

**MINUTES OF THE CHURCHILL COUNTY  
ADVISORY BOARD TO MANAGE WILDLIFE**

**155 N. Taylor St., Fallon, NV 89406  
January 22, 2025**

**Call to Order:**

The regular meeting of the Advisory Board to Manage Wildlife was called to order at 7:00 PM on January 22, 2025.

**PRESENT:**

Member Peggy A. Hughes  
Member Jim Curran  
Member Jason Sibley  
Member Andrew Howells  
Member Aubry Burgess  
Deputy Clerk Crystal Muschetto

**ABSENT:**

Deputy Clerk to the Board Pamela D. Moore

**Pledge of Allegiance:**

The Pledge of Allegiance was recited by the board and public.

**Public Comment:**

Chair Hughes asked if there was any public comment but there was none.

**Verification of the Posting of the Agenda:**

It was verified by Crystal Muschetto, Deputy Clerk, that the Agenda for this meeting was posted on the 14th day of January, 2025, between the hours of 1:00 and 5:00 PM at all of the locations listed on the Agenda, in accordance with NRS 241.

**Consideration and possible action re: Approval of Agenda as submitted or revised:**

**Member Jason Sibley made a motion to approve the Agenda as submitted. Member Andrew Howells seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**Consideration and possible action re: Approval of Minutes of the meeting held on:**

**A- November 13, 2024.**

The Minutes of the meeting held on November 13, 2024 are presented for the board's consideration and approval.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

**Member Jason Sibley made a motion to approve the Minutes of the meeting held on November 13, 2024 as presented. Member Andrew Howells seconded the motion, which**

carried by unanimous vote.

**Appointments:**

**A- Consideration and possible action re: Petition filed by Caron Tayloe, Catherine Smith, and Will Stolzenburg for the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners to approve several recommended changes to trapping regulations to reduce the effects of incidental trapping of mountain lions, require trapper education for new licensees, and improve collection of non-target trapping data.**

The board will consider a Petition filed by Caron Tayloe, Catherine Smith, and Will Stolzenburg for the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners to approve several recommended changes to trapping regulations to reduce the effects of incidental trapping of mountain lions, require trapper education for new licensees, and improve collection of non-target trapping data.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

Member Jim Curran expressed his opinion that reviewing the Petition was unnecessary, describing it as filled with falsehoods and unsubstantiated claims regarding the trapping of lions. He remarked that the arguments presented were not new but rather the same rhetoric that had been circulating for 35 to 40 years. He mentioned that while Smith was a newcomer, he believed Smith had previously been involved in a lawsuit against Carl Lackey.

Mr. Curran noted his surprise at Dr. Mouldy's continued involvement, referencing the same arguments Mr. Mouldy had made in the late 1970's and early 1980's. Mr. Curran shared that he still had a newspaper clipping from that era, featuring a full-page ad in a Reno paper. The article predicted bobcats in Nevada would be extinct within three to four years due to over-harvesting. He pointed out that, 60 years later, record harvests of bobcats were still being reported.

Mr. Curran also mentioned that the Nevada Trapper Association planned to have a large delegation at the upcoming Commission meeting. Their Political Director had been actively engaging with all the Commissioners, including new members they had not previously worked with on this subject. Mr. Curran found it ironic that the Petition was being brought up just before the Legislative Session. Despite this timing, he noted that Joel Blakes had been involved with members of the Natural Resource Committee, who reportedly showed no interest in trapping legislation. Mr. Curran acknowledged that it remained to be seen what would ultimately transpire.

Jim Sailing, a seasoned trapper since 1966 with extensive knowledge of wildlife and the mountain lion situation, expressed his primary interest in discussing issues related to bobcats and the 24-hour trap check regulation. When Member Jason Sibley clarified that the 24-hour check was included in the current Petition along with regulations on trap size, Mr. Sailing inquired whether it would be addressed at a later date. Mr. Sibley responded that the matter is part of the current vote.

Mr. Curran confirmed that the entire Petition had already been rejected. Mr. Sailing voiced his concerns about the 24-hour trap check requirement, emphasizing its potential impact on his livelihood as a long-line trapper. He highlighted that trapping is his full-time profession and he pays taxes.

Mr. Sailing warned that requiring a 24-hour check could push trappers closer to residential areas, which was a common complaint, as those would become the only accessible trapping locations. He further noted the difficulties trappers could face if they became ill or encountered vehicle issues, as failing to check traps within 24 hours would result in citations. By contrast, the current 96-hour (four-day) check period provided trappers with sufficient time to recover or resolve vehicle problems without legal repercussions.

Mr. Sailing continued to raise concerns about contracts issued by the Department of Wildlife for mountain lion control, noting that independent trappers like himself provide this service for free. He highlighted that mountain lions are the primary predators affecting livestock and wildlife, preying on sheep, goats, deer, antelope, elk, and farmers' animals. His work largely involves predator control for local farmers, emphasizing the need to maintain a balance between predator populations and livestock sustainability.

He also expressed a desire for government-contracted trappers to be held to the same standards as independent trappers, if new regulations were imposed. This would include adhering to a 24-hour trap check requirement, which he deemed unrealistic for government trappers as well as for independent ones.

Having trapped for many years, Mr. Sailing emphasized that trapping has historical roots dating back to prehistoric times. He also noted that he had held a predator control license in Churchill County to address issues like pigeons and feral cats, tasks that the Department of Wildlife does not handle.

Mr. Sailing further pointed out that trappers pay fees for both their licenses and the animals they trap. In cases where emergencies prevent them from checking traps within 96 hours, they typically contact the Department of Wildlife, explain the situation, and provide a location pin for their traps. He concluded by underscoring the necessity of trapping as a vital and responsible practice for predator control.

Mr. Sibley voiced his agreement with concerns about the Petition, questioning the validity of the data presented. He noted that despite claims of protecting mountain lions, reports indicate that lion populations are skyrocketing in some areas, causing significant harm to deer and sheep herds. Mr. Sibley expressed skepticism, suggesting there was an ulterior motive behind the Petition, likely aimed at banning trapping altogether rather than genuine concern for mountain lions. He affirmed his complete opposition to the proposal.

Mr. Curran provided additional background on why mountain lions had been a focal point. He recalled a study conducted a few years earlier by a woman in the Virginia Range who claimed that some mountain lions released from traps experienced delayed mortality. Mr. Curran

mentioned that Dr. Mouldy favored this kind of data, although the exact cause of the lions' deaths was unclear.

Mr. Curran contrasted this with evidence from trappers like Mitch Bailey, who had caught the same lion three times in a single month without any harm to the animal. He emphasized that lions are frequently released statewide and pointed out that Nevada is one of the few states that does not permit mountain lion trapping. While trappers have expressed interest in legalizing it, they have refrained from proposing such legislation to avoid backlash from animal rights activists. Mr. Curran noted that states like Utah allow mountain lion trapping without similar controversy.

The discussion shifted to concerns over the proposed 24-hour trap check rule, which many believe would effectively end trapping in Nevada. Mr. Curran emphasized that the Fish and Game Commission cannot change the check time from 96 hours to 24 hours, as it is a State Statute. Any such change would require approval from the Legislature, which he believes is unlikely due to strong opposition from the trapping community. He noted that the Trappers Association is confident about their position in the upcoming Legislative Session, especially since lawmakers are not eager to revisit trapping issues like they did six years ago. Mr. Curran pointed out that the state is facing significant issues like water management, which the Natural Resource Committee is prioritizing over trapping concerns.

Mr. Sibley expressed his frustration with the Petition's apparent inconsistency, noting that while it aimed to block trapping, the state is simultaneously spending over \$500,000 to control mountain lion populations. He questioned the logic behind the Petition, given that the state is working to manage an overpopulation of mountain lions, which are harming deer, elk, and antelope herds. In Mr. Sibley's view, the entire situation seemed illogical and contradictory.

**Member Jim Curran made a motion to oppose the Petition. Member Jason Sibley seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**B- Consideration and possible action re: Draft Fiscal Year 2026 Predation Management Plan.**

The Draft Fiscal Year 2026 Predation Management Plan will be presented to the Commission for initial review. Following this review, the draft plan will be updated and shared with the State Predatory Animal and Rodent Committee (PARC). All comments from the PARC, County Advisory Boards to Manage Wildlife, and any other interested entity will be compiled and shared with the Wildlife Damage Management Committee for their consideration at their March 2025 meeting. The Commission will receive an update at the March 2025 meeting from the Wildlife Damage Management Committee and may provide additional direction at that time.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

Mr. Sibley raised a concern regarding the allocation of funds, specifically requesting that the

state provide data detailing how money is being spent on wildlife management. He pointed out that, over the past 16 years, the state has spent upwards of \$1.6 million on raven control, with over \$120,000 being spent annually since 2016. Mr. Sibley emphasized the importance of transparency and accountability in how these funds are used to manage wildlife populations. Mr. Sibley continued his critique, emphasizing the lack of transparency regarding the effectiveness of the funds spent on wildlife management. He questioned where the data is to demonstrate the success of these programs, particularly with regard to coyote control, which saw \$75,000 in expenditures. Mr. Sibley expressed frustration, stating that, as sportsmen, they fund these programs through their \$3.00 predator fee and, therefore, have the right to know how their money is being used. He called for a more thorough review of these projects, highlighting the absence of measurable results and suggested that a bounty system for coyotes might be a more effective solution. Mr. Sibley concluded by stressing that those who fund these initiatives should have accountability for the outcomes, asking for clear reports on what changes and improvements have been made. Mr. Sibley said I have asked for them in every meeting and I have asked the guy in charge to come to the meetings but he is not there any longer. Mr. Curran said, 2 years ago when the Legislature met, they did change that \$3.00 fee to where the Sportsman has the right to say I want my money to go to lethal control or to habitat and Mr. Sibley expressed frustration over the continued spending on raven studies, which has totaled \$1.5 million. He suggested that allowing hunters to take ravens would have been a more cost-effective solution, potentially saving up to \$750,000. However, Mr. Curran explained that such action is prohibited under federal law due to an international treaty protecting ravens. When Mr. Sibley inquired about how to change the law, Mr. Curran jokingly suggested contacting Trump.

Mr. Sibley continued to voice concerns over the lack of transparency and effectiveness in wildlife control spending, noting persistent issues with lions and coyotes despite the substantial funding allocated. He highlighted that the coyote population in Eureka remains a concern, and he questioned the repeated expenditures without tangible results. Mr. Curran suggested formally requesting completion reports, as agencies are required to provide them. Mr. Sibley confirmed that he had made such requests at every meeting, including asking for the person responsible to attend, though that individual was no longer in charge.

Mr. Curran noted that Legislative changes two years ago allowed sportsmen to direct their \$3.00 predator fee toward either lethal control or habitat management. He shared that 66% chose predator control, while 34% opted for habitat projects, with \$722,000 now available for predator management. Mr. Curran acknowledged that, while the projects were becoming more targeted, documenting success remains challenging, particularly in demonstrating the impact of lion removal on deer populations.

Mr. Sibley emphasized that accountability is critical, pointing out that spending \$120,000 to remove 50 lions should be quantifiable. He questioned whether this was the best use of funds and urged exploration of alternative methods. Despite the spending, lion populations remain robust, with no clear evidence of success since 2018.

Mr. Curran mentioned that Sage Grouse production is being monitored, with brood surveys indicating that, if the population reaches three chicks per adult female, the project would cease.

He suggested making a formal request for completion reports on six current projects to better assess their effectiveness. Mr. Sibley agreed, stressing that data is essential for making informed decisions and casting responsible votes. Mr. Burgess concurred, advocating for clear deliverables and metrics to ensure funds are being used wisely and effectively. Mr. Curran concluded by recommending a request for progress reports to facilitate more educated decision-making.

Mr. Jim Sailing, a Fallon resident, weighed in on the mountain lion issue, offering a straightforward solution. He explained that most trappers carry lion tags, yet they are prohibited from taking lions. As a result, trappers must contact the Department of Wildlife, who tranquilize and remove the lion from the trap. Alternatively, trappers sometimes "choke it down," temporarily rendering the lion unconscious to safely release its foot from the trap. Sailing emphasized that if trappers were legally permitted to take lions with a proper tag, they would gladly do so without any cost to the state.

**Member Jason Sibley made a motion to take no action. Member Jim Curran seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**C- Consideration and possible action re: Commission General Regulation 524 - Bonus Points Associated with Junior Hunt Applications.**

The Commission will hold a workshop to consider a temporary regulation amending Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 502 that would simplify the issuance, use, and administrative management of bonus points associated with junior hunt applications.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

Mr. Sibley highlighted a situation where hunters turning 12 during the big game season are ineligible for junior tags. For instance, if a hunter turns 12 in September, they can still apply for a standard hunt as long as they meet the age requirement before the hunt begins. The request being discussed is to allow junior bonus points to convert seamlessly into standard bonus points, without separating them by category.

Mr. Curran noted that this change would have minimal impact. Mr. Sibley elaborated that under the current system, a junior who applies for a late tag and earns a bonus point loses that point after two years if they don't reapply. If they later become eligible for junior hunts, the prior bonus points may no longer apply. The proposal seeks to eliminate the separation between junior and standard bonus points, treating them simply as general bonus points for deer tags.

Mr. Howells added that this change would also prevent the need to manually transfer junior bonus points when hunters age out of eligibility for junior hunts. Mr. Sibley confirmed that he agreed with the idea, stating that bonus points should automatically convert to standard points for the same species, ensuring a seamless process. Mr. Howells also expressed his agreement with this approach.

**Member Jason Sibley made a motion to approve the regulation as submitted. Member Andrew Howells seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**D- Consideration and possible action re: Commission Regulation 25-01 Application Deadlines, Draw Results, and 2026 Spring Turkey.**

The Commission will consider adopting regulation to set the 2025 big game tag application deadlines and related information.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

**Member Jason Sibley made a motion to approve the regulation as submitted. Member Aubry Burgess seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**E- Consideration and possible action re: Commission Regulation 25-02 Game Tag Application Eligibility and Tag Limits 2025.**

The Commission will consider adopting regulation to set the 2025 game tag application eligibility and tag limits and related information.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

**Member Jim Curran made a motion to approve the regulation as submitted. Member Andrew Howells seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**F- Consideration and possible action re: Commission Regulation 25-03 Dream Tag Seasons and Quotas for 2025.**

The Commission will consider adopting a regulation to set the 2025 Dream Tag species, seasons, and quotas.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

**Member Jason Sibley made a motion to approve the regulation as submitted. Member Aubry Burgess seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**G- Consideration and possible action re: Commission Regulation 25-04 Heritage Tag Seasons and Quotas for 2026.**

The Commission will consider adopting a regulation to set the 2026 Heritage Tag species, seasons, and quotas.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

**Member Jim Curran made a motion to approve the regulation as submitted. Member Jason Sibley seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**H- Consideration and possible action re: Commission Regulation 25-05 Partnership in Wildlife Tag Seasons and Quotas for 2025.**

The Commission will consider adopting a regulation to set the 2025 Partnership in Wildlife Tag hunt species, seasons, and quotas.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

**Member Jim Curran made a motion to approve the regulation as submitted. Member Jason Sibley seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**I- Consideration and possible action re: Commission Regulation 25-06 Silver State Tag Seasons and Quotas for 2025.**

The Commission will consider adopting a regulation to set the 2025 Silver State Tag seasons and quotas.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

**Member Jim Curran made a motion to approve the regulation as submitted. Member Jason Sibley seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**J- Consideration and possible action re: Commission Regulation 25-07 Big Game Seasons for 2025-2026 and 2026-2027.**

The Commission will consider and may take action to approve the proposed big game seasons for the 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 hunting seasons and dates for mule deer, antelope, elk, moose, bighorn sheep, and mountain goat, including limits, hunting hours, special hunt eligibility, animal sex, physical characteristics, and hunt boundary restrictions.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

Mr. Sibley inquired about the reason for shortening the antelope muzzleloader season in units 011 through 015, 031, and 051. He asked the Nevada Department of Wildlife's Mr. Salisberry if he knew the rationale behind the change. Mr. Howells clarified that both the muzzleloader and

archery seasons were affected. The muzzleloader season was reduced from September 24 to October 4 (a two-week period) to August 15 to August 21, shrinking it to just six days. Mr. Salisbury explained that the adjustment was made to align with the season dates for units 041 and 042, without any other apparent reason. Mr. Howells emphasized that the muzzleloader season was now proposed for only six days and the archery season was reduced from August 1 to August 21 (three weeks) to August 1 to August 14, effectively cutting off the third week.

Mr. Salisbury expressed surprise at the six-day proposal for muzzleloaders, commenting that it seemed unusually short. He speculated that the typical season might have previously started around September 25 but couldn't recall the exact dates. He suggested that the shift to an earlier timeframe might be due to scheduling muzzleloader seasons before rifle seasons.

Mr. Howells questioned the reasoning for removing a week from one season and reducing the other to only six days. Mr. Salisbury was unaware of any specific justification. Mr. Sibley also noted that unit 212 had been opened for desert bighorn hunts and observed that descriptions of hunt unit groups now included mountain range names, which he found helpful. He concluded by mentioning updates to the primitive antler hunts.

**Member Jason Sibley made a motion to approve the regulation as submitted. Member Jim Curran seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**K- Consideration and possible action re: Commission Regulation 25-08 Black Bear Seasons.**

The Commission will consider and may take action to approve the 2025 hunting season dates, open management units, hunting hours, special regulations, animal sex, legal weapon requirements, hunt boundary restrictions, and dates and times for indoctrination courses for black bear.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

**Member Jason Sibley made a motion to approve the regulation as submitted. Member Jim Curran seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**L- Consideration and possible action re: Commission Regulation 25-09 Mountain Lion Seasons and Harvest Limits.**

The Commission will consider and may take action to approve the 2025 hunting season open units, harvest limits by unit group, hunting hours, and special regulations for mountain lion.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

**Member Jason Sibley made a motion to approve the regulation as submitted. Member**

**Andrew Howells seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**M- Consideration and possible action re: Commission Regulation 25-10 Restricted Non-resident Guided Mule Deer Seasons and Quotas.**

The Commission will consider and may take action to approve the 2025-2026 hunting season and quotas for restricted non-resident guided mule deer, including hunt boundary restrictions.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

**Member Jason Sibley made a motion to approve the regulation as submitted. Member Aubry Burgess seconded the motion, which carried by unanimous vote.**

**N- Consideration and possible action re: Update from Member Jason Sibley on the Idaho process for the salvage regulation, with possible action to direct whatever action the board may deem appropriate in an effort to develop a salvage regulation.**

Member Jason Sibley has reached out to Idaho to find out about the process they took in getting a salvage regulation adopted and will report to the board on his findings.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Accept

Mr. Sibley shared that he and Andrew had collaborated on a proposal related to roadkill salvage and were presenting materials from Idaho's website as a reference. He explained that Idaho's system is straightforward: individuals encountering or involved in a roadkill incident can simply log onto the state's website, fill out a form, and submit it to the Department of Wildlife. This process involves minimal interaction with the department, as it is self-reporting. Permits in Idaho are free, and the website includes disclaimers stating that salvaging is done at the individual's own risk, with no liability for illness or injuries attributed to the state.

Mr. Sibley presented their proposed plan, which would require Legislative action for approval.

Key points included:

- Allowing the salvage of deer, elk, and antelope, excluding bighorn sheep, mountain goats, and moose.
- Prohibiting the salvage of domesticated animals and protected or endangered species.
- Requiring individuals to obtain a free salvage permit online within 24 hours of salvaging.
- Mandating the reporting of the location and date of the incident.
- Permitting salvage only of recently deceased animals safe for human consumption, with a disclaimer absolving the state of liability.
- Prohibiting intentional roadkill and unsafe scavenging from active roadways.
- Restricting salvaged meat for personal use only, disallowing sale or trade.
- Requiring the complete removal of salvaged animal parts from roadways to ensure traffic safety.

- Emphasizing compliance with traffic laws during salvage activities.

Mr. Curran asked about the next steps. Mr. Sibley suggested submitting a Petition to the Commission, attaching their proposal and support emails from other CABs. Mr. Curran noted that the Department of Wildlife could potentially use one of their Legislative introductions, or they might seek the support of a local Assemblyperson. He emphasized that they could not directly submit it to the Legislature. Mr. Sibley agreed, noting that the proposal could free up resources for both the Department of Wildlife and the Road Department by reducing the need to remove roadkill.

Mr. Salisbury raised concerns about liability, questioning what Idaho's stance was regarding the risks of pulling animals off highways. Mr. Sibley explained that Idaho places the responsibility on the individual. Mr. Salisbury also expressed concern about the potential for disputes over trophy-quality animals, such as large deer with desirable antlers. Mr. Sibley noted that the permit would require the removal of all animal parts, including the antlers, regardless of the meat's condition.

Mr. Burgess echoed concerns about disputes over large animals. Mr. Salisbury added that roadkill is sometimes used for CWD (Chronic Wasting Disease) sampling, and salvage could reduce opportunities for these tests. Mr. Sibley acknowledged the importance of this issue, suggesting that in CWD-affected areas, regulations could require salvagers to submit specific animal parts, such as the spine, for testing.

Mr. Howells mentioned that Idaho uses roadkill for CWD testing and provides guidelines for salvage in CWD management zones. He emphasized the importance of safety and compliance with traffic laws. Mr. Sibley humorously advised against parking in the middle of the highway.

Mr. Salisbury noted that in Alaska and Montana, there are on-call lists for salvaging large animals like moose. Mr. Howells emphasized that their intention was to keep the process as simple as possible, acknowledging that if disputes arose over large deer, they might consider implementing a list system later. Mr. Sibley concluded by reiterating that the proposal would reduce the burden on law enforcement, wildlife, and road departments by allowing individuals with permits to handle roadkill.

Mr. Salisbury mentioned that under current regulations, non-natural processes, such as vehicle collisions, are a gray area in terms of what game wardens permit for salvage.

This item was provided for informational purposes only and no action was taken.

#### **Informational Items:**

#### **A- Consideration and possible action re: Items listed on the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners' Agenda for January 24 and 25, 2025.**

Should the board want to discuss Items listed on the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners' Agenda for January 24 and 25, 2025, which is provided for the board's consideration.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

EXPLANATION OF IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

ACTION REQUESTED: Other

There was no further discussion of items on the state's Agenda.

**Consider Future Agenda Items:**

There were no future Agenda items suggested.

**Public Comment:**

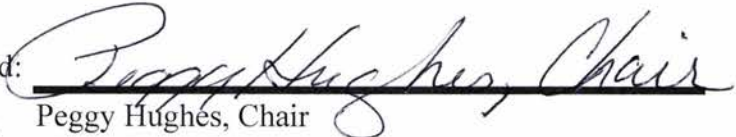
Chair Hughes asked if there was any public comment but there was none.

**Adjournment:**

The meeting was adjourned at 7:58 PM.

**Affidavit of Posting:**

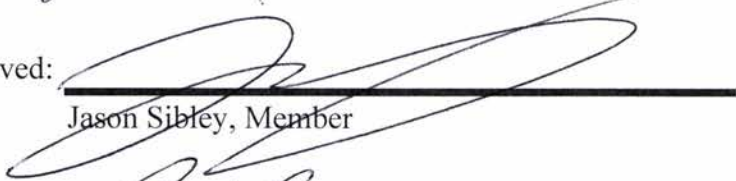
Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

  
Peggy Hughes, Chair

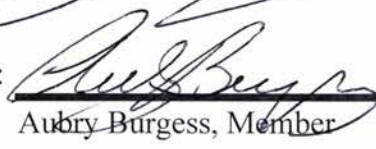
Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

  
Jim Curran, Vice-Chair

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

  
Jason Sibley, Member

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

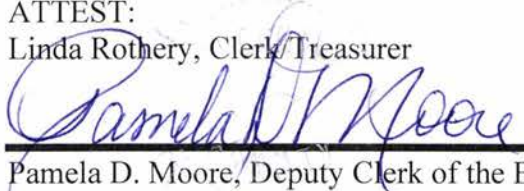
  
Aubry Burgess, Member

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

  
Andrew Howells, Member

ATTEST:

Linda Rothery, Clerk/Treasurer

  
Pamela D. Moore, Deputy Clerk of the Board