappers might not like the idea of going through a course to get their license, but he said he would support something like that.

Commissioner Layne said we have all been down this road before and she is frustrated because she felt there was a good beginning in Vegas, but it seems like steps are now being taken backwards. She said that we can talk about the dog issue, but the fact of the matter whether a vet confirmed treatment according to the trapper information a lot of dogs were caught. She said she isn't sure that's the issue to look at, but to look at the fact that traps are set up where there are people. She asked how we make sure, when talking about congested areas, that traps are not being set in these areas. She said the other issue brought up by Trail Safe is the humane treatment of animals. She said the issue is then passed on to law enforcement to determine if a trap is legitimately set, trap identification, etc. She expressed concern about what she is hearing tonight. She explained she is trying to remain positive about all this but this has been going on for a very long time. She agreed with Chairman McNinch that all of them are in it for the long

haul, but she is concerned how long the haul will be. She expressed concern about changes of the committee members and wondered if that would force them to start all over again.

Chairman McNinch said we are starting down a new path because it was passed down to us by the legislature. He said he suspected that once this issue is solved he has the feeling the legislature will pass another edict down to the committee. He said it is the public process and he accepts that. He said it is a painful process, but these things need to be vetted out regardless of the challenges. He said he doesn't feel it's going to take 2-3 years. He explained some of this is organizing the committee. He said very little may be accomplished tonight but there is a better picture of where the committee needs to go.

Commissioner Robb said he believes Commissioner Layne pointed out that we are in Northern Nevada tonight. He said that with the moving location of the meetings and the quantity of people in attendance he would like to push a bit to get something there is a take away from this meeting. He also felt that the committee has taken a step backwards. With the current agenda, the information provided, and the people in attendance; one or many suggestions could be made.

Chairman McNinch said he is willing to take one step backwards if it means two steps forward. He is looking at continuous improvement and the fact of the matter is many people have expressed concern with where the committee is at. They could tell Mr. Blakeslee that he has to provide us with a map around Reno and they won't do it. He also mentioned there have three or four people who have said they don't want to comment tonight because they feel it would be giving tacit approval. He said that he agrees with Mr. Sullivan they may not be in the right spot, but asked the question "how do we find that balance?" The reason why we have continued down this path is that something is out on the table and if some feel like it is one step back he is confident that two steps will be taken forward at the next meeting. This will assist in justifying their decisions when it is brought to the full Commission. He opened for public comment.

Mr. Blakeslee said he wanted to point out that he doesn't feel that the committee can control everything in the world. He said if we are going to talk about then we need to quantify. He stated his goal is to find out what we are trying to accomplish.

Chairman McNinch said he wants to refocus the conversation and said that Mr. Blakeslee is welcome to talk to him privately later. He said that because no agreement was reached in the legislature the task was brought back to the committee.

Mr. Blakeslee stated he was very involved in that process and would be glad to provide more information.

Chairman McNinch said he appreciated that but for the time being he wanted to focus on the agenda item.

Mr. Blakeslee said the spider web analogy was a good one and that if changes are made we need to ensure that they are good ones. He said that there have been things that have happened since SB 226 that have not been positive. He used the Trail Safe map as an example and said that if we decide that wildlife management is the task, not dog management and focuses the trappers in the white areas when you could have issues with the harvest. He said there are negative consequences to almost any action. He said these arguments have been hard for over 40 years in eight different legislatures and all past legislatures have said no because they don't want to screw things up. He asked for latitude to get through his thoughts. He asked if pets were in the commissions charge. He pointed out that they don't manage wild horses so why would they manage wild dogs. He said as far as maps there are congested maps around Reno. He said the trappers already can't trap there and asked if the committee is trying to reinvent the wheel. He said as far as taking time on this that this is an important issue for both sides but feels it is more important to the trappers because they are the ones who have something to lose. He explained that compromise implies that both sides get something and he doesn't feel that the trappers have gotten anything. He explained that this is why he is standing firm. He said that he wanted to say to Commissioner Robb that trying to get somewhere tonight takes the no action opportunity off the table. He said he really wants to discuss the reasons for no action.

Commissioner Robb pointed out the area on the map around Reno and said that it was no one's map but his own. He asked the trappers for a reasonable approach. He said what is highlighted around Reno is urban interface and probably an area you wouldn't feel comfortable setting a trap.

Mr. Blakeslee asked if they haven't done quite a bit in that area already.

Commissioner Robb confirmed that they had given up a few specific trails and congested areas with the exception of private property.

Mr. Blakeslee pointed out that congested areas is defined.

Commissioner Robb asked if Mr. Blakeslee as a trapper would trap in everything that is yellow or would you see some type of possible conflict.

Mr. Blakeslee asked Commissioner Robb to name a specific species.

Commissioner Robb said bobcats or coyotes. He said that the river situations vary and the beavers may need to be managed in another way. He said that at the last meeting they mentioned that a lot of the water ways through Reno fall on prescriptive easements and don't fall under some of the things we have passed. He explained that he is talking about fox, coyotes or bobcats.

Mr. Blakeslee explained that much of that area is extremely inaccessible, especially up around Tahoe. Mr. Blakeslee said that in order to answer that question he needs to know

what the problem is and if shortening the trap check will fix that problem. He asked if it was dogs.

Commissioner Robb said he didn't think it was dogs, treating animals humanely, or anything social. He said it was a mandate from the legislature. He said that in Las Vegas he said if we don't do anything then they will.

Mr. Blakeslee said that he knows that we are already going back there.

Chairman McNinch stated that they didn't ask us to shorten the visitation time, they asked us to just considering populated and heavily used areas when it relates to visitation. He said that people need to understand that we are just considering how these things play into determining visitation times.

Mr. Blakeslee said he would like to speak to Commissioner Robb's question. He said that he may or may not trap in that area but that doesn't mean that somebody else would or wouldn't. He continued that if the trap check is shortened to 24 hours that more dogs will be caught because trapping is all about time management. He said that he isn't going to set traps far off the trail because as a working man he is out there in the late evenings stumbling around. He said when he traps around a congested area he makes a concerted effort to set traps on a ridge. He explains that he feels he can either hike or drive for an hour it's the same amount of time. He said if he has to climb up to that mountain everyday even during a blizzard he will have to set them closer to the road. He said that he is trying to do the right thing and the assumptions being made are faulty ones. He said these rules have stood the test of time because they work.

Commissioner Robb said that he doesn't believe anyone on the Commission has said anything about 24 or 96 hour trap visitation. He explained that he is looking for Mr. Blakeslee to come off of where you are at.

Mr. Blakeslee said he might be able to but he wants to know exactly what we are trying to do.

Commissioner Robb said that he is trying to do a piece of legislature.

Mr. Blakeslee asked then why can't we tell the legislature that we have considered it at length and we see no good reason to do this and a whole lot of good reasons not to do this.

Commissioner Robb said that if that is the gamble Mr. Blakeslee is willing to take then he won't be sitting next to him at the legislature.

Mr. Blakeslee asked if they had any doubt that he wouldn't be present at the next legislative session.

Commissioner Robb said he had no doubt.

Tina Nappe said her perspective may not want to consider hers at all but are needing to look at things differently. She asked if there was a reason that NDOW had to be involved in trapping issues within the urban core and if this was an issue for the league of cities to maybe add trapping to the areas that have limits on shooting. She said is this still a small batch of people whether you are for or against trapping. In the long run the definition of density should be considered by the communities themselves. She explained that if the city of Lovelock doesn't want trapping within the city limits then why it shouldn't be able to make its own decision. She confirmed that we are going to see increased density, more dogs and more people who don't like the idea of trapping. She said that Senator Reid has said several times that we are the most urbanized state. She asked if there is a way to do a philosophical shift on involving NDOW in matters like these or like the bear issue in Incline Village. She explained her example by saying that the bear issue in Incline Village pertains more to a protection and trash management which is the role of local government. She asked again after asking each of these towns, could the city say where they want no trapping zones. The convoluted statements, emails, etc that the department is putting itself in a very tough position. She said the league of cities specializes in congested areas that we should let them decide. She felt that progress may not be made the way things are going.

Chairman McNinch said he appreciated the comment. He continued that for those who haven't been involved from the start this is exactly how the committee got started on all the other items. He said for anyone thinks that is new they are incorrect.

Jeff Sentence said that area 196, 194, and 195 would directly affect him. He explained that he grew up there and that the Highlands are ten miles from his house. He said the adverse affects would be there. He explained that he is taking 18 credits in school and works 34 hours a week; he also hiked 18 miles that morning cleaning his traps out. He said he didn't understand that we need to confirm what the problem is exactly. He stated he would request 96 hours and that changing it would have adverse effects.

Chairman McNinch said that they are trying to stay on the subject of populated and heavily used areas.

Mr. Belding said he doesn't think a map should be made by dog population. He explained that is what he took from Dr. Molde's comments. He said the tough part will be is determining what a heavily used area, maybe look at it from an economic standpoint. He suggested looking at those making a living from renting bicycles, quads, etc. He said if you go to Moab there are a number of places like this. He said personally he doesn't know if we have any place in Nevada where that green is showing, yellow highlighted area could be shortened. He felt that maybe we need to focus on heavily populated areas. He said that the definition of heavily used will vary person by person.

Ms. Caron stated everyone in this room to take the time to discuss this. She said everyone has given their ideas on what they think should be. She didn't feel like she had enough time and hadn't seen Ms. Swain's map so she hoped that they wouldn't take any action. She said the public didn't have time to see the map at the County Game Boards last week. She referenced that Commissioner Layne also mentioned some important things. She repeated that the agenda topic item is not what is being discussed tonight because it didn't reference any maps until the prior afternoon.

Jesse Latten Carson City County Advisory Board didn't think it was a bad thing to take a step back. He said he wanted to go back to what the problems are and what we need to move forward with. He theorized that there was some kind of documentation of what we are trying to accomplish. He asked if we are trying to do restrictions on legally set traps or stacking more onto illegally set traps. He suggested Mr. Buonamici might be able to help with that matter.

Chairman McNinch said they would not get into that tonight.

Ms. Jones said we keep going around and she wanted to reiterate that the legislation said it was mandatory to adopt regulations on the frequency in which a trap should be visited. She said that is the current law. She said that the legislature told the Commission, "It shall consider more frequent visits in a populated or heavily used area". She said that means are you have to decide if it is "no action," 24 hour visitation, or something in between. She said that they want 24 hours for the state and you want nothing for the entire state. The committee had explained that numerous times and she couldn't understand why everyone is confused. She also said that we are not the ones who need to come up with a map; the committee does base on the public comment. She said not to disparage anyone's feelings that it is very clear to her but she doesn't understand others confusion unless she is completely off base.

Chairman McNinch said it is convoluted. He said that he would look into the current law and see if it is in place with the consideration based on populated and heavily used areas. He explained that the question is do we need to take some action to reaffirm the 96 hours after consideration in the committee. He said Mr. Reid could give us an opinion.

Mr. Larson said legal versus illegal trap as far as he is concerned is no different because a trap is a trap. He said any animal caught in these things don't care if it's legal or not. He mentioned that Trail Safe requested that legally set traps be marked but he understands that was struck down. He said up until last year he had no idea that trapping was still legal in Nevada. He said many of his constituents don't know it either and that the committee and trappers association should notify the people of the state that this is going on and then take public comment.

Gary Chapman said as far as visitation goes if it goes to a 24 hour check he won't be able to do it. He explained that he runs 115 traps over 300 miles and it takes 12 hours to check them. He said if it goes to 24 hours he'll be forced to move his traps into town. He said

other trappers will do the same and more dogs will be caught. He said he doesn't trap for a living but as a supplement to income. He said he would rather go to Gerlach and Soldier Meadows. He said it's something he enjoys. He also said that his dogs have been caught in traps. He has even paid the vet bills for two separate hunters' dogs that were caught in his traps. He said that as far as the populated area he would have to move closer to town if it goes to a 24 hour trap check. He said he would be ok with a shorter trap check within city limits but he doesn't want to lose the trapping. He gave the example of some of the off road parks and how he would be worried about his dog getting run over in one of them. He said most of them don't have shooting restrictions. He also said you really have to come up with a good plan.

Mr. Flowers, Washoe CABMW said he wanted to get back to criteria for the populated and heavily used areas. He said that was supposed to be what this discussion was about and almost nothing has been said. He said that he does want to point out that these maps were not made available to the public until yesterday afternoon. He said that members of the committee and public had them but not everyone. He said that at this point he doesn't feel like these maps can be used and that the agenda item should continue to another committee meeting date and everyone would have the same opportunity to review the maps.

Chairman McNinch stated they would not make any motions tonight. He said that he heard comments using an area that constitutes heavily used in their opinion. He said it was suggested not to use a map based on dog populations. Another suggestion was made to contact the league of cities to explore populated and heavily used areas as well as providing other people to enforce those rules. Other suggestions the seasonal aspect of it when it comes to hiking areas. He referred to the suggestions made by Mr. Smith, such as the education aspect.

Mr. Sullivan said the most important statement was made by Chairman McNinch when he stated that we may need to take one step backwards in order to take two steps forward. He said it is premature to dive into these maps. He said he has a few things together and he put together some language for the next meeting to assist in taking steps forward. He agreed that no action should be taken. He did feel that it was worthwhile tonight.

Commissioner Drew said he agreed with Mr. Sullivan that agenda item six would do well to set up future meetings. He said he didn't feel it was a waste tonight. He suggested that the maps, that their origins be labeled, and their purposes labeled more clearly. He said that that should help clarify what the genesis of each map is.

Commissioner Robb said he knows that the minutes are a huge task and he would like to see the maps posted prior to the minutes being posted.

Chairman McNinch said he would coordinate with the department to see that happen.

Commissioner Layne said she felt that came out of the last legislature is that the Commission was given the responsibility to determine visitation. She felt that was an important step because that responsibility was the legislatures in the past so the department had very little say. She does hope that the committee takes advantage of that responsibility in terms to define. She said that to her understanding some of the congested areas, Reno already has trapping restrictions on trapping within specific areas. She said that we need to define those areas where there are already limitations.

**6 Future Committee Meeting – Chairman McNinch - For Possible Action**

The Committee will discuss the date, time and location of the next Committee meeting. The Committee will also review and may take action to set potential agenda items for that meeting.

Commissioner Robb said it is hard to have one discussion without the other, visitation length and visitation area, because they are intertwined. He said for different areas we may need to come up with different visitation times. He said we need one agenda item so you can talk about time frame and area together.

Commissioner Layne said it may need to be broken down by region. She said to try and talk about the areas together may create more problems. She suggested that based on where the meeting is, to concentrate on that area.

Mr. Sullivan said a possible agenda item they could have on a future agenda item is, "Discuss and analyze trap visitation with the goal of determining if there is a problem with current regulations and define what the problem is if there is one." He said he is heavily focused on the "consider" issue. He felt the other things will fall into place. He said if a definition of the problem exists then the rest will fall into place.

Chairman McNinch said if he were to walk out of here with that thought his intent would be to have some contact with LCB, DAG, etc. to provide more of a presentation rather than having theoretical thought that just bounces around. He said if it were early in the meeting those concerns could be addressed. He said they would discuss the legislative language intent, and how it applies to the committee and wants everyone to understand there may not be an answer.

Commissioner Robb felt if they had that answer it would have been in the language that came out originally. He said the reason they left it vague is because they felt the Commission and county advisory boards could find those answers. He said the Commission process enables us to come up with the right answers more than the legislative process does. He said that neither side will probably be pleased with the solution. He said based on his read of the legislature and his conversations with senators he doesn't feel that the no action option is truly an option.

Commissioner Drew said he would agree that the legislature realized this issue would take more time than they had time for as well as working knowledge. He said they basically

entrusted us to explore this issue. He said in his mind it's not about appeasing the legislature because this will go before them one way or the other. He said committee's job is to look at it holistically and understand the ramifications of what we are doing. He explained that one thing that helped him in the bear committee was a list of pertinent NRS so that we can understand all the moving parts of trapping. He said the second would be to identify the things that have prompted the request for change which can probably be done without LCB. He said then those items and see if trap check times would solve those issues or if another tool would be better. The alternatives to be considered, statewide 24 hour visitation, statewide do-nothing, and/or something in between. If the committee needs to vote on each of those items. He would be willing to work offline to better articulate that. He felt if we went through those items then we will have completed what we were asked to do.

Commissioner Layne said as a part of that you may need to examine some of the law enforcement issues. She said it didn't feel like that had been touched on but it sounded like there could be some.

Commissioner Robb brought up a word he said a while ago, appease. He said it so he can't take it back but in his mind it's not only appease but recognizing the task we were given. He said that he felt that the legislature gave this to them so they can look at it whole heartedly and if they felt something needed to be changed they would do so. He said he hoped that the committee and Commission can do something that will hold when it gets back to Carson City.

Chairman McNinch said he will do this as an informational item. He said identifying the main concerns that prompted the discussion captures it. He said we will have the discussion and list the pertinent information and NRS's. He said he knows there is some confusion and some of that due to new faces. It doesn't have to do with doing away with trapping in certain areas and looking at the restrictions. A brief discussion and some of the history may clarify. He said some work will be done on the maps to establish a way to present information by placing draft on the document and identifying the maps with more information. He will work with staff and update the website by the next meeting. He said that the visitation portion was included in error and caused more issues.

Commissioner Robb said he believed Commissioner Layne was asking if it would be scheduled around the next commission meeting. He asked if Thursday before or the Saturday after would work better. He asked when you would think we'll get the most public participation, Thursday or Saturday evening.

Commissioner Layne said they had a fairly decent attendance Saturday night. She said after two days of commission meetings it makes it tough. She said a Thursday night or late afternoon might not be a bad idea.

Chairman McNinch said if he asked everyone there they would all give him a different answer. He said they have had meetings all over the board and for every single one of them he has received a "what are you thinking" email.

Commissioner Drew said one dynamic we may have, and he doesn't want to oversell this, but we may have video conferencing abilities by March. He said keep in mind we are in the middle of a trapping season.

Chairman McNinch said those are good points.

Commissioner Robb said he understands the video conferencing but focusing on the area we are meeting is going to help.

Chairman McNinch said he has talked to the department about getting up to Elko, as this is a statewide issue.

Dr Molde said he never suggested doing something on the dog population. He said he was saying that where there are people there are dogs and that is one way to define a populated area. He said he would like to have an agenda item where we put to bed the problem for which this deliberation is the solution. He doesn't find it a mystery, what the legislators concerns were, why they passed the bill, and why the trappers couldn't kill the bill. He said it seems very clear to him. He thinks an agenda item about that would be useful. He said he doesn't want to lose sight of the non-target data as it is critical in determining how visitation should proceed. He said if you can spend a couple hours talking about black powder stuff then a couple hours talking about non-target stuff shouldn't be an issue.

Chairman McNinch said he isn't sure that any action needs to be taken unless someone feels they need to. He said he has items and he can draft an agenda. He said that it doesn't preclude making comments directly to him about future agenda items. The next meeting keep in mind that not everyone attending these meetings is up to speed. He said if you don't have the history of it get educated it will help you participate better in the process. He said he allowed a lot of latitude but he will guarantee that he will be much more of a task master at the next meeting.

#### **7 Public Comment Period**

Persons wishing to speak on items not on the agenda should complete a speaker's card and present it to the recording secretary. 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. In addition to this Public Comment Period, Public Comment limited to three minutes per speaker on each agenda action item, but not on reports or informational items.

Elaine Kerrick said she was at the past legislature session and sat in on a lot of the talk about SB 213. She said it was her impression and the result of the session is they did say

that they want changes in the current regulation otherwise they wouldn't have said anything. She said a couple comments were made as far as what is the problem. She said Ms. Swain has said it very well the problem is when you have an animal trapped and they are in that trap for 96 hours, that is the problem because it is inhumane. She said a trapper pays \$42 to set as many traps as they may want and then visit them every 96 hours. This is a job for them even if it is part time. She said she doesn't know of a single job you can show up to work every four days and collect a paycheck. She said this money is being made on public land and the animals are owned by the public. She said in regards to the animal suffering in the trap, currently there are no laws about cruelty to wild animals. She said if any domesticated animal were left in a trap for 96 hours that person would be charged with animal cruelty. Although laws aren't in place that doesn't mean we should let an animal suffer. Yesterday in the Commission meeting Blackhorn Powder use during muzzle loader season was discussed. She said this would allow for faster reloading. Commissioner Mori said, "it would prevent a wounded animal from getting away." In her opinion that would indicate he does not wish for a wounded animal to get away and suffer. She asked why an animal should be left to suffer for 96 hours and she also stated trapping should be just like hunting.

Ms. Swain said she cautioned the committee on bringing extra considerations into any regulations. She also said that she wasn't sure on the context, the comment about not needing the LCB was incorrect, the LCB is desperately needed. She said if you bring other criteria and considerations, SB 213 says that we are to talk about visitation and proximity to a populated area. She said she doesn't want the committee to run afoul of LCB or the Legislative Commission another time. She said that NRS was considered in the writing of SB 213 and she doesn't understand what we are talking about more NRS or other criteria.

Mr. Blakeslee said he agrees with Dr. Molde about bringing it out on the table. He said that Dr. Molde and he had been doing this for 40 years and Rob isn't far behind us. He said he would be happy to discuss all the legislatures in the last 40 years and why they chose to do nothing. He understands when talking about legislators there are 50 some legislators that voted on this.

Mr. Brunner said SB 213 is to put it back on the committee to listen and discuss. He said right now you have done that even if we aren't done. He suggested moving past at this point. He said that you have made decisions and cut deals to keep things out of the legislature, let's not do that. He said to work on what's here and what everyone has to say. He said you can't regulate community size because they are changing all the time. You can see if we change this to 24 hours people are going to change what they do and going to cause additional problems. He said that is why previous Commissions have looked at this and said that licensed trappers near towns are not causing the issue and that is who you will affect. Nothing has happened in the past because licensed trappers aren't the issue and this will not affect illegal trappers who are causing the problems.

Frank West said his whole issue is it's all being put on trappers, it's not being put on pet owners being responsible. He said most counties have leash laws or requirements to be in control of your dog. He takes his dogs on his checks all the time and they don't get caught, it's about responsibility of the pet owner. He asked you put a trap check time on all the issues. He pointed out the map with green and said that like many have said that is a dog map.

Dr. Molde said he still remains concerned that Trail Safe is outweighed that he has outlined in the past. He said he received information recently that makes him more concerned. He was going to bring it forward but will send a letter to Chairman McNinch and Commissioner Robb about the fairness and balance of the committee. He said he was hoping to hear something from them before the next meeting and that may solve the issue. He said if that doesn't happen he will bring up the information in the next meeting to present to everyone.

Mr. Larson wanted to address the comment about responsible dog ownership. He said he lives and works on an 80 acre ranch in the middle of nowhere, 15 miles from pavement, 2 miles from the nearest power line, and 1 mile from the nearest neighbor. He said the ranch is bordered by a barb wire fence and it would be cost prohibitive to build any kind of a fence that a dog couldn't get through. He asked if anyone there thinks that it is irresponsible to let his dogs run around the ranch. He said he didn't feel it was. He said he felt it was irresponsible of a trapper to set a trap near their residence. He said they show up once every five days. He said and for the record the trap my dog was caught it was checked once in 120 hours. He felt that was unacceptable whether legal or not.

Karen Teela said she was there to answer some of the questions as far as what the problem is and why she is there tonight. She said this is the Nevada Department of Wildlife not the Nevada Department of Trappers. She said she does not feel that this should be about the convenience of trappers. 24 hours is inconvenient to trappers. She also said there seems to be a sense of entitlement within trappers that if they can't trap where they want to trap then they will move closer to town. She said those are veiled threats and are pretty disgusting. She said that there is no science in the statement on the website about how trapping helps the environment; she felt it was a farce. She said if that laying out trap lines for miles and only checking them every few days, she wanted to know how that is helping the environment. Selling the fur to China and Russia, those were her animals to.

Mr. Flowers said he heard during public comment SB 213 designated them to look at populated areas. He said looking at the Trail Safe map it is based on use and designed for humane treatment of wild animals. The humane treatment of animals isn't where you have been obligated to go. The map is more in line with Trail Safe's original goal, to eliminate all trapping in Nevada with the understanding that if that can't happen to go for 3 miles from any road or trail. Trish would say that was their original statement, but that has been taken off their website since then. He said that is where they originally started. This program started off as a public safety issue, then continued to their companion animals

and now the humane treatment has come up. The map would get them to 24 hours over 70% of the state and then from there it would be easy to get the legislature to outlaw trapping all together.

Commissioner McNinch said he appreciated everyone's respect for one another. He said he appreciated everyone being there late on a Saturday night and near the holidays.

Meeting adjourned at 10:10 p.m.

Exhibit 1 – Dr. Molde – Non-Target Summary Data 2002-2013

Exhibit 2 – Trish Swain - Trail Safe Nevada – Map & Partial List of Communities

*In accordance with NRS 241.020, this agenda closes three days prior to the meeting date and has been posted on the website [www.ndow.org](http://www.ndow.org), and at 4 locations including the principal office of the body (Department of Wildlife offices: 1100 Valley Road, Reno, NV 89512, 380 W. "B" Street, Fallon, NV 89406; 60 Youth Center Road, Elko, NV 89801; 4747 Vegas Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89108). Nevada Department of Wildlife receives Federal Aid in Fish and/or Wildlife Restoration. Federal law prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, natural origin, age, sex [in educational programs], or disability. Members of the public wishing to participate should appear in person at the physical meeting location, or may submit written comments to be contained in the exhibit file.*

**Exhibit 1 – Don Molde – Non-Target Summary Data 2002-2013**

**Nevada Trappers Non-Target Summary Data  
 2002-2013**

Species	Numbers	Released		Dead
		Unharmed	Injured	
Animals	5138	582	441	3579
Birds	234	41	18	158
Total	5372	623	459	3737

**Annual Percentage Per Year of Trappers Reporting**

Year	Number Reporting	Total Trappers	Average Percent over 8 years
2002-2013	1069	5252	20%

**Nevada Trappers Non-Target Summary Data  
 For Years 2002-2004, 2007, 2010-2013 (8 years) By Animals**

Species	Numbers	Released		Dead
		Unharmed	Injured	
Rabbits	4190	191	400	3145
Domestic Dogs	195	163	14	16
Domestic Cats	116	33	7	28
Mountain Lions	172	135	8	17
Other	183	15	5	153
Livestock	25	15	3	5
Game	33	20	3	4
Badger	1	0	0	1
Bear	2	2	0	0
Bobcat	1	1	0	0
Chipmunk	5	0	0	6
Ermine	1	0	0	1
Feral Pig	1	0	0	0
Ground Squirrel	11	1	1	9
Pack Rat	193	0	0	191
Pond Turtle	5	5	0	0
Skunk	4	1	0	3
Total	5138	582	441	3579

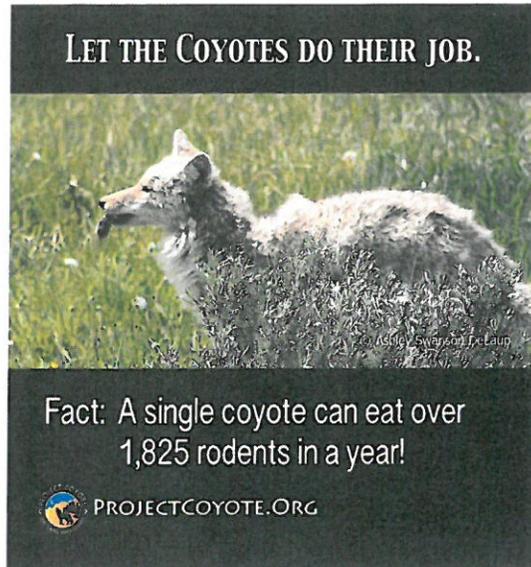
**Exhibit 2 – Trish Swain – Trail Safe Nevada**

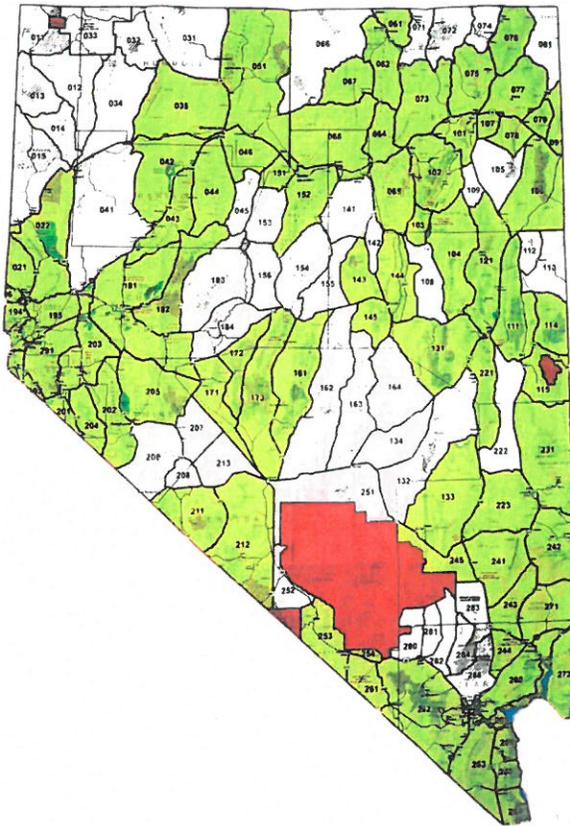
Partial list of communities  
Trish Swain, Co-Ordinator  
TrailSafe Nevada  
Dec, 7, 2013

*TrailSafe received communications from persons in these communities agreeing that tighter trapping regulations are needed. Many of these include stories of trapped pets and the anguish of the pet owners. These stories are posted on the TrailSafe website. Three pet owners suffered injuries to their hands trying to free pets.*

Mason Valley	Elko	Tonopah
Lovelock	Las Vegas	Reno
Sparks	Incline Village	Carson City
Henderson	Goldfield	Red Rock
Washoe Valley	Ely	Stagecoach
Palomino Valley	Mesquite	Genoa
Pahrump	Silver Springs	N. Las Vegas
Boulder City	Sun Valley	Wellington
Fallon	Minden	Yerington
Gardnerville	Stateline	Virginia City Highlands

## Hunting Units Designated for 24- Hour Trap Visitation





## Hunt Units Designated 24-Hour Trap Visitation

TrailSafe Nevada Oct. 17, 2013

021	022	035	042	043	044	046	051	061	062	064	065
067	068	073	075	076	077	078	079	091			
101	102	103	104	106	107	111	114	115	121	131	133
143	144	145	151	152	161	171	172	173	181	182	192
194	195	196									
201	202	203	204	205	211	212	221	223	231	241	242
243	244	245	253	254	261	262	263	264	265	266	267
268	269	271	272	291							

Total Units = 77

**Nevada Trappers Non-Target Summary Data  
2002-2013**

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		Unharmed	Injured	
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Total	5372	623	459	3737

**Annual Percentage Per Year of Trappers Reporting**

Year	Number Reporting	Total Trappers	Average Percent over 8 years
2002-2013	1069	5252	20%

# Annual Percentage Per Year of Trappers Reporting

Year	Number Reporting	Total Trappers	Percentage
2002	51	380	13%
2003	125	564	22%
2004	109	580	19%
2007	231	857	27%
2010	142	918	15%
2011	159	868	18%
2012	252	1085	23%
2013			Not yet available

Number reporting assumes each trapper entry is a separate individual (unlikely). Percentage is probably lower.

Average

20%

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**For Years 2002-2004, 2007, 2010-2013 (8 years) By Animals**

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		Unharmed	Injured	
Rabbits	4190	191	400	3145
Domestic Dogs	195	163	14	16
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Mountain Lions	172	135	8	17
Other	183	15	5	153
Livestock	25	15	3	5
Game	33	20	3	4
Badger	1	0	0	1
Bear	2	2	0	0
Bobcat	1	1	0	0
Chipmunk	5	0	0	6
Ermine	1	0	0	1
Feral Pig	1	0	0	0
Ground Squirrel	11	1	1	9
Pack Rat	193	0	0	191
Pond Turtle	5	5	0	0
Skunk	4	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5138</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>3579</b>

**Nevada Trappers Non-Target Summary Data**  
**For Years 2002-2004, 2007, 2010-2013 (8 years) By Birds**

Species	Numbers	Released		Dead
		Unharmed	Injured	
Golden Eagle	9	9	0	0
Hawks	11	10	0	1
Owl	1	1	0	0
Blue Heron	1	0	0	1
Chukar	4	0	0	4
Coot	17	2	0	15
Ducks	50	9	7	21
Geese	5	2	2	1
Magpie	97	2	5	89
Quail	3	0	0	3
Rail	1	0	0	1
Raven	35	6	4	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>158</b>

Nevada Trapping Non-Target Data 2002 - 2013

Year	Species	# Trappers	# Trapped	Rel unhurt	Rel. Hurt	Dead	unreported	Avg. miles to dwelling	trap days for bobcat only
2002	Domestic Cat	3	14	2			12	11.5	
	Domestic Dog	7	9	6	2		1	4.2	
	Ducks	1	2	1		1	0		
	Game Animals	1	1				1		
	Livestock	1	3	1	0	2	0		
	Magpies	2	2			1	1		
	Mt. Lion	4	6	5		1	0	15	
	Other	8	31		1	27	3		
	Rabbit	22	101	1	7	91	2		
	Ravens	2	3	0	0	3	0		
			172	16	10	126	20		217653
2003	Domestic Cat	5	23	6	1	1	15	1.15	
	Domestic Dog	15	25	25	0	0	0	7.69	
	Ducks	1	1	1	0	0	0		
	Game Animals	1	1				1		
	Magpies	4	5	0	0	5	0		
	Mt. Lion	11	12	8		2	2	14	
	Other	16	49	7	0	42	0		
	PackRat	2	14	0	0	14	0		
	Rabbit	68	275	15	26	220	14		
	Ravens	2	2	0	1	1	0		
			407	62	28	285	32		355363
2004	Domestic Cat	5	24	1	4	5	14	12	
	Domestic Dog	10	19	10	6	1	2	7.42	
	Game Animals	3	4		1		3		
	Livestock	1	4	4	0	0	0		
	Magpies	7	14	1	2	11	0		
	Mt. Lion	12	22	12		5	5	13.6	
	Other	7	18	2	1	12	3		
	PackRat	1	10	0	0	10	0		
	Porcupine	1	3				3		
	Rabbit	58	348	12	42	265	29		
Ravens	4	5	2	0	3	0			
			471	44	56	312	59		487461
2007	Domestic Cat	18	26	11		9	6	4.83	
	Domestic Dog	21	37	33	2		2	8.41	
	Ducks	5	12	2	5	5	0		
	Game Animals	6	10	8	0	2	0		
	Geese	1	2	0	2	0	0		
	Golden Eagle	1	1	1	0	0	0		
	Hawks	3	6	6	0	0	0		
	Livestock	1	1	0	0	0	1		
	Magpies	9	18	0	0	18	0		
	Mt. Lion	20	26	18	4	3	1	8.35	
	Other	11	44	3	2	38	1		
	PackRat	9	26	0	0	26	0		
	Quail	1	2	0	0	2	0		
Rabbit	123	943	43	197	656	47			
Ravens	2	3	1			2			
			1157	126	212	759	60		866984
2010	Domestic Cat	6	6	2	0	4	0	2.75	
	Domestic Dog	12	22	15		2	5	22.75	
	Ducks	3	7	1	0	6	0		
	Game Animals	4	5	4	1	0	0		
	Golden Eagle	1	1	1	0	0	0		
	Livestock	1	1	1	0	0	0		
	Magpies	8	13	0	0	13	0		
	Mt. Lion	10	12	11			1	8.63	
	Other	2	2			1	1		
	PackRat	5	51	0	0	51	0		
	Quail	1	1	0	0	1	0		
	Rabbit	83	376	17	11	336	12		
	Ravens	6	8	2	1	5	0		
			505	54	13	419	19		219638
2011	Burro	2	2	2	0	0	0		
	Chipmunk	1	1	0	0	1	0		
	Deer	1	1	1	0	0	0		

	Domestic Cat	4	8	2	0	6	0	53.57	
	Domestic Dog	14	30	21		8	1	15.51	
	Ducks	3	6	2		2	0		
	Game Animals	2	3	3	0	0	0		
	Geese	1	1	1	0	0	0		
	Ground Squirrel	2	2	0	0	2	0		
	Livestock	3	3	3	0	0	0		
	Magpies	7	8	0	2	6	0		
	Mt. Lion	16	23	19	2	2	0	55.94	
	Other	2	2	0	0	2	0		
	PackRat	4	21	0	0	21	0		
	Purcupine	1	9	0	0	9	0		
	Rabbit	91	471	30	33	388	20		
	Ravens	4	4	0	1	3	0		
	Rail	1	1	0	0	1	0		
			596	84	40	451	21		391685
2012	Badger	1	1	0	0	1	0		
	Bear	1	1	1	0	0	0		
	Chipmunk	1	4		0	4	0		
	Coot	1	2	2	0	0	0		
	Domestic Cat	6	11	7	2	1	1	2.75	
	Domestic Dog	18	31	23	3	5	0	6.92	
	Ducks	3	10	2			8		
	Ermine	1	1	0	0	1	0		
	Game Animals	5	5	2	1	2	0		
	Geese	22	2	1		1	0		
	Golden Eagle	4	6	6	0	0	0		
	Hawks	3	3	2		1	0		
	Livestock	5	7	3	3		1		
	Magpies	12	20	1		19	0		
	Mt. Lion	23	33	28	2	1	2	9.45	
	Other	4	33	1		30	2		
	PackRat	7	59	0	0	59	0		
	Purcupine	1	1	0	0	1	0		
	Rabbit	125	894	26	67	664	137		
	Ravens	4	7	1	1	5	0		
	Skunk	2	2	1	0	1	0		
	Squirrel	2	4	1	1	2	0		
	Ferrel Pig	1	1				1		
			1138	108	80	798	152		752941
2013	Bear	1	1	1	0	0	0		
	Blue Heron	1	1	0	0	1	0		
	Bobcat	1	1	1	0	0	0		
	Chukar	3	4	0	0	4	0		
	Coot	1	15	0	0	15	0		
	Domestic Cat	4	4	2	0	2	0	2.7	
	Domestic Dog	15	22	20	1		1	3.2	
	Ducks	5	12	1		7	4		
	Game Animals	3	3	3	0	0	0		
	Golden Eagle	1	1	1	0	0	0		
	Hawks	2	2	2	0	0	0		
	Livestock	3	6	3	0	3	0		
	Magpies	6	17	0	1	16	0		
	Mt. Lion	22	38	34		3	1	18.2	
	Other	2	4	2	1	1	0		
	Owl	1	1	1	0	0	0		
	PackRat	4	12			10	2		
	Rabbit	131	682	47	17	525	93		
	Ravens	2	2	0	0	2	0		
	Skunk	1	2	0	0	2	0		
	Squirrel	2	5	0	0	5	0		
	W. Pond Turtle	1	5	5	0	0	0		
			840	123	20	596	101		717490
AVERAGES									501152
	Domestic Cat	6	15	4	1	4		11	
	Domestic Dog	14	24	19	2	3		10	
	Mt Lion	12	17	12	3	3		18	
	rabbits	88	511	24	50	393			

## FURBEARER MANAGEMENT IN NEVADA

### Introduction

**The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) acknowledges that furbearers occupy a significant ecological niche and that management actions undertaken to affect these species must account for this.** The NDOW manages Nevada's furbearer populations in accordance with established laws and regulations and promotes both consumptive and non-consumptive uses.

**The management of furbearing species focuses on their protection and conservation since they are viewed as an integral part of functional ecosystems.** However, inherent population growth characteristics of many furbearers allow unchecked growth to reach levels that negatively affect natural systems. Likewise, non-regulated populations of these same species may ultimately affect public health and safety, and/or result in nuisance animal interactions with the public. It is a management strategy of the Department to utilize the consumptive processes to help minimizing negative impacts to Nevada's citizens.

**The professional wildlife conservation community universally endorses traps and trapping as critical and essential wildlife management tools.** Highly structured and replicated studies have repeatedly shown that leghold (foothold) traps are the only efficient, practical, and humane live capture/control tool currently available for many furbearer species. They function as the primary and most selective live restraining device currently available and in widespread use.

**The topic of trapping, and more specifically the use of leghold (foothold) traps, is filled with controversy and pervasive misinformation.** Fundamental management decisions that were once based on sound science have now entered the arena of public debate and are subjected to increased scrutiny. Consequently, the following text and salient documentation will attempt to objectively clarify the role of leghold (foothold) traps and trapping in furbearer and ecosystem management strategies.

By necessity, leghold (foothold) traps are a decisive and entrenched part of most trapping strategies, and it is therefore virtually impossible to separate them from any discussion concerning trapping. It should be assumed that, unless otherwise mentioned, any further reference to traps or trapping shall include use of leghold (foothold) traps. It should also be noted that leghold (foothold) traps are live capture restraining devices that allow release of captured animals.

### Professional Support

**Governmental wildlife agencies, universities, conservation organizations, international species recovery groups, and public health officials routinely use, or prescribe the use of traps and trapping for a variety of projects.** These include, but are not limited to research,

reintroduction, ecosystem management, endangered species recovery, population and disease management, critical habitat protection, exotic and invasive species control, protection of private property, and control of crop and livestock deprecations.<sup>1</sup>

The WILDLIFE SOCIETY and the ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES (AFWA) are the largest international organizations representing professional wildlife conservation employees and governmental wildlife agencies. Both groups actively support and promote trapping and leghold (foothold) traps as invaluable management tools. Position statements by these organizations relative to trapping include the following excerpts:

**The Wildlife Society (<http://wildlife.org/>)**

*The policy of the Wildlife Society in regard to trapping is to: "Support the use of regulated trapping for sustained harvest of some species of furbearers as an effective method for managing or studying furbearers, controlling damage caused by furbearers, and at times reducing the spread of harmful diseases, and for economic benefit, subsistence, and as a legitimate recreational activity".<sup>2</sup>*

**Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (<http://www.fishwildlife.org/>)**

Resolution No.1 on Traps, Trapping and Furbearer Management states in part:

*" WHEREAS, regulated trapping guided by responsible wildlife management principles is a safe, efficient, and necessary means of capturing individual animals without impairing the survival of furbearer populations or damaging the environment; and*

*" WHEREAS, lethal harvest or control techniques are not feasible or appropriate in all situations and*

*"WHEREAS, live restraining traps often offer advantages over other techniques in efficiency, safety to humans and domestic animals, release of non target animals and lack of adverse environmental effects".<sup>3</sup>*

**Animal Welfare and Trap Selectivity**

The basic tenants of sound furbearer management dictate that some furbearers have to be captured. By definition, wild animals are free ranging and typically not subject to confinement. Regrettably, it is impossible to capture, restrain, or handle any wildlife species without animals experiencing some degree or level of stress and injury. Similarly, each species has unique physical characteristics and/or behavioral manifestations that predetermine the species-specific effectiveness of differing capture devices. While box traps, snares and kill traps work for some species in some applications, for many species and in many circumstances, leghold (foothold) traps are the safest, most ecologically sound, efficient, and humane trap currently available.

Commentary on the acceptability of leghold (foothold) trap use can be found in the following resolution passed by the INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

AND NATURAL RESOURCES SURVIVAL SERVICE COMMISSION (IUCN/SSC) which states in part:

*“Whereas, it is often necessary to live trap wolves for research that promotes conservation, and Whereas every method of live capturing animals presents a potential danger to that animal, Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the IUCN/SSC Wolf Specialty Group supports the use of modified steel foothold traps to live trap wolves for conservation research as being the most efficient, effective, and practical method available of catching wolves while minimizing possible injuries. Steel foothold traps represent a method safe enough to be used in any context including wildlife refuges, protected areas for endangered wolf populations”.*<sup>4</sup>

Concerted efforts between the professional wildlife community, trap manufacturers, and trappers have been undertaken to improve animal welfare. Notwithstanding the major improvements in humane attributes of traps and trapping systems that have occurred during the last 30 years, these same entities have greatly accelerated their efforts during the last decade.

The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) recognized advancements in leghold (foothold) trap design and on April 12, 2008 adopted a new policy that while opposing conventional, unmodified steel jaw traps, accepts that modified traps are an acceptable industry tool. The AVMA’s policy recognizes that current trap designs with modified features such as offset jaws so as not to close all the way on an animal’s limb, padded jaws, modified spring strength, chain length and the use of a swivel or shock and other similar features that minimize injury, pain, stress and suffering are acceptable.<sup>5</sup> Further, a member of the AVMA Animal Welfare Committee explained that *“some special interest groups oppose trapping of animals in general, but this can actually compromise animal welfare. Sometimes it is necessary to trap animals.”*<sup>6</sup>

In 1997, representatives of the 50 state wildlife agencies, Canada, Russia, and member nations of the European Union reached multi-national agreements governing the development of ‘Humane Trapping Standards’. Under the auspices of the AFWA, U.S. and Canadian representatives have initiated the largest systematic evaluation of traps and trapping systems ever conducted. Existing traps, modifications of commercially available traps, and experimental trap types have been tested in efforts to improve the welfare of trapped animals. The results of these investigations have and are being incorporated in the development of Best Management Practices (BMP’s) guidelines for traps and trapping. The foundation of this monumental initiative is to improve the welfare of trapped animals, while concurrently maintaining adequate efficiency, practicability, and safety standards. Realizing the interdependent complexities of this issue, prudence has mandated an exhaustive testing regime that yields scientifically defensible advancements in the humane characteristics of trapping systems. For an in depth explanation of AFWA’s process for determining and accepting BMPs the reader should see the AFWA booklet

## “Best Management Practices for Trapping in the United States”

([http://www.fishwildlife.org/files/Introduction\\_BMPs.pdf](http://www.fishwildlife.org/files/Introduction_BMPs.pdf))

As of June 2012, over 50 trapping systems for 21 species of wildlife have been evaluated in 41 states. BMPs data for many species suggest the following:<sup>7</sup>

- With few exceptions, there are currently no viable alternatives to leghold (foothold) traps for live capture of many species.
- Various modifications to commonly available leghold (foothold) traps have substantially increased animal welfare properties of some traps in compliance with evaluation guidelines established by the International Standards Organization.
- Not only do leghold (foothold) traps allow the release of unwanted animals, BMP studies document the high degree of selectivity for target animals using these traps. Studies that have included the trapping of thousands of animals have resulted in non-target species capture rates as small as 3% of total number of captured animals.
- Contrary to popular belief, the selectivity of leghold (foothold) traps resulted in no captures of non-target threatened and/or endangered species.

### **Relative Importance of Traps and Trapping as a Management Tool**

Trapping and leghold (foothold) traps are the pivotal management tools for modifying population trends in furbearers. Alternative control and/or live capture techniques, including cage traps, hunting, and poisons tend to be more injurious, less effective, and often pose secondary environmental hazards. Leghold (foothold) traps are routinely used to address the following management concerns:

#### **A. Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species Protection and/or Restoration**

Non-regulated predator populations possess the inherent abilities to depress recruitment/recovery of several key species. Likewise, high population densities of furbearing species often result in habitat destruction or other ecological disturbances that decrease carrying capacity, displace, and/or preclude survival of additional species. Nationally, leghold (foothold) traps have been employed in innumerable efforts to restore T&E species. In Nevada, the NDOW has been involved in studies documenting that some predators such as badgers and coyote may have detrimental effects on nesting Sage-grouse, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service candidate species.

By design, capture devices used to reintroduce extirpated species or augment T&E populations have to ensure minimal injury probabilities for target animals. Nationally, leghold (foothold) traps have been used almost exclusively to capture and reintroduce red wolves, gray wolves, Mexican wolves, lynx, and river otter. Over 4,000 river otter have been released in reintroduction

projects conducted in 18 states. The overwhelming majority of these animals are captured by commercial/recreational trappers using conventional leghold (foothold) traps.<sup>8</sup>

## **B. Habitat and Ecosystem Management**

Furbearers are essential components of Nevada's divergent ecosystems. Balanced populations contribute greatly to the overall health and viability of these natural communities. Conversely, inflated populations of many furbearers can significantly disrupt the complex interrelationships necessary for the functional health of ecosystems. At high population densities, beaver and muskrat have the ability to degrade, destroy or convert existing ecosystems. The net result can often be the total elimination of aligned species dependent on that ecosystem. Beaver, especially when overabundant, can have many deleterious effects to ecosystems and other wildlife populations. Beaver ponds can slow streams, increasing water temperatures and decrease dissolved oxygen levels posing significant threats to bull trout, a threatened species in Nevada. Further, beaver pond activity is known to interrupt trout migration, flood spawning areas and increase the occurrence of parasites.<sup>9</sup> The effect of beaver on streams and stream flow can be so profound that statute has been created to ensure and enable beaver control in Nevada.<sup>10</sup>

## **C. Wildlife Disease Control**

Although disease normally occurs in all wildlife populations, stress resulting from increased population densities may precipitate or confound the occurrence of disease infestations.<sup>11</sup> Non-regulated furbearer populations can function as disease/parasite reservoirs that pose a continual threat to humans, and decrease the viability of wildlife populations. Furbearers are the primary vectors for numerous threatening maladies including rabies, giardias, distemper, tularemia, and mange. While trapping may not prevent the onset of these afflictions, it can reduce furbearer population densities. This may result in a reduction in disease transmission and reduce the intensity of further disease outbreaks.<sup>1</sup>

Wildlife biologists and wildlife health care professionals have long recognized the integral role of trapping and foothold traps in the control and/or abatement of wildlife disease. Dr. Victor Nettles, co-author of the *Field Manual of Wildlife Diseases in the Southeastern United States*, affirms this in the following statement: "Our main concern at Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study is the importance of trapping as a wildlife management tool to deal with health concerns. Under the guidance of professional wildlife biologists, trapping can be the most effective method to maintain some furbearers at optimum population densities. As a result, animals remain in good physical condition, and risk of devastating disease outbreaks is diminished. The reverse is true of some unmanaged populations, where depletion of food supplies due to overpopulation results in declining physical condition. Animals are thus predisposed to increased transmission of disease and parasites. When wildlife are permitted to overpopulate, the net result is weak, pitiful animals that cannot defend themselves or care for their young."<sup>12</sup>

#### **D. Animal Damage Control**

As human and furbearer population densities increase, the relative probability of negative interactions also escalates proportionately. Historically, the majority of wildlife complaints attributed to furbearers have been borne by rural residents. These conflicts typically affect agricultural producers and can result in substantial economic losses from livestock and crop depredations. Understandably, extensive attitudinal and public opinion studies document strong support for trapping and the use of leghold (foothold) traps by rural inhabitants and agricultural producers.<sup>13</sup> Locally, the Nevada Farm Bureau has issued a policy statement supporting the continuance of regulated trapping.<sup>14</sup> Although these types of interactions tend to define furbearer complaints, shifting human demographic patterns are changing the complexion of many furbearer management issues.

While encroaching suburban sprawl has eliminated and/or fragmented wildlife habitat, many furbearer species have proven extremely resilient and now flourish in close proximity to dense human habitation. Prey species, den sites, etc. may become substantially altered in suburban and urban environments, but basic behavioral traits still fall within genetically predetermined boundaries. Coyote depredations quickly switch from sheep and cattle, to dogs and cats. Fox pursue cats instead of chickens, and raccoons raid garbage cans and pet feeders instead of natural food sources. Beaver continue to fell trees and dam bodies of water. However, they are now flooding septic systems and destroying ornamental trees in planned communities instead of impacting farmland and commercial forests. Similarly, preferred densities for raccoons now include attics and chimneys as well as hollow trees and rocky outcrops.

Aesthetically, most people enjoy viewing wildlife safely from a distance, and in "wild" areas. Nevertheless, these symbolic attitudes and tolerance levels quickly change when wildlife behavior deviates from the 'idealistic' norm. A study conducted of residents of 10 of the 100 largest metropolitan areas in the United States found that more than half of the respondents (61%) reported that they or their households had a problem with a wildlife species in the prior year.<sup>15</sup> Moles, raccoons, skunks, squirrels, mice, pigeons, and starlings were cited most often as being the cause of the problems.<sup>15</sup> But, other wildlife also commonly cause problems. While no statistics are kept by the NDOW, coyote related pet deaths have become commonplace in many Nevada communities.

A study on beaver management found that those individuals who had experienced beaver-related problems were more likely to think there were too many beaver (65% of people who had experienced problems wanted the population decreased, and only 20% of people who had not experienced problems wanted the population decreased). The study also showed that individuals who had experienced beaver-related problems were more likely to think that beaver were nuisances, to have negative attitudes toward beaver, and to support more invasive actions in

wildlife management policies than were others.<sup>16</sup> It is likely that people who have had problems with other wildlife, similarly, are more likely to feel a need for decreased populations than those who have not experienced problems.

The economic ramifications of furbearer damage are well documented. Specific examples are as follows: In 2010, cattle/calf, sheep/lamb and goat/kid losses to predators in the US were estimated to exceed \$137 million.<sup>17&18</sup> The same year (2010) in Nevada, livestock losses were estimated to exceed \$2.4 million.<sup>17&18</sup>

The Jack H. Berryman institute at Utah State University reports that more than six million tax dollars was spent annually to address coyote damage. In the absence of trapping, it was projected that coyote populations in the western US (including Nevada) would increase by 30% during the following ten years.<sup>19</sup>

Government agencies estimate that beaver accounted for an estimated \$109,279,000 in annual property damages and losses in the US. In the absence of trapping, it was projected that these beaver populations would increase by 40% during the next ten years.<sup>19</sup>

Raccoons were responsible for an annual estimated \$41,732,000 in damage in the US. It was estimated that raccoon populations in the west would increase by 30% during the following ten years if trapping were prohibited.<sup>19</sup>

### **The Importance of Trapping in Furbearer Management Strategies**

Regulated trapping can accomplish management strategies established by the NDOW to achieve furbearer management objectives. The occupied range and densities of furbearer species in Nevada requires a substantial statewide trapping effort to manage. Trappers function as NDOW's unpaid technicians in the implementation of structured management strategies. In many locations across the state, recreational trappers and nuisance wildlife control operators use traps to remove nuisance and unwanted animals from around human occupied areas. Without this highly trained community, fiscal and manpower constraints could prohibit NDOW from fulfilling other natural resources stewardship mandates. In addition to overall population management efforts, regulated trappers in Nevada have used leghold (foothold) traps to aid the NDOW in research projects, ecosystem protection, nuisance animal damage abatement, and public health and safety issues.

Based on a survey conducted by Utah State University's Jack H. Berryman Institute, wildlife management experts predict that without hunting and trapping, government budgets would have to increase phenomenally to provide the same level of service received today.<sup>19</sup>

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Partial list of communities  
Trish Swain, Co-Ordinator  
TrailSafe Nevada  
Dec, 7, 2013

***TrailSafe received communications from persons in these communities agreeing that tighter trapping regulations are needed. Many of these include stories of trapped pets and the anguish of the pet owners. These stories are posted on the TrailSafe website. Three pet owners suffered injuries to their hands trying to free pets.***

Mason Valley	Elko	Tonopah
Lovelock	Las Vegas	Reno
Sparks	Incline Village	Carson City
Henderson	Goldfield	Red Rock
Washoe Valley	Ely	Stagecoach
Palomino Valley	Mesquite	Genoa
Pahrump	Silver Springs	N. Las Vegas
Boulder City	Sun Valley	Wellington
Fallon	Minden	Yerington
Gardnerville	Stateline	Virginia City Highlands

