

**STATE OF NEVADA  
BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS**

**Commission Policy 25**

**Number:** P-25

**Title:** Wildlife Damage Management

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

**Effective Date:** September 19, 1980

**Amended Date:** June 17, 2000,  
September 23, 2022

**Reviewed Date:** 2007

**PURPOSE**

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

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

**POLICY**

1. Wildlife damage management shall be undertaken to minimize wildlife related losses to private or natural resources without endangering the existence or natural role of offending wildlife species in the ecosystem.
2. The Commission supports continued federal leadership in wildlife damage management because of the national need for development and use of more efficient and humane control methods.
3. The Commission recognizes the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services, as the authority for predatory and nuisance wildlife damage management under cooperative agreement with the Department of Wildlife, where the Department of Wildlife is an active participant in documenting the need for wildlife damage management programs, in planning and execution of those programs, and in enhancing public understanding of those programs.
4. Initiate wildlife damage management efforts using the best scientific and biological information available.
5. Direct wildlife damage management efforts including sport hunting and trapping, whenever possible, to prevent damage to resources or threats to human health and safety before it occurs in specific areas known to be recurring problem areas, or to alleviate damage as soon as possible after it occurs.

6. Direct wildlife damage management efforts at the offending animal or localized offending species population insofar as possible, and feasible.
7. Employ wildlife damage management methods which are selected on the basis of the species involved, utilizing currently approved methods in the proper mix according to the needs.
  - a. Pesticides must be federally and state registered, applied only by certified applicators, and should only be used in those proactive or reactive preventative damage management operations where its use and delivery system represent a selective, effective and efficient method of control.
  - b. Aerial hunting will be conducted only under authorization of the Department of Wildlife through issuance of an aerial depredation permit, limited to bobcats, coyotes and ravens. Such permits shall be issued only to Wildlife Services or to landowners or tenants land or property that are being damaged by wildlife.
8. An annual wildlife depredation permit may be issued to the State Supervisor, U. S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services, to kill mountain lion, common raven, black bear, bobcat or others as needed causing or potentially causing a loss of private property, natural resources, or representing a threat to human health and safety.
  - a. Any report of natural resource, livestock, pet loss, or threat to human health or safety received by the Department shall be forwarded immediately to Wildlife Services for action in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.
  - b. Upon receipt of a report from a property owner or the Department indicating that a mountain lion, common raven, black bear, bobcat or other is causing or about to cause damage to private property or poses a threat to human health and safety, the permittee shall conduct an on-site investigation. If the results of the investigation support the complaint, the permittee may kill the animal. If the permittee cannot determine if the complaint is valid, he shall notify a representative of the Department, who shall conduct a joint investigation to make the final determination.
  - c. Upon receipt of a valid mountain lion, black bear or bobcat complaint from an individual landowner or tenant, the Department may issue a limited permit to the owner to pursue and kill an animal that is in the act of killing his livestock.
    1. The permittee shall notify a Department representative within 72 hours after killing a mountain lion, common raven, black bear, bobcat or other predator, and shall salvage the hide and skull and give same to the Department of Wildlife.

- d. Furbearers may be taken or killed at any time in any manner, provided an individual or entity first obtains a permit from the Department. The Department or their agents are authorized to enter upon the lands of a landowner and remove beaver or otter for the relief of other landowners and the protection of the public welfare.
- e. The Department may issue a wildlife depredation permit to a landowner if needed for the prevention or alleviation of damage to standing or stored agriculture crops.

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

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS IN REGULAR SESSION,  
SEPTEMBER 23, 2022.



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Chairman Tommy Caviglia  
Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners